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Projections of the Aboriginal populations, Canada, provinces and territories

2001 to 2017



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Demography Division

Projections of the Aboriginal populations, Canada, provinces and territories

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- P preliminary
- r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

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The project was initiated and sponsored by the Multiculturalism and Human Rights Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Note to readers

The projections consider the population who, in the 2001 Census, declared that they had an Aboriginal identity and/or were Registered or Treaty Indians (as defined by the Indian Act of Canada) and/or were members of an Indian Band. There were 952,900 people with at least one Aboriginal identity, most of them identifying with only one Aboriginal group (946,200). A small number of people, less than 6,700, indicated belonging to more than one Aboriginal group. In addition, 23,400 people just reported their status as a Registered or Treaty Indian or a member of an Indian Band. Together, this gave a base population of 976,300 people. Before using this population as the base for projections, two modifications to the 2001 Census counts were made.

First, it was necessary to assure that those persons who indicated that they belonged to more than one Aboriginal group were considered only once in the model, and that 23,400 people who didn't identify Aboriginal were also included. This modification did not change the overall size of the Census Aboriginal population (976,300), but introduced small changes to the size of the North American Indian population as 635,700 (instead of 608,800), the Métis population as 295,100 (instead of 292,300) and the Inuit population as 45,500 (instead of 45,100).

Second, the census data was corrected for situations when the census didn't count all those who should have been counted. The population living on-reserve was adjusted to take into account incompletely enumerated reserves. In each census, on some Indian reserves and settlements, enumeration is not permitted or is interrupted before it is completed. Estimates of the number of people not counted were made and added to the census number of persons living on reserves. Also, during each census enumeration, there are people who cannot be counted for various reasons (their dwelling was missed, they were not included on the census questionnaire, etc.) or who are counted more than once. Adjustment for these situations was made for the Aboriginal populations living on enumerated reserves and outside the reserves. These adjustments increased the size of the total Aboriginal population and that of specific groups.

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Highlights

Growth of the Aboriginal populations

- It is estimated that in 2001, 1,066,500 people identified themselves as Aboriginal in Canada. According to selected scenarios based on demographic factors, by 2017 this number could increase to between 1,390,200 and 1,431,800.
- According to the medium-growth scenario, the Aboriginal share of the total Canadian population was projected to increase to 4.1% by 2017, from 3.4% in 2001.
- Compared with the total Canadian population, the Aboriginal population is likely to continue its faster growth. The average annual rate increase for the Aboriginal population (1.8%) was projected to be more than double the rate projected for the total population of Canada (0.7%).
- When current patterns in the transmission of identity from mothers to children were also considered in the projections, the total Aboriginal population would increase by 405,200 over the next 16 years to reach 1,471,700 by 2017. This factor alone would account for about 10% of the projected overall growth of this population.

Composition of the Aboriginal population

- According to the medium-growth scenario, the Inuit population was projected to grow the fastest, reaching 68,400 in 2017, from 47,600 in 2001. The North American Indians follow, increasing from 713,100 in 2001 to 971,200 in 2017, and the Métis from 305,800 in 2001 to 380,500.
- The growth of the Métis population would be 1.4% annually during the 16-year period. This is lower than that of the North American Indian population (1.9%) and the Inuit (2.3%).
- In 2001, the majority of the Aboriginal population was North American Indian, representing 66.9% of this population. The Métis and the Inuit followed with 28.7% and 4.5% respectively. In 2017, the proportion of the North American Indians and the Inuit was projected to increase slightly to 68.4% and 4.8% respectively - while the share that is Métis is expected to drop to 26.8%.

Age profile of the Aboriginal population - youthful, yet showing signs of aging

- The Aboriginal population is much younger than the total Canadian population yet a trend toward aging is evident during the projection period. The median age of the Aboriginal people in Canada was projected to increase from 24.7 years in 2001 to 27.8 years by 2017 while that of the total Canadian population would increase from 37.1 years to 41.3 years during the same period.
- In 2001, children under the age of 15 years represented one-third of the total Aboriginal population (32.9%). If fertility continues to decline moderately, the proportion of children will decrease to 28.6% by 2017.

- During the projection period, a large number of young adults (aged 20 to 29 years) from the Aboriginal population will be entering the labour market. This number was projected to increase by 41.9%, from 170,300 in 2001 to 241,700 in 2017.
- At the other end of the age pyramid, the number of Aboriginal seniors (aged 65 years and over) was projected to more than double, from 42,400 in 2001 to 92,500 by 2017, though their proportion in the population will only increase from 4.0% to 6.5% during this 16-year period.
- Among the three Aboriginal groups, the median age of the Métis was projected to increase the most, from 27.0 years in 2001 to 31.9 years by 2017. The Inuit population would remain the youngest with a median age of 20.9 years in 2001 and 24.0 years in 2017. The respective median ages of the North American Indian population are 24.0 years and 26.6 years.

The Aboriginal populations in the provinces and territories

- In 2001, one in five Aboriginal people lived in Ontario, making it the province with the largest number of people with Aboriginal identity. According to the medium-growth scenario, Ontario will continue to have the highest absolute number of the Aboriginal peoples in 2017, about 267,700.
- After Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the largest Aboriginal population in 2001. By 2017, Alberta may overtake British Columbia to become the second largest province for the Aboriginal population.
- The highest concentrations of the Aboriginal population in 2001 lived in the North and on the Prairies, and this is not expected to change during the projection period. Nunavut has had the highest proportion of the Aboriginal population, about 84% of its total population. Among the provinces, Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been the provinces with the largest proportion of Aboriginal people in their population.
- The North American Indian population would continue to reside largely in Ontario and the four Western provinces during the projection period.
- Alberta has been the main province of residence for the Métis: 22.4% lived there in 2001, increasing to 24.5% by 2017.
- The Inuit are concentrated in Nunavut, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Northwest Territories. This regional distribution was projected to remain relatively stable during the projection period.

Aboriginal populations on-reserve and outside-reserve areas

- In 2001, about one-third of all Aboriginal peoples lived on reserves, with the remaining 67% in non-reserve areas: 27% in large cities, 21% in smaller cities and 19% in rural areas. According to the medium-growth scenario, by 2017, the proportion of reserve population would increase to 40%, while shares of large cities, smaller cities and rural areas would decline to 25%, 19% and 16%, respectively.
- The North American Indian population lived mostly on reserves (48%) and in large cities (41%) in 2001. The proportion of those living on reserves was projected to increase to 57% by 2017, mostly at the expense of rural areas. The Métis have lived in urban areas, particularly in large cities - this is not expected to change by 2017. The Inuit are concentrated in northern rural areas and this spatial distribution was projected to continue during the period.

Potential future growth of the Aboriginal population in high concentration regions

- In the three territories, and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, where the Aboriginal population represents a large share of their total population, the proportions of Aboriginal children aged 0 to 14 years are larger than in the rest of Canada. These proportions are projected to increase, especially in the two provinces. In 2017, 37 out of 100 children in Saskatchewan could be Aboriginal (26% in 2001), and 31 out of 100 in Manitoba (24% in 2001).
- Over the next 16 years, the regions with high concentrations of Aboriginal population are projected to see an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal young adults (aged 20 to 29 years). In Saskatchewan, this proportion may almost double from 17% in 2001 to 30% in 2017. The proportion in Manitoba was projected to increase to 23% by 2017 from 17% in 2001.

Introduction

In the year 2017 Canada will celebrate the 150th anniversary of its Confederation. The Multiculturalism and Human Rights Branch of the Canadian Heritage Department initiated a project that would provide information for a demographic profile of Canada in 2017, with special emphasis on its multicultural aspects. Demography Division of Statistics Canada was mandated to produce population projections to reflect Canadian diversity in 2017. This is the second analytical report, presenting results of these projections, on the Aboriginal populations in Canada. The first report, entitled **Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions: 2001-2017** Catalogue no. 91-541-X was published in March 2005.

Demographic information is important for the measurement of social and economic conditions of a population. In 1995, projections of the Aboriginal populations were prepared by Demography Division, Statistics Canada, on request by the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples¹. That set of projections was based on the results of 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey and used self-identification to define Aboriginal groups. Since the release of these projections, in addition to the demographic factors, the growth of Aboriginal groups has been influenced by events leading to changes in patterns of self-identification. The projections shown in this report include only the demographic factors of growth as the other factors are too volatile to be projected.

This report consists of three parts. Part 1 describes the model used to produce the projections. It elaborates on the model's components (the base population, fertility, mortality and migration) and the analysis of those components as related to the Aboriginal populations. Part 2 presents the assumptions that were developed for each of the model's components. Also discussed are the scenarios which were chosen to analyze the future evolution of the size, demographic structure and geographic distribution of the Aboriginal populations. Part 3 presents the major conclusions from the analysis. The appendix to the report contains a series of statistical tables with detailed results of the projections.

1. Norris, M.J., D.Kerr and F.Nault. 1995. *Projections of the population with Aboriginal identity in Canada, 1991-2016*. Ottawa. Statistics Canada.

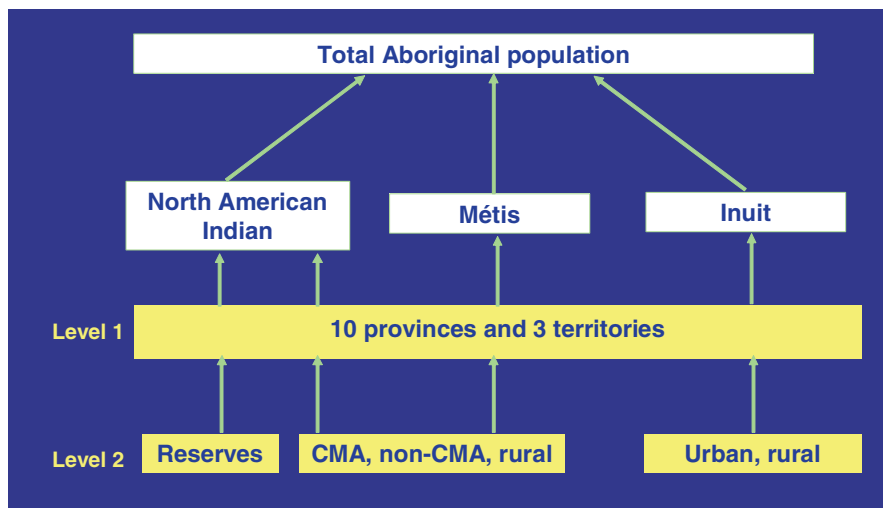
Projection model

Aboriginal groups and geography

Projections have been prepared for persons who identify with any of the following groups: the North American Indian population, the Métis or the Inuit. Geographical detail for each group is different and depends on the group's size. All three groups were projected separately for each of the ten provinces and three territories. However, the subprovincial and subterritorial level shown for the three groups varies. For the North American Indians, future numbers were calculated for the urban parts of all census metropolitan areas (CMAs), urban areas outside CMAs, rural areas, and reserves. For the Métis, places of residence were grouped into urban parts of CMAs, urban areas outside CMAs, and rural areas, which also comprise reserves. Because of their relatively small size, the Inuit population was projected separately for urban and rural locations only. Figure 1.1 presents the geographical details for all three Aboriginal groups.

Figure 1.1

The Aboriginal groups and geography



Approach used

Projections of the Aboriginal populations in Canada were produced using the traditional regional cohort component approach. According to this model (Figure 1.2), the size of the group at time (t+1) is the result of demographic events which happened in this group during the previous year. Those events could be: birth given by a woman; death of a member of the group; change of place of residence involving crossing or not crossing regional boundaries. Also, this model typically considers changes of residence involving country borders - international migration of persons. We assumed here that international migration of persons identifying with the three Aboriginal groups was of negligible importance to the change of

their size¹. In the past, changes in ethnic reporting contributed significantly to growth of the Métis population and the North American Indian population, specifically in areas outside of reserves. Although reporting of self-identity of Aboriginal identity could change over time, this element was not considered in these projections. Such changes in reporting patterns are too volatile to be projected. Therefore, the projections of the Aboriginal populations are based on demographic components of change, for the populations related to fertility, mortality and internal migration during the projection period.

Figure 1.2

Projection model - the cohort component method

**For each of the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis, Inuit) by single year of age and sex
For each lowest geographical level**

$$P^{2001+t} = C_{adj}^{2001} + B^{(2001;2001+t)} - D^{(2001;2001+t)} + NetMig^{(2001;2001+t)}$$

where

P^{2001+t}	= projected population in the year 2001+t
C_{adj}^{2001}	= the 2001 Census adjusted population
$B^{(2001;2001+t)}$	= the number of births from 2001 to 2001+t
$D^{(2001;2001+t)}$	= the number of deaths from 2001 to 2001+t
$NetMig^{(2001;2001+t)}$	= net migration from 2001 to 2001+t
t	= 0, 1, ..., 16

Starting point

The project considers the population who, in the 2001 Census, declared that they had an Aboriginal identity and/or were Registered or Treaty Indians² and/or were members of an Indian Band. There were 952,900 people with at least one Aboriginal identity³, most of them identifying with only one Aboriginal group (946,200). A small number of people, less than 6,700, also indicated belonging to more than one Aboriginal group. In addition, 23,400 people just reported their status as a Registered or Treaty Indian or a member of an Indian Band. Together, this gave a base population of 976,300 people for our projections.

Before using this population as the base for projections, two modifications to the 2001 Census counts were made. First, it was necessary to assure that those persons who indicated that they belonged to more than one Aboriginal group were considered only once in the model, and that 23,400 people who didn't identify Aboriginal were also included. This modification did not change the overall size of the Census Aboriginal population (976,300), but introduced small changes to the size of the North American Indians as 635,700 (instead of 608,800), the Métis as 295,100 (instead of 292,300) and the Inuit as 45,500 (instead of 45,100).

The second modification of the census data was to correct for situations when the census didn't count all those who should have been counted. Contrary to the first modification, this change increased the size of the total Aboriginal population and that of specific groups. The population living on-reserve

1. According to the 2001 Canadian Census, there were 6,600 immigrants who identified Aboriginal, with one-third of them arriving in Canada during the 10-year period prior to the census. The 2000 U.S. Census indicated that international emigration of Aboriginal peoples is also very small as it counted just over 8,000 people who declared to be American Indian or Alaskan native born in Northern America (2,400 of them entered the U.S. during the 10 years prior to the census).
2. The 2001 Census asks if a person is a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada refer to Status Indians as people who are entitled to have their names included on the Indian Register. This paper uses the 2001 Census term.
3. Aboriginal status can be defined using identity or using ancestry, also called ethnic origin. In the 2001 Census, there were 1,319,900 people who reported an Aboriginal ethnic origin.

was also adjusted to take into account incompletely enumerated reserves. In each census, on some Indian reserves and settlements, enumeration is not permitted or is interrupted before it is completed. Estimates of the number of people not counted were made and added to the census number of persons living on reserves. In 2001, there were 30 such reserves, with an estimated total population of 31,000⁴. Also, during each census enumeration, there are people who cannot be counted for various reasons (their dwelling was missed, they were not included on the census questionnaire, etc.) or who are counted more than once. Adjustment for these situations was made for the Aboriginal populations living on enumerated reserves and outside the reserves⁵.

Finally, after all modifications, the starting point for the published projections was 1,066,500 Aboriginal people in 2001, an increase of over 9% (or 90,200) from the census number. The size of the North American Indian group was modified the most, from 635,700 to 713,100, a difference of 77,400 or 12.2%. The largest contribution to the increase of this group came from the adjustment of the on-reserve population for net undercount. For the Métis, the impact of adjustments was smaller: their number increased from 295,100 to 305,800, an increase of 10,700 or 3.6%. And, the Inuit population showed a modest increase of 2,100 (or 4.6%), from 45,500 to 47,600. In the remainder of this section let us now discuss the data sources and methods used to derive information on fertility, mortality and migration that were used in the projection model.

Estimating births

Fertility has a direct impact not only on the size of the projected population but also on its composition. The number of births during the projected period depends on several factors, such as the number of women who could be mothers, their age, their membership in a particular Aboriginal group and their place of residence. The most comprehensive source on births is birth registration data compiled by the Health Statistics Division of Statistics Canada. Unfortunately, this dataset does not provide information on the fertility of populations defined by their Aboriginal identity. In fact, direct data on the fertility of the Aboriginal peoples are sparse. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) compiles data on the First Nations (Registered Indian) population through the Indian Register, but there is no administrative source specific to the Non-Status Indian, Métis or Inuit populations.

As a result, for this projection model, estimates of the total fertility rate had to be developed for the North American Indians, the Métis and the Inuit. To maintain internal consistency and to avoid the situation where data for each Aboriginal group would be taken from a different source, birth data from the Indian Register were not used. Instead, we used the 2001 Census data and an indirect technique, known as the "own-children method", to derive the fertility level of the three Aboriginal groups, for regions and areas of their residence⁶. Also, we calculated the mean and modal ages of fertility required by the parametric module of fertility in our projection model.

For the North American Indian and the Métis populations, the provinces and territories were grouped into two regions: a high-fertility region and a low-fertility region (Figure 1.3). This approach was used to avoid calculation of fertility rates based on small numbers, as some Aboriginal groups in particular provinces and territories were represented by relatively small populations. The grouping was based on the level of fertility for the total Aboriginal population in Canada estimated for two periods: 1991 to 1996 and 1996 to 2001. During both periods, total fertility rates of the Aboriginal peoples in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were higher than the national average; thus, these provinces were combined as a high-fertility area.

4. This is a significant decrease when compared to the 77 reserves incompletely enumerated in 1996. Their estimated total population was 43,600.

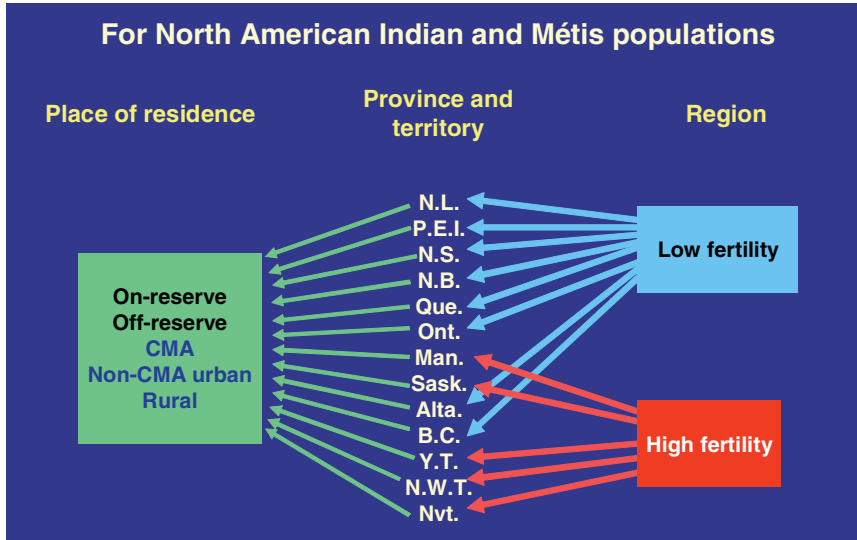
5. We took full advantage of estimates of net undercoverage available from census coverage. For the reserve population, we used an estimate of 10.3% for the 2001 Census, which was down from 14.7% estimated for the 1996 Census. For Aboriginal populations living outside reserves, we used the same rate of net undercoverage as for the general population - 2.99% in 2001 (2.24% in 1996). Our choice was dictated by the lack of a specific estimate of net undercoverage for outside reserve populations.

6. Estimates of fertility rates could be derived directly from the question on the number of children ever born by women. This question was asked only in decennial Censuses from 1961 to 1991. Since the 1991 Census this question was not asked; indirect techniques such as "own-children method" have to be used. This method is based on the assumption that children under the age of 5 years at the time of the census represent the survivors of all children born during the five years preceding the census.

Conversely, the low-fertility area consisted of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Figure 1.3

Regions of fertility



For the Inuit, fertility levels were estimated separately for two provinces - Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec - and for one territory - Nunavut. The rest of the regions had the same level of fertility.

Estimating deaths

The studies conducted so far demonstrated that regardless of gains in the past, the Aboriginal mortality remains higher than mortality of the total Canadian population. There were also differences in mortality within the Aboriginal population - among the three groups and with respect to place of residence. Projecting the three Aboriginal groups required the number of deaths for each cohort born before 2001 and those who would be born during the projection period. In our model, the baseline mortality of 2001 was estimated through life expectancy at birth for the North American Indians, the Métis and the Inuit. Values of life expectancy were used to provide probabilities of surviving one year for women and men at each single year of age for each geographical area and place of residence (on a reserve, in a CMA, in an urban non-CMA area, and in a rural area). The challenge lay in the fact that the mortality of the Aboriginal population was largely unknown due to the lack of data covering all groups.

The INAC Register is one of the few sources of direct data on mortality for the Aboriginal peoples; however, it provides information on deaths of members of the First Nations only. It was used to estimate and project the mortality of peoples registered under the Indian Act. As in the case of births, the statistics on deaths compiled for the Statistics Canada Mortality Database did not allow for the separation of the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples. In the absence of information, other than for Registered Indians, in our projections we used a proxy to help estimate life expectancy for all North American Indians, the Métis and the Inuit. We combined data from several sources: life tables for Registered Indians estimated for 2000 and projected for 2001 to 2021 by Statistics Canada Demography Division; life tables for Nunavut and the total Canadian population estimated by Statistics Canada Health Statistics Division for 2001 and projected by Demography Division into 2026; and the 1996 mortality estimates for Canada's urban areas by neighbourhood income prepared by the Health Analysis and Measurement Group of Statistics Canada.

The relationship between socio-economic conditions and health, and, hence, mortality, is widely recognized. We exploit this finding by proposing that the mortality of Non-Status Indians is inferred

from that of Registered Indians and mortality of those Canadians who live in neighbourhoods with the lowest income⁷. The overall mortality for the North American Indians in 2001 would be a combination of the mortality of Registered Indians and Non-Status Indians. Métis mortality is assumed to be similar to that derived for the Non-Status Indians. And finally, Inuit life expectancy is estimated on the basis of mortality registered through vital statistics collected from Nunavut and results of a study done by l'Institut de la statistique du Québec⁸.

Estimating migrants

The third component of growth considered in our projection model was internal migration. Internal migration has very little effect on the size of the projected population at the Canada level. The national effect is related to possible changes in future behavior of persons as they migrate among geographical areas with different levels of fertility and mortality. This component, however, plays a very important role when projecting the geographical concentration of the Aboriginal groups. In the model, we made a distinction between changes of residence involving a provincial or territorial boundary change and a change within the same geographical region that resulted in a change in the place of residence, such as on-reserve, CMA, urban outside CMA, and rural areas. The former are known as interregional migration and the latter as intraregional migration.

A number of studies demonstrated that, contrary to the total Canadian population, interregional migration was a minor component of regional growth among the Aboriginal populations and continued to represent a fairly small factor in changes to the geographical distribution of the Aboriginal population of Canada. In the long term, however, such a migration pattern could contribute to shifts in the distribution of this population. Nonetheless, intraregional migration had a relatively larger effect on the concentration of the Aboriginal populations. This effect was not only significant but had been evolving as illustrated by the analysis of past migration patterns and levels of the three Aboriginal groups based on census data.

Projection of the number of migrants in our model used census data and took into account the differences in propensity to migrate specific to the Aboriginal group. Within the Aboriginal group, estimates of migrants were prepared by region (provinces and territories) and place of residence. We calculated the number of those who left a particular area (out-migrants) and the number of persons who arrived into this area from any other location (in-migrants). Then, regardless of residence, migrants were assigned the general demographic profile of specific type of migrants. We had four different profiles typical for those leaving reserves, migrating from CMAs, moving out of urban non-CMA areas or leaving their rural abodes. For in-migrants, we also had four age-sex specific profiles.

7. *It has been demonstrated that these poorest neighbourhoods would have not only a lower average household income but scored lower on other measures of socio-economic conditions such as level of education, unemployment, professional hierarchy or residence ownership.*

8. Létourneau, E. 1994. **Projections de la population des Inuit du Québec, 1991-2016.** Direction des statistiques socio-démographiques, Institut de la statistique du Québec.

Assumptions and scenarios for the 2001 to 2017 period

An important part of every projection exercise is the development of plausible assumptions for each of the components of population growth. We based the assumptions on the analysis of past evolution in component trends specific to the Aboriginal populations, supplemented by the most recent work done to project the components of growth for the general Canadian population¹. For our projections, we elaborated five assumptions of future fertility, one on mortality and two for migration. When combined, we would have ten feasible scenarios of growth for the Aboriginal populations. We selected five scenarios for discussion of the possible future evolution of the size and composition of the Aboriginal populations.

The following sections describe the assumptions for each of the components of growth and the five selected scenarios.

Assumptions

Geographic location - reserves/First Nations communities

In addition to the modifications of the census data done to create the starting point for our projections, which are described in Part 1 of this report, there was one more change related to classification of the North American Indians by place of residence. This change resulted in an expansion of the definition of "reserve" used in this project.

In cooperation with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, the census geography designates specific units corresponding to census subdivisions as "reserves". There were 1,098 such units in the 2001 Census. For our projections, we added to this number the 41 subdivisions, which are Northern collectives chosen by INAC as quasi-reserves (First Nations communities) because they are associated with a First Nation or an Indian band. The expansion affected the size of the reserve population in Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory and especially in the Northwest Territories, where 25 of the First Nations communities are found. For the Northwest Territories' Aboriginal population, the consideration of 25 collectives as reserves resulted in over 70% of the 2001 population living on reserves, up from only 2% if quasi-reserves were not included.

The size of the base populations for the three Aboriginal groups by place of residence is given in text table 2.1.

1. Statistics Canada. 2001. *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000-2026*. Catalogue no. 91-520. Occasional. Ottawa.

Text table 2.1

Adjusted Aboriginal population by group and place of residence, Canada, 2001

Aboriginal group	Place of residence									
	Total		CMA		Urban non-CMA		Rural		Reserve	
	number ('000)	%	number ('000)	%	number ('000)	%	number ('000)	%	number ('000)	%
Total Aboriginal population	1,066.5	100.0	289.9	27.2	222.0	20.8	202.7	19.0	352.0	33.0
North American Indian	713.1	100.0	167.5	23.5	123.7	17.3	80.6	11.3	341.3	47.9
Métis	305.8	100.0	119.0	38.9	88.9	29.1	89.4	29.2	8.6	2.8
Inuit	47.6	100.0	3.3	7.0	9.4	19.8	32.6	68.6	2.2	4.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Fertility assumptions

Over the last 50 years, total fertility for the Aboriginal people has experienced significant change. The trend shows a decline but the level and tempo of this decline varied over time. Prior to the 1970s, the decline was very slow but over the past three decades Aboriginal fertility has dropped by half, from over five children per woman at the end of the 1960s, to below three children near the end of the 1990s. Consistent with the overall Canadian tempo, the fertility level of the Aboriginal Canadian population slowed during the 1980s and early 1990s, but has decreased even more in recent years.

The fertility pattern of the Aboriginal population is not homogeneous. The Inuit, for example, had the highest fertility over the years. More recently, however, the Inuit have experienced a rather sharp decline in their fertility level, from over four children per woman from 1986 to 1991, to slightly above three children from 1996 to 2001. In contrast, the Métis, who are predominantly urban-based, had the lowest fertility level among the Aboriginal peoples in recent years. By the 1996 to 2001 period, the fertility level of this group dropped close to the replacement level of just above two children per woman. The fertility level for the North American Indians fell between that of the Inuit and the Métis, and has remained slightly lower than three children per woman in the past two decades.

Aboriginal fertility varied enormously across provinces and territories. In the 1996 to 2001 period, the highest level was observed in Nunavut (close to four children per woman), followed by that in Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Manitoba (slightly more than three children per woman). The lowest levels, just above two children per woman, were characteristic of Ontario and British Columbia. The Aboriginal population has experienced fertility declines in all regions, but the largest drop (around 0.4 child per woman) between the beginning and the end of the 1990s was observed in the high-fertility regions of the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan.

Fertility assumptions for the Aboriginal groups relates the total fertility rate of each Aboriginal group to the projected total fertility rate for the general Canadian population in the latest population projections of Canada, provinces and territories from 2000 to 2026. The projected total fertility rates by Aboriginal group, high- and low-fertility region, and place of residence were generated based on the assumption that the distance between the Aboriginal and total Canadian level of fertility would not change over the projected period². The justification for this assumption came from analysis of the past evolution of the fertility of these groups, which showed no evidence of convergence.

2. The ratios of the fertility rate of a specific Aboriginal group, with respect to the region and place of residence, to the fertility rate of the total Canadian population for 2001 are kept constant.

Text table 2.2

Total fertility rates by Aboriginal group and assumption, Canada, 2017

Aboriginal group	Assumptions					Ethnic transfer
	Constant	Declining			Rapidly	
		Slowly	Moderately			
North American Indian	2.86	2.71	2.56	2.18	3.12	
Métis	2.17	2.06	1.95	1.93	2.48	
Inuit	3.37	3.19	3.02	2.36	3.47	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For the project, we developed five different future patterns of fertility (text table 2.2). First, the fertility level was assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period, at the level estimated for 1996 to 2001: for the North American Indians it was equal to 2.86, for the Métis to 2.17, and for the Inuit to 3.37. While this assumption seemed highly unlikely, we used it as an upper boundary for fertility. Second, the pace of the moderate decline in fertility assumption presumed that the Aboriginal populations would follow the declining trend of the overall Canadian fertility which is assumed to reach 1.35 children per woman by 2017. The decline in fertility is between 0.2 and 0.4 child per woman among the three Aboriginal groups during the projection period. Third, we assumed a slow, gradual decline in fertility over the projection period. The pace of this decline was inferred from the average of the assumption of a constant level of Aboriginal fertility and the assumption of a moderate decline in fertility. Under this assumption, the total fertility rate of the North American Indians declines to 2.71 children per woman by 2017. The decline in fertility among the Métis is only 0.11 children per woman (2.06 in 2017). The total fertility rate of the Inuit is assumed to drop to 3.19 in 2017. For the fourth pattern, the fertility level of each Aboriginal group was projected to decline rapidly and converge to reach 1.8 children per woman by 2026. The impact of this assumption on projected births of the Inuit population would be quite substantial since it assumed a drop of about 1 child per woman, to the level of 2.36 in 2017. By 2017, the total fertility rate of the North American Indians is assumed to reach 2.18 children per woman and 1.93 for the Métis³. This assumption is proposed as an analytical scenario to observe the results of a rapid decline in fertility and convergence in fertility level among the Aboriginal populations.

In all four above patterns of fertility over the projected period, the underlying assumption is perfect continuity of Aboriginality, meaning that newborn children have the Aboriginal identity of their mother. Our analysis based on the 1996 and 2001 Census data using the continuity index⁴ demonstrated that this might not be the case. We developed a special, fifth assumption which incorporated into the future fertility pattern of each Aboriginal group its net gains due to “exits and enters” of children identified differently than their mother. Under this assumption, the “modified” total fertility rate would stay constant over the projection period and equal to 3.12 for the North American Indians, 2.48 for the Métis, and 3.47 for the Inuit. The projected 2017 values of fertility rate for the three Aboriginal groups are presented in text table 2.2.

Finally, we maintained, over the projected period, a disparity of fertility level by place of residence among the three groups specific to high- and low-fertility regions as evidenced by the 2001 estimates.

3. Due to the high level of total fertility rates assumed for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, this is not a rapid decline fertility assumption for the Métis living in a high-fertility region. The total fertility rates of the Métis in a high-fertility region under the rapid decline fertility assumption are of similar magnitude as the fertility rates obtained under the slow decline fertility assumption.

4. The continuity index is defined as the total number of children with a given identity related to the number of children born to mothers with the same identity. For 2001, we estimated that the value of the index is 109 for the North American Indians, 114 for the Métis, and 103 for the Inuit, indicating gains in the number of births for each particular Aboriginality. This measure was first introduced in the analysis of linguistic data by R. Lachapelle and J. Henripin (Lachapelle, R., J. Henripin. 1982. *The demolinguisic situation in Canada: Past trends and future prospects*. Montreal, The Institute for Research on Public Policy)

Mortality assumption

We estimated the 2001 mortality levels for the three Aboriginal groups assuming the relationship between socio-economic conditions and health, and using the estimates of the levels for Registered Indians as derived from the INAC Indian Registry. In continuation with past trends, the projection's baseline mortality for all three groups was higher than that for the total Canadian population. Text table 2.3 shows that the 2001 life expectancy at birth for the Métis (71.9 years for men and 77.7 years for women), was closest to that of the total Canadian population (77.0 years for men and 82.2 years for women). For the North American Indians, it was estimated to be 71.1 years for men and 76.7 years for women. The lowest life expectancy among the three groups was estimated for the Inuit: 62.6 years for men and 71.7 years for women. The gaps between the Aboriginal groups and the general Canadian population varied from 5 years to 14 years in 2001.

Text table 2.3

Life expectancy at birth by Aboriginal group and sex, Canada, 2001 and 2017

Aboriginal group	Males		Females	
	2001	2017	2001	2017
	in years			
North American Indian	71.1	73.3	76.7	78.4
Métis	71.9	74.1	77.7	79.7
Inuit	62.6	63.9	71.7	72.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

We developed just one assumption for the future trend in Aboriginal mortality for our projection model. Based on past experience, it seems unlikely that the trend in mortality would undergo significant changes over the relatively short projection period of 16 years, making the choice of just one scenario a reasonable decision. We expected declines in Aboriginal mortality if their living conditions and access to quality health care improved. We assumed life expectancy at birth to increase across all Aboriginal populations, but it should remain below the level for the total Canadian population. Although gains in life expectancy would bring it closer to that of the general population, we projected that the pace would slow due to the large proportion of the Aboriginal populations continuing to reside in rural and remote areas with less access to health care. We used the value of life expectancy at birth in 2017 from the medium assumption developed for the most recent projections of general provincial and territorial populations,⁵ and the distance between the 2001 levels of the Aboriginal groups and the general population to derive life expectancy for the Aboriginal populations in 2017. Text table 2.3 presents the estimated values of life expectancy at birth for the three Aboriginal groups for 2001 and the projected data for 2017.

We assumed that the place of residence would remain a factor of diversification for life expectancy of the Aboriginal peoples, with somewhat higher levels for those living in CMA areas than those living outside. Also, the estimated current regional differences between the relatively lower levels of mortality for the Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and higher levels for Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and Nunavut were assumed to decrease gradually over the projection period.

Migration assumptions

According to the 2001 Census, just over 162,000 Aboriginal people aged older than 4 years reported changing their residential address outside the community during the five-year period between 1996 and 2001. The changes of the address involved migrations between all four types of residence: reserves, large cities, smaller cities and rural areas. These migrants represented about 19%

5. In 2017, for the general population in Canada, life expectancy at birth for males was projected at 78.7 years and for females at 83.3 years.

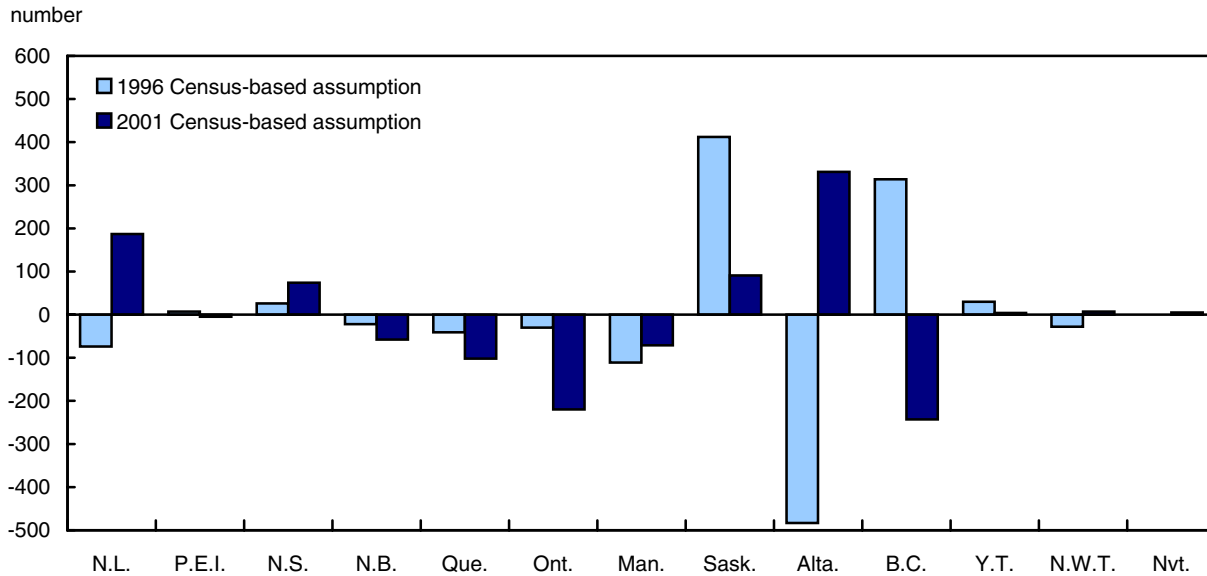
of the Aboriginal population of the same age. The propensity to migrate between communities for the total Canadian population was comparable at 16%. The Aboriginal and general Canadian populations were also similar with respect to the proportion of migrants who moved within the same region (province or territory) vs. those who changed the region of their residence. For the Aboriginal population, 77% migrants stayed in the same region (intra-regional migrations) while for all Canadian migrants 80% did so. Although the majority of Aboriginal migrants identified with the North American Indian, their migration relative to the size of their population was of the same magnitude as that for the Métis. The North American Indian migration rate was just below 17% while the Métis migration rate was over 18%. The Inuit migration rate was much lower, at 12%, as was their overall number of migrants - just over 5,000 during the 5-year period prior to the 2001 Census.

To account for the differences in the type of migration flows and their propensity to move, we approached the projection of inter- and intra-regional migration differently. For the former, we assumed that over the projection period, the balance between those who left and those who arrived in the region would be a constant annual number based on the trend observed in the census data. For the latter, we estimated the annual migration rates of in-migrants and out-migrants for each place of residence: CMA areas, urban but non-CMA areas, rural areas and reserves. Each province and territory (region) has a set of intra-regional rates. These rates were held constant for the 16 years of projections. The annual projected numbers of intra-regional migrants, however, varied from year to year because the rates were applied to changing-over-time populations. We also considered the differences among the three Aboriginal groups, by projecting both types of migration separately for the North American Indians and the Métis using observed trends, and by assuming that internal migration had no significant impact on the future size and geographical distribution of the Inuit.

Migration trends, contrary to fertility and mortality which show a high degree of inertia, display significant changes in intensity and directions. For that reason, projection of migration is subject to a high degree of uncertainty. For this project, we used two assumptions for migration. Both were developed employing the approach described above but were based on two different data sets: the 2001 and 1996 Censuses. The first assumption was an extrapolation into the future of migration patterns observed among the two Aboriginal groups during the second-half of the 1990s (1996 to 2001). In the second assumption, we projected numbers and geographical distribution of migrants belonging to the two groups suggesting that the Aboriginal peoples might change their residence according to the patterns observed among them in the beginning of the 1990s (1991 to 1996). Although there were some differences in the directions of inter-regional migrations, it was in the intra-regional migration intensity levels where we could observe significant shifts between these two periods.

Chart 2.1

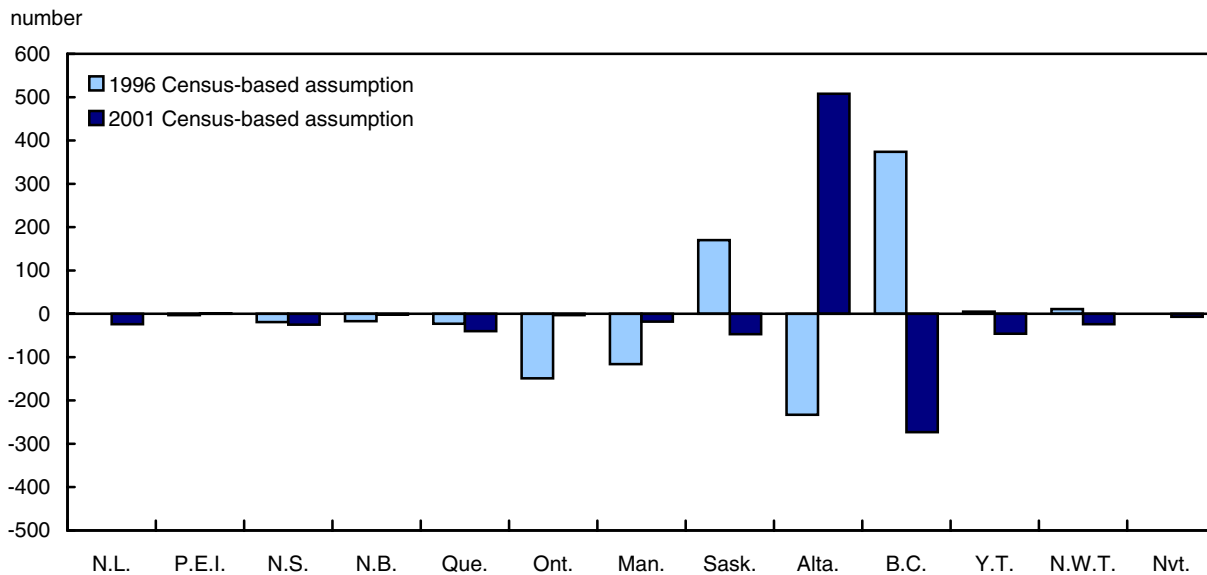
Annual net interregional migrants for the North American Indian population by assumption and province/territory, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Chart 2.2

Annual net interregional migrants for the Métis by assumption and province/territory, 1996 and 2001



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Alberta and Newfoundland and Labrador were the biggest winners from interregional migration of the North American Indians during the late 1990s - over 300 and almost 200 people annually, respectively (chart 2.1). These gains were mostly at the expense of British Columbia, Ontario (over 200 fewer arrivals than departures) and, to a lesser extent, Quebec (a negative balance of about 100 persons). This is a reversal of the trend from the beginning of the 1990s, when migration of this Aboriginal group resulted

in net losses for Alberta (almost 500 annually) and Newfoundland and Labrador (less than 100) but gains for British Columbia (over 300). Saskatchewan, from being a relatively important recipient of the North American Indian migrants from other regions, became less so by the end of the 1990s. For the Métis, interregional migrations at the end of the 1990s were favourable for Alberta, which was gaining about 500 persons annually, while British Columbia had a net loss of almost 300 persons per year (chart 2.2). Again, this is a reversal of the trend from the beginning of the 1990s.

As we already mentioned, for the North American Indians and the Métis, intraregional migrations are much more important than interregional movements. Also, although intraregional migration trends over the 1990s were fairly stable, the levels between the first- and the second-half of this decade were different. The estimated annual net rates of intraregional migration are shown in text table 2.4.

Text table 2.4

Annual net intraregional migration rates by Aboriginal group, place of residence and assumption, 1996 and 2001

Place of residence	Assumption			
	North American Indian		Métis	
	2001	1996	2001	1996
	per thousand			
CMA	-1.0	-6.9	0.5	-3.8
Urban non-CMA	-2.5	-9.0	-2.4	-2.9
Rural	-23.2	-20.9	1.8	6.1
Reserve	8.3	14.5	F	F

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For the North American Indians, reserves were consistently the “catching areas” for migrants but their importance decreased over time. For the other three types of residence, their losses of the North American Indian population were not of the same importance – rural areas outside reserves were depleting more at the end of 1990s but urban areas in general were losing relatively fewer of their residents than they did at the beginning of the period.

Intraregional migration of the Métis was consistently not in favour of urban areas outside CMAs. On the other hand, over the 1990s, this migration was a factor of the growth of the rural Métis population, but its importance was decreasing. And finally, there was a reversal of the migration trend with destination to metropolitan areas - it seems that the Métis in large cities at the end of the 1990s were gaining population as opposed to losing it at the beginning of the period.

Five projection scenarios

We selected five scenarios to illustrate feasible demographic futures of the Aboriginal population in Canada by 2017. We produced projections showing a high population growth (Scenario A). For these projections, we assumed that the number of births for the three Aboriginal groups would be the result of constant fertility, the same as estimated by us for 2001 using the census data; mortality would be declining; and migration trends would continue their course as observed during the second-half of the 1990s. Two other series of projections were produced by using the same assumptions for mortality and migrations as in Scenario A, but different assumptions about future fertility. For Scenario B, designated as a medium-growth scenario, we assumed a moderate decline in fertility over the projected period. The third series of the future size of the Aboriginal populations, Scenario D, was derived by assuming that fertility for all three groups would decline rapidly and the tempo of decline would be dictated by a converging trend to reach 1.8 children per woman by 2026. To demonstrate the possible range in the future geographic concentration of the Aboriginal populations, we produced a fourth series of projections according to Scenario C. This scenario had the same assumption for mortality and fertility as Scenario B, but migrations were estimated by extrapolating into the 2001 to 2017 period the

trends observed at the beginning of the 1990s. And finally, the special scenario, Scenario S, projected a demographic profile of the Aboriginal populations into 2017 by assuming that there would not be a perfect continuity in the transfer of Aboriginality from mother to child, and then by extrapolating the 2001 trends of the Aboriginality transfer into the 16 year projection period. In this scenario, assumptions of mortality and migrations were the same as in Scenario A and B.

It is important to remember that the accuracy of the future size, composition, geographic concentration and demographic profile of the Aboriginal populations given by projections depends on the underlying assumptions of the components of the populations' change. These assumptions were developed taking into consideration the results of research on relevant topics done in the past. They are intended to show a plausible variation in the future evolution of the Aboriginal populations but should not be considered as predictions of this future.

Analysis of the projections' results

In this part of the report, we discuss the general results of the projections of the Aboriginal populations in Canada over 16 years according to the five scenarios. First, we present a plausible growth and composition of this population in 2017. Second, we consider selected issues related to projected changes in geographic concentration of the Aboriginal groups from 2001 to 2017.

Size and growth of the Aboriginal populations in Canada from 2001 to 2017

At the beginning of the 21st century, the Aboriginal population accounted for 3.4% of Canada's total population. Compared with other selected countries, Canada's proportion of the Aboriginal population ranked second, behind New Zealand, in which the Aboriginal population accounted for 14% of its total population¹. In Australia and the United States, the Aboriginal peoples' share of their national population was 2.2% and 1.5%, respectively². The next three sections of the report describe the evolution over 16 years of the size of the Canadian Aboriginal population as given by five selected scenarios, discuss the projected composition of this population with respect to the three Aboriginal groups, and provide an insight into the possible change to the demographic profile of these groups.

Overall growth of the Aboriginal population

In 2001, 1,066,500 people identified themselves as Aboriginal, compared with 904,300³ five years earlier (text table 3.1). From 1996 to 2001, the Aboriginal population increased 17.9%, while the total population of Canada rose by 4.8%. The high rate of growth among the Aboriginal population could be attributed, in part, to higher fertility rates compared with those of the Canadian population. Currently, the Aboriginal birth rate is about one and a half times the overall Canadian birth rate. Also, the Aboriginal death rate is lower than the Canadian rate by about 40%, as the younger age composition of the Aboriginal population compensates for their higher mortality. The remainder of the large growth could be a function of ethnic mobility. Ethnic mobility refers to people changing the reporting of their Aboriginal affiliation from one census to the next⁴. The increased tendency of individuals to report having an Aboriginal identity contributed to the considerable growth from 1996 to 2001. Since the 1986 Census, the tendency to more often report Aboriginal origins or identity has been identified and judged to be the result of an increased awareness of Aboriginal issues. A similar trend in Aboriginality reporting was also observed in the censuses of Australia, the United States and New Zealand⁵.

1. 2001 Census of Population and Dwellings of New Zealand.

2. 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Australia Bureau of Statistics, and United States Census 2000, U.S. Census Bureau.

3. Both numbers are the 2001 and 1996 Census data adjusted for multiple and other Aboriginal identities, and coverage errors. Coverage errors include adjustments for the Aboriginal population living on incompletely enumerated reserves and net census undercount. Overall impact of adjustments for the 2001 Aboriginal population is 9.2% and that for the 1996 population is 13.1%.

4. Siggner, A., and J. Hagey. 2004. **Measuring Demographic and Non-demographic Change in the Aboriginal Population Residing in Urban Areas of Canada**. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Canadian Population Society, Manitoba, June 2004; and Guimond, E. 1999. "Ethnic mobility and demographic growth of Canada's Aboriginal populations from 1986 to 1996". **Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada 1998-1999**. Ottawa. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-209-X.

5. Statistics Canada. 2003. **Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile**. 2001 Census Analysis Series. Catalogue no. 96F0030X2001007. Ottawa.

Text table 3.1

Projected total Aboriginal population according to different scenarios, Canada, selected years

Scenario	Projected population		
	2006	2011	2017
	in thousands		
Scenario A	1,169.5	1,282.8	1,431.8
Scenario B	1,168.6	1,278.4	1,420.0
Scenario C	1,168.9	1,280.8	1,427.9
Scenario D	1,166.6	1,268.5	1,390.2
Scenario S	1,182.1	1,308.2	1,471.7

Note: Census-adjusted Aboriginal population in 1996 and 2001 was estimated at 904,300 and 1,066,500, respectively.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

At the national level, the projected growth of the Aboriginal population was mainly the result of births and deaths, since the contribution of international migration was insignificant. The impact of internal migration could be felt at the regional and place of residence levels, but not directly at the national level. Net gain in migration to high-fertility regions could result in larger number of births, and vice versa, but the impact tended to counterbalance and was expected to be small. The influence of fertility on population growth and age structure was greater than mortality since the effect of mortality was mostly concentrated in the elderly population. In addition, it was assumed that the slower pace of mortality decrease observed since the 1990s would continue into the future, making its impact even smaller over the projection period. Yet, fertility among the Aboriginal population is still high, and above the replacement level.

The Aboriginal population in Canada was projected to continue growing within the 16-year projection period. Under the high-growth scenario (Scenario A), the Aboriginal population would reach around 1,431,800 if the fertility trend observed in 2001 continued into the future and Aboriginal mortality continued to decline during the projection period. If the Aboriginal population assumes a fast decline of fertility in the future years, the Aboriginal population would reach around 1,390,200 by 2017 (Scenario D).

Compared to the total Canadian population, the Aboriginal population is still very young and, therefore, likely to continue to grow much faster than the total population. Under the medium-growth scenario, the Aboriginal population was projected to reach 1,420,000 by 2017, which represents an average annual growth rate of 1.8% or a 16-year growth of 33.1%. The growth rate would be more than twice the rate projected for the total population of Canada (an average annual growth of 0.7%, or 12.0% for the same 16-year period).

If only demographic factors were taken into consideration, we would expect that the population would have a range of 41,600 between the high-growth (Scenario A) and low-growth (Scenario D) scenarios. The range was a function of fertility since mortality and internal migration were the same in both scenarios. Our special projection would provide further insights into the future growth of the Aboriginal population if a non-demographic factor, the transfer of identity from mother to children, was also considered (Scenario S). This transfer was assumed to happen at birth, thus the assumption had a direct impact on the number of births. According to this special projection, total Aboriginal population would increase by 405,200 or 38% in 16 years. In 2017, the Aboriginal population would reach 1,471,700 people - 39,900 more people than projections according to Scenario A, which assumed the perfect transferability. At the national level, this factor may account for about 10% in the overall increase of the Aboriginal population growth from 2001 to 2017.

The natural increase in the Aboriginal population was projected to grow, from 19,800 in 2001/02 to 23,000 in 2016/17, an increase of 16.5%, according to the medium-growth scenario (Scenario B). In the next 16 years, both births and deaths would increase, but the pace would be much faster for deaths (57.4%) than for births (24.1%) (see text table 3.1).

Net international migration is currently the main factor in Canada's population growth, accounting for around 60% of its overall growth annually. Without international migration, the Canadian population would be growing much slower because of its aging population and its low fertility. The number of deaths has been rising steadily since the early 1980s and is bound to continue as the baby boomers move into the older ages. The number of births is decreasing. Would the high growth of the Aboriginal population compensate for the declining natural increase in Canada? During the course of the projection period, the natural increase of the Aboriginal population was projected to grow by almost 3,300. Its contribution to the overall growth of the Canadian population would increase from 7% in 2001/02 to 10% in 2016/17. Conversely, the natural increase of the non-Aboriginal population was projected to reduce by half, from around 97,000 in 2001/02 to 51,000 in 2016/17, thus its share of the total growth of the Canadian population would decline from 35% in the base year to 22% by the end of the projection period. The contribution of net international migration to the overall growth would increase by 10 percentage points from 2001/02 to 2016/17⁶.

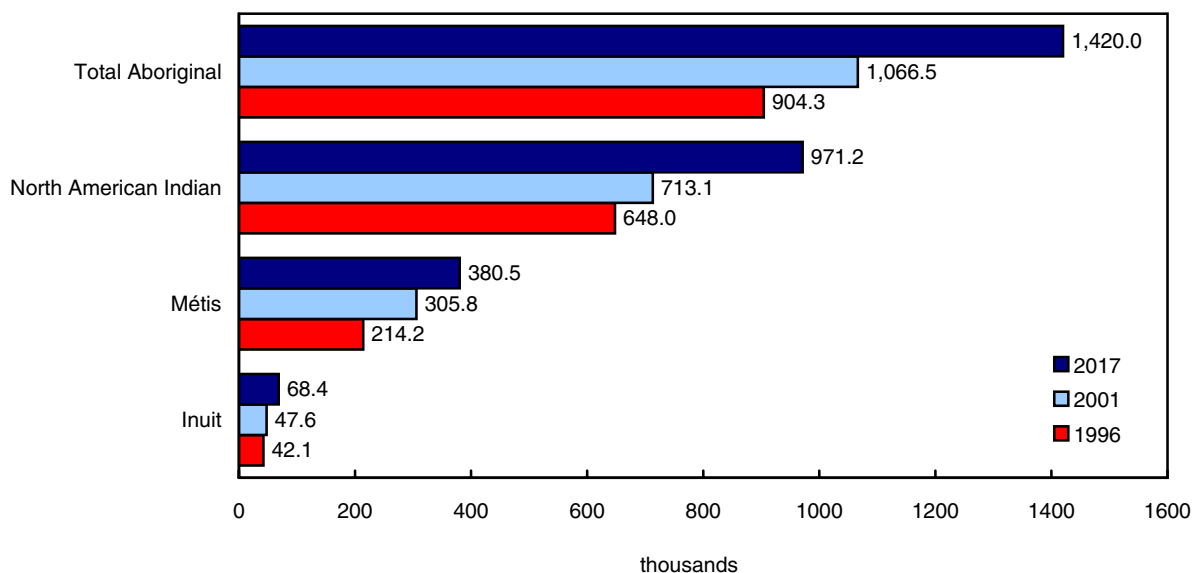
Composition of the Aboriginal population

Among the three Aboriginal groups, the Métis had the largest population gain from 1996 to 2001, an increase of 91,600 or 42.8% (chart 3.1). It would be expected that changes in ethnic identity contributed to the sizeable growth of the Métis population since, among the three Aboriginal groups, its fertility level is closest to the total Canadian population. The increase for the North American Indians and the Inuit was more moderate, 65,100 or 10.0% and 5,500 or 13.2%, respectively. This was still much larger than the 4.3% increase of the non-Aboriginal population in Canada during the 1996 to 2001 period⁷.

In 2001, the majority of the Aboriginal population was North American Indians, representing 66.9% (713,100) of the total population (Chart 3.2). The Métis represented 28.7% (305,800) and the Inuit 4.5% (47,600). In 2017, according to the medium-growth scenario (B), the North American Indians would retain its majority status, at 68.4%, followed by the Métis, 26.8% and the Inuit, 4.8%.

Chart 3.1

Aboriginal population by group, Canada, 1996, 2001 and 2017



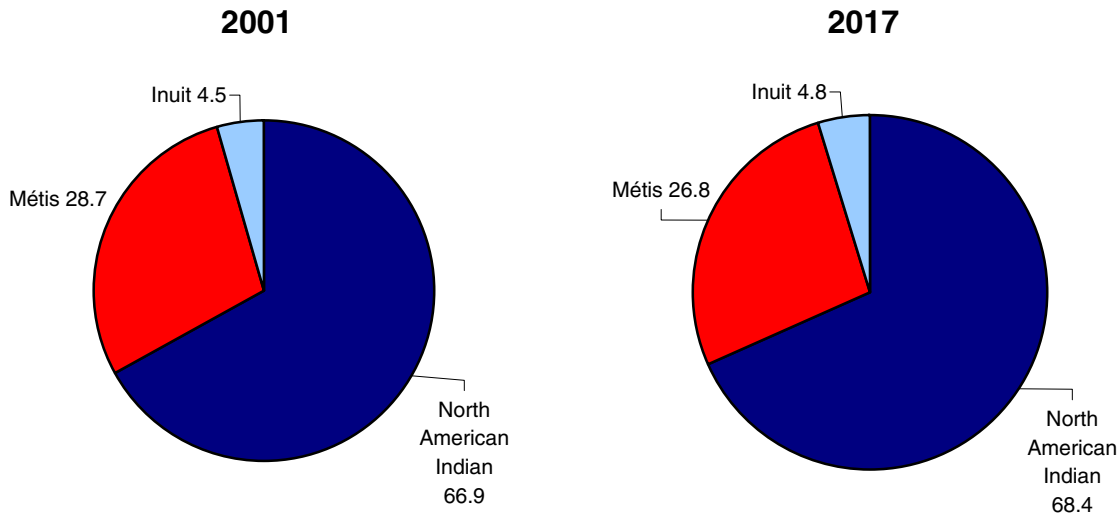
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

6. The share of net international migration in the total population growth was projected to increase from 58% to 68% during the same period (Statistics Canada. 2005. **Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 2001-2017**, Catalogue no. 91-541-X. Ottawa)

7. The non-Aboriginal population growth between 1996 and 2001 based on the unadjusted census counts is 3.4%.

Chart 3.2

Proportion of Aboriginal groups in the total Aboriginal population (%), Canada, 2001 and 2017

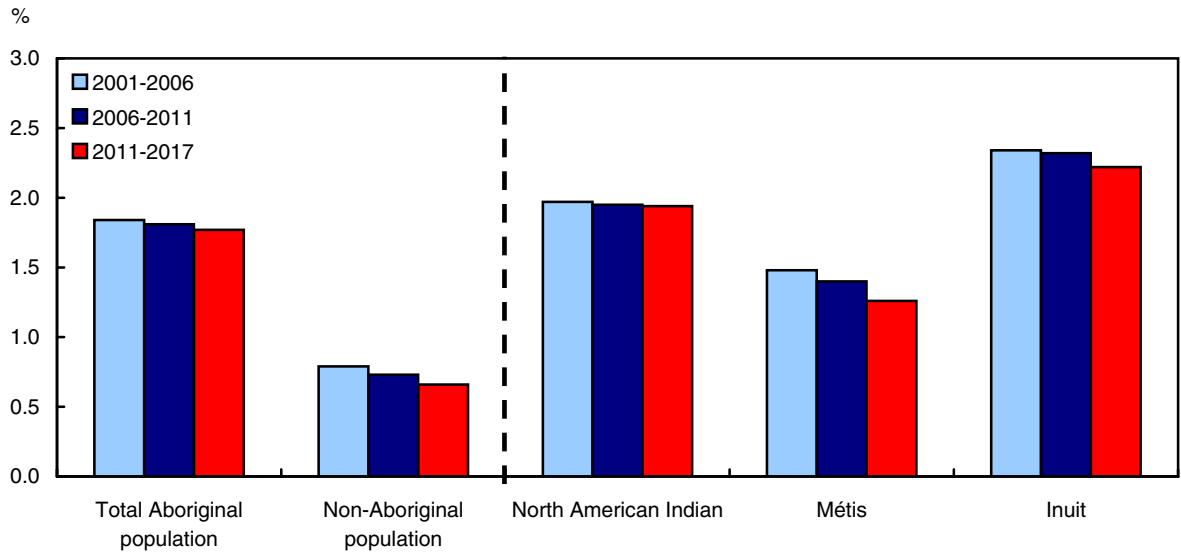


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

The North American Indian population was projected to reach 971,200 in 2017 from 713,100 in 2001, which represents a growth of 36.2% for the 16-year period or 1.9% annually (Scenario B). The projected North American Indian population by 2017 would range from 945,200 under the low-growth scenario (Scenario D) to 979,700 with the high-growth scenario (Scenario A). The Métis population would grow at the slowest rate of 24.4% or 1.4% annually, from 305,800 in 2001 to 380,500 in 2017. However, this is still two times faster than the projected growth rate of the non-Aboriginal population in Canada, 12.2% during the same period or 0.7% annually. The range in population by 2017 with the low- and high-growth scenarios was 3,800, between 379,300 (Scenario D) and 383,100 (Scenario A) for the Métis. The Inuit population is estimated to have the highest fertility rates among the three Aboriginal groups at around 3.3 children per woman in 2001. Thus, the Inuit population would grow the fastest to reach around 68,400 in 2017, from 47,600 in 2001, according to the medium-growth scenario. This represents a 16-year growth of 43.7% or an average annual rate of 2.3%. The range in projected growth was about 3,500 between a low projection of 65,600 (Scenario D) and a high projection of 69,100 (Scenario A). Since only demographic growth was considered in these projections, differential fertility among the three Aboriginal groups was the main cause for the dissimilar growth patterns (charts 3.3 and 3.4).

Chart 3.3

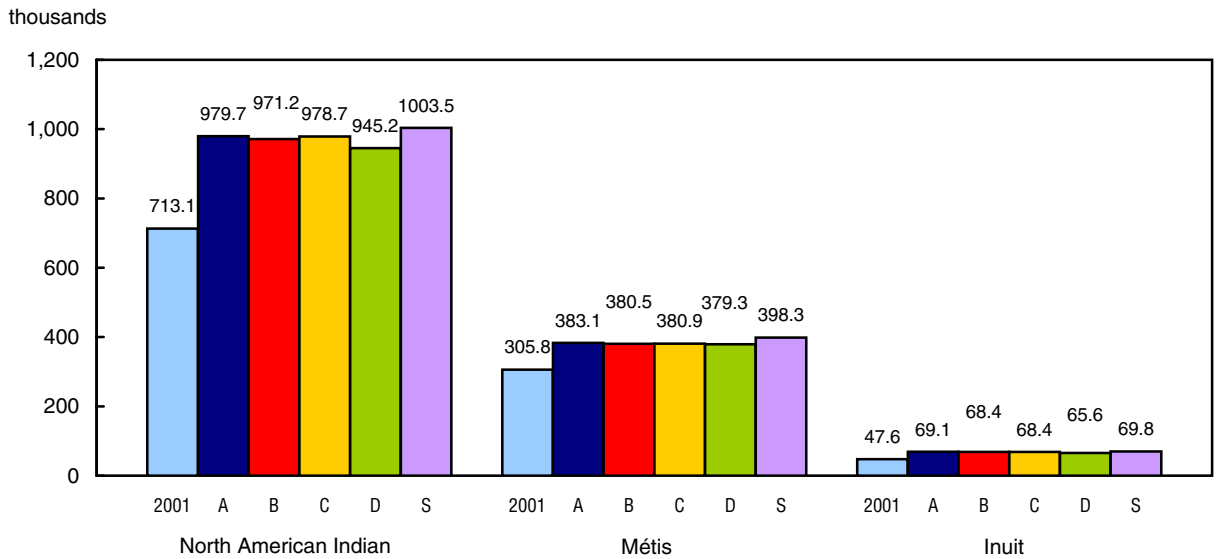
Annual rate of population growth by Aboriginal group, Canada, 2001-2006 to 2011-2017 (scenario B)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Chart 3.4

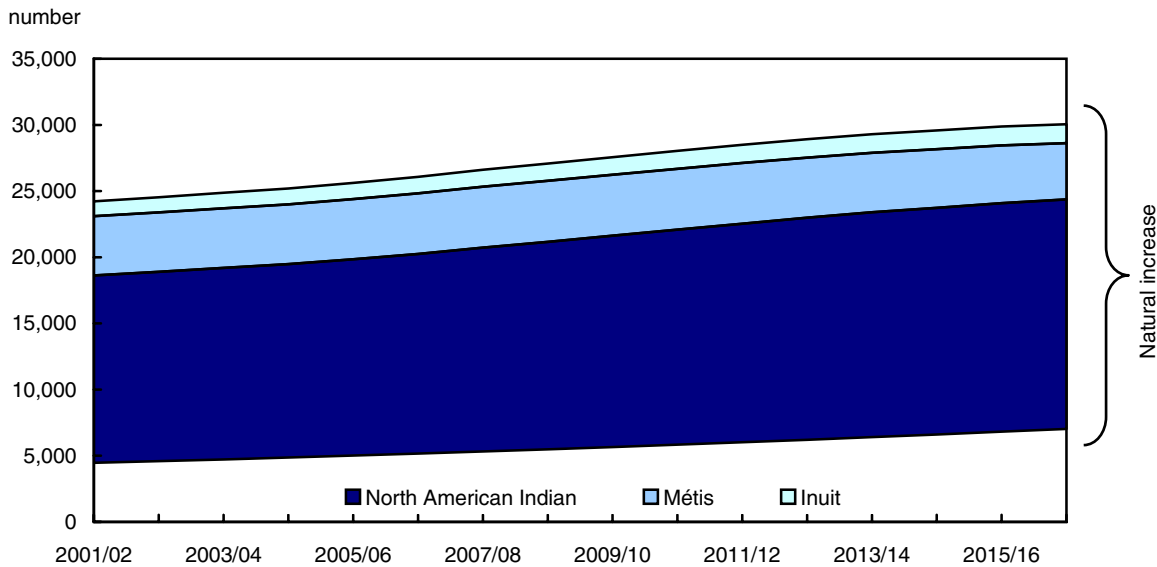
Aboriginal population by group and scenario, Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Chart 3.5

Natural increase in the Aboriginal populations, Canada, 2001/02 to 2016/17



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Natural increase was the only component of annual growth for the total Aboriginal population at the national level and this was also true for individual groups. Among the three Aboriginal groups, the Métis was the only group that would experience a declining natural increase with the medium-growth scenario (-5.1%). The decline was the result of a substantial increase in the annual number of deaths, 64.6%, combined with a small increase in births, 10.0%. The annual natural increase of the North American Indians was projected to increase over the period (22.5%), as both the numbers of births and deaths would increase in the future, 28.3% and 56.2%, respectively. In the case of the Inuit, the natural increase would increase at a comparatively faster pace of 28.4% due to a slower increase in deaths (37.9%) combined with a relatively large increase in births, 30.3% (chart 3.5).

A comparison between the projections with different assumptions of Aboriginality transfer to children, Scenario S and Scenario A, showed that if the transferability trend from 2001 continued into the future, it would account for about 8% of the total growth of the North American Indians from 2001 to 2017. The overall increase in the North American Indian population was projected to be around 41% during the course of the projection period, according to the special projection (Scenario S). The contribution of Aboriginality transfers to the overall growth of the Métis from 2001 to 2017 was projected to be the largest of the Aboriginal groups, 16%, but for the Inuit, it would account for only 3% of the overall increase in size during the same period⁸.

Demographic profile of the Aboriginal population

The Aboriginal population in 2001 was much younger than the Canadian population, due to a higher birth rate among the Aboriginal people (chart 3.6). The median age⁹ of the total Aboriginal population was 12 years lower than that of the Canadian population in 2001. The median age of the Aboriginal population was 24.7 years, while that of the Canadian population was 37.1 years. Over the next 16 years, a trend toward aging was evident among the Aboriginal population, though it would be much slower than for the Canadian population. The main cause of this trend is the gradually increasing life expectancy and the declining fertility rates of the Aboriginal peoples. By 2017, the median age

8. According to Scenario S, the overall increase of the Métis was projected to be around 30%, and for the Inuit around 47% from 2001 to 2017.

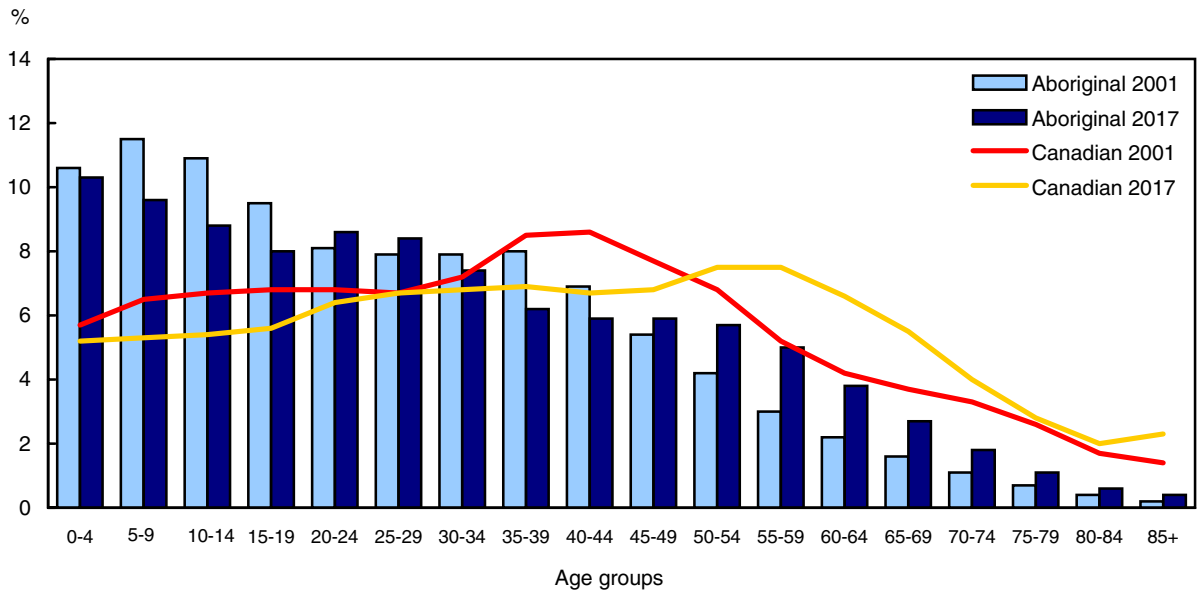
9. Median age is the age at which exactly one-half of the population is older, and the other half is younger.

of the Aboriginal population would reach 27.8 years, compared to 41.3 years for the total Canadian population (medium-growth scenario).

In the Canadian population, the increasing median age reflects both the entry of the baby-boom cohorts into older age groups (the youngest baby boom cohort will be aged 45 years in 2011) and the continuing low-fertility level which results in fewer children. Because the Aboriginal fertility peaked in 1967, about ten years later than the Canadian population¹⁰, considerable aging of the Aboriginal population would not be apparent within the projection period. The number of persons aged 65 years and older was around 42,400 in 2001, and was projected to double to 92,500 by 2017, according to the medium-growth scenario (Scenario B), but their proportion would only increase from around 4.0% in 2001 to 6.5% by 2017. Conversely, the number of seniors in the Canadian population would increase considerably in the next 16 years, from 3.9 million in 2001 to 5.8 million in 2017. The percentage of seniors in Canada was projected to increase to 16.6% in 2017 from 12.6% in 2001.

Chart 3.6

Distribution of the Canadian and Aboriginal population by age group, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

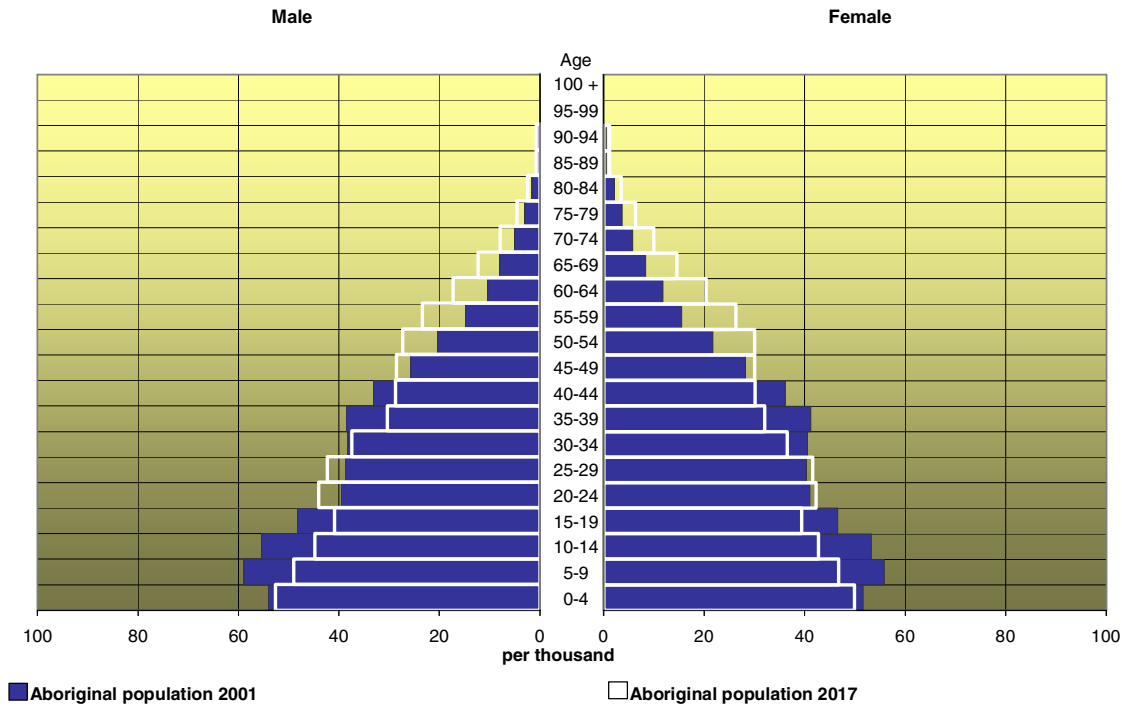
Instead of tackling the impact of demographic aging that the Canadian population is embracing in the near future, the Aboriginal population will have to confront the challenge of having a large number of young adults entering the labour market. The growth of the young adult Aboriginal population (20 to 29 years) was projected to be 41.9% from 2001 to 2017, compared to a growth of 8.7% for the young adult population in Canada for the same period. The growth of the young Aboriginal adults was projected to be 71,400 over the next 16 years (medium-growth scenario), from 170,300 in 2001 to 241,700 in 2017 (chart 3.6).

In 2001, the largest age group was children aged 0 to 14 years, representing one-third of the total Aboriginal population (figure 3.1). In contrast, only 18.9% of the Canadian population was in this age group. Declining fertility in the Aboriginal population will result in smaller cohorts of children born in the future. By 2017, the proportion of the Aboriginal children would be lower, declining to around 28.6%, compared to 15.9% in the Canadian population.

10. Statistics Canada. 2003. *Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile*. 2001 Census Analysis Series. Catalogue no. 96F0030X2001007. Ottawa.

Figure 3.1

Age pyramid for the total Aboriginal population, Canada, 2001 and 2017



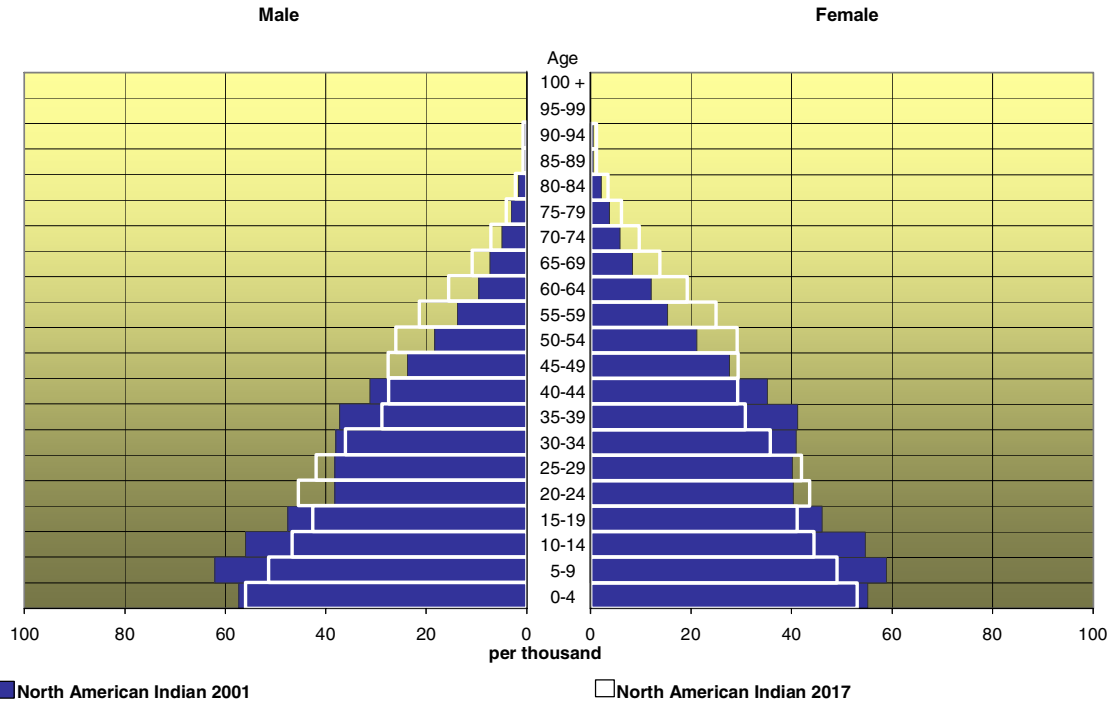
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

An indicator that shows the relation between the working-age and non-working-age subpopulations is the dependency ratio. This refers to the ratio of persons under the age of 15 years and persons 65 years and over to the 15 to 64 year-old population¹¹. Because of the increase in the working-age population among the Aboriginal peoples, the dependency ratio was projected to decrease from 58 in 2001 to 52 in 2011 (Scenario B). After that, the dependency ratio would rise slightly to 54 in 2017, mainly due to the larger increase in the number of seniors. In the Canadian population, the dependency ratio was projected to increase from 46 in 2001 to 48 in 2017 due largely to the increasing size of the elderly population.

11. The dependency ratio is commonly expressed as non-working-age population for every 100 people of working age.

Figure 3.2

Age pyramid for the North American Indian population, Canada, 2001 and 2017

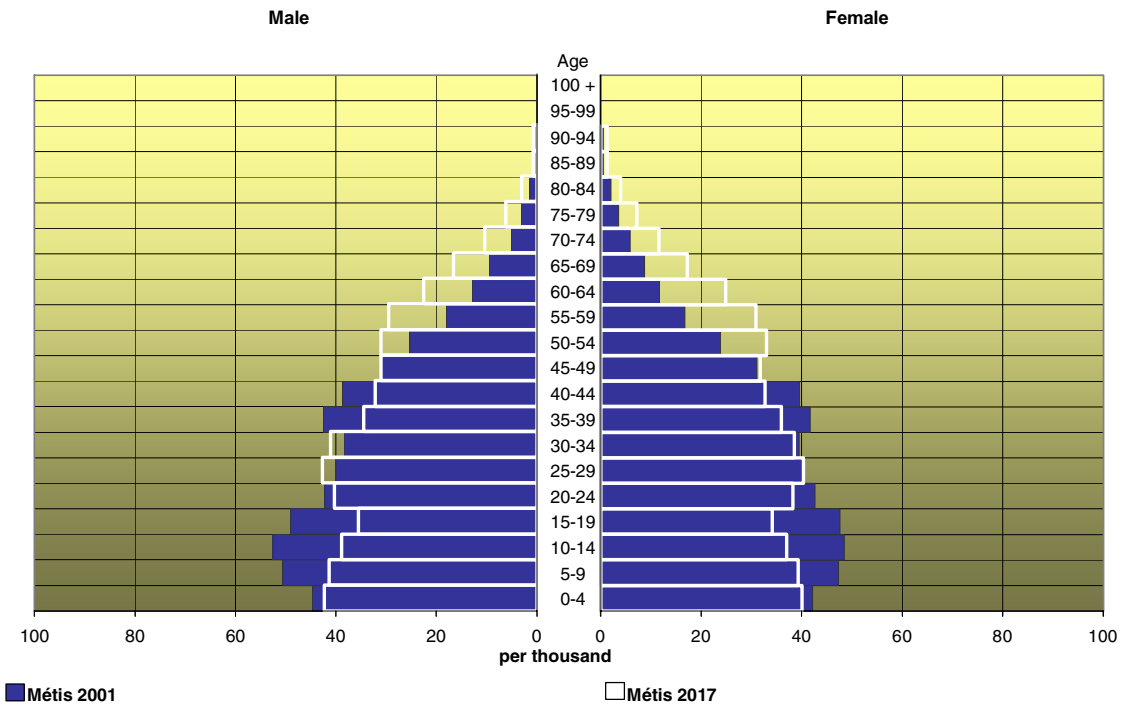


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The Inuit population is the youngest of the three groups, with a median age of 20.9 years in 2001. The Métis have the lowest fertility level among the Aboriginal groups and, thus, the oldest median age of 27.0 years in 2001. The median age of the North American Indians trailed behind the Métis at 24.0 years. Because of an assumed declining fertility level and an improving mortality condition within the projection period, median ages of each Aboriginal group will continue to increase. The median age of the Métis would increase by 4.9 years, to reach 31.9 years by 2017, while those of the North American Indians and the Inuit would reach 26.6 years and 24.0 years, respectively.

Figure 3.3

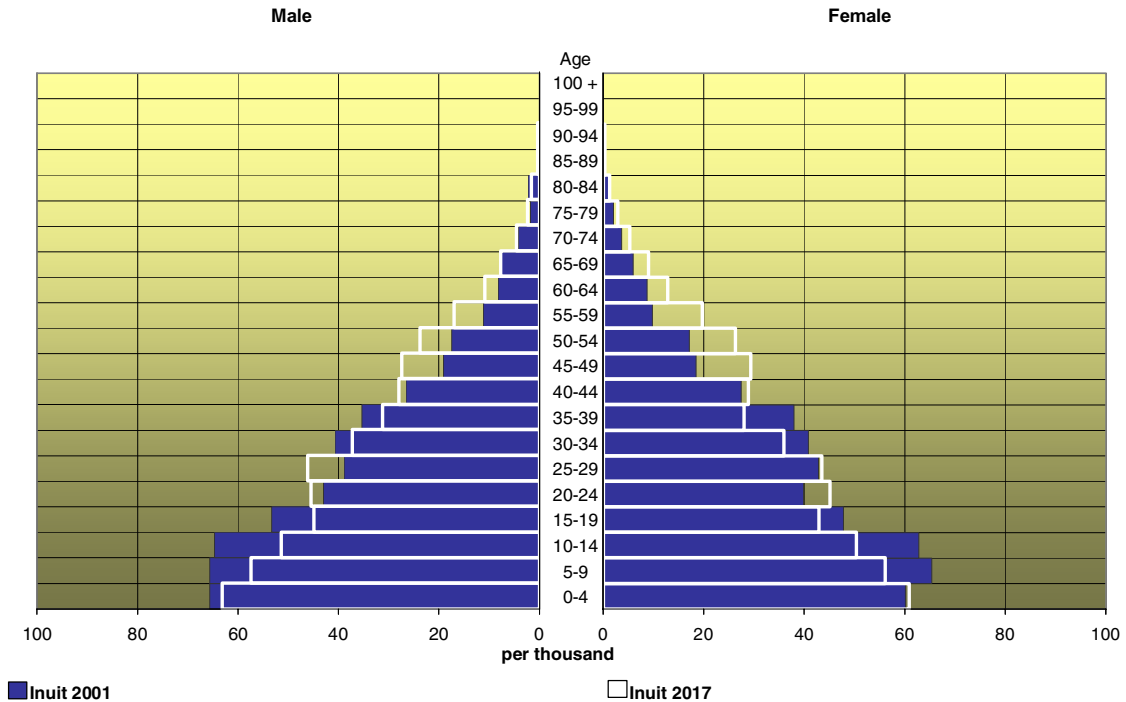
Age pyramid for the Métis population, Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.4

Age pyramid for the Inuit population, Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The projections for the population of children less than 15 years old are subject to high uncertainty as they are directly affected by future fertility and the transfer of Aboriginality. Slightly more than one-third of the North American Indians were less than 15 years old in 2001, and their proportion was projected to reduce to 30.1% by 2017 (figure 3.2). Because of their relatively lower fertility level, the proportion of children among the Métis was the lowest at 28.6% in 2001. They would represent less than one-quarter of the total population in 2017 (figure 3.3). Inuit children aged 14 years and under would continue to represent a large share of the total population in the next 16 years (figure 3.4). In 2001, their proportion was 38.4%, and although it would decline slightly by 2017, one out of every three Inuit would still be younger than 15 years.

Under the medium-growth scenario, for all the Aboriginal groups, the dependency ratio was projected to decrease until around 2011 and then increase thereafter. In 2001, the ratio was 62 for the North American Indians. It would decline to 55 in 2011 and increase slightly to 57 by the end of the projection period. Because of the smaller proportion of children among the Métis, they would have the lowest dependency ratio among Aboriginal groups. It was 49 in 2001, would decrease to 44 in 2011 and rise to 47 in the following 6 years. The large proportion of children in the Inuit population has an impact on the working-age population as reflected in its high dependency ratio. In 2001, there were 71 non-working-age people per 100 persons of working age. As the working-age population becomes larger in coming years together with the small increase in births, the dependency ratio was projected to drop to 59 in 2011; then, as the growth of the working-age population slows down, it would climb slightly to 60 in 2017.

Geographic distribution of the Aboriginal populations

The following discussions on the geographical distribution of the Aboriginal population are carried out with respect to two sub-national levels of geographical classification: provincial/territorial and place of residence (reserves, urban CMA areas, urban non-CMA areas and rural areas). At the sub-national level, internal migration has a significant impact on the projected population, though the role played by differential fertility and mortality by region cannot be ignored. There is a greater uncertainty in the projections at the provincial/territorial and place-of-residence levels due to the presence of an additional component, migrations, and the volatile nature of temporal evolution of this component.

In the following sections, we present the projected Aboriginal population in the provinces and territories and its relative importance over the projected period. Then, we elaborate on the possible evolution of geographic concentration of the three Aboriginal groups. Finally, we present the growth of the Aboriginal populations living on reserves and outside reserves, and in urban and rural areas. The presentation is based on projections according to the medium-growth scenario, Scenario B.

The provinces and territories and their Aboriginal populations

Data from past censuses indicated that interprovincial migration represented a fairly small factor in the changes to the geographical distribution of Canada's Aboriginal population¹², however interprovincial flows have the potential, in the longer term, to contribute to significant distribution shifts in the population.

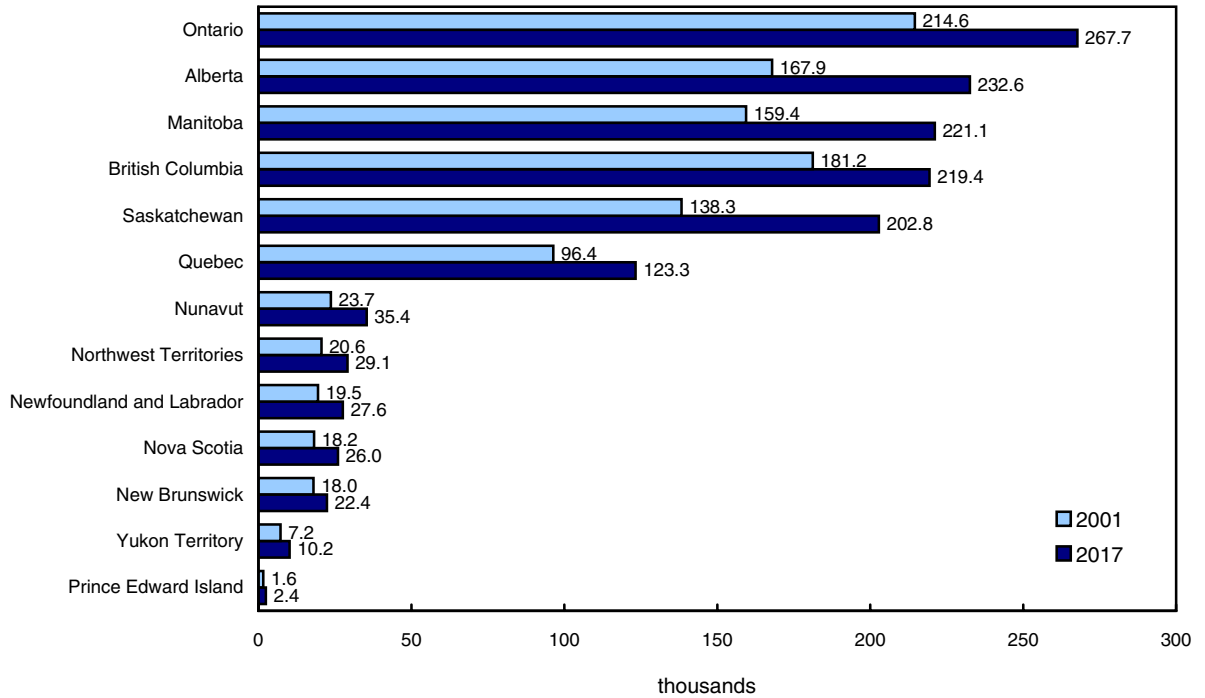
In 2001, the largest Aboriginal populations were in Ontario and the four western provinces with Ontario leading, followed by British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (chart 3.7). By 2017, Ontario would continue to have the highest absolute number of the Aboriginal population, increasing to 267,700 from 214,600 in 2001 (Scenario B). If the interprovincial migration trends from the second-half of the 1990s continue, it would imply that Alberta would have the largest gain in net migrants while British Columbia would be one of the leading provinces with negative net migration, Alberta may overtake British Columbia and become the second largest by the end of the projection period. The Aboriginal population in Alberta was projected to grow by 38.6% in the next 16 years, to reach 232,600 in 2017. The size of the Aboriginal population in Manitoba (221,100) may also surpass that in British Columbia (219,400) due to lower net losses in migration and higher fertility in Manitoba.

The importance of the Aboriginal peoples for the provinces and territories can be measured by the absolute size of their population or by the proportional size in relation to the general population of the region. By using the latter measure, the picture described above changes.

¹² Verma, R.B.P., S. Loh, M. Michalowski and R.P. Gauvin. 2003. *Spatial Mobility of the Registered Indian Population: Statistics Canada's Projection Model*. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Canadian Population Society. Halifax, June 1-4; Norris, M.J., D. Kerr and F. Nault. 1995. *Projections of the Population with Aboriginal Identity in Canada 1991-2016*. Ottawa. Statistics Canada; and Clatworthy, S.J., 1994. *Revised Projection Scenarios Concerning the Population Implications of Section 6 of the Indian Act*. Winnipeg: Four Directions Project Consultants.

Chart 3.7

Aboriginal population by province and territory, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

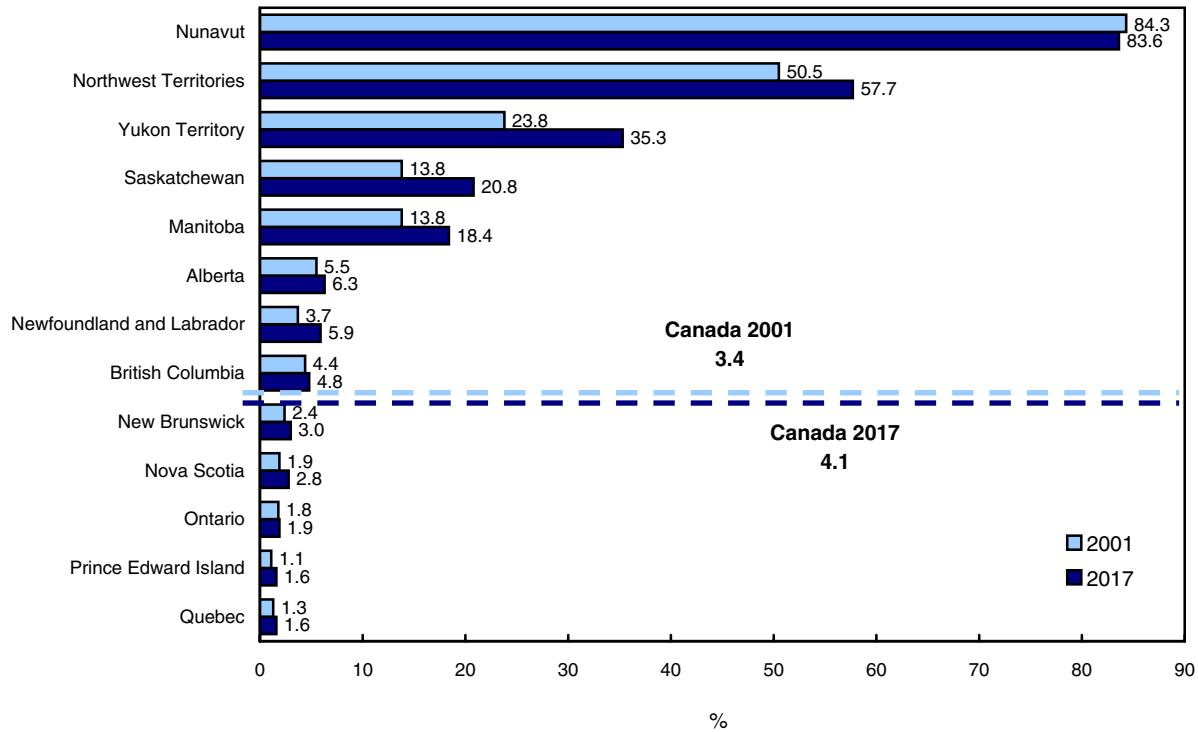
Though one in five Aboriginal people lived in Ontario, they represented only about 2% of the total provincial population¹³, according to Scenario B, and this proportion is expected to remain unchanged by 2017 (chart 3.8). The proportion of the Aboriginal people in the Eastern provinces (including Quebec) is comparable to that in Ontario, all under 3% with the exception of Newfoundland and Labrador. Because of the concentration of the Inuit in this most eastern province, the Aboriginal people accounted for slightly less than 4% of the total provincial population in 2001; its proportion was projected to increase to almost 6% in 2017.

The highest concentration of the Aboriginal population in 2001 was in the North and on the Prairies - it was not expected to change during the projection period (Scenario B). The 23,700 Aboriginal people in Nunavut represented 84.3% of the territory's total population in 2001, the highest concentration in the country. This proportion would remain relatively stable during the projection period. The Aboriginal people represented more than 50% of the population of the Northwest Territories (50.5%) and almost one-quarter of the population of the Yukon Territory (23.8%) in 2001. We assumed that the internal migration trends of 1996 to 2001 would continue, meaning that net interprovincial migration would remain negative during the projection period in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory; thus the increase in the proportion of the Aboriginal population in the two territories, 57.7% in the Northwest Territories and 35.3% in the Yukon Territory, mainly reflected the high natural increase of the Aboriginal peoples.

13. Regional shares for 2017 were calculated based on projections of the total Canadian population (published in Statistics Canada, 2005. **Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions, 2001-2017**, Catalogue no. 91-541-X. Ottawa), which were modified to take into account the projections of Aboriginal populations presented in this report.

Chart 3.8

Proportion of the Aboriginal population in the total population by province and territory, 2001 and 2017



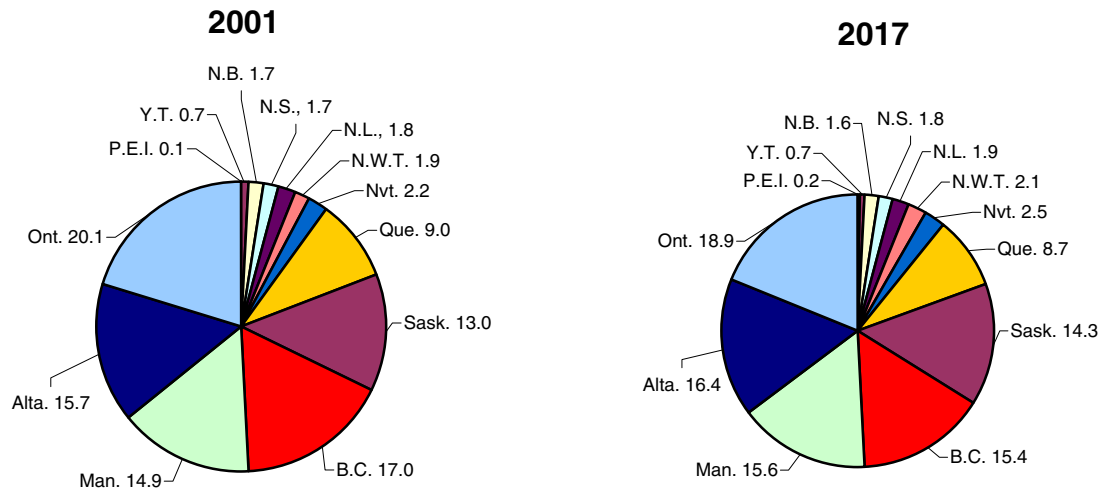
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the provinces with the largest proportions of Aboriginal people in their population (chart 3.8). In 2001, there were 159,400 and 138,300 Aboriginal people in Manitoba and Saskatchewan respectively, each representing about 14% of the province's total population. The share of the Aboriginal population in Saskatchewan (20.8%) was projected to increase more than that in Manitoba (18.4%) as Saskatchewan was assumed to be one of the gainers in net interprovincial migration while Manitoba is to remain one of the losing provinces.

The regional concentration can also be considered from the perspective of the Aboriginal population, by recognizing the regions where the biggest proportions of Aboriginal peoples live (chart 3.9).

Chart 3.9

Regional distribution of the Aboriginal population (%), by province and territory, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

In 2001, over half of the Aboriginal population was located within three provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta. The most populous province in Canada was also the main province of residence for the Aboriginal population, as about one in five Aboriginal peoples (20.1%) lived in Ontario in 2001. British Columbia was the second most important region of residence for the Aboriginal peoples in 2001 (17.0% of their total population). It was followed by Alberta with 15.7%. However, by the end of the projection period, British Columbia (15.4%) may become the fourth main province of residence, being overtaken by Alberta (16.4%) and Manitoba (15.6%). Most likely because of its booming economy, Alberta had the largest gain in migration of the Aboriginal peoples between 1996 and 2001; this was assumed to continue during the course of the projection period. To the contrary, British Columbia in the past has experienced a net loss in migration due to the large out-migration of Aboriginal peoples. In the next 16 years, Manitoba was assumed to have lower net losses in migration and higher fertility than British Columbia.

In 2001, over two out of ten Aboriginal peoples (22.0%) lived in Saskatchewan and Quebec, with Quebec's proportion being smaller, at 9.0%. The importance of these two provinces as places of residence for the Aboriginal peoples was projected to be the same in 2017.

The three territories and the four Atlantic provinces combined were residences for only one out of ten Aboriginal peoples of Canada in 2001. According to our medium-growth projections this proportion would not change by 2017.

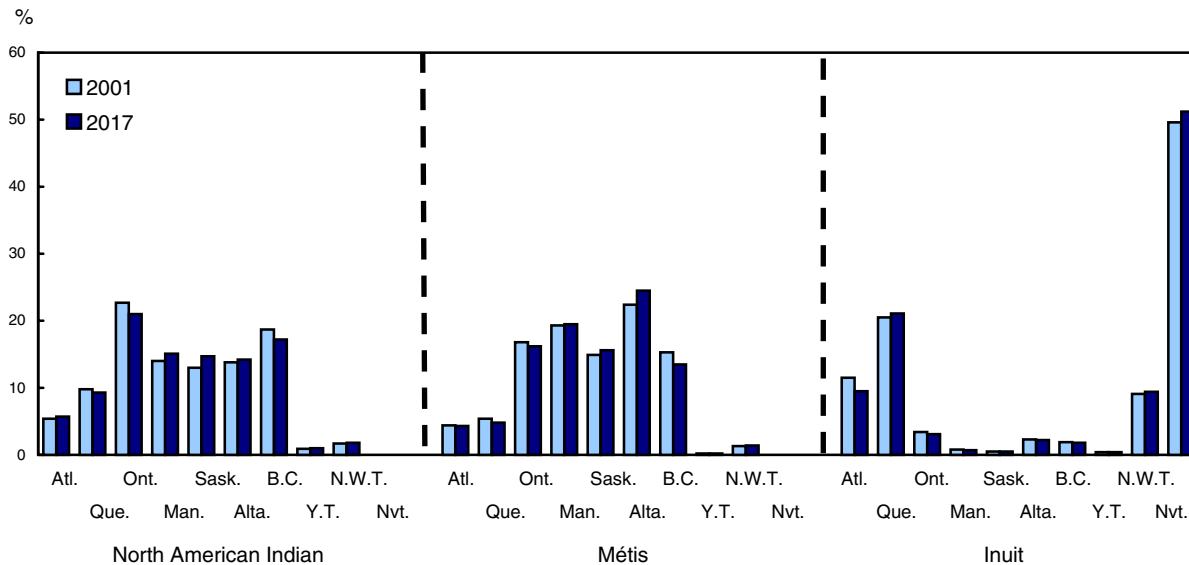
Representation of the North American Indian, the Métis and the Inuit in the regions

For the North American Indians, the largest concentration of its population was in Ontario (22.7%) and British Columbia (18.7%). Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan each shared from 13% to 14% of the population of this group (chart 3.10). With the medium-growth scenario (assuming the continuation of the migration patterns observed from 1996 to 2001, and declining fertility and mortality), more than 50% of the North American Indians were projected to live either in Ontario, British Columbia or Manitoba by 2017. In absolute numbers, 517,200 of the 971,200 North American Indians would live in these three provinces by the end of the projection period. Because Saskatchewan is one of the high-fertility regions

and is a province with a net gain in interprovincial migration, its share was projected to increase the most, to 14.7% in 2017.

Chart 3.10

Regional distribution of the Aboriginal population by group and province/territory, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division

Alberta is the main province of residence for the Métis - 22.4% lived there in 2001 and almost one-quarter were projected to take up residence in that province by 2017. Alberta was assumed to have the largest gain in net migration in the coming years. The Métis population in Alberta was projected to increase from 68,500 in 2001 to 93,100 in 2017. About one in five Métis lived in Manitoba in 2001, and its share is not expected to change during the projection period. The regional share was projected to remain relatively stable in Ontario, around 16%. The proportion of the Métis living in Saskatchewan was projected to surpass British Columbia's, increasing from 14.9% in 2001 to 15.6% in 2017, while that of British Columbia was projected to decrease from 15.3% to 13.5% during the same period. This was mainly the impact of Saskatchewan being one of the provinces that would experience net gain in interprovincial migration; yet the situation was reversed in British Columbia.

The Inuit are concentrated in four regions: Nunavut, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador and the Northwest Territories, where 90% of their population resided in 2001 (chart 3.10). The regional shares of the Inuit population were projected to remain relatively stable during the projection period since they are less mobile than the other two groups of Aboriginal peoples. Newfoundland and Labrador was the exception, as its share of the Inuit population would decrease from 10.2% in 2001 to 8.5% in 2017 due to a net loss in migration.

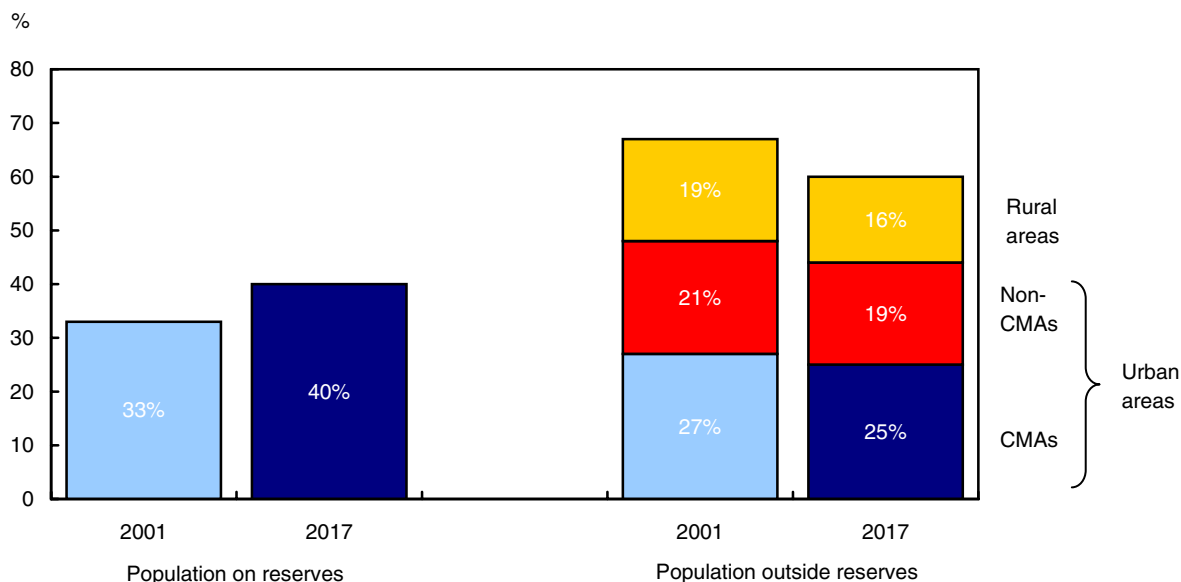
Aboriginal populations on-reserve and outside-reserve areas

Between 1996 and 2001, more than three-quarters (77.0%) of the Aboriginal population who migrated, did so within the same province or territory. According to the 2001 Census, the North American Indians and the Métis moved predominantly between census metropolitan areas (large cities), while migrations between rural communities represented the majority of migration among the Inuit. Contrary to common belief, the reserves were not losing population due to migration, but the North American Indian population living on reserves experienced small net gains of migrants from other locations, particularly rural areas.

In 2001, about one-third of all Aboriginal peoples lived on Indian reserves, while 27% lived in large cities, 21% in smaller cities, and 19% in rural areas outside reserves (chart 3.11). By extrapolating the patterns of the second-half of the 1990s into the projected period, we established that reserves would be gaining the North American Indian migrants, and its share of the Aboriginal population could rise to 40% by 2017 (Scenario B). The overall share of the Aboriginal population living outside reserves was expected to decline from 67% in 2001 to 60% by 2017. In 2001, almost one-half (48%) of the Aboriginal population lived in urban areas, and this percentage was projected to decrease to 44% by 2017.

Chart 3.11

Residential distribution of the Aboriginal population, Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source : Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Most of the North American Indians live on reserves or in urban areas. Of the 713,100 North American Indians in 2001 (adjusted population), 341,300 or 48% lived on reserves and 291,200 or 41% lived in urban areas. About 11% of the peoples from this group resided in rural areas outside reserves. The proportion of those living on reserves was projected to increase to 57% in the next 16 years mostly due to a net gain in migration from rural areas. The majority of the Métis lives in urban areas, and they are concentrated in larger cities. In 2001, the share of those living in urban areas was 68%, with 39% in CMAs and 29% outside CMAs but in urban areas. Their concentration in those places of residence was not expected to change much by 2017. The Inuit are concentrated in rural areas and this situation was expected to continue in the near future, as about seven in ten Inuit people would be living there.

The residential projections described in this section were based on the extrapolation of the residential migration patterns from the late 1990s. These patterns were at variance from those of the early 1990s. If we assume that the post-2001 period would experience a reversal of the migration patterns to those of the early 1990s, we would have a different picture of the residential distribution of the Aboriginal population in 2017 (Scenario C). The most important shift would be toward a higher proportion of the Aboriginal population with residence on reserves, by 3 percentage points, compared to Scenario B results. This shift would occur mostly at the expense of larger cities, whose share would decrease from 25% (Scenario B) to 22% (Scenario C). The populations of the Métis and the North American Indians in larger cities would be affected to the same degree.

Potential future growth of the Aboriginal population in high concentration regions

The Aboriginal population represents a large proportion of the total population in the five regions in Canada: the three territories of Yukon, Northwest and Nunavut, and the two provinces of Manitoba

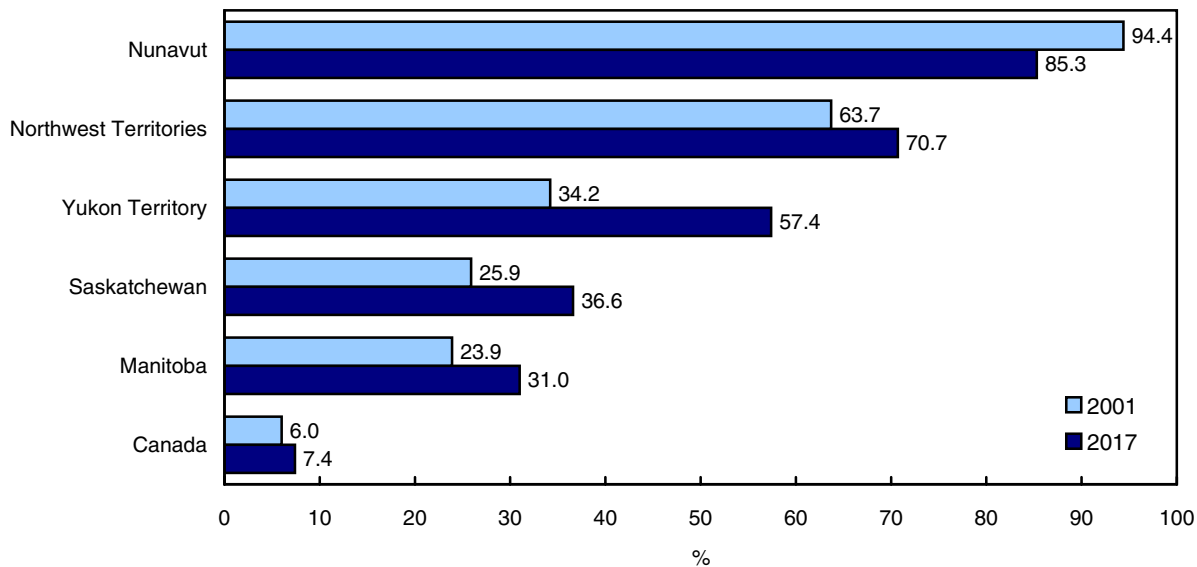
and Saskatchewan. In Nunavut, the largest proportion in the country was projected to remain high during the course of the projection period while the proportion in the other four regions was expected to increase in the next 16 years. What would be the implications of this differential growth in already high concentration regions of the Aboriginal population? Two segments of the population deserve special attention: children and young adults.

Although the Aboriginal population accounted for only 3% of the Canadian population, Aboriginal children aged 0 to 14 years represented 6% of all children in Canada in 2001. The proportion of Aboriginal children was expected to be much larger in the territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Aboriginal population in Nunavut would represent 84% of the territory's total population while their children would account for 85% of Nunavut's children population by 2017 (chart 3.12). The number of Aboriginal children aged 14 years and under, in this territory, would increase from 9,700 in 2001 to 12,300 by 2017. In the case of the Yukon Territory, the increase in the share of the Aboriginal children population would be substantial, from 34% in 2001 to 56% by 2017.

At the end of the projection period, about seven in ten children under 15 years, living in the Northwest Territories, would be Aboriginal, an increase from 64% in 2001. At 14% each, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the two provinces with the highest concentration of Aboriginal population among the ten provinces in 2001, but the proportion of children was much larger, at about 26% and 24% respectively. Because of the cumulative effect of the higher fertility of the Aboriginal population in both provinces, and migration gain for Saskatchewan, the proportion of Aboriginal children was projected to increase to 35% in Saskatchewan and 30% in Manitoba by 2017. Outside of these five regions, Newfoundland and Labrador was another region with very high projected growth in the population of Aboriginal children - from 6%, the average level in Canada, to over 11% in 2017.

Chart 3.12

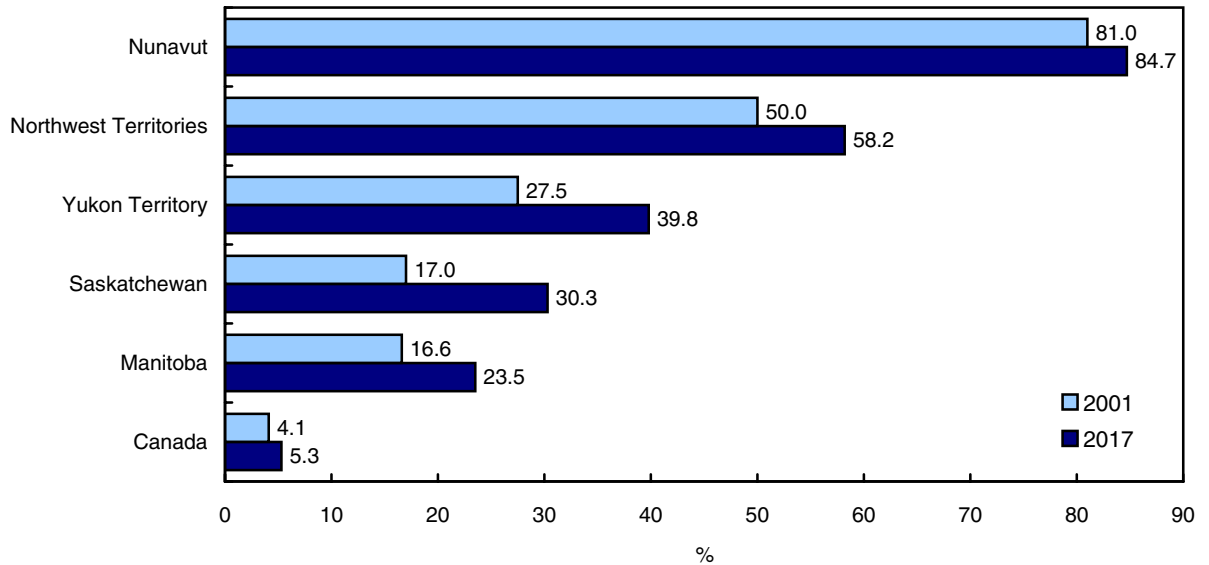
Proportion of the Aboriginal population aged 0 to 14 years (%) of all children by territory, selected provinces and Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Chart 3.13

Proportion of the Aboriginal population aged 20 to 29 years (%) of all young adults, by territory, selected provinces and Canada, 2001 and 2017



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The growing representation of Aboriginal children in these regions has important implications. It seems that early education could be a future pressure point, resulting from the high growth of the Aboriginal population in Canada, and specifically in these five regions.

Another pressure area in the regions with a high concentration of Aboriginal peoples is expected to come from the challenges related to the growing number of young adults (ages 20 to 29 years). Over the next 16 years, the proportion of the Aboriginal young adult population in the general young adult population will show a phenomenal increase, especially in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It may almost double in Saskatchewan, reaching 30% in 2017, from 17% in 2001 (chart 3.13). The proportion of Aboriginal young adults in the general young adult population in Manitoba was 17% in 2001 and it was projected to go up to 23% by 2017.

Conclusions

The projections of Aboriginal groups in Canada were prepared to help establish the contribution of those groups to a general demographic profile of Canada in 2017, the 150th anniversary of its Confederation. We used available information to develop several assumptions on future trends in the components of demographic growth for three Aboriginal groups: the North American Indians, the Métis and the Inuit; and constructed five plausible scenarios of their growth. The starting point for the exercise was data from the 2001 Census on peoples who identified Aboriginal, modified for the census undercount.

Data from the five plausible scenarios selected to illustrate the range for change of the size of the Aboriginal population over the next 16 years indicated that the Aboriginal population would continue growing at a much faster rate than the total Canadian population and the pace would be more than double that of the Canadian population. Among the three Aboriginal groups, the Inuit population would grow the most.

Overall, the Aboriginal population will be aging and by 2017 would have proportionally fewer children and more seniors than at the beginning of the 21st century but, nonetheless, would certainly stay much younger than the Canadian population. We might see significant numbers of young Aboriginal adults between the ages of 20 and 29 years entering the labour market - the size of this age group is expected to increase over 40% by 2017.

Ontario and the four Western provinces would continue to be the regions of the highest concentration of the Aboriginal peoples. Alberta may overtake British Columbia as the second, after Ontario, most populous region for the Aboriginal people. But, relative to the total population, the importance of the Aboriginal population may remain highest in the three territories and the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

We might expect some changes in the residential distribution of the Aboriginal peoples. In 2001 one-third were living on reserves and one-quarter in large Canadian cities. The reserve population was projected to increase reaching 40% by 2017, while in proportion, those living in urban areas and rural areas outside reserves would decline.

The above described future demographic profile and residential characteristics of the Aboriginal population were projected by assuming that growth of the Aboriginal groups would be the result of demographic factors only. As shown by recent censuses, however, there is evidence of changes in the reporting of Aboriginal identity over time. This factor has contributed to a substantial increase in the size of the Aboriginal population, especially in urban areas. The projection model did not take into account the unpredictable impact of such a change on the growth of the Aboriginal population in the future. If the future Aboriginality reporting patterns could be assessed and included into the model, the 2017 projected size and geographical distribution of Aboriginal population might shift in favour of the outside-reserve areas, and, in particular, we might see more significance given to cities as places of residence for Aboriginal peoples. Data from the special scenario, which takes into account only one aspect of the Aboriginality reporting and assumed the continuation of the current patterns in transmission of Aboriginality from mother to children, could be used to illustrate the possible impact of non-demographic factors on the growth of the Aboriginal populations.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

91-528-X	Population and family estimation methods at Statistics Canada
91-541-X	Population projections of visible minority groups, Canada, provinces and regions
96F0030X2001007	Aboriginal Peoples of Canada: A Demographic Profile, 2001 Census
91-520-X	Population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, 2000 to 2026

For more information on the Aboriginal populations, please use the following link : (<http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/definitions/aboriginal.htm>).

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Statistical tables

Table 1-1

Total population with Aboriginal identity by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Total residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A				Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	1,066.5	1,169.5	1,282.8	1,431.8	1,168.6	1,278.4	1,420.0	1,168.9	1,280.8	1,427.9	1,166.6	1,268.5	1,390.2	1,182.1	1,308.2	1,471.7	
Male	527.3	578.4	634.9	709.1	578.0	632.6	703.1	578.2	633.7	707.0	576.9	627.5	687.7	584.9	648.0	730.0	
Female	539.2	591.1	647.9	722.7	590.6	645.8	717.0	590.8	647.1	720.9	589.7	641.0	702.5	597.2	660.2	741.7	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	57.2	63.5	70.3	78.9	63.4	70.1	78.4	62.4	67.9	74.8	63.3	69.6	76.9	64.2	71.7	81.2	
Male	28.9	31.9	35.2	39.3	31.8	35.1	39.1	31.3	33.8	37.1	31.8	34.8	38.3	32.2	35.8	40.4	
Female	28.3	31.6	35.1	39.6	31.6	35.0	39.3	31.1	34.1	37.8	31.6	34.8	38.6	32.0	35.9	40.8	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	96.4	104.5	113.2	124.2	104.4	112.8	123.3	104.9	113.9	126.0	104.2	111.8	120.3	105.2	114.5	126.1	
Male	48.1	52.2	56.4	61.8	52.1	56.3	61.4	52.3	56.6	62.3	52.0	55.7	59.8	52.5	57.2	62.9	
Female	48.3	52.4	56.7	62.4	52.3	56.5	61.9	52.6	57.3	63.8	52.2	56.0	60.5	52.7	57.3	63.2	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	214.6	231.2	248.1	269.4	231.1	247.5	267.7	231.3	248.0	268.5	230.7	245.8	262.9	233.6	252.8	276.5	
Male	105.2	113.5	122.0	132.7	113.4	121.6	131.8	113.7	122.1	132.5	113.2	120.8	129.3	114.8	124.6	136.7	
Female	109.5	117.7	126.2	136.7	117.7	125.8	135.9	117.7	125.9	135.9	117.5	125.0	133.5	118.8	128.2	139.8	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	159.4	176.8	196.5	223.6	176.6	195.6	221.1	176.0	195.1	221.8	176.3	193.9	216.0	179.0	200.9	230.6	
Male	78.5	87.0	96.6	110.0	86.9	96.2	108.7	86.5	95.9	109.1	86.7	95.3	106.1	88.0	98.8	113.5	
Female	80.9	89.8	99.9	113.6	89.7	99.4	112.4	89.4	99.2	112.7	89.6	98.6	109.9	90.9	102.1	117.1	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	138.3	155.3	175.9	205.3	155.2	175.1	202.8	158.1	181.6	214.8	154.9	173.4	197.8	157.4	179.9	211.4	
Male	68.1	76.6	86.9	101.7	76.5	86.4	100.4	77.8	89.5	106.1	76.3	85.6	97.8	77.6	89.0	104.9	
Female	70.2	78.8	89.0	103.6	78.7	88.6	102.4	80.3	92.1	108.7	78.6	87.8	100.0	79.7	90.9	106.5	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	167.9	186.9	207.6	234.1	186.8	207.0	232.6	178.7	190.1	204.5	186.6	205.8	228.8	188.9	211.8	241.1	
Male	82.8	92.4	102.7	116.0	92.3	102.4	115.3	88.4	94.4	101.8	92.2	101.8	113.3	93.4	104.8	119.6	
Female	85.0	94.5	104.9	118.0	94.5	104.6	117.3	90.2	95.8	102.7	94.4	104.0	115.5	95.6	106.9	121.5	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	181.2	193.2	205.7	220.8	193.1	205.1	219.4	199.4	218.4	241.9	192.8	203.7	215.2	195.4	210.0	227.5	
Male	89.6	95.8	102.2	110.0	95.8	101.9	109.2	98.9	108.5	120.3	95.6	101.2	107.1	96.9	104.4	113.4	
Female	91.6	97.4	103.5	110.8	97.4	103.2	110.1	100.5	109.9	121.5	97.2	102.5	108.1	98.5	105.6	114.1	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	7.2	8.0	9.0	10.3	8.0	8.9	10.2	8.2	9.4	11.0	8.0	8.8	9.9	8.2	9.3	10.8	
Male	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.0	4.6	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	
Female	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.8	5.7	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.6	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	20.6	23.1	25.8	29.5	23.0	25.7	29.1	23.1	25.9	29.4	23.0	25.4	28.3	23.3	26.4	30.4	
Male	10.4	11.6	12.9	14.6	11.5	12.8	14.4	11.6	12.9	14.5	11.5	12.7	14.0	11.6	13.1	15.0	
Female	10.2	11.5	13.0	14.9	11.5	12.9	14.7	11.5	13.0	14.9	11.5	12.8	14.3	11.7	13.3	15.4	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	23.7	26.9	30.7	35.8	26.9	30.6	35.4	26.9	30.5	35.2	26.8	30.1	34.1	27.0	30.9	36.2	
Male	12.2	13.7	15.6	18.2	13.7	15.6	18.0	13.7	15.5	17.9	13.7	15.3	17.3	13.8	15.7	18.4	
Female	11.5	13.2	15.1	17.6	13.2	15.0	17.4	13.1	14.9	17.3	13.1	14.8	16.8	13.2	15.2	17.8	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 1-2

Total population with Aboriginal identity by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Reserve residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	352.0	408.9	476.5	571.2	408.5	474.6	565.9	421.1	503.0	617.9	407.5	469.5	550.0	407.1	471.1	558.3
Male	180.4	206.9	238.7	283.7	206.7	237.8	280.9	212.8	251.5	306.1	206.2	235.2	272.8	206.4	236.8	278.8
Female	171.6	202.0	237.7	287.6	201.8	236.8	285.0	208.3	251.5	311.8	201.3	234.3	277.2	200.8	234.3	279.6
Atlantic																
Both sexes	16.2	18.9	21.9	26.0	18.8	21.8	25.8	18.7	21.5	25.3	18.8	21.6	25.2	18.9	21.8	25.8
Male	8.1	9.3	10.7	12.7	9.3	10.7	12.6	9.3	10.6	12.5	9.3	10.6	12.2	9.3	10.7	12.6
Female	8.1	9.5	11.1	13.3	9.5	11.1	13.3	9.4	10.9	12.8	9.5	11.0	12.9	9.5	11.1	13.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	48.9	55.7	63.3	73.6	55.6	63.1	73.1	56.8	65.7	77.9	55.5	62.5	71.2	55.5	62.6	72.1
Male	24.7	28.0	31.7	36.6	28.0	31.5	36.4	28.5	32.7	38.5	27.9	31.2	35.4	27.9	31.4	36.1
Female	24.2	27.7	31.7	37.0	27.7	31.5	36.7	28.3	33.0	39.4	27.6	31.3	35.8	27.5	31.2	36.0
Ontario																
Both sexes	60.5	70.5	82.3	98.9	70.5	82.0	98.1	70.7	82.5	99.1	70.3	81.2	95.7	69.4	79.4	93.1
Male	30.8	35.5	41.1	49.0	35.5	40.9	48.6	35.6	41.2	49.1	35.4	40.6	47.4	35.1	39.9	46.5
Female	29.6	35.0	41.2	49.9	35.0	41.1	49.5	35.1	41.3	50.0	34.9	40.7	48.3	34.3	39.6	46.6
Manitoba																
Both sexes	58.2	66.3	76.2	90.2	66.3	75.8	89.0	69.0	82.2	100.8	66.1	74.8	85.9	66.7	76.8	91.0
Male	30.1	33.9	38.5	45.1	33.8	38.3	44.5	35.1	41.3	50.1	33.7	37.8	42.9	34.0	38.8	45.7
Female	28.1	32.5	37.7	45.1	32.4	37.5	44.5	33.9	40.9	50.7	32.4	37.0	43.0	32.6	38.0	45.4
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	53.1	64.5	78.9	99.9	64.4	78.5	98.6	67.9	86.3	112.9	64.2	77.5	95.4	64.3	78.0	97.2
Male	27.2	32.6	39.5	49.5	32.5	39.3	48.8	34.2	42.9	55.7	32.4	38.7	47.2	32.5	39.1	48.5
Female	25.9	31.9	39.4	50.4	31.9	39.3	49.8	33.7	43.4	57.3	31.8	38.8	48.2	31.7	38.8	48.7
Alberta																
Both sexes	46.3	52.7	60.2	70.8	52.6	60.0	70.2	55.6	66.8	82.7	52.5	59.4	68.3	52.7	60.2	70.5
Male	23.8	26.7	30.3	35.3	26.7	30.1	35.0	28.1	33.4	41.0	26.6	29.8	34.0	26.8	30.4	35.3
Female	22.6	26.0	30.0	35.5	25.9	29.9	35.2	27.5	33.4	41.7	25.9	29.6	34.3	25.9	29.8	35.2
British Columbia																
Both sexes	51.8	62.0	73.7	89.8	61.9	73.5	89.2	63.6	77.4	96.2	61.8	72.8	87.1	61.2	71.7	85.4
Male	27.0	31.7	37.2	44.7	31.7	37.1	44.4	32.5	39.0	47.9	31.6	36.7	43.3	31.4	36.3	42.8
Female	24.8	30.2	36.5	45.1	30.2	36.4	44.8	31.1	38.4	48.4	30.2	36.1	43.8	29.8	35.4	42.6
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7
Male	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Female	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	14.7	16.1	17.6	19.7	16.0	17.5	19.4	16.2	17.7	19.7	16.0	17.3	18.8	16.2	18.0	20.4
Male	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.7	8.1	8.8	9.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	8.1	8.7	9.3	8.2	9.0	10.1
Female	7.2	7.9	8.8	10.0	7.9	8.8	9.8	8.0	8.8	9.9	7.9	8.7	9.6	8.0	9.0	10.3
Nunavut																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 1-3

Total population with Aboriginal identity by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	289.9	311.5	330.9	351.9	311.3	330.0	349.7	300.3	305.9	307.5	311.0	328.4	345.0	315.9	340.0	367.2
Male	137.6	149.7	160.7	172.8	149.6	160.2	171.6	144.5	149.0	151.9	149.4	159.4	169.2	151.8	165.1	180.1
Female	152.3	161.8	170.2	179.1	161.7	169.8	178.1	155.7	156.9	155.6	161.5	169.0	175.8	164.1	175.0	187.2
Atlantic																
Both sexes	4.9	6.0	7.0	8.2	6.0	7.0	8.2	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.9	7.0	8.1	6.0	7.0	8.2
Male	2.4	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.5	4.1
Female	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1	3.0	3.5	4.1	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.1
Quebec																
Both sexes	19.1	19.5	19.4	18.8	19.5	19.4	18.8	18.9	18.1	16.6	19.4	19.3	18.6	19.8	20.1	20.0
Male	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.4	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.1
Female	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.1	8.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	10.1	10.1	10.0
Ontario																
Both sexes	72.5	76.4	79.2	81.6	76.4	79.1	81.2	75.1	76.2	76.3	76.3	78.7	80.2	77.7	81.9	86.1
Male	34.5	36.7	38.4	39.9	36.7	38.3	39.8	36.2	37.2	37.8	36.7	38.1	39.2	37.4	39.7	42.1
Female	38.0	39.7	40.8	41.7	39.7	40.7	41.5	38.9	39.0	38.5	39.6	40.5	41.0	40.3	42.2	44.0
Manitoba																
Both sexes	54.8	61.2	67.8	76.3	61.1	67.6	75.6	58.4	61.4	64.5	61.1	67.2	74.4	61.9	69.2	78.3
Male	25.8	29.1	32.6	37.1	29.1	32.5	36.7	27.8	29.5	31.4	29.1	32.3	36.1	29.5	33.2	37.9
Female	29.0	32.1	35.2	39.2	32.0	35.1	38.9	30.6	31.9	33.2	32.0	34.9	38.3	32.4	35.9	40.3
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	35.9	39.7	43.5	48.3	39.7	43.3	47.8	39.3	42.3	45.8	39.6	43.0	46.9	40.5	45.2	51.2
Male	16.8	18.9	21.0	23.7	18.9	20.9	23.4	18.7	20.4	22.5	18.8	20.7	22.9	19.3	21.8	25.0
Female	19.1	20.8	22.5	24.7	20.8	22.4	24.4	20.6	21.9	23.3	20.7	22.3	24.0	21.2	23.4	26.2
Alberta																
Both sexes	57.5	63.6	69.6	76.6	63.6	69.5	76.3	57.9	57.4	55.8	63.6	69.2	75.5	64.2	70.7	78.3
Male	27.3	30.7	33.9	37.7	30.7	33.8	37.5	27.9	28.1	27.7	30.6	33.7	37.1	30.9	34.4	38.5
Female	30.1	33.0	35.7	39.0	33.0	35.7	38.8	30.0	29.4	28.1	32.9	35.5	38.4	33.3	36.3	39.9
British Columbia																
Both sexes	45.1	45.1	44.2	42.0	45.1	44.1	41.8	45.3	44.3	41.9	45.1	43.9	41.3	45.9	46.0	45.1
Male	21.6	21.8	21.7	20.9	21.8	21.6	20.8	22.0	21.8	20.9	21.8	21.5	20.5	22.2	22.5	22.3
Female	23.6	23.3	22.5	21.1	23.3	22.5	21.0	23.3	22.6	21.0	23.3	22.4	20.8	23.7	23.5	22.8
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 1-4

Total population with Aboriginal identity by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	222.0	238.9	255.3	274.0	238.7	254.4	271.9	233.9	243.8	253.0	238.4	252.8	267.2	244.5	267.1	294.2
Male	106.1	116.1	125.9	137.2	116.0	125.4	136.1	113.8	120.4	127.1	115.8	124.6	133.7	118.7	131.4	146.7
Female	115.9	122.8	129.4	136.9	122.7	129.0	135.8	120.2	123.4	125.9	122.6	128.2	133.6	125.8	135.7	147.6
Atlantic																
Both sexes	12.2	13.0	13.6	14.2	13.0	13.6	14.1	13.1	13.9	14.7	13.0	13.5	13.9	13.2	14.2	15.1
Male	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.5	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.9
Female	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.9	7.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.6	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	6.6	5.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	8.8	8.8	8.6
Male	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.3
Female	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.7	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
Ontario																
Both sexes	47.7	51.1	54.4	58.0	51.1	54.2	57.6	49.7	51.1	52.0	51.0	53.9	56.7	52.3	56.9	62.2
Male	22.4	24.4	26.3	28.5	24.4	26.2	28.3	23.7	24.7	25.6	24.3	26.1	27.8	25.0	27.5	30.4
Female	25.2	26.7	28.1	29.5	26.7	28.0	29.4	26.0	26.4	26.4	26.7	27.9	28.9	27.3	29.4	31.7
Manitoba																
Both sexes	20.7	23.9	27.4	32.1	23.9	27.3	31.8	24.4	28.3	33.6	23.8	27.1	31.2	24.3	28.2	33.3
Male	9.7	11.4	13.3	15.8	11.4	13.2	15.6	11.7	13.8	16.6	11.4	13.1	15.3	11.6	13.7	16.3
Female	11.0	12.5	14.1	16.3	12.5	14.0	16.2	12.7	14.6	17.0	12.5	13.9	15.9	12.7	14.5	16.9
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	26.5	29.3	32.3	36.2	29.3	32.2	35.8	29.0	31.5	34.3	29.2	32.0	35.1	30.2	34.2	39.5
Male	12.6	14.2	15.9	18.1	14.2	15.8	17.9	14.1	15.5	17.3	14.2	15.7	17.6	14.6	16.8	19.6
Female	13.9	15.1	16.4	18.1	15.1	16.3	17.9	15.0	16.0	17.0	15.1	16.2	17.5	15.6	17.4	19.9
Alberta																
Both sexes	34.2	37.6	40.8	44.4	37.5	40.7	44.1	32.5	29.8	25.2	37.5	40.5	43.5	38.5	42.8	48.0
Male	16.6	18.5	20.3	22.4	18.5	20.2	22.2	16.1	15.1	13.3	18.5	20.1	21.9	18.9	21.2	24.1
Female	17.6	19.1	20.5	22.0	19.1	20.4	21.8	16.4	14.7	11.9	19.0	20.3	21.6	19.6	21.6	24.0
British Columbia																
Both sexes	58.7	59.9	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.2	59.7	62.5	65.7	68.7	59.7	59.8	58.7	61.4	63.7	65.9
Male	28.1	29.2	29.9	30.4	29.2	29.8	30.2	30.5	32.6	34.7	29.1	29.6	29.6	29.9	31.5	33.1
Female	30.5	30.7	30.5	29.8	30.7	30.4	29.6	32.0	33.1	34.0	30.6	30.2	29.0	31.5	32.2	32.8
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	3.3	4.0	4.8	5.8	4.0	4.8	5.8	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.7	5.6	4.1	4.8	5.7
Male	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
Female	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.7
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	4.0	4.7	5.6	6.7	4.7	5.6	6.6	4.5	5.1	6.0	4.7	5.5	6.5	4.8	5.7	6.8
Male	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.4
Female	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.4
Nunavut																
Both sexes	6.1	6.9	7.8	8.9	6.9	7.8	8.8	6.9	7.7	8.7	6.9	7.6	8.5	6.9	7.8	9.0
Male	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	4.5
Female	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.3	3.5	4.0	4.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 1-5

Total population with Aboriginal identity by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Rural residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	202.7	210.3	220.2	234.6	210.1	219.4	232.5	213.7	228.2	249.5	209.8	217.8	227.9	214.5	230.0	251.8
Male	103.2	105.8	109.6	115.5	105.7	109.2	114.4	107.1	112.8	121.9	105.5	108.4	112.1	108.0	114.7	124.5
Female	99.5	104.5	110.6	119.1	104.4	110.2	118.1	106.6	115.3	127.6	104.3	109.5	115.9	106.5	115.3	127.4
Atlantic																
Both sexes	23.9	25.7	27.8	30.4	25.7	27.7	30.2	25.1	26.5	28.2	25.6	27.5	29.7	26.1	28.7	32.0
Male	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.1	13.0	13.9	14.9	12.7	13.2	13.8	13.0	13.8	14.7	13.2	14.3	15.8
Female	11.6	12.7	13.8	15.4	12.7	13.8	15.3	12.4	13.3	14.5	12.6	13.7	15.0	12.9	14.4	16.3
Quebec																
Both sexes	19.7	20.9	22.3	24.2	20.8	22.2	24.0	21.5	23.5	26.1	20.8	21.9	23.1	21.2	22.9	25.3
Male	10.0	10.5	11.1	12.0	10.5	11.1	11.8	10.8	11.6	12.7	10.5	10.9	11.4	10.7	11.4	12.4
Female	9.6	10.3	11.1	12.2	10.3	11.1	12.1	10.7	11.9	13.4	10.3	10.9	11.7	10.5	11.5	12.9
Ontario																
Both sexes	34.0	33.2	32.3	30.9	33.2	32.2	30.7	35.9	38.2	41.1	33.1	32.0	30.2	34.2	34.6	35.1
Male	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.3	16.8	16.1	15.2	18.1	19.0	20.1	16.8	16.0	14.9	17.4	17.5	17.6
Female	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.6	16.3	16.0	15.5	17.8	19.2	21.0	16.3	16.0	15.3	16.8	17.1	17.5
Manitoba																
Both sexes	25.7	25.4	25.1	25.0	25.3	25.0	24.7	24.2	23.2	22.9	25.3	24.8	24.5	26.0	26.8	28.0
Male	13.0	12.6	12.2	12.0	12.6	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.3	11.1	12.5	12.1	11.7	12.9	13.1	13.6
Female	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.2	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.6	14.4
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	22.8	21.8	21.1	20.9	21.8	21.0	20.6	21.9	21.5	21.8	21.8	20.9	20.4	22.5	22.6	23.5
Male	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.5	10.2	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.1	11.2	11.3	11.8
Female	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.5	10.9	10.6	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.5	10.3	11.2	11.3	11.8
Alberta																
Both sexes	29.9	33.1	36.9	42.3	33.0	36.8	42.0	32.7	36.1	40.8	33.0	36.7	41.5	33.5	38.0	44.2
Male	15.2	16.5	18.3	20.7	16.5	18.2	20.6	16.3	17.8	19.9	16.5	18.1	20.3	16.8	18.8	21.7
Female	14.8	16.5	18.7	21.6	16.5	18.6	21.5	16.4	18.3	20.9	16.5	18.5	21.2	16.8	19.2	22.5
British Columbia																
Both sexes	25.6	26.3	27.4	28.8	26.3	27.3	28.6	28.0	31.0	35.1	26.3	27.1	28.2	26.9	28.6	31.1
Male	12.9	13.1	13.4	14.0	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.9	15.1	16.9	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.4	14.1	15.2
Female	12.7	13.2	13.9	14.9	13.2	13.9	14.8	14.1	15.9	18.2	13.2	13.8	14.6	13.5	14.5	15.9
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3
Male	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Female	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.3
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.7	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.7	3.2
Male	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Female	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7
Nunavut																
Both sexes	17.6	20.0	22.9	26.9	20.0	22.8	26.6	20.0	22.8	26.4	19.9	22.5	25.5	20.1	23.1	27.2
Male	9.1	10.3	11.8	13.7	10.3	11.7	13.6	10.3	11.7	13.6	10.3	11.5	13.0	10.4	11.9	13.9
Female	8.4	9.7	11.2	13.2	9.7	11.1	13.0	9.7	11.1	12.9	9.6	10.9	12.5	9.7	11.2	13.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 2-1

North American Indian population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Total residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	713.1	786.7	868.6	979.7	786.0	865.5	971.2	786.4	867.9	978.7	784.2	856.8	945.2	794.5	884.3	1,003.5
Male	348.6	385.6	426.8	482.8	385.2	425.2	478.4	385.4	426.3	482.0	384.3	420.7	465.1	389.6	434.9	495.3
Female	364.5	401.1	441.8	496.9	400.8	440.3	492.8	401.0	441.7	496.6	399.9	436.1	480.2	404.9	449.4	508.2
Atlantic																
Both sexes	38.2	43.2	48.7	55.8	43.2	48.5	55.4	41.8	45.6	50.3	43.1	48.1	54.1	43.6	49.6	57.3
Male	18.9	21.2	23.9	27.4	21.2	23.9	27.2	20.6	22.4	24.8	21.2	23.6	26.6	21.5	24.4	28.2
Female	19.3	22.0	24.7	28.3	21.9	24.7	28.2	21.2	23.2	25.6	21.9	24.5	27.5	22.2	25.2	29.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	70.1	76.2	82.7	91.1	76.1	82.5	90.5	76.5	83.5	92.9	76.0	81.7	88.4	76.7	83.6	92.2
Male	34.4	37.6	40.8	45.0	37.5	40.7	44.7	37.7	41.0	45.5	37.4	40.3	43.6	37.8	41.4	45.7
Female	35.7	38.7	41.9	46.1	38.6	41.8	45.8	38.9	42.4	47.4	38.6	41.4	44.8	38.9	42.2	46.4
Ontario																
Both sexes	161.7	174.8	188.1	205.4	174.6	187.6	204.1	175.6	189.7	207.5	174.3	186.1	199.5	176.4	191.4	210.4
Male	78.3	84.9	91.7	100.6	84.8	91.5	100.0	85.4	92.6	101.7	84.7	90.7	97.6	85.8	93.5	103.4
Female	83.5	89.9	96.4	104.8	89.8	96.1	104.1	90.3	97.1	105.7	89.6	95.4	101.9	90.6	97.9	107.0
Manitoba																
Both sexes	100.0	112.5	127.2	148.2	112.4	126.5	146.3	112.2	127.0	148.7	112.0	124.9	141.3	113.7	129.7	152.0
Male	48.7	54.8	62.0	72.5	54.8	61.7	71.6	54.6	61.9	72.7	54.6	60.9	69.0	55.4	63.2	74.4
Female	51.3	57.7	65.1	75.7	57.6	64.8	74.8	57.6	65.1	76.0	57.5	64.0	72.3	58.3	66.4	77.7
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	92.4	105.5	121.5	145.0	105.4	120.9	143.1	107.1	124.9	150.9	105.0	119.2	138.1	106.7	123.8	148.2
Male	45.3	51.7	59.7	71.5	51.6	59.4	70.6	52.5	61.4	74.4	51.5	58.5	68.0	52.4	61.0	73.3
Female	47.2	53.8	61.8	73.4	53.7	61.5	72.5	54.6	63.5	76.5	53.6	60.6	70.1	54.3	62.8	74.9
Alberta																
Both sexes	98.3	109.7	122.3	139.0	109.6	121.9	138.0	105.4	113.3	123.7	109.4	120.8	134.7	110.7	124.4	142.6
Male	48.1	53.8	60.2	68.7	53.8	60.0	68.2	51.8	55.9	61.4	53.7	59.5	66.5	54.3	61.3	70.5
Female	50.2	55.8	62.1	70.3	55.8	61.9	69.8	53.6	57.3	62.3	55.7	61.4	68.2	56.4	63.2	72.1
British Columbia																
Both sexes	133.4	143.7	154.4	167.9	143.6	154.0	166.8	146.5	160.2	177.4	143.3	152.7	162.9	145.2	157.5	172.6
Male	65.6	70.9	76.5	83.5	70.9	76.3	82.9	72.3	79.4	88.2	70.7	75.6	81.0	71.7	78.1	85.9
Female	67.8	72.7	77.9	84.4	72.7	77.7	83.8	74.2	80.8	89.2	72.6	77.1	82.0	73.5	79.4	86.6
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	6.4	7.2	8.1	9.4	7.2	8.1	9.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	7.2	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.4	9.8
Male	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.7	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.8
Female	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.3	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.7	3.7	4.3	5.0
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	12.3	13.8	15.5	17.6	13.8	15.4	17.4	13.7	15.3	17.4	13.8	15.2	16.9	14.0	15.8	18.2
Male	6.2	7.0	7.8	8.9	7.0	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.5	8.5	7.0	7.7	8.5	7.0	7.9	9.1
Female	6.1	6.8	7.7	8.8	6.8	7.6	8.7	6.9	7.8	9.0	6.8	7.5	8.4	6.9	7.9	9.1
Nunavut																
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Male	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 2-2

North American Indian population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Reserve residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	341.2	396.7	462.7	555.3	396.3	460.9	550.1	407.6	486.4	597.0	395.4	455.9	534.4	394.9	457.1	542.0
Male	174.9	200.8	232.0	276.0	200.6	231.1	273.4	206.0	243.3	296.0	200.1	228.5	265.3	200.2	229.9	270.8
Female	166.4	195.9	230.7	279.3	195.7	229.8	276.7	201.6	243.1	301.0	195.3	227.4	269.1	194.7	227.2	271.1
Atlantic																
Both sexes	16.2	18.8	21.8	26.0	18.8	21.8	25.8	18.7	21.5	25.3	18.8	21.5	25.1	18.8	21.8	25.8
Male	8.1	9.3	10.7	12.7	9.3	10.7	12.6	9.3	10.6	12.5	9.3	10.6	12.2	9.3	10.7	12.6
Female	8.1	9.5	11.1	13.3	9.5	11.1	13.2	9.4	10.8	12.8	9.5	11.0	12.9	9.5	11.0	13.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	48.4	55.1	62.6	72.8	55.0	62.4	72.3	56.0	64.7	76.5	54.9	61.8	70.4	54.8	61.9	71.3
Male	24.5	27.7	31.3	36.3	27.7	31.2	36.0	28.1	32.3	37.9	27.6	30.9	35.0	27.6	31.1	35.7
Female	23.9	27.4	31.3	36.5	27.4	31.2	36.3	27.9	32.4	38.6	27.3	30.9	35.4	27.2	30.8	35.6
Ontario																
Both sexes	60.1	70.1	81.7	98.1	70.0	81.4	97.4	70.2	81.9	98.2	69.9	80.7	95.0	69.0	79.0	92.6
Male	30.7	35.3	40.8	48.7	35.3	40.7	48.3	35.4	41.0	48.8	35.2	40.3	47.1	34.9	39.7	46.3
Female	29.5	34.8	40.9	49.4	34.7	40.7	49.1	34.8	40.9	49.5	34.7	40.4	47.9	34.1	39.3	46.3
Manitoba																
Both sexes	57.4	65.5	75.3	89.2	65.4	74.9	88.0	68.2	81.2	99.7	65.2	73.9	84.9	65.8	75.9	90.0
Male	29.7	33.4	38.0	44.6	33.4	37.8	44.0	34.7	40.8	49.6	33.3	37.3	42.5	33.6	38.4	45.1
Female	27.8	32.1	37.3	44.5	32.1	37.1	44.0	33.5	40.4	50.0	32.0	36.6	42.5	32.2	37.5	44.8
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	49.7	60.6	74.4	94.5	60.6	74.0	93.3	63.3	80.3	104.9	60.4	73.0	90.1	60.4	73.4	91.7
Male	25.5	30.6	37.1	46.7	30.6	36.9	46.1	31.8	39.9	51.6	30.5	36.4	44.5	30.5	36.8	45.7
Female	24.3	30.0	37.3	47.8	30.0	37.1	47.2	31.4	40.4	53.2	29.9	36.6	45.6	29.8	36.6	46.0
Alberta																
Both sexes	45.6	51.9	59.5	70.0	51.8	59.2	69.5	54.6	65.6	81.2	51.7	58.7	67.6	51.9	59.4	69.7
Male	23.2	26.2	29.8	34.9	26.2	29.7	34.6	27.5	32.7	40.1	26.1	29.4	33.6	26.2	29.8	34.9
Female	22.3	25.7	29.7	35.2	25.7	29.6	34.9	27.2	32.9	41.0	25.6	29.3	34.0	25.7	29.5	34.8
British Columbia																
Both sexes	51.3	61.2	72.7	88.5	61.1	72.5	87.9	62.7	76.0	94.3	61.0	71.8	85.8	60.4	70.7	84.2
Male	26.8	31.4	36.8	44.2	31.4	36.7	43.9	32.2	38.4	47.0	31.3	36.3	42.8	31.1	35.9	42.3
Female	24.5	29.8	35.9	44.3	29.8	35.8	44.0	30.6	37.6	47.3	29.7	35.5	43.0	29.4	34.8	41.9
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6
Male	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Female	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	10.3	11.3	12.4	13.8	11.3	12.3	13.6	11.4	12.5	14.0	11.3	12.2	13.2	11.4	12.7	14.3
Male	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.3	6.9	5.8	6.2	6.6	5.8	6.4	7.2
Female	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.1	6.8	5.6	6.2	7.0	5.5	6.0	6.6	5.6	6.3	7.1
Nunavut																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves. Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 2-3

North American Indian population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	167.5	180.4	191.7	204.3	180.2	191.1	202.9	172.9	175.1	174.6	179.9	189.6	198.7	183.3	197.8	215.0
Male	77.6	84.9	91.4	98.9	84.8	91.2	98.2	81.4	83.6	84.8	84.7	90.4	96.0	86.3	94.4	104.0
Female	89.9	95.5	100.2	105.4	95.4	100.0	104.7	91.5	91.5	89.9	95.2	99.2	102.7	97.0	103.4	111.0
Atlantic																
Both sexes	3.5	4.3	5.2	6.1	4.3	5.2	6.1	4.1	4.6	5.2	4.3	5.1	6.0	4.3	5.1	6.0
Male	1.7	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.5	3.0
Female	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.6	3.0
Quebec																
Both sexes	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.2	10.0	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.6	13.0	13.1
Male	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4
Female	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.2	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.7
Ontario																
Both sexes	52.0	54.5	56.1	57.2	54.4	55.9	56.9	53.6	54.2	53.8	54.4	55.6	56.0	55.5	58.3	61.1
Male	24.2	25.7	26.8	27.6	25.7	26.7	27.5	25.3	25.9	26.2	25.7	26.5	27.0	26.2	27.8	29.5
Female	27.8	28.8	29.3	29.5	28.7	29.2	29.4	28.3	28.2	27.7	28.7	29.1	29.0	29.3	30.5	31.6
Manitoba																
Both sexes	24.0	27.8	32.0	37.7	27.8	31.9	37.3	26.4	28.6	31.4	27.7	31.5	36.2	28.1	32.5	38.3
Male	10.7	12.7	14.8	17.8	12.7	14.8	17.6	12.0	13.2	14.8	12.6	14.6	17.0	12.8	15.0	18.1
Female	13.3	15.2	17.1	19.8	15.1	17.1	19.7	14.4	15.4	16.6	15.1	16.9	19.1	15.3	17.4	20.2
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	21.5	23.9	26.3	29.4	23.9	26.2	29.0	23.6	25.5	27.6	23.8	25.8	28.1	24.5	27.5	31.6
Male	10.0	11.3	12.6	14.3	11.3	12.5	14.1	11.1	12.2	13.5	11.2	12.4	13.7	11.6	13.2	15.4
Female	11.5	12.6	13.7	15.1	12.6	13.6	14.9	12.5	13.3	14.1	12.6	13.5	14.4	12.9	14.3	16.2
Alberta																
Both sexes	26.2	29.3	32.4	36.2	29.3	32.3	36.0	25.5	24.3	22.2	29.3	32.1	35.4	29.5	32.8	36.8
Male	12.1	13.8	15.5	17.5	13.8	15.4	17.4	12.0	11.6	10.8	13.8	15.3	17.1	13.9	15.6	17.7
Female	14.1	15.5	17.0	18.7	15.5	16.9	18.6	13.5	12.7	11.4	15.5	16.8	18.3	15.6	17.2	19.0
British Columbia																
Both sexes	28.4	28.2	27.3	25.6	28.2	27.3	25.4	28.0	26.8	24.4	28.1	27.1	25.0	28.8	28.7	28.0
Male	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.6	13.5	13.2	12.6	13.4	13.0	12.2	13.5	13.2	12.4	13.8	13.9	13.8
Female	15.0	14.7	14.1	12.9	14.7	14.0	12.9	14.5	13.7	12.3	14.6	13.9	12.7	15.0	14.8	14.3
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut																
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 2-4

North American Indian population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S			
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	123.7	133.6	142.9	153.9	133.4	142.4	152.7	128.9	132.4	135.0	133.1	141.0	148.8	137.4	151.2	168.2	
Male	57.0	63.3	69.5	76.8	63.3	69.2	76.1	61.1	64.4	67.6	63.1	68.5	74.1	65.1	73.2	83.3	
Female	66.7	70.2	73.4	77.2	70.2	73.2	76.5	67.8	68.0	67.4	70.0	72.5	74.7	72.3	78.0	84.9	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	6.5	7.0	7.3	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.6	8.1	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.4	
Male	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.3	
Female	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	4.4	4.0	3.4	2.6	4.0	3.4	2.6	3.5	2.5	1.6	4.0	3.4	2.6	4.3	3.9	3.4	
Male	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.7	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	
Female	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.7	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	30.5	33.0	35.4	38.3	33.0	35.3	38.0	32.6	34.5	36.3	32.9	35.0	37.2	33.9	37.3	41.4	
Male	14.0	15.5	17.0	18.7	15.5	16.9	18.6	15.3	16.5	17.8	15.4	16.8	18.2	15.9	17.8	20.2	
Female	16.5	17.5	18.5	19.5	17.5	18.4	19.4	17.3	17.9	18.5	17.5	18.3	19.0	18.0	19.4	21.2	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	10.2	12.2	14.5	17.8	12.2	14.4	17.5	11.9	13.8	16.3	12.2	14.2	17.0	12.5	15.0	18.4	
Male	4.4	5.5	6.8	8.6	5.5	6.7	8.5	5.4	6.4	7.9	5.5	6.7	8.2	5.6	6.9	8.8	
Female	5.8	6.7	7.7	9.2	6.7	7.7	9.1	6.6	7.4	8.4	6.7	7.6	8.8	6.9	8.0	9.6	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	13.3	14.9	16.7	19.1	14.9	16.6	18.9	14.6	15.8	17.1	14.9	16.4	18.2	15.5	17.9	21.3	
Male	6.1	7.1	8.1	9.6	7.1	8.1	9.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	7.0	8.0	9.1	7.3	8.7	10.5	
Female	7.2	7.9	8.6	9.5	7.9	8.5	9.4	7.6	8.0	8.4	7.8	8.4	9.1	8.2	9.3	10.8	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	15.0	16.6	18.0	19.6	16.6	18.0	19.5	13.9	12.1	9.2	16.6	17.8	19.0	17.1	19.1	21.6	
Male	7.1	8.1	9.0	10.0	8.1	8.9	9.9	6.8	6.3	5.2	8.0	8.9	9.7	8.3	9.4	10.9	
Female	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.6	8.5	9.0	9.6	7.1	5.9	4.0	8.5	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.7	10.8	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	39.0	39.9	40.3	40.1	39.9	40.2	39.8	39.9	40.2	39.6	39.8	39.8	38.9	41.1	42.9	44.7	
Male	18.1	19.0	19.7	20.2	19.0	19.6	20.1	19.1	19.7	20.0	19.0	19.5	19.6	19.6	20.9	22.3	
Female	20.9	20.9	20.6	19.9	20.8	20.5	19.8	20.9	20.5	19.6	20.8	20.3	19.3	21.5	22.0	22.4	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	2.8	3.5	4.2	5.2	3.5	4.2	5.2	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.5	4.1	5.0	3.5	4.2	5.1	
Male	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	
Female	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.6	2.4	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.7	
Male	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.9	
Female	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.9	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 2-5

North American Indian population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Rural residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S			
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	80.6	76.0	71.3	66.1	75.9	71.0	65.5	76.9	74.0	72.0	75.8	70.3	63.4	79.0	78.2	78.4	
Male	39.2	36.5	33.8	31.1	36.5	33.7	30.7	36.8	34.9	33.6	36.4	33.3	29.6	38.0	37.4	37.3	
Female	41.5	39.5	37.5	35.1	39.5	37.3	34.8	40.1	39.1	38.4	39.4	37.0	33.8	40.9	40.8	41.1	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	11.9	13.1	14.4	16.1	13.1	14.3	16.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	13.0	14.2	15.6	13.4	15.0	17.1	
Male	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.8	6.4	7.0	7.7	5.9	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.5	6.6	7.3	8.2	
Female	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.3	6.7	7.4	8.3	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.7	7.3	8.1	6.8	7.7	8.9	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	5.3	4.8	4.2	3.5	4.8	4.2	3.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.2	3.4	5.0	4.7	4.4	
Male	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	
Female	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	19.1	17.2	14.9	11.8	17.2	14.9	11.7	19.1	19.2	19.1	17.1	14.7	11.4	18.0	16.9	15.3	
Male	9.4	8.4	7.2	5.6	8.4	7.2	5.5	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.3	7.1	5.3	8.8	8.2	7.4	
Female	9.7	8.8	7.8	6.3	8.8	7.7	6.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	8.8	7.7	6.0	9.2	8.7	7.9	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	8.4	7.0	5.4	3.6	6.9	5.3	3.5	5.8	3.4	1.3	6.9	5.2	3.3	7.3	6.4	5.4	
Male	4.0	3.2	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.4	1.4	2.6	1.4	0.5	3.2	2.3	1.3	3.4	2.9	2.4	
Female	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	2.1	3.2	2.0	0.9	3.7	2.9	2.0	3.9	3.5	3.0	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	7.9	6.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	1.9	5.6	3.4	1.4	6.0	3.9	1.8	6.4	4.9	3.5	
Male	3.7	2.8	1.8	0.9	2.8	1.8	0.9	2.6	1.5	0.6	2.8	1.8	0.8	3.0	2.3	1.7	
Female	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1	3.2	2.2	1.0	3.1	1.9	0.8	3.2	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.6	1.9	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	11.5	11.9	12.4	13.2	11.9	12.4	13.1	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.8	12.2	12.7	12.2	13.1	14.5	
Male	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	
Female	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.8	7.5	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	14.8	14.4	14.1	13.7	14.4	14.1	13.6	15.9	17.2	19.2	14.4	13.9	13.2	14.9	15.2	15.6	
Male	7.3	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.7	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.1	7.0	6.7	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	
Female	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2	8.2	9.0	10.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.6	7.8	8.1	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	
Male	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 3-1

Métis population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Total residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	305.8	329.4	354.0	383.1	329.2	353.0	380.5	329.1	353.0	380.9	329.1	352.6	379.3	333.9	363.2	398.3
Male	154.6	165.9	177.8	191.7	165.8	177.3	190.4	165.9	177.4	190.8	165.8	177.2	189.8	168.3	182.6	199.6
Female	151.3	163.5	176.1	191.3	163.4	175.6	190.1	163.3	175.6	190.1	163.3	175.5	189.5	165.6	180.7	198.6
Atlantic																
Both sexes	13.6	14.5	15.5	16.5	14.5	15.5	16.5	14.9	16.3	18.0	14.5	15.4	16.4	14.7	15.9	17.2
Male	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.7	7.7	8.2	8.6	7.8	8.4	9.1	7.7	8.2	8.6	7.8	8.4	9.0
Female	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.9	6.8	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.9	8.9	6.8	7.3	7.8	6.9	7.6	8.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	16.6	17.2	17.9	18.5	17.2	17.8	18.4	17.3	18.0	18.7	17.2	17.8	18.3	17.4	18.3	19.1
Male	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.1	9.5	9.9
Female	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.3
Ontario																
Both sexes	51.3	54.7	58.1	61.8	54.6	57.9	61.5	53.9	56.3	58.9	54.6	57.8	61.3	55.4	59.4	64.0
Male	26.2	27.7	29.3	31.0	27.7	29.2	30.9	27.4	28.6	29.8	27.7	29.2	30.7	28.1	30.1	32.3
Female	25.1	27.0	28.8	30.8	26.9	28.7	30.6	26.5	27.7	29.1	26.9	28.7	30.5	27.2	29.3	31.7
Manitoba																
Both sexes	59.0	63.9	68.9	74.9	63.8	68.6	74.2	63.3	67.6	72.6	63.8	68.6	74.2	64.8	70.8	78.0
Male	29.6	32.0	34.4	37.2	31.9	34.2	36.9	31.7	33.8	36.2	31.9	34.2	36.8	32.5	35.4	38.9
Female	29.4	31.9	34.5	37.7	31.9	34.4	37.4	31.6	33.8	36.4	31.9	34.4	37.4	32.4	35.4	39.1
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	45.6	49.6	54.1	60.0	49.6	53.9	59.4	50.7	56.4	63.6	49.5	53.9	59.3	50.4	55.8	62.8
Male	22.7	24.7	27.0	30.0	24.7	26.9	29.7	25.1	27.9	31.5	24.7	26.9	29.6	25.1	27.9	31.4
Female	22.9	24.9	27.1	30.0	24.9	27.0	29.7	25.6	28.4	32.1	24.9	27.0	29.7	25.3	28.0	31.4
Alberta																
Both sexes	68.4	76.0	83.9	93.6	76.0	83.7	93.1	72.0	75.5	79.3	75.9	83.6	92.6	77.0	85.9	96.9
Male	34.2	38.0	41.9	46.6	37.9	41.8	46.4	36.0	37.8	39.7	37.9	41.7	46.2	38.5	42.9	48.4
Female	34.2	38.0	42.0	46.9	38.0	41.9	46.7	36.0	37.7	39.6	38.0	41.9	46.5	38.5	43.0	48.6
British Columbia																
Both sexes	46.9	48.6	50.2	51.7	48.6	50.1	51.4	51.9	57.1	63.2	48.5	50.0	51.1	49.2	51.5	53.7
Male	23.6	24.5	25.2	25.9	24.4	25.2	25.7	26.1	28.6	31.6	24.4	25.1	25.6	24.8	25.9	26.9
Female	23.2	24.1	25.0	25.8	24.1	24.9	25.6	25.8	28.5	31.7	24.1	24.9	25.5	24.4	25.6	26.8
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.9	5.6	4.3	4.7	5.3	4.3	4.9	5.6
Male	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6
Female	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.6	3.0
Nunavut																
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 3-2

Métis population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A				Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	119.0	127.4	135.2	143.3	127.4	134.9	142.4	123.6	126.8	128.5	127.4	134.8	142.1	129.0	138.1	147.8	
Male	58.5	63.1	67.4	71.8	63.1	67.2	71.4	61.4	63.6	65.1	63.1	67.1	71.3	63.8	68.8	74.0	
Female	60.6	64.3	67.8	71.4	64.3	67.7	71.0	62.2	63.2	63.4	64.3	67.6	70.9	65.1	69.3	73.8	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.7	
Male	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	
Female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	6.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.2	
Male	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	
Female	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	19.4	20.7	21.8	22.9	20.6	21.7	22.8	20.1	20.7	20.9	20.6	21.7	22.7	20.9	22.2	23.5	
Male	9.7	10.4	11.0	11.6	10.4	11.0	11.5	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.4	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.2	11.9	
Female	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.3	10.2	10.7	11.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.7	11.2	10.3	10.9	11.5	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	30.6	33.2	35.6	38.4	33.1	35.5	38.1	31.8	32.6	33.0	33.1	35.5	38.1	33.6	36.5	39.8	
Male	15.0	16.4	17.7	19.1	16.3	17.6	19.0	15.7	16.2	16.5	16.3	17.6	19.0	16.6	18.1	19.8	
Female	15.6	16.8	18.0	19.3	16.8	17.9	19.1	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.8	17.9	19.1	17.0	18.4	20.0	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	14.2	15.6	17.0	18.8	15.6	17.0	18.6	15.5	16.7	17.9	15.6	17.0	18.6	15.8	17.4	19.3	
Male	6.8	7.5	8.3	9.2	7.5	8.2	9.1	7.4	8.1	8.8	7.5	8.2	9.1	7.6	8.5	9.5	
Female	7.5	8.1	8.8	9.5	8.1	8.7	9.4	8.0	8.5	9.1	8.1	8.7	9.4	8.2	9.0	9.9	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	30.7	33.7	36.5	39.7	33.6	36.5	39.6	31.7	32.5	32.9	33.6	36.4	39.4	34.0	37.2	40.8	
Male	14.9	16.6	18.1	19.8	16.5	18.1	19.7	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.5	18.1	19.7	16.7	18.4	20.4	
Female	15.8	17.1	18.4	19.9	17.1	18.4	19.8	16.1	16.3	16.4	17.1	18.4	19.7	17.3	18.8	20.5	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	16.4	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.6	16.4	15.9	16.9	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.4	15.8	16.8	16.9	16.6	
Male	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	
Female	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 3-3

Métis population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S			
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	88.9	94.9	100.7	106.9	94.8	100.3	106.1	94.5	99.7	105.0	94.8	100.2	105.8	96.5	104.1	112.7	
Male	44.6	47.7	50.7	54.0	47.7	50.6	53.6	47.6	50.3	53.2	47.6	50.5	53.4	48.6	52.5	56.9	
Female	44.3	47.2	49.9	52.9	47.1	49.8	52.5	46.9	49.4	51.8	47.1	49.7	52.4	48.0	51.6	55.8	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.0	
Male	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	
Female	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	5.2	
Male	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	
Female	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.4	17.8	18.6	19.3	16.7	16.3	15.3	17.8	18.5	19.2	18.1	19.3	20.4	
Male	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	8.3	8.1	7.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.5	10.1	
Female	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	9.0	9.4	9.7	8.5	8.2	7.7	9.0	9.4	9.7	9.2	9.7	10.3	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	10.5	11.7	12.9	14.4	11.7	12.8	14.2	12.4	14.5	17.3	11.7	12.8	14.2	11.8	13.2	14.9	
Male	5.3	5.9	6.5	7.2	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.3	7.3	8.7	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.0	6.7	7.6	
Female	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.1	5.8	6.4	7.1	6.2	7.2	8.6	5.8	6.4	7.1	5.9	6.5	7.3	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	13.2	14.3	15.6	17.1	14.3	15.5	16.9	14.4	15.7	17.2	14.3	15.5	16.9	14.6	16.2	18.1	
Male	6.5	7.1	7.8	8.6	7.1	7.7	8.5	7.1	7.8	8.5	7.1	7.7	8.5	7.3	8.1	9.1	
Female	6.7	7.2	7.8	8.5	7.2	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	8.6	7.2	7.8	8.4	7.4	8.1	9.1	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	18.7	20.5	22.3	24.2	20.5	22.2	24.1	18.2	17.2	15.5	20.5	22.2	23.9	21.0	23.2	25.9	
Male	9.3	10.2	11.1	12.1	10.2	11.1	12.1	9.1	8.6	7.8	10.2	11.0	12.0	10.4	11.6	12.9	
Female	9.5	10.3	11.2	12.1	10.3	11.1	12.0	9.1	8.6	7.6	10.3	11.1	12.0	10.5	11.6	12.9	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	19.4	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.6	22.2	25.2	28.7	19.7	19.7	19.5	20.0	20.5	20.8	
Male	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.0	11.3	12.8	14.6	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.6	
Female	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	10.9	12.4	14.2	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Male	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	
Male	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	
Female	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 3-4

Métis population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Reserve and rural residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	98.0	107.1	118.1	132.9	107.0	117.8	131.9	111.0	126.5	147.4	107.0	117.6	131.4	108.4	121.0	137.7
Male	51.5	55.2	59.8	65.9	55.1	59.6	65.4	56.9	63.5	72.5	55.1	59.5	65.1	55.9	61.3	68.7
Female	46.4	52.0	58.4	67.0	51.9	58.2	66.5	54.1	63.0	74.9	51.9	58.1	66.3	52.5	59.7	69.0
Atlantic																
Both sexes	8.4	8.9	9.4	10.0	8.9	9.4	10.0	9.5	10.7	12.2	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.0	9.7	10.6
Male	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.4
Female	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.3	6.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.2
Quebec																
Both sexes	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.6	7.7	9.1	6.3	6.9	7.6	6.3	7.0	7.8
Male	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.6	4.0
Female	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.7	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.9
Ontario																
Both sexes	15.0	16.2	17.7	19.6	16.2	17.6	19.5	17.0	19.4	22.6	16.2	17.6	19.4	16.4	18.0	20.1
Male	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.9	8.5	9.1	9.8	8.9	9.9	11.3	8.5	9.1	9.8	8.6	9.3	10.3
Female	6.9	7.7	8.6	9.7	7.7	8.6	9.7	8.1	9.5	11.3	7.7	8.5	9.6	7.7	8.6	9.8
Manitoba																
Both sexes	17.9	19.0	20.4	22.1	19.0	20.3	21.9	19.1	20.5	22.4	19.0	20.3	21.9	19.4	21.1	23.4
Male	9.3	9.7	10.2	10.9	9.7	10.2	10.7	9.7	10.3	11.0	9.7	10.2	10.7	9.9	10.6	11.6
Female	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.3	9.3	10.1	11.2	9.4	10.3	11.4	9.3	10.1	11.2	9.5	10.5	11.8
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	18.2	19.6	21.5	24.2	19.6	21.4	23.9	20.8	24.0	28.5	19.6	21.4	23.9	19.9	22.2	25.4
Male	9.4	10.1	11.0	12.2	10.1	10.9	12.0	10.6	12.1	14.1	10.1	10.9	12.0	10.2	11.3	12.8
Female	8.8	9.6	10.6	12.0	9.6	10.5	11.9	10.2	12.0	14.4	9.5	10.5	11.9	9.7	10.9	12.5
Alberta																
Both sexes	19.0	21.8	25.1	29.6	21.8	25.0	29.4	22.1	25.9	31.0	21.8	25.0	29.3	22.0	25.5	30.2
Male	10.0	11.2	12.7	14.7	11.2	12.6	14.6	11.4	13.1	15.4	11.2	12.6	14.5	11.3	12.9	15.1
Female	9.0	10.6	12.5	15.0	10.6	12.4	14.9	10.7	12.8	15.6	10.6	12.4	14.8	10.7	12.6	15.2
British Columbia																
Both sexes	11.0	12.3	13.9	16.0	12.3	13.9	15.9	12.7	14.8	17.5	12.3	13.8	15.8	12.4	14.1	16.3
Male	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.8	6.2	6.9	7.7	6.4	7.2	8.4	6.2	6.9	7.7	6.3	7.0	8.0
Female	5.3	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.3	7.5	9.1	6.1	7.0	8.1	6.1	7.1	8.3
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.5
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
Female	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0
Nunavut																
Both sexes	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 4-1

Inuit population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Total residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S		
	2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																
Canada																
Both sexes	47.6	53.5	60.2	69.1	53.4	59.9	68.4	53.4	59.9	68.4	53.3	59.0	65.6	53.7	60.6	69.8
Male	24.1	26.9	30.2	34.6	26.9	30.1	34.2	26.9	30.1	34.2	26.8	29.6	32.8	27.1	30.5	35.0
Female	23.5	26.5	30.0	34.5	26.5	29.8	34.1	26.5	29.8	34.1	26.4	29.4	32.8	26.6	30.2	34.9
Atlantic																
Both sexes	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.6	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.1	6.6
Male	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3
Female	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.4
Quebec																
Both sexes	9.8	11.1	12.6	14.6	11.0	12.5	14.5	11.0	12.5	14.5	11.0	12.2	13.6	11.1	12.7	14.8
Male	5.0	5.6	6.3	7.3	5.6	6.3	7.2	5.6	6.3	7.2	5.6	6.1	6.8	5.6	6.3	7.3
Female	4.8	5.5	6.3	7.4	5.5	6.3	7.3	5.5	6.3	7.3	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.5	6.3	7.5
Ontario																
Both sexes	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2
Male	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Female	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Manitoba																
Both sexes	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Saskatchewan																
Both sexes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Male	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Alberta																
Both sexes	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Female	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
British Columbia																
Both sexes	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Female	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Yukon Territory																
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories																
Both sexes	4.3	5.0	5.6	6.5	5.0	5.6	6.4	5.0	5.6	6.4	4.9	5.5	6.2	5.0	5.7	6.6
Male	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.9	3.3
Female	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.3
Nunavut																
Both sexes	23.6	26.8	30.4	35.4	26.7	30.3	35.0	26.7	30.3	35.0	26.6	29.9	33.7	26.9	30.7	35.8
Male	12.1	13.7	15.5	18.0	13.7	15.4	17.8	13.7	15.4	17.8	13.6	15.2	17.1	13.7	15.6	18.2
Female	11.5	13.1	14.9	17.4	13.1	14.9	17.2	13.1	14.9	17.2	13.0	14.7	16.6	13.1	15.1	17.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 4-2

Inuit population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Urban residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S			
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	12.8	14.2	15.7	17.6	14.2	15.7	17.4	14.2	15.7	17.4	14.2	15.5	16.9	14.3	15.8	17.8	
Male	6.0	6.8	7.5	8.4	6.7	7.5	8.4	6.7	7.5	8.4	6.7	7.4	8.1	6.8	7.6	8.5	
Female	6.7	7.5	8.2	9.1	7.4	8.2	9.1	7.4	8.2	9.1	7.4	8.1	8.8	7.5	8.3	9.2	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.2	
Male	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	
Male	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Female	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	
Male	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	
Female	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	
Male	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	
Female	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	
Male	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	
Male	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Female	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	6.1	6.9	7.7	8.8	6.9	7.7	8.7	6.9	7.7	8.7	6.9	7.6	8.4	6.9	7.8	8.9	
Male	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.9	4.4	
Female	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.9	4.5	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 4-3

Inuit population by region, sex and projection scenario: 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2017 — Reserve and rural residence

Sex and regions	Base year population	Scenario A			Scenario B			Scenario C			Scenario D			Scenario S			
		2001	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017	2006	2011	2017
in thousands																	
Canada																	
Both sexes	34.8	39.3	44.5	51.5	39.2	44.3	50.9	39.2	44.3	50.9	39.1	43.6	48.8	39.4	44.8	52.1	
Male	18.1	20.2	22.7	26.2	20.2	22.6	25.9	20.2	22.6	25.9	20.1	22.3	24.8	20.3	22.9	26.4	
Female	16.8	19.1	21.8	25.3	19.1	21.7	25.1	19.1	21.7	25.1	19.0	21.3	24.0	19.2	21.9	25.6	
Atlantic																	
Both sexes	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.4	
Male	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	
Female	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	
Quebec																	
Both sexes	9.2	10.4	11.8	13.8	10.4	11.8	13.6	10.4	11.8	13.6	10.4	11.5	12.8	10.5	11.9	13.9	
Male	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.9	5.3	6.0	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.8	5.3	5.8	6.4	5.4	6.0	7.0	
Female	4.4	5.1	5.8	6.9	5.1	5.8	6.8	5.1	5.8	6.8	5.1	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	7.0	
Ontario																	
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Manitoba																	
Both sexes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Male	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Saskatchewan																	
Both sexes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Alberta																	
Both sexes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
British Columbia																	
Both sexes	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Female	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Yukon Territory																	
Both sexes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Northwest Territories																	
Both sexes	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	4.2	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.8	5.4	4.2	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.5	
Male	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.8	
Female	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.7	
Nunavut																	
Both sexes	17.5	19.9	22.7	26.6	19.9	22.6	26.3	19.9	22.6	26.3	19.8	22.3	25.3	20.0	22.9	26.9	
Male	9.1	10.3	11.7	13.6	10.3	11.6	13.5	10.3	11.6	13.5	10.2	11.5	12.9	10.3	11.8	13.8	
Female	8.4	9.6	11.0	13.0	9.6	11.0	12.8	9.6	11.0	12.8	9.6	10.8	12.3	9.7	11.1	13.1	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all provinces / territories.

Table 5-1

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— Total residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	1,066.5	1,168.6	1,420.0	527.3	578.0	703.1	539.2	590.6	717.0
0 to 4 years	112.8	122.1	145.7	57.7	62.6	74.8	55.1	59.5	71.0
5 to 9 years	122.4	113.1	136.0	62.8	57.7	69.6	59.6	55.4	66.4
10 to 14 years	115.9	122.6	124.3	59.1	62.9	63.6	56.8	59.7	60.7
15 to 19 years	101.1	115.9	113.9	51.4	59.1	58.0	49.7	56.9	55.9
20 to 24 years	85.9	101.7	122.6	42.2	51.4	62.6	43.7	50.3	60.0
25 to 29 years	84.4	86.3	119.1	41.3	42.1	60.1	43.0	44.2	59.1
30 to 34 years	84.0	84.2	105.1	40.7	41.3	53.2	43.2	42.9	51.9
35 to 39 years	85.1	83.6	88.7	41.2	40.5	43.2	43.9	43.1	45.5
40 to 44 years	73.9	84.4	83.6	35.3	40.7	40.8	38.6	43.7	42.8
45 to 49 years	57.5	72.7	83.1	27.3	34.6	40.5	30.1	38.0	42.6
50 to 54 years	44.9	55.8	81.4	21.7	26.4	38.8	23.3	29.4	42.7
55 to 59 years	32.5	43.0	70.4	15.9	20.5	33.1	16.6	22.5	37.3
60 to 64 years	23.8	30.3	53.5	11.1	14.5	24.5	12.7	15.8	29.0
65 to 69 years	17.5	21.4	38.1	8.5	9.7	17.4	9.0	11.7	20.6
70 to 74 years	11.5	14.7	25.4	5.3	6.9	11.2	6.2	7.9	14.2
75 to 79 years	7.2	8.9	15.4	3.2	3.9	6.5	4.0	5.0	9.0
80 to 84 years	4.0	4.8	8.4	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.8	5.0
85 years and over	2.3	2.9	5.3	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	3.4
Broad age groups									
Total	1,066.5	1,168.6	1,420.0	527.3	578.0	703.1	539.2	590.6	717.0
0 to 14 years	351.0	357.8	406.1	179.6	183.3	208.0	171.4	174.6	198.1
15 to 24 years	187.1	217.7	236.4	93.6	110.5	120.5	93.5	107.2	115.9
15 to 64 years	673.0	758.0	921.4	328.1	371.1	454.6	344.9	386.9	466.8
65 years and over	42.5	52.8	92.5	19.6	23.6	40.4	22.9	29.2	52.1
Median age									
(Years)	24.7	25.5	27.8	23.9	24.5	26.9	25.5	26.5	28.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 5-2

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Reserve residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	352.0	408.5	565.9	180.4	206.7	280.9	171.6	201.8	285.0
0 to 4 years	40.7	48.0	68.7	20.9	24.5	35.1	19.8	23.5	33.6
5 to 9 years	44.6	43.2	62.6	23.1	21.8	31.5	21.5	21.3	31.0
10 to 14 years	41.9	46.6	54.9	21.6	24.1	27.5	20.3	22.6	27.4
15 to 19 years	34.9	43.2	47.7	17.9	22.3	23.8	17.0	21.0	23.8
20 to 24 years	26.6	37.4	51.2	13.7	18.7	25.8	12.9	18.7	25.3
25 to 29 years	26.2	29.4	50.5	13.3	14.5	24.7	12.9	14.9	25.8
30 to 34 years	26.7	27.6	44.1	13.6	13.8	21.1	13.1	13.8	23.0
35 to 39 years	25.5	27.3	33.5	13.1	13.8	16.2	12.5	13.5	17.2
40 to 44 years	21.7	26.0	29.0	11.3	13.3	14.4	10.5	12.7	14.6
45 to 49 years	16.1	22.1	28.5	8.3	11.3	14.2	7.8	10.7	14.3
50 to 54 years	13.1	16.3	27.0	6.7	8.3	13.5	6.3	8.0	13.4
55 to 59 years	10.2	12.8	22.5	5.2	6.6	11.3	5.0	6.3	11.2
60 to 64 years	7.8	9.6	16.3	3.9	4.8	7.9	3.8	4.8	8.4
65 to 69 years	6.2	7.0	11.4	3.2	3.4	5.6	3.1	3.6	5.8
70 to 74 years	4.3	5.3	7.9	2.1	2.5	3.7	2.3	2.7	4.2
75 to 79 years	2.8	3.4	5.0	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.7
80 to 84 years	1.7	2.0	3.1	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.7
85 years and over	0.9	1.3	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3
Broad age groups									
Total	352.0	408.5	565.9	180.4	206.7	280.9	171.6	201.8	285.0
0 to 14 years	127.1	137.8	186.2	65.6	70.3	94.1	61.5	67.5	92.1
15 to 24 years	61.6	80.7	98.8	31.6	41.0	49.7	29.9	39.7	49.2
15 to 64 years	208.9	251.7	350.2	107.0	127.4	173.1	101.8	124.4	177.1
65 years and over	16.0	18.9	29.5	7.8	9.0	13.7	8.2	9.9	15.8
Median age									
(Years)	22.6	23.1	24.8	22.4	22.9	24.4	22.8	23.3	25.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 5-3

**Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— CMA residence**

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	289.9	311.3	349.7	137.6	149.6	171.6	152.3	161.7	178.1
0 to 4 years	28.2	27.7	25.6	14.3	14.2	13.2	13.8	13.4	12.4
5 to 9 years	30.0	28.2	26.1	15.4	14.4	13.6	14.6	13.8	12.5
10 to 14 years	27.1	31.2	28.7	13.6	16.1	15.0	13.6	15.1	13.7
15 to 19 years	25.4	27.6	29.6	12.6	13.8	15.4	12.8	13.8	14.3
20 to 24 years	26.4	22.8	29.0	12.1	11.6	15.2	14.3	11.2	13.8
25 to 29 years	26.5	23.7	23.1	12.7	10.9	12.1	13.8	12.8	10.9
30 to 34 years	25.6	26.6	19.4	11.9	12.7	10.4	13.7	13.9	9.0
35 to 39 years	25.6	26.0	23.6	12.0	12.1	10.8	13.6	13.9	12.9
40 to 44 years	21.4	25.9	27.0	9.7	12.1	12.8	11.7	13.8	14.2
45 to 49 years	17.1	21.4	27.2	7.4	9.8	13.0	9.7	11.6	14.1
50 to 54 years	12.9	16.8	25.3	6.0	7.3	11.9	6.9	9.5	13.4
55 to 59 years	8.6	12.7	21.4	3.9	5.9	9.9	4.7	6.9	11.5
60 to 64 years	5.7	8.3	16.8	2.4	3.7	7.3	3.3	4.6	9.6
65 to 69 years	3.9	5.3	11.9	1.7	2.3	5.2	2.2	3.1	6.8
70 to 74 years	2.6	3.4	7.5	1.0	1.4	3.2	1.5	1.9	4.3
75 to 79 years	1.6	2.0	4.2	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.3	2.5
80 to 84 years	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3
85 years and over	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.9
Broad age groups									
Total	289.9	311.3	349.7	137.6	149.6	171.6	152.3	161.7	178.1
0 to 14 years	85.3	87.1	80.4	43.2	44.7	41.7	42.0	42.3	38.6
15 to 24 years	51.8	50.4	58.6	24.7	25.4	30.5	27.1	25.0	28.1
15 to 64 years	195.2	211.7	242.4	90.6	99.8	118.7	104.6	111.9	123.7
65 years and over	9.4	12.5	26.9	3.8	5.0	11.2	5.7	7.5	15.8
Median age									
(Years)	26.5	28.8	33.3	25.3	27.1	30.7	27.5	30.3	35.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 5-4

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	222.0	238.7	271.9	106.1	116.0	136.1	115.9	122.7	135.8
0 to 4 years	24.6	25.2	25.4	12.4	13.1	13.2	12.2	12.1	12.1
5 to 9 years	25.3	23.7	24.3	12.8	12.2	12.9	12.5	11.5	11.3
10 to 14 years	23.1	24.3	22.9	11.7	12.3	12.3	11.4	11.9	10.6
15 to 19 years	21.1	22.3	21.6	10.4	11.5	11.5	10.7	10.8	10.1
20 to 24 years	19.1	20.5	22.5	9.1	10.5	12.0	10.0	10.1	10.5
25 to 29 years	18.4	18.8	21.5	8.8	9.1	11.6	9.6	9.7	9.9
30 to 34 years	17.3	18.1	20.2	8.2	8.7	10.8	9.0	9.4	9.3
35 to 39 years	17.9	17.2	18.6	7.9	8.3	9.2	10.0	8.9	9.4
40 to 44 years	15.4	17.7	17.6	7.0	7.9	8.5	8.3	9.8	9.0
45 to 49 years	11.9	15.0	17.2	5.5	6.8	8.4	6.4	8.2	8.8
50 to 54 years	8.9	11.6	17.0	4.1	5.2	7.3	4.8	6.4	9.6
55 to 59 years	6.5	8.4	14.3	3.0	3.8	6.1	3.5	4.6	8.2
60 to 64 years	4.5	6.1	10.9	1.9	2.8	4.7	2.6	3.3	6.2
65 to 69 years	3.3	4.1	7.5	1.4	1.7	3.3	1.9	2.4	4.1
70 to 74 years	2.2	2.8	5.1	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.6	2.9
75 to 79 years	1.5	1.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8
80 to 84 years	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0
85 years and over	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Broad age groups									
Total	222.0	238.7	271.9	106.1	116.0	136.1	115.9	122.7	135.8
0 to 14 years	73.0	73.1	72.5	36.9	37.6	38.4	36.1	35.5	34.1
15 to 24 years	40.2	42.8	44.2	19.5	21.9	23.5	20.7	20.9	20.6
15 to 64 years	141.0	155.6	181.4	65.9	74.4	90.2	75.1	81.3	91.2
65 years and over	8.0	10.0	18.0	3.3	4.0	7.4	4.7	6.0	10.6
Median age									
(Years)	24.4	25.9	29.5	23.2	24.3	27.6	25.6	27.6	31.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 5-5

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— Rural residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	202.7	210.1	232.5	103.2	105.7	114.4	99.5	104.4	118.1
0 to 4 years	19.4	21.3	26.1	10.0	10.8	13.3	9.3	10.5	12.9
5 to 9 years	22.5	18.1	23.1	11.6	9.3	11.6	10.9	8.8	11.5
10 to 14 years	23.7	20.5	17.8	12.2	10.5	8.9	11.5	10.0	8.9
15 to 19 years	19.7	22.8	14.9	10.5	11.5	7.2	9.3	11.3	7.7
20 to 24 years	13.8	21.0	19.9	7.3	10.7	9.6	6.5	10.3	10.4
25 to 29 years	13.2	14.4	24.0	6.5	7.6	11.6	6.7	6.8	12.4
30 to 34 years	14.5	11.9	21.4	7.1	6.1	10.9	7.4	5.8	10.5
35 to 39 years	16.1	13.1	13.0	8.2	6.3	7.0	7.9	6.8	6.0
40 to 44 years	15.4	14.9	10.0	7.3	7.4	5.0	8.0	7.5	5.0
45 to 49 years	12.3	14.2	10.3	6.2	6.7	4.9	6.2	7.5	5.4
50 to 54 years	10.0	11.2	12.2	4.8	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.6	6.2
55 to 59 years	7.3	9.0	12.2	3.8	4.3	5.8	3.4	4.7	6.3
60 to 64 years	5.8	6.4	9.4	2.9	3.2	4.5	2.9	3.1	4.9
65 to 69 years	4.1	5.0	7.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.9
70 to 74 years	2.4	3.3	4.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.6	2.7
75 to 79 years	1.3	1.7	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.9
80 to 84 years	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
85 years and over	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
Broad age groups									
Total	202.7	210.1	232.5	103.2	105.7	114.4	99.5	104.4	118.1
0 to 14 years	65.6	59.9	67.0	33.8	30.6	33.7	31.8	29.3	33.3
15 to 24 years	33.5	43.8	34.9	17.8	22.2	16.8	15.7	21.6	18.0
15 to 64 years	128.0	138.9	147.4	64.6	69.5	72.6	63.4	69.3	74.8
65 years and over	9.0	11.3	18.1	4.7	5.6	8.1	4.3	5.8	10.0
Median age									
(Years)	25.8	25.5	28.0	25.0	25.1	27.9	26.7	26.0	28.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
 Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 6-1

North American Indian population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Total residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	713.1	786.0	971.2	348.6	385.2	478.4	364.5	400.8	492.8
0 to 4 years	80.2	86.5	105.9	40.9	44.3	54.4	39.3	42.1	51.5
5 to 9 years	86.2	80.6	97.5	44.3	41.0	50.0	42.0	39.6	47.6
10 to 14 years	78.9	86.5	88.5	39.9	44.4	45.3	39.0	42.1	43.2
15 to 19 years	66.8	78.9	81.3	33.9	39.9	41.4	32.9	39.0	40.0
20 to 24 years	56.0	67.1	86.5	27.2	33.8	44.1	28.8	33.2	42.4
25 to 29 years	56.0	56.1	81.4	27.3	27.1	40.7	28.7	29.1	40.7
30 to 34 years	56.3	55.8	69.8	27.1	27.2	35.0	29.2	28.6	34.8
35 to 39 years	55.9	55.9	57.8	26.5	26.9	27.9	29.4	29.1	29.9
40 to 44 years	47.4	55.2	55.0	22.2	26.2	26.7	25.1	29.1	28.4
45 to 49 years	36.7	46.5	55.3	17.0	21.8	26.8	19.8	24.7	28.5
50 to 54 years	28.2	35.6	53.7	13.1	16.4	25.3	15.1	19.2	28.3
55 to 59 years	20.8	27.0	45.0	9.8	12.4	20.7	11.0	14.6	24.2
60 to 64 years	15.5	19.4	33.8	6.8	8.9	15.1	8.7	10.5	18.7
65 to 69 years	11.2	13.9	24.0	5.2	5.9	10.6	6.0	8.0	13.4
70 to 74 years	7.7	9.5	16.3	3.5	4.2	6.9	4.2	5.3	9.4
75 to 79 years	4.9	6.1	10.0	2.2	2.6	4.0	2.8	3.4	6.0
80 to 84 years	2.7	3.3	5.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.0	3.4
85 years and over	1.6	2.0	3.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.4
Broad age groups									
Total	713.1	786.0	971.2	348.6	385.2	478.4	364.5	400.8	492.8
0 to 14 years	245.3	253.5	292.0	125.1	129.7	149.6	120.3	123.9	142.3
15 to 24 years	122.8	146.0	167.8	61.1	73.7	85.5	61.7	72.2	82.3
15 to 64 years	439.6	497.5	619.7	210.9	240.6	303.8	228.7	257.0	315.9
65 years and over	28.2	34.9	59.5	12.7	15.0	25.0	15.5	19.9	34.6
Median age									
(Years)	24.0	24.5	26.6	22.8	23.4	25.5	25.1	25.7	27.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 6-2

North American Indian population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Reserve residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	341.2	396.3	550.1	174.9	200.6	273.4	166.4	195.7	276.7
0 to 4 years	39.6	46.6	66.8	20.4	23.8	34.2	19.2	22.9	32.7
5 to 9 years	43.3	42.0	60.7	22.4	21.3	30.6	20.8	20.7	30.1
10 to 14 years	40.6	45.2	53.2	20.9	23.3	26.7	19.7	21.9	26.6
15 to 19 years	33.8	42.0	46.4	17.3	21.6	23.2	16.5	20.4	23.1
20 to 24 years	25.9	36.1	49.6	13.3	18.0	25.1	12.5	18.1	24.5
25 to 29 years	25.4	28.6	49.0	12.9	14.2	24.0	12.4	14.4	24.9
30 to 34 years	25.7	26.9	42.9	13.2	13.5	20.6	12.5	13.4	22.2
35 to 39 years	24.7	26.5	32.8	12.6	13.5	15.9	12.1	13.0	16.9
40 to 44 years	21.0	25.1	28.5	10.8	12.8	14.2	10.2	12.3	14.3
45 to 49 years	15.7	21.4	27.7	8.1	10.9	13.9	7.6	10.5	13.8
50 to 54 years	12.6	15.8	26.2	6.5	8.1	13.1	6.1	7.8	13.0
55 to 59 years	9.8	12.4	21.8	5.0	6.3	10.9	4.8	6.1	10.9
60 to 64 years	7.6	9.3	15.8	3.8	4.6	7.7	3.8	4.6	8.1
65 to 69 years	6.0	6.8	11.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	3.0	3.5	5.6
70 to 74 years	4.3	5.1	7.7	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.7	4.1
75 to 79 years	2.8	3.4	4.9	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.8	2.7
80 to 84 years	1.6	1.9	3.0	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.7
85 years and over	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.3
Broad age groups									
Total	341.2	396.3	550.1	174.9	200.6	273.4	166.4	195.7	276.7
0 to 14 years	123.5	133.8	180.8	63.7	68.4	91.4	59.8	65.5	89.4
15 to 24 years	59.6	78.1	95.9	30.6	39.6	48.3	29.0	38.4	47.7
15 to 64 years	202.1	244.0	340.5	103.5	123.5	168.6	98.6	120.5	171.9
65 years and over	15.6	18.5	28.8	7.6	8.7	13.3	8.0	9.8	15.5
Median age									
(Years)	22.6	23.1	24.8	22.4	22.9	24.4	22.8	23.3	25.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 6-3

North American Indian population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — CMA residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	167.5	180.2	202.9	77.6	84.8	98.2	89.9	95.4	104.7
0 to 4 years	17.7	17.0	16.1	8.9	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.3	7.8
5 to 9 years	18.7	17.6	15.9	9.7	8.9	8.3	9.0	8.7	7.6
10 to 14 years	15.8	19.5	17.5	7.7	10.1	9.1	8.2	9.4	8.4
15 to 19 years	14.5	16.1	18.5	7.3	7.8	9.4	7.2	8.3	9.1
20 to 24 years	14.6	12.8	18.0	6.7	6.7	9.4	8.0	6.1	8.6
25 to 29 years	15.1	12.7	12.9	7.1	5.9	6.6	8.0	6.8	6.3
30 to 34 years	15.0	14.8	9.9	6.8	6.9	5.5	8.2	7.9	4.4
35 to 39 years	14.8	15.3	12.4	6.6	6.9	5.7	8.2	8.4	6.7
40 to 44 years	12.1	14.9	14.7	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.9	8.3	8.0
45 to 49 years	9.6	12.0	15.8	3.8	5.2	7.3	5.8	6.8	8.5
50 to 54 years	6.7	9.4	14.5	2.8	3.8	6.6	3.9	5.6	7.9
55 to 59 years	4.6	6.8	12.2	1.9	2.8	5.3	2.6	3.9	6.8
60 to 64 years	3.1	4.5	9.5	1.2	1.9	4.0	2.0	2.6	5.6
65 to 69 years	2.0	3.0	6.7	0.8	1.1	2.7	1.2	1.8	3.9
70 to 74 years	1.4	1.8	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.1	2.6
75 to 79 years	0.9	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.4
80 to 84 years	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7
85 years and over	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Broad age groups									
Total	167.5	180.2	202.9	77.6	84.8	98.2	89.9	95.4	104.7
0 to 14 years	52.3	54.1	49.5	26.2	27.8	25.7	26.0	26.4	23.8
15 to 24 years	29.1	28.9	36.5	14.0	14.4	18.8	15.1	14.5	17.7
15 to 64 years	110.3	119.3	138.5	49.5	54.5	66.7	60.8	64.8	71.8
65 years and over	5.0	6.8	15.0	1.9	2.6	5.8	3.1	4.3	9.1
Median age									
(Years)	25.8	27.8	31.3	23.9	25.2	28.5	27.4	30.0	35.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 6-4

North American Indian population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	123.7	133.4	152.7	57.0	63.3	76.1	66.7	70.2	76.5
0 to 4 years	14.9	14.9	14.9	7.4	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.0
5 to 9 years	14.9	14.3	14.1	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.0	6.4
10 to 14 years	12.8	14.2	13.3	6.4	7.1	7.4	6.4	7.0	5.9
15 to 19 years	11.3	12.2	12.9	5.6	6.3	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.0
20 to 24 years	10.3	10.9	13.0	4.6	5.6	6.9	5.7	5.3	6.1
25 to 29 years	10.5	9.9	11.6	4.9	4.5	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.3
30 to 34 years	9.7	10.3	10.7	4.4	4.9	5.8	5.3	5.4	4.8
35 to 39 years	9.8	9.8	9.8	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.7	5.2	5.0
40 to 44 years	8.0	9.7	10.0	3.4	4.1	4.8	4.6	5.6	5.2
45 to 49 years	6.5	7.9	9.7	2.8	3.3	4.7	3.7	4.5	5.1
50 to 54 years	4.8	6.4	9.5	2.0	2.6	3.9	2.7	3.7	5.6
55 to 59 years	3.4	4.5	7.6	1.4	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.6	4.5
60 to 64 years	2.6	3.2	5.9	0.9	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.6
65 to 69 years	1.7	2.3	4.0	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.3
70 to 74 years	1.1	1.5	2.7	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.7
75 to 79 years	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1
80 to 84 years	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6
85 years and over	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Broad age groups									
Total	123.7	133.4	152.7	57.0	63.3	76.1	66.7	70.2	76.5
0 to 14 years	42.6	43.3	42.4	21.2	22.2	23.0	21.4	21.1	19.3
15 to 24 years	21.6	23.2	25.9	10.2	11.9	13.8	11.4	11.3	12.1
15 to 64 years	76.9	84.7	100.6	34.3	39.2	49.4	42.6	45.6	51.2
65 years and over	4.2	5.4	9.7	1.5	1.9	3.6	2.6	3.5	6.0
Median age									
(Years)	23.8	25.1	28.5	21.9	22.8	25.9	25.4	27.5	31.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 6-5

North American Indian population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Rural residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	80.6	75.9	65.5	39.2	36.5	30.7	41.5	39.5	34.8
0 to 4 years	8.0	8.0	8.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
5 to 9 years	9.4	6.8	6.8	4.7	3.5	3.3	4.6	3.2	3.5
10 to 14 years	9.6	7.6	4.4	4.9	3.8	2.1	4.7	3.8	2.3
15 to 19 years	7.2	8.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	1.8	3.6	4.3	1.8
20 to 24 years	5.2	7.3	5.9	2.7	3.5	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.1
25 to 29 years	5.0	4.9	7.9	2.3	2.5	3.7	2.7	2.5	4.2
30 to 34 years	5.8	3.8	6.4	2.6	1.9	3.1	3.2	1.9	3.3
35 to 39 years	6.6	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.0	1.6	3.5	2.4	1.3
40 to 44 years	6.2	5.5	1.9	2.8	2.6	0.9	3.4	3.0	0.9
45 to 49 years	4.9	5.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.9	2.6	2.9	1.1
50 to 54 years	4.1	3.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.8
55 to 59 years	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0
60 to 64 years	2.2	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
65 to 69 years	1.6	1.8	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.6
70 to 74 years	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
75 to 79 years	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
80 to 84 years	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
85 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Broad age groups									
Total	80.6	75.9	65.5	39.2	36.5	30.7	41.5	39.5	34.8
0 to 14 years	27.0	22.3	19.3	13.9	11.3	9.5	13.1	11.0	9.9
15 to 24 years	12.4	15.9	9.5	6.3	7.8	4.6	6.1	8.0	4.9
15 to 64 years	50.2	49.5	40.1	23.6	23.4	19.1	26.6	26.1	21.0
65 years and over	3.4	4.1	6.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.4	3.9
Median age									
(Years)	25.9	24.9	27.5	23.8	23.7	26.8	27.9	26.5	28.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 7-1

Métis population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Total residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	305.8	329.2	380.5	154.6	165.8	190.4	151.3	163.4	190.1
0 to 4 years	26.6	28.8	31.4	13.7	14.8	16.1	12.9	14.0	15.3
5 to 9 years	30.0	26.6	30.7	15.5	13.7	15.7	14.5	12.9	15.0
10 to 14 years	30.9	29.9	28.9	16.1	15.4	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.1
15 to 19 years	29.5	31.0	26.5	15.0	16.1	13.5	14.6	14.9	13.0
20 to 24 years	26.0	29.8	29.9	12.9	15.1	15.3	13.1	14.8	14.5
25 to 29 years	24.5	26.2	31.6	12.2	13.0	16.2	12.3	13.3	15.4
30 to 34 years	23.8	24.5	30.3	11.7	12.3	15.6	12.1	12.2	14.7
35 to 39 years	25.7	23.8	26.8	13.0	11.7	13.1	12.8	12.1	13.7
40 to 44 years	23.9	25.7	24.7	11.8	12.9	12.2	12.1	12.8	12.4
45 to 49 years	19.0	23.6	23.9	9.5	11.6	11.8	9.5	12.0	12.1
50 to 54 years	15.0	18.5	24.3	7.7	9.1	11.8	7.3	9.4	12.5
55 to 59 years	10.6	14.5	23.0	5.5	7.4	11.2	5.1	7.1	11.7
60 to 64 years	7.5	10.0	18.0	3.9	5.1	8.6	3.6	4.9	9.5
65 to 69 years	5.6	6.8	12.9	2.9	3.5	6.3	2.7	3.3	6.6
70 to 74 years	3.4	4.7	8.4	1.6	2.4	4.0	1.8	2.4	4.4
75 to 79 years	2.1	2.6	5.1	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.5	2.7
80 to 84 years	1.1	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.5
85 years and over	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.0
Broad age groups									
Total	305.8	329.2	380.5	154.6	165.8	190.4	151.3	163.4	190.1
0 to 14 years	87.4	85.3	90.9	45.2	43.9	46.6	42.2	41.4	44.3
15 to 24 years	55.5	60.8	56.4	27.9	31.1	28.9	27.6	29.7	27.6
15 to 64 years	205.7	227.6	259.0	103.3	114.1	129.4	102.4	113.5	129.5
65 years and over	12.8	16.3	30.6	6.1	7.8	14.3	6.7	8.5	16.2
Median age									
(Years)	27.0	28.5	31.9	26.7	28.0	31.1	27.4	29.0	32.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 7-2

Métis population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — CMA residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	119.0	127.4	142.4	58.5	63.1	71.4	60.6	64.3	71.0
0 to 4 years	10.1	10.2	9.2	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.4
5 to 9 years	10.9	10.2	9.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.7
10 to 14 years	11.0	11.3	10.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.1
15 to 19 years	10.6	11.2	10.8	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
20 to 24 years	11.5	9.8	10.7	5.3	4.8	5.6	6.2	5.0	5.0
25 to 29 years	11.0	10.8	9.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.9	4.5
30 to 34 years	10.2	11.3	9.2	4.9	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.7	4.5
35 to 39 years	10.5	10.4	10.9	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	6.0
40 to 44 years	9.0	10.6	11.9	4.4	5.4	5.9	4.7	5.3	6.0
45 to 49 years	7.4	9.1	11.0	3.5	4.4	5.6	3.9	4.7	5.4
50 to 54 years	6.0	7.2	10.4	3.1	3.4	5.1	2.9	3.8	5.3
55 to 59 years	4.0	5.8	9.0	1.9	3.0	4.5	2.0	2.8	4.6
60 to 64 years	2.5	3.7	7.2	1.2	1.8	3.2	1.3	2.0	3.9
65 to 69 years	1.9	2.3	5.2	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.2	2.7
70 to 74 years	1.1	1.6	3.3	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.7
75 to 79 years	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.1
80 to 84 years	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
85 years and over	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Broad age groups									
Total	119.0	127.4	142.4	58.5	63.1	71.4	60.6	64.3	71.0
0 to 14 years	32.0	31.8	29.8	16.5	16.4	15.5	15.5	15.4	14.3
15 to 24 years	22.1	21.0	21.4	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.7	10.3	10.0
15 to 64 years	82.6	89.9	100.9	40.1	44.2	50.7	42.5	45.7	50.2
65 years and over	4.4	5.6	11.8	1.9	2.4	5.3	2.5	3.2	6.5
Median age									
(Years)	27.4	30.1	35.4	27.1	29.5	33.7	27.8	30.5	36.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 7-3

Métis population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Urban non-CMA residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	88.9	94.8	106.1	44.6	47.7	53.6	44.3	47.1	52.5
0 to 4 years	8.5	9.1	9.0	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.4
5 to 9 years	9.2	8.2	8.8	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.9	4.3
10 to 14 years	9.1	8.9	8.4	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.1
15 to 19 years	8.9	8.8	7.6	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.2	3.6
20 to 24 years	7.9	8.7	8.2	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.3	3.7
25 to 29 years	7.2	8.0	8.6	3.5	4.1	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
30 to 34 years	6.7	7.0	8.6	3.4	3.4	4.6	3.2	3.6	4.0
35 to 39 years	7.3	6.5	8.0	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.2	4.0
40 to 44 years	6.8	7.2	6.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.4
45 to 49 years	5.0	6.6	6.6	2.5	3.3	3.4	2.5	3.4	3.2
50 to 54 years	3.8	4.8	6.8	1.9	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.5	3.7
55 to 59 years	2.9	3.6	6.2	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.5	1.9	3.4
60 to 64 years	1.9	2.8	4.7	0.9	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.5
65 to 69 years	1.5	1.7	3.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.8	1.7
70 to 74 years	1.0	1.2	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2
75 to 79 years	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
80 to 84 years	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
85 years and over	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Broad age groups									
Total	88.9	94.8	106.1	44.6	47.7	53.6	44.3	47.1	52.5
0 to 14 years	26.8	26.3	26.1	13.9	13.6	13.4	12.9	12.7	12.8
15 to 24 years	16.9	17.6	15.9	8.4	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.5	7.4
15 to 64 years	58.5	64.2	72.1	29.0	32.0	36.6	29.5	32.2	35.5
65 years and over	3.6	4.3	7.9	1.6	2.0	3.6	1.9	2.3	4.3
Median age									
(Years)	25.5	27.2	31.4	24.9	26.4	30.3	26.2	28.1	32.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 7-4

Métis population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Reserve and rural residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	98.0	107.0	131.9	51.5	55.1	65.4	46.4	51.9	66.5
0 to 4 years	7.9	9.5	13.2	4.0	4.8	6.8	3.9	4.6	6.4
5 to 9 years	9.8	8.1	12.1	5.1	4.0	6.1	4.7	4.1	5.9
10 to 14 years	10.8	9.7	9.7	5.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.6	4.8
15 to 19 years	10.0	11.0	8.1	5.5	5.5	3.7	4.5	5.4	4.4
20 to 24 years	6.5	11.3	11.0	3.6	5.9	5.2	3.0	5.5	5.8
25 to 29 years	6.4	7.5	13.1	3.3	4.0	6.2	3.1	3.5	6.9
30 to 34 years	7.0	6.1	12.5	3.4	3.2	6.3	3.5	2.9	6.2
35 to 39 years	8.0	6.8	7.9	4.3	3.3	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.7
40 to 44 years	8.1	7.8	5.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.0
45 to 49 years	6.6	7.9	6.3	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.0	3.5
50 to 54 years	5.2	6.5	7.2	2.7	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.1	3.6
55 to 59 years	3.7	5.1	7.7	2.1	2.7	4.0	1.6	2.4	3.8
60 to 64 years	3.2	3.5	6.1	1.8	1.9	3.1	1.4	1.6	3.1
65 to 69 years	2.3	2.8	4.5	1.3	1.5	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.1
70 to 74 years	1.2	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.5
75 to 79 years	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.0
80 to 84 years	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5
85 years and over	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Broad age groups									
Total	98.0	107.0	131.9	51.5	55.1	65.4	46.4	51.9	66.5
0 to 14 years	28.5	27.2	35.0	14.7	13.9	17.8	13.8	13.4	17.2
15 to 24 years	16.5	22.3	19.1	9.0	11.4	9.0	7.5	10.9	10.2
15 to 64 years	64.6	73.5	86.0	34.2	37.9	42.1	30.4	35.6	43.8
65 years and over	4.8	6.4	10.9	2.6	3.4	5.4	2.2	3.0	5.4
Median age									
(Years)	28.1	27.7	29.5	28.1	27.9	29.8	28.1	27.4	29.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 8-1

Inuit population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Total residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	47.6	53.4	68.4	24.1	26.9	34.2	23.5	26.5	34.1
0 to 4 years	6.0	6.9	8.5	3.1	3.5	4.3	2.9	3.4	4.2
5 to 9 years	6.2	5.9	7.8	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.8
10 to 14 years	6.1	6.2	7.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.4
15 to 19 years	4.8	6.1	6.0	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9
20 to 24 years	3.9	4.8	6.2	2.0	2.5	3.1	1.9	2.3	3.1
25 to 29 years	3.9	3.9	6.1	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.9	3.0
30 to 34 years	3.9	3.9	5.0	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.5
35 to 39 years	3.5	3.9	4.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
40 to 44 years	2.6	3.5	3.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0
45 to 49 years	1.8	2.6	3.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.0
50 to 54 years	1.7	1.8	3.4	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.9	1.8
55 to 59 years	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.8	1.4
60 to 64 years	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
65 to 69 years	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6
70 to 74 years	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
80 to 84 years	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
85 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broad age groups									
Total	47.6	53.4	68.4	24.1	26.9	34.2	23.5	26.5	34.1
0 to 14 years	18.3	19.0	23.2	9.3	9.7	11.8	9.0	9.3	11.4
15 to 24 years	8.8	10.9	12.2	4.6	5.6	6.2	4.2	5.3	6.0
15 to 64 years	27.8	32.9	42.7	14.0	16.5	21.3	13.9	16.4	21.4
65 years and over	1.5	1.6	2.5	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.3
Median age									
(Years)	20.9	21.7	24.0	20.5	21.4	23.7	21.4	22.0	24.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 8-2

Inuit population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Urban residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	12.8	14.2	17.4	6.0	6.7	8.4	6.7	7.4	9.1
0 to 4 years	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
5 to 9 years	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9
10 to 14 years	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
15 to 19 years	1.1	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7
20 to 24 years	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
25 to 29 years	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
30 to 34 years	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
35 to 39 years	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
40 to 44 years	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
45 to 49 years	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7
50 to 54 years	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
55 to 59 years	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5
60 to 64 years	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
65 to 69 years	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
70 to 74 years	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
75 to 79 years	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
80 to 84 years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
85 years and over	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broad age groups									
Total	12.8	14.2	17.4	6.0	6.7	8.4	6.7	7.4	9.1
0 to 14 years	4.6	4.7	5.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.6
15 to 24 years	2.3	2.6	3.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6
15 to 64 years	7.9	9.2	11.7	3.7	4.3	5.5	4.2	4.9	6.2
65 years and over	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Median age									
(Years)	23.1	24.0	26.5	21.7	22.7	25.4	24.5	25.4	27.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 8-3

Inuit population by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Reserve and rural residence

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	34.8	39.2	50.9	18.1	20.2	25.9	16.8	19.1	25.1
0 to 4 years	4.5	5.2	6.7	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.6	3.3
5 to 9 years	4.7	4.4	6.0	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.1	3.0
10 to 14 years	4.6	4.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6
15 to 19 years	3.7	4.6	4.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.2
20 to 24 years	2.8	3.7	4.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.7	2.3
25 to 29 years	2.7	2.8	4.6	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	2.2
30 to 34 years	2.6	2.7	3.8	1.4	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.9
35 to 39 years	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4
40 to 44 years	1.8	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3
45 to 49 years	1.3	1.8	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.3
50 to 54 years	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2
55 to 59 years	0.8	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
60 to 64 years	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6
65 to 69 years	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
70 to 74 years	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
75 to 79 years	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
80 to 84 years	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
85 years and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Broad age groups									
Total	34.8	39.2	50.9	18.1	20.2	25.9	16.8	19.1	25.1
0 to 14 years	13.7	14.3	18.0	7.1	7.3	9.1	6.6	7.0	8.9
15 to 24 years	6.5	8.2	9.1	3.4	4.3	4.7	3.1	3.9	4.5
15 to 64 years	19.9	23.6	31.0	10.3	12.2	15.8	9.7	11.5	15.2
65 years and over	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0
Median age									
(Years)	20.0	21.0	23.2	20.0	21.0	23.1	20.1	21.0	23.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-1

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Atlantic provinces

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	57.2	63.4	78.4	28.9	31.8	39.1	28.3	31.6	39.3
0 to 4 years	5.4	6.2	7.5	2.7	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.6
5 to 9 years	5.6	5.5	7.0	2.8	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.7	3.4
10 to 14 years	5.6	5.6	6.2	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.1
15 to 19 years	5.5	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9
20 to 24 years	4.7	6.0	6.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.8	3.0
25 to 29 years	4.5	5.0	6.6	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.4	3.4
30 to 34 years	4.7	4.6	6.4	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.2	3.0
35 to 39 years	4.7	4.9	5.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
40 to 44 years	4.5	4.7	5.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
45 to 49 years	3.7	4.5	5.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.4	2.6
50 to 54 years	2.8	3.7	4.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.9	2.3
55 to 59 years	1.9	2.7	4.3	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.4	2.3
60 to 64 years	1.3	1.8	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.8
65 to 69 years	1.0	1.1	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.3
70 to 74 years	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8
75 years and over	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
Broad age groups									
Total	57.2	63.4	78.4	28.9	31.8	39.1	28.3	31.6	39.3
0 to 14 years	16.5	17.2	20.6	8.3	8.7	10.5	8.2	8.5	10.2
15 to 24 years	10.2	11.6	11.7	5.3	5.9	5.8	4.8	5.7	5.9
15 to 64 years	38.3	43.5	52.8	19.3	21.8	26.4	18.9	21.7	26.4
65 years and over	2.4	2.7	4.9	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	2.8
Median age									
(Years)	27.1	27.9	30.2	26.8	27.5	30.0	27.5	28.2	30.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-2

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Quebec

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	96.4	104.4	123.3	48.1	52.1	61.4	48.3	52.3	61.9
0 to 4 years	9.5	10.8	12.2	4.9	5.5	6.2	4.5	5.3	6.0
5 to 9 years	10.1	9.4	11.6	5.2	4.9	5.9	4.9	4.5	5.7
10 to 14 years	9.6	10.0	10.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.6	4.8	5.3
15 to 19 years	8.2	9.6	9.6	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.6	4.7
20 to 24 years	7.7	8.1	9.8	3.9	4.1	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.7
25 to 29 years	7.6	7.7	9.6	3.8	3.8	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.7
30 to 34 years	7.3	7.5	8.3	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.8	4.1
35 to 39 years	7.6	7.2	7.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
40 to 44 years	6.8	7.5	7.3	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.6
45 to 49 years	5.8	6.7	7.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.6
50 to 54 years	4.7	5.7	7.3	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.4	2.9	3.7
55 to 59 years	3.5	4.6	6.5	1.7	2.2	3.1	1.8	2.4	3.4
60 to 64 years	2.6	3.3	5.5	1.2	1.6	2.6	1.4	1.7	2.9
65 to 69 years	2.3	2.4	4.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.3	2.2
70 to 74 years	1.3	2.0	2.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.5
75 years and over	1.6	2.0	3.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.1
Broad age groups									
Total	96.4	104.4	123.3	48.1	52.1	61.4	48.3	52.3	61.9
0 to 14 years	29.1	30.2	34.6	15.1	15.6	17.6	14.0	14.6	17.0
15 to 24 years	15.9	17.7	19.4	8.0	9.1	10.0	7.9	8.6	9.4
15 to 64 years	62.0	67.9	78.5	30.5	33.7	39.3	31.5	34.2	39.2
65 years and over	5.3	6.3	10.2	2.4	2.9	4.5	2.8	3.5	5.7
Median age									
(Years)	27.1	27.8	29.0	26.2	26.8	28.1	27.9	28.7	30.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-3

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Ontario

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	214.6	231.1	267.7	105.2	113.4	131.8	109.5	117.7	135.9
0 to 4 years	20.1	21.6	23.9	10.0	11.1	12.3	10.0	10.5	11.6
5 to 9 years	23.0	20.1	22.7	11.9	10.0	11.6	11.1	10.0	11.0
10 to 14 years	20.5	23.0	21.6	10.5	11.9	11.1	10.0	11.1	10.5
15 to 19 years	19.0	20.5	20.2	9.6	10.5	10.2	9.4	10.1	10.1
20 to 24 years	16.6	18.9	22.5	8.2	9.5	11.6	8.4	9.4	10.9
25 to 29 years	16.8	16.4	20.6	8.1	8.0	10.4	8.6	8.4	10.2
30 to 34 years	17.2	16.6	18.9	8.2	8.0	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.2
35 to 39 years	19.1	17.1	16.4	9.2	8.1	8.0	9.9	9.0	8.4
40 to 44 years	16.6	18.9	16.2	8.0	9.1	7.8	8.6	9.8	8.4
45 to 49 years	13.0	16.3	16.5	6.1	7.8	7.9	6.9	8.4	8.6
50 to 54 years	9.8	12.6	18.2	4.9	5.9	8.7	4.9	6.8	9.5
55 to 59 years	7.7	9.4	15.7	3.7	4.6	7.5	4.0	4.8	8.1
60 to 64 years	5.5	7.2	12.4	2.5	3.4	5.6	3.0	3.8	6.8
65 to 69 years	3.8	5.0	8.5	1.7	2.2	3.9	2.1	2.8	4.6
70 to 74 years	2.8	3.3	6.1	1.2	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.9	3.3
75 years and over	3.1	4.2	7.5	1.3	1.7	2.9	1.8	2.5	4.6
Broad age groups									
Total	214.6	231.1	267.7	105.2	113.4	131.8	109.5	117.7	135.9
0 to 14 years	63.6	64.6	68.2	32.4	33.0	35.0	31.1	31.6	33.2
15 to 24 years	35.6	39.4	42.7	17.8	20.0	21.8	17.9	19.4	20.9
15 to 64 years	141.3	153.9	177.4	68.5	75.1	87.3	72.8	78.8	90.1
65 years and over	9.7	12.5	22.1	4.2	5.3	9.6	5.5	7.2	12.5
Median age									
(Years)	27.4	28.5	30.6	26.5	27.3	29.4	28.3	29.7	32.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-4

**Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— Manitoba**

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	159.4	176.6	221.1	78.5	86.9	108.7	80.9	89.7	112.4
0 to 4 years	19.2	20.8	25.5	9.9	10.6	13.1	9.3	10.2	12.5
5 to 9 years	20.0	19.2	23.4	10.2	9.9	12.0	9.8	9.3	11.5
10 to 14 years	17.7	19.9	21.0	8.9	10.2	10.7	8.9	9.8	10.3
15 to 19 years	15.2	17.7	19.2	7.7	8.8	9.9	7.5	8.9	9.4
20 to 24 years	12.7	15.3	20.0	6.0	7.7	10.1	6.8	7.7	9.9
25 to 29 years	13.0	12.8	18.4	6.5	5.9	9.0	6.5	6.9	9.4
30 to 34 years	12.2	12.9	15.7	5.7	6.5	7.8	6.4	6.4	7.9
35 to 39 years	12.2	12.0	13.1	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9
40 to 44 years	9.8	12.0	12.7	4.7	5.7	6.1	5.1	6.3	6.6
45 to 49 years	7.8	9.6	12.1	3.7	4.6	5.7	4.1	5.0	6.4
50 to 54 years	6.1	7.5	11.3	3.0	3.5	5.3	3.0	3.9	6.0
55 to 59 years	4.4	5.7	9.4	2.3	2.8	4.4	2.2	2.9	5.1
60 to 64 years	3.3	4.1	6.9	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.8	2.1	3.8
65 to 69 years	2.4	2.9	4.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.7	2.5
70 to 74 years	1.5	2.0	3.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.9
75 years and over	1.9	2.2	3.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4
Broad age groups									
Total	159.4	176.6	221.1	78.5	86.9	108.7	80.9	89.7	112.4
0 to 14 years	57.0	59.9	70.0	29.0	30.7	35.7	28.0	29.2	34.3
15 to 24 years	28.0	33.0	39.2	13.6	16.4	19.9	14.3	16.6	19.2
15 to 64 years	96.6	109.6	138.9	46.9	53.1	67.6	49.8	56.4	71.3
65 years and over	5.8	7.1	12.1	2.6	3.1	5.3	3.2	4.1	6.8
Median age									
(Years)	22.9	23.5	25.4	22.1	22.6	24.3	23.7	24.4	26.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-5

**Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— Saskatchewan**

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	138.3	155.2	202.8	68.1	76.5	100.4	70.2	78.7	102.4
0 to 4 years	17.8	19.2	25.1	9.2	9.8	12.9	8.7	9.4	12.2
5 to 9 years	18.8	17.9	22.8	9.6	9.2	11.6	9.1	8.7	11.2
10 to 14 years	17.6	18.8	19.9	8.8	9.6	10.1	8.9	9.2	9.7
15 to 19 years	14.3	17.6	17.9	7.2	8.7	9.1	7.1	8.9	8.8
20 to 24 years	11.6	14.4	19.1	5.5	7.2	9.7	6.1	7.2	9.4
25 to 29 years	10.8	11.7	18.3	4.9	5.5	9.0	5.9	6.2	9.3
30 to 34 years	9.8	10.8	15.3	4.7	4.9	7.7	5.1	5.9	7.6
35 to 39 years	9.4	9.7	12.4	4.6	4.7	5.8	4.8	5.1	6.6
40 to 44 years	7.9	9.2	10.8	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.1	4.7	5.9
45 to 49 years	5.6	7.8	10.0	2.8	3.8	4.9	2.8	4.0	5.1
50 to 54 years	4.7	5.4	9.1	2.2	2.6	4.4	2.5	2.7	4.7
55 to 59 years	3.2	4.5	7.6	1.6	2.1	3.6	1.6	2.4	4.0
60 to 64 years	2.3	3.0	5.2	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.2	1.5	2.8
65 to 69 years	1.8	2.1	4.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.1	2.2
70 to 74 years	1.1	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.4
75 years and over	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.5
Broad age groups									
Total	138.3	155.2	202.8	68.1	76.5	100.4	70.2	78.7	102.4
0 to 14 years	54.2	55.8	67.8	27.6	28.6	34.7	26.7	27.3	33.1
15 to 24 years	25.9	32.1	37.0	12.7	16.0	18.8	13.2	16.1	18.2
15 to 64 years	79.7	94.2	125.8	38.5	45.5	61.6	41.2	48.7	64.2
65 years and over	4.4	5.2	9.3	2.0	2.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	5.1
Median age									
(Years)	20.3	21.4	24.1	19.5	20.6	23.3	21.1	22.2	24.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-6

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Alberta

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	167.9	186.8	232.6	82.8	92.3	115.3	85.0	94.5	117.3
0 to 4 years	18.2	17.7	21.8	9.4	9.1	11.2	8.8	8.6	10.6
5 to 9 years	19.9	18.6	20.5	10.1	9.6	10.5	9.8	9.0	10.0
10 to 14 years	19.3	20.5	19.0	10.0	10.4	9.8	9.3	10.1	9.2
15 to 19 years	16.6	19.6	19.2	8.5	10.2	9.8	8.1	9.5	9.4
20 to 24 years	14.5	16.9	21.0	7.3	8.6	10.7	7.2	8.3	10.3
25 to 29 years	14.0	14.9	20.9	6.8	7.4	10.7	7.2	7.5	10.2
30 to 34 years	13.9	14.4	18.1	6.8	7.0	9.3	7.0	7.5	8.8
35 to 39 years	12.6	14.2	15.9	6.2	7.0	7.8	6.4	7.2	8.1
40 to 44 years	11.2	12.9	15.3	5.1	6.3	7.4	6.1	6.6	7.9
45 to 49 years	8.4	11.3	14.8	3.8	5.1	7.3	4.6	6.1	7.5
50 to 54 years	6.2	8.3	13.0	2.9	3.7	6.1	3.4	4.6	6.9
55 to 59 years	4.3	6.1	11.1	2.0	2.8	5.1	2.3	3.3	6.0
60 to 64 years	3.3	4.2	8.4	1.5	1.9	3.7	1.8	2.3	4.7
65 to 69 years	2.3	3.1	5.8	1.1	1.3	2.6	1.2	1.7	3.2
70 to 74 years	1.4	2.0	3.6	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.1	2.1
75 years and over	1.7	2.0	4.1	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.5
Broad age groups									
Total	167.9	186.8	232.6	82.8	92.3	115.3	85.0	94.5	117.3
0 to 14 years	57.4	56.8	61.4	29.5	29.2	31.6	27.9	27.7	29.8
15 to 24 years	31.1	36.5	40.2	15.8	18.8	20.5	15.3	17.8	19.7
15 to 64 years	105.1	122.8	157.7	50.8	60.0	78.0	54.2	62.8	79.7
65 years and over	5.4	7.1	13.6	2.5	3.1	5.8	2.9	4.0	7.8
Median age									
(Years)	23.4	25.0	28.5	22.3	24.0	27.6	24.5	26.2	29.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.

Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-7

**Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017
— British Columbia**

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	181.2	193.1	219.4	89.6	95.8	109.2	91.6	97.4	110.1
0 to 4 years	16.5	18.3	20.3	8.4	9.4	10.5	8.1	8.9	9.9
5 to 9 years	18.7	16.3	19.4	9.6	8.3	10.0	9.1	8.0	9.4
10 to 14 years	19.3	18.5	18.2	10.0	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.0	8.7
15 to 19 years	17.3	19.0	15.9	8.8	9.9	8.2	8.5	9.1	7.7
20 to 24 years	13.8	16.9	17.8	6.9	8.6	9.0	6.9	8.4	8.8
25 to 29 years	13.9	13.4	18.2	7.1	6.6	9.5	6.8	6.8	8.6
30 to 34 years	14.7	13.6	16.8	7.2	6.9	8.4	7.5	6.7	8.4
35 to 39 years	15.5	14.4	13.3	7.2	7.1	6.6	8.3	7.3	6.6
40 to 44 years	14.0	15.1	12.7	6.7	7.1	6.4	7.3	8.0	6.2
45 to 49 years	11.0	13.6	13.4	5.3	6.5	6.7	5.7	7.1	6.7
50 to 54 years	8.7	10.5	14.1	4.1	5.0	6.7	4.6	5.5	7.5
55 to 59 years	6.2	8.2	12.7	2.9	3.8	5.9	3.3	4.4	6.9
60 to 64 years	4.4	5.7	9.6	2.1	2.6	4.4	2.3	3.0	5.2
65 to 69 years	3.0	3.9	7.1	1.5	1.8	3.3	1.5	2.1	3.8
70 to 74 years	2.1	2.6	4.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.7
75 years and over	2.2	3.0	5.2	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.8	3.1
Broad age groups									
Total	181.2	193.1	219.4	89.6	95.8	109.2	91.6	97.4	110.1
0 to 14 years	54.4	53.2	57.9	28.0	27.3	29.9	26.5	25.9	28.0
15 to 24 years	31.1	36.0	33.7	15.7	18.5	17.2	15.5	17.5	16.5
15 to 64 years	119.4	130.4	144.5	58.2	64.1	71.8	61.2	66.3	72.6
65 years and over	7.4	9.5	17.0	3.4	4.3	7.5	4.0	5.2	9.5
Median age									
(Years)	26.8	27.8	30.0	25.8	26.6	28.9	27.8	28.9	31.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.

Table 9-8

Total population with Aboriginal identity by age group and sex according to scenario B: 2001, 2006 and 2017 — Territories (the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut)

Age group	Both sexes			Male			Female		
	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017	2001	2006	2017
in thousands									
Total	51.5	58.0	74.7	26.1	29.2	37.2	25.4	28.8	37.5
0 to 4 years	6.2	7.6	9.3	3.2	3.9	4.8	3.0	3.7	4.5
5 to 9 years	6.3	6.2	8.6	3.3	3.1	4.4	3.1	3.0	4.2
10 to 14 years	6.2	6.3	7.6	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.0	3.8
15 to 19 years	5.0	6.1	6.2	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.0	3.0
20 to 24 years	4.2	5.2	6.5	2.1	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.1
25 to 29 years	3.9	4.4	6.5	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.9	2.3	3.3
30 to 34 years	4.1	3.8	5.5	2.1	1.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	2.9
35 to 39 years	4.0	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.3
40 to 44 years	3.1	3.9	3.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.7
45 to 49 years	2.2	3.1	4.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.6	2.0
50 to 54 years	1.9	2.2	3.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	2.0
55 to 59 years	1.2	1.8	3.1	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.6
60 to 64 years	1.1	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1
65 to 69 years	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8
70 to 74 years	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
75 years and over	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Broad age groups									
Total	51.5	58.0	74.7	26.1	29.2	37.2	25.4	28.8	37.5
0 to 14 years	18.7	20.0	25.6	9.6	10.3	13.1	9.1	9.8	12.5
15 to 24 years	9.2	11.3	12.6	4.7	5.8	6.4	4.5	5.5	6.2
15 to 64 years	30.7	35.7	45.8	15.3	17.8	22.6	15.4	17.9	23.2
65 years and over	2.1	2.2	3.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.8
Median age									
(Years)	22.4	22.7	24.3	22.1	22.2	23.6	22.8	23.2	25.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notes:

2001 base year population adjusted for net census undercount and incompletely enumerated reserves.
Due to rounding, the total may not be equal to the sum of all ages.