

**PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION
WITH ABORIGINAL IDENTITY
IN CANADA, 1991-2016**

by

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HIGHLIGHTS**Population Size and Growth**

- The population with Aboriginal identity is projected to grow by about 373,000 persons or 52% over the next 25 years, from an estimated 720,600 in 1991 to 1,093,400 by 2016, assuming the continuation of recent demographic trends.
- For projections based on other demographic assumptions, the population with Aboriginal identity projected to 2016 would range from 1,071,300, under the low-growth projection to 1,207,100, under the high-growth projection.
- The average annual growth rate of the total Aboriginal population is expected to slow down under all projections. The average annual growth rate under the continuation of current trends scenario will decrease from 2.5% in 1991-1996 to 1.3% in 2011-2016.
- Significant increase is projected for each Aboriginal group. Over the 25-year projection period, the Inuit population is projected to grow the most rapidly, followed by the non-status Indian population, the registered Indian population and the Métis.
- Based on the continuation of recent demographic trends, the Inuit population is projected to increase from 37,800 in 1991 to 60,300 by 2016; the non-status from 112,600 in 1991 to 178,400; the registered Indian population from 438,000 in 1991 to 665,600; and the Métis from 139,400 in 1991 to 199,400.
- Assuming the continuation of current trends in fertility, mortality and migration, the registered Indian population is projected to grow most rapidly on reserve, from an estimated 254,600 in 1991 to 418,700 by 2016. In contrast its rural non-reserve population is expected to decline significantly, due to projected migration patterns, from 34,900 to 23,800, while its urban population would increase significantly from 148,500 to 223,100.
- Given the continuation of current trends scenario, the population of non-status Indians in rural areas is projected to increase from 34,900 in 1991 to about 74,500 by 2016; in urban areas, from 77,800 to 103,900. Métis in rural areas will increase from 49,300 in 1991 to 77,400 by 2016; and in urban areas from 90,100 to 122,000.
- For the registered Indian population, the projection model has taken into account Bill C-31 reinstatements non-status to status (i.e. those persons who do not have Indian status but under an amendment to the Indian Act of Canada, in 1985 known as Bill C-31, can regain status). Such reinstatements represent an additional component of population growth accounting for about 39% of annual growth in 1991-92. Given the projected decline in the number of Bill C-31 reinstatements over the projection period, their contribution to annual growth is expected to decrease to 16% by 2015-16.

The non-status Indian population on the one hand, losing population through those entitled to regain Indian status, on the other hand will gain significant population from children born to parents where one parent is a status Indian and one is not over one or two generations from the first out-marriage. Over the projection period, about 46% of births in the non-status Indian population were those transferred from the status population because of out-marriage (based on certain assumptions of out-marriage and fertility).

Age and Sex Structure

- Over the projection period, the Aboriginal population is expected to shift from a younger population to an older structure. The median age of the population with Aboriginal identity is expected to increase from 22.6 years in 1991 to 32.4 by 2016.
- The extent of aging varies by Aboriginal group and place of residence, due to variations in fertility and the additional effects of migration or Bill C-31 assumptions.
- Median ages by Aboriginal group are projected to increase from 1991 to 2016 as follows: registered Indians, from 22.6 to 32.4; non-status Indians, from 19.4 to 24.6; Métis from 21.4 to 31.1; and, Inuit from 18.8 to 25.6. The non-status Indian population could have the lowest median age by 2016 as the impact of Bill C-31 births slows the overall aging of that population.
- The male/female sex ratio of the Aboriginal population is projected to remain fairly constant during the projection period at 96 males per 100 females. Projected trends in sex ratios vary by group and place of residence. Among registered Indians on reserve, the sex ratio is projected to decline from 111 males per 100 females in 1991 to 101 by 2016.
- In 1991 there were about 262,800 Aboriginal children under the age of 15. This population is expected to peak at 276,600 by the year 1996, decline through the 2001-2011 period, but rise again reaching 266,800 by 2016. This is a reflection of the rapid decline in fertility and its impact on the size of future child-bearing cohorts. Consequently, the proportion of the population aged 0-14, will decrease from 37% in 1991 to 24% by 2016.
- In 1991 there were some 434,400 persons of roughly working-age (15-64) in the Aboriginal identity population. If current trends continue, the size of this group is expected to grow substantially to 753,100 in 2016. As a proportion of the total population, the labour force age group (15-64) will increase from 60% in 1991 to 69% by 2016, under current trends.
- The Aboriginal identity population aged 65 years and over, numbering some 23,000 in 1991, is expected to more than triple to almost 74,000 by 2016 under current trends. Corresponding to this projected trend, seniors (65+) will increase from 3% to 7% of the total population. Increases in the senior population are projected to be most pronounced among the urban populations of registered Indians and Métis.

Regional Trends

- In 1991, the Aboriginal identity population made up about 2.6% of the total population of Canada. This percentage is expected to increase to 3% of the projected Canadian population by 2016.
- In 1991 Ontario was clearly the province with the largest Aboriginal population, about 143,000, followed by British Columbia (121,000) and Alberta (118,000). By 2016, under the continuation of current trends scenario, the Aboriginal populations of both Ontario and Alberta are projected to surpass 200,000, followed by 187,000 in British Columbia.
- Among the regions, the Yukon and Northwest Territories would continue to have the highest percentage of Aboriginal identity population in their total population, with over 22% and 62% respectively, by 2016. The Territories would be followed by Saskatchewan (14%) and Manitoba (13%).

Distribution by Place of Residence

- In 1991, about 64% of the population with Aboriginal identity lived in non-reserve areas, 45% urban, 20% rural, with the remaining 35% on reserve. By 2016, according to the current trends scenario, the proportion on reserve would increase to 38%, while the urban share would decrease to 42% and the rural share would remain stable around 20%.
- The proportion of registered Indians residing on reserve could increase from 58% in 1991 to 63% by 2016, given current trends. The projected proportion of registered Indians in urban areas would remain relatively stable around 34% and decline in rural areas from 8% to 4% by 2016.

North/South Projections

- North/South projections are based on the continuation of current trends, and the assumption that 1991 distributions of Aboriginal populations by north/south zones will remain constant over the projection period. According to this scenario, the total Aboriginal population in the far north is expected to increase from 70,000 in 1991 to 106,000 by 2016; in the mid-north from 190,000 to 289,000 and in the south from 460,000 to 698,000.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents population projections of the Aboriginal population in Canada using information derived from the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS)¹. The APS is a postcensal survey which was conducted in the Fall of 1991, following the national census in June. The present report relies upon this survey in defining the population for the base year of the population projection. Since the APS measures the Aboriginal population in a different manner from the Census, the size of the projected Aboriginal population is substantially different from what has been reported elsewhere.²

For the first time the APS made available a question on Aboriginal self-identification. Furthermore, this question differs from the cultural origin question on the national census. For example, while the census asked Aboriginal persons to indicate to what cultural group their ancestors belonged, the APS asks these same persons whether they identify with this ancestry. While 1,002,675 people reported Aboriginal origins in the 1991 Census, the APS estimates that about 62% of this population (or 625,700 individuals) actually identified themselves as Aboriginal. Given that a substantial proportion of those categorized as Aboriginal in the 1991 Census did not self-identify in the APS, the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples requested projections based on the population that identified with their Aboriginal origins.

Projections have been prepared for persons who identify with any of the following groups: (i) the North American Indian population, (ii) the Métis, and (iii) the Inuit. With respect to the North American Indian population, this group is further delineated according to legal status, i.e., whether they are registered or non-status (as defined by the Indian Act).³ Separate projections of each group are made for regions of the country - provinces and territories either separate or grouped -- further broken down by place of residence (i.e. on-reserve, rural and urban).

Methodology

The projections are produced using Statistics Canada's regional cohort component approach. In so doing, a separate analysis of each component of population change is considered -- fertility, mortality, and migration

¹The APS followed extensive consultations, held jointly with Statistics Canada and representatives from the Assembly of First Nations, the Native Council of Canada, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, as well as representatives from numerous research and service organisations and the federal, provincial and territorial governments.

²For example, Demography Division has also prepared Aboriginal population projections relying exclusively on the 1991 Census (Nault et al, 1993, Loh, 1995).

³At the request of the Royal Commission, the classification of "registered" is applied only to those reporting North American Indian identity. This was done in order to give primary focus to the cultural identity of North American Indians, while being able to recognize the size of the non-status Indian population. This latter group does not have access to many of the benefits of registered Indians. All persons who report themselves as Métis and registered according to the Indian Act, but not North American Indian identity, are treated as if they are Métis (and Métis alone). Similarly, if persons report themselves as both Inuit and registered Indian, they are treated as Inuit (and Inuit alone) in the projections. This differs from the practice followed by Statistics Canada in releasing its data on the registered Indian population in Canada, as all persons with this legal distinction are included in the status population.

– making use of appropriate demographic parameters. These parameters, usually in the form of rates and ratios, are extrapolated, and then added or applied to the population, starting with the base year 1991. The impact of Bill C-31, an amendment to the Indian Act is also directly considered in the present report, as substantial numbers have regained status through this legislation. The result is a projected population through to the year 2016, by age and sex for each region by place of residence. National figures are obtained by aggregating these projections across regions and places of residence for each year.

The following projections represent future trends only in so far as their underlying assumptions are true with respect to fertility, mortality and migration. Consequently, a number of alternatives are proposed, including three assumptions on fertility, two assumptions on mortality, two assumptions on internal migration, and one assumption on Bill C-31 reinstatements and births. Prior to a presentation of projection results, discussion is provided on the evaluation and adjustment of the APS data and the development of assumptions for each component. It should be emphasized that there are many difficulties in anticipating factors that affect these components, and consequently, our projection results.

1991 Aboriginal Data: Comparison between the APS and the Census**1.1 Concepts: Identity vs Origin**

With the availability of the 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS), the present report attempts to project the Aboriginal population through to the year 2016. An estimated 625,710 of the 1,002,675 persons in the 1991 Census reporting Aboriginal origins and/or being registered under the Indian Act, stated that they identified with these origins and/or were status Indians.

The APS was based on a sample of the population covered in the 1991 Census. Individuals chosen to participate in the APS were selected because they had reported in the 1991 Census as having *Aboriginal origin(s) and/or being registered under the Indian Act*. Once Canada's Aboriginal population had been established according to the Census, a subsequent sample was asked the following question:

Identity - Your census Questionnaire indicated that you have some Aboriginal ancestors or that you are a registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada. By Aboriginal, I mean North American Indian, Inuit or Métis.

A1. With which Aboriginal group do you identify?

1. North American Indian
2. Inuit
3. Métis
4. Another Aboriginal group
specify _____
5. Don't identify with an Aboriginal group

1a. Are you a registered Indian, as defined by the Indian Act of Canada?

In moving from the Census to the APS, Canada's Aboriginal population was distinguished not only according to ancestry or cultural origins, but also, according to whether they identify with these cultural origins.

The difficulties in establishing a quantitative fix on the size of the Aboriginal population in Canada has long been recognized by analysts at Statistics Canada (Boxhill, 1984; Pryor, 1984). In a working document which outlines several of the inherent limitations associated with ancestry or cultural origin data, Boxhill emphasizes the extent to which social research depends upon "subjective self-identification." As one's cultural identity is a very complex phenomenon, the analyst will always be uncertain as to the extent to which respondents provide answers which conform with his/her theoretical thinking. In the present context, the difficulty rests with whether the APS question on identity better defines the Aboriginal population in Canada or whether the origin-based question is more appropriate.

1.2 Population Size

In the 1991 Census, about 4% of Canada's population (1,002,675) reported Aboriginal origins. This involved 783,980 persons reporting North American Indian ancestry, 212,650 reporting Métis ancestry, and 49,255 reporting Inuit ancestry⁴. These figures are substantially higher than the respective figures from the Aboriginal Peoples Survey, with just over 2% of Canada's population reporting that they identify with their Aboriginal ancestry. The APS definition of the Aboriginal population is substantially narrower than the census, as only about 58% of North American Indians (460,680), 64% of Métis (135,265), and 74% of Inuit (36,215) are in the APS population base.⁵

The manner in which the Census data differ from the APS is beyond the scope of the present report. For present purposes, it is enough to appreciate the difficulties encountered in moving from one data set to the other. The present report is further hindered by the absence of a reliable time series on the Aboriginal population. For example, in past censuses the number of persons who responded as Aboriginal has risen dramatically. For example, only 711,725 persons did so in 1986, up substantially from only 491,500 in 1981.

Table 1 on the 1991 APS population shows the Aboriginal population for each region and its percentage of the total Canadian population. Ontario has the largest number of Aboriginal persons across regions, followed closely by Alberta and British Columbia. In contrast, the ranking across regions in terms of the percentage of the total population is very different (eg. only 1.2% of Ontario's population).

Table 1. Population with Aboriginal Identity, Total Population, and Aboriginals as a Percentage of Total Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

Region	Aboriginal Population*	Total Population**	Aboriginal Population as a percentage of Total Population
Atlantic	24,710	2,299,480	1.1
Quebec	56,295	6,810,300	0.8
Ontario	114,895	9,977,055	1.2
Manitoba	99,220	1,079,390	9.2
Saskatchewan	86,695	976,040	8.9
Alberta	103,645	2,519,185	4.1
British Columbia	101,135	3,247,505	3.1
Yukon	4,520	27,655	16.3
Northwest Territories	34,585	57,430	60.2
Canada	625,700	26,994,040	2.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Age and Sex, Aboriginal Data, Catalogue 94-327, *Aboriginal Peoples Survey Tables, Table 1, and ** 1991 Census Tables, Table 4.

⁴These figures add up to slightly more than the total, due to a small percentage of multiple responses across Aboriginal categories.

⁵The APS sample also does not include Canada's institutional population.

Evaluation and Adjustment of APS data

2.1 Data Quality

Prior to producing the projections, it was necessary to adjust the data due to certain data quality problems. All data obtained from the APS are statistical estimates based on a probability survey. The target population of the APS involved all persons living in Canada at the time of the 1991 Census, who reported Aboriginal origins and/or reported being registered under the Indian Act. The results from the survey were adjusted initially by Statistics Canada to compensate for non-response, and selected discrepancies between the characteristics of the sample and the target population. Although the data were collected directly through personal interviews, an element of error -- both sampling and non-sampling error was inescapably introduced. Such error is inevitable in all survey research, to a greater or lesser degree.⁶

Indicators of sampling error (i.e. error caused by the analysis of a sample rather than a complete census) for APS data show that with more levels of desegregation, sampling error increased, particularly with respect to selected age/sex categories in certain sub-provincial regions. With this sampling error, obvious bias was observed in the age/sex distribution of selected regions, suggesting the need for some adjustment. With respect to non-sampling error (eg. response bias, coverage error), its relative impact was reduced in the APS by the use of person to person interviews as opposed to all self-enumeration. Errors with respect to coverage were encountered in both the 1991 Census (which acted as the sampling frame) and in the APS, as for example, selected Aboriginal communities/reserves were either partially or incompletely enumerated.

2.2 Undercoverage and Incomplete Enumeration of Reserves

The APS was affected by the partial and incomplete enumeration of reserves, such that Aboriginal persons missed through the census were subsequently missed in the APS -- as the census was used to obtain the sampling frame for the APS. The level of net census undercoverage has been estimated at 2.87% for the total Canadian population.⁷ However, for specific sub-populations, this undercoverage can be substantially higher. Estimates of undercoverage and incomplete enumeration, particularly for the on-reserve population, are shown in Table 2.

In the 1991 Census, 78 Indian reserves and settlements were incompletely enumerated, having an estimated count of 37,620 persons. As part of Statistics Canada's program of developing annual estimates of the Canadian population, an approximation of the regional distribution of these reserves is available. Furthermore,

⁶The APS did not include in its sample, residents of institutions, such as hospitals or penitentiaries, or residents of other collective dwellings, such as hotels or lodging and rooming houses. As participation in the APS was voluntary, there was about a 20% non-response rate. This is comparable with other Statistics Canada surveys. Further details on APS methodology, sampling and data quality are given in the User's Guide on 1991 Aboriginal Data (Statistics Canada, 1993).

⁷1994, Statistics Canada, 1991 Technical Reports, Coverage. Reference Product Series, Cat. No. 92-341E.

Demography Division has developed estimates of the age and sex distribution of these reserves, which can be subsequently applied in the adjustment of our base.

Table 2. Estimates of Incomplete Enumeration and Undercoverage, Aboriginal Peoples Survey (APS) and the 1991 Census

Type of Undercoverage/ Incomplete Enumeration	Estimate of 1991 APS Population with Aboriginal Identity Missed due to Undercoverage/Incomplete Enumeration	Estimate of 1991 Census Population Missed due to Undercoverage/ Incomplete Enumeration
1. Incompletely Enumerated 78 Reserves & Settlements in 1991 Census	34,340	37,620 (Total Population)
2. Incompletely Enumerated 181 Reserves and Settlements in 1991 APS	21,880	22,200 (Aboriginal Origin Population)
3. Undercoverage On Reserves & Settlements (RRC based) (1)	26,980	29,725 (Total Population)
4. Undercoverage of APS Population Off Reserve	12,540	Not Applicable
Estimate of Total APS Population Missed due to Undercoverage/ Incomplete Enumeration	95,740	Not Applicable

(1) Excludes population estimate of incompletely enumerated reserves and settlements.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey; Estimates of undercoverage prepared by Demography Division in consultation with Social Survey Methods Division, Statistics Canada.

According to the 1991 APS, about 91% of all persons living on reserve are Aboriginal. Using APS figures, it is possible to break down this total population into the on-reserve registered population, non-status, Métis and Inuit populations. From the census estimate of the total population of the incompletely enumerated reserves and APS information on the Aboriginal breakdown of reporting reserves, it is possible to derive estimates for the number Aboriginal persons who were not enumerated. If we assume that a similar breakdown for the 78 non-reporting reserves in census, a smaller estimate of Aboriginal persons, 34,340, needs to be allocated to the on-reserve Aboriginal identity population. For further details as to this breakdown, see Appendix A. For a listing of these 78 reserves see Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 94-327, Census Appendix Tables 1 and 2, pp 29-31).

Beyond the problem of persons missed in the 1991 Census (and subsequently missed in the sampling frame of the APS), an additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements (representing about 22,200 Aboriginal persons) were missed in the postcensal survey. This is in addition to the 78 reserves mentioned above. Irrespective of initial consultation with Aboriginal organizations, the APS encountered additional problems with partial or incomplete enumeration. While information on the cultural origins, age and sex distribution of these reserves and settlements are available via the Census, it is not a straightforward exercise to adjust for the APS population base. Again, it is emphasized that this is because the APS only includes persons who identify with an Aboriginal group and/or are registered according to the Indian Act of Canada.

While the majority of this incompletely enumerated population of some 22,200 lived on reserve, a proportion lived in Aboriginal communities which were not officially classified as reserves (see Appendix B).

Estimates of the breakdown of the Aboriginal population on reserves, settlements and these other Aboriginal communities are available using APS data. By supplementing information from the Census with information on the Aboriginal breakdown of these reserves and communities, it is possible to introduce further adjustments for underenumeration. These lead to an addition of 21,880 persons to the APS base. Further details respecting the breakdown of this adjustment are given in Appendix A. For a listing of these reserves and Aboriginal communities see Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 94-327, APS Appendix Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

Statistics Canada's primary device for documenting undercoverage, the Reverse Record Check Study (RRC), measures the extent of undercoverage based on a national sample of persons who should have been enumerated in the 1991 Census (selected from sources independent of the current Census). Shortly after the census, a number of tracing operations were undertaken to determine the address of each selected person on Census Day. This was followed by a search of 1991 Census documents to determine whether or not these persons had been enumerated.

As a result of the RRC's sample size, inferences can be quite limited when focusing upon selected subsamples of the national population. Although undercoverage by Aboriginal ancestry is unavailable, specific estimates based on geography (eg. reserves and Indian settlements) are available with an approximation of 67,350 persons missed on-reserve.

After excluding the estimated 37,620 persons associated with the 78 incompletely enumerated reserves, the RRC yields an additional net undercoverage of 29,725 persons living on reserves. Estimates as to how these persons are distributed regionally, supplemented with information on the overall age/sex pattern of undercoverage by region (excluding the 78 reserves), are used to further adjust the APS population. Again, data from the APS on the Aboriginal breakdown of reserves is also relied upon. This yields an estimate of 26,980 persons to be added to the APS base. Further details are available in Appendix A.⁸

For the remainder of the Aboriginal population living off-reserve, there are no data available on the degree of undercoverage. Therefore, the undercoverage rates observed for the Canadian population in general, have been used for the off-reserve population. More specifically, net undercoverage rates developed by Demography Division in consultation with the RRC staff were used to adjust all other Aboriginal groups (factoring out the net undercoverage of the reserve population). The regional, age-sex specific rates of undercoverage observed nationally were applied in making these adjustments. This is probably a conservative estimate of the degree of underenumeration for the Aboriginal population living off-reserve, but in the absence of a statistical estimate of Aboriginal undercoverage, estimates are based on these rates. This adjustment yields an additional 12,540 persons to the base (see Table 2).

⁸For further details on the methodology of the Reverse Record Check, see: Statistics Canada, Coverage, 1991 Census Technical Reports, Catalogue 92-341E.

2.3 Age-Sex Distribution of APS Populations

As data obtained from the APS are statistical estimates, based upon a probability sample, they are subject to both sampling and non-sampling error. In releasing data from the APS, specific information was always provided concerning corresponding sampling error. Quality control was applied at all stages of data collection and processing to reduce the potential bias introduced by non-sampling errors such as age misreporting, response errors and data processing errors.

Not surprisingly, the efficiency of the APS statistical estimates decline in moving from the national, to provincial, to the sub-provincial levels. This is particularly true when considering the sampling error associated with specific age/gender categories. Further inspection of sub-provincial data suggests some irregularities in the estimated age-sex distribution of selected Aboriginal groups. With smaller numbers involved, it is not surprising that the level of sampling error increased for Aboriginal populations in specific sub-provincial areas. Consequently, the need has risen for further adjustment of the data in the population base.⁹

Prior to applying Statistics Canada's regional cohort component approach, the age/sex distribution of all regions was adjusted following two fundamental procedures, including (i) adjustment of sub-provincial data on the number of children by sex, and (ii) smoothing the age/sex distribution of all remaining ages, i.e. in order to eliminate obvious bias. Where necessary, smoothing age/sex distributions (due to small numbers, sampling error) is useful as a basis for population projections. Every effort was made to maintain the distinct character of the age distribution associated with each specific area, whether it was a population living on-reserve, off-reserve, in a rural, or an urban area. As a result, the value of the regional cohort component approach was maintained from the outset, with age distributions that corresponded to distinct sub-provincial areas.

The migration of children is nearly always directly linked to the migration of parents (and is usually not sex specific). Therefore, variability in the sex ratio of children is very low across demographic groups. In addition, it has been well documented that the sex ratio among children hovers at about parity, and there is no reason to suppose that this would vary substantially by region or cultural group. However, as a result of sampling error, data from the APS was not always consistent with this observation -- particularly for specific Aboriginal populations in selected sub-provincial areas. Consequently, the APS data have been adjusted to maintain this balance of the sexes at the youngest ages. This does not apply to young adults, as young men and women are not equally likely to move from one area to the next, or from one province to another. As a guide, the national numbers associated with the Aboriginal population are relied upon, in adjusting the relative number among those aged 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years. Separate adjustments have been made with sex ratios obtained nationally and corresponding to the following five distinct populations: (i) status - on reserve, (ii) status - off reserve, (iii) Métis and non-status - rural, (iv) Métis and non-status - urban, and (v) the Inuit population.

⁹In the release of APS data, the Post-Censal Survey Program suppresses all estimates considered statistically non-significant (i.e. all data with a coefficient of variation higher than 33.3%). Other data are released with caution, whenever a C.V. falls between 16.7% and 33.3%. For the purposes of the present study, whenever necessary data was suppressed, a rough estimate was calculated in order to complete our population base. This was relatively rare and always involved small numbers. All such estimates were enacted prior to any smoothing techniques, and are expected to have a negligible impact upon the overall projection results.

There are several techniques in smoothing the bias in age data. One of the more widely applied techniques for correcting the bias in age data (hindered by sampling and/or non-sampling error) was developed by the United Nations (1983) and involves comparison with a standard age distribution. This adjustment involves the comparison of the reported age distribution (in this case, an APS sub-population at the sub-provincial level) with some standard age distribution -- followed by the adjustment of the standard to reflect the main features of the reported age distribution. The result should be an age distribution that retains most of the broad characteristics of the reported distribution while at the same time being free of obvious bias.

The difficulty in the present context rests with the selection of the appropriate standard. In international research, it has been quite common to select stable populations for this purpose, a procedure which is obviously not appropriate for populations witnessing substantial fertility decline. As an alternative, the adjustment of APS data at the sub-provincial level was based on corresponding age distributions observed nationally. The five standard populations mentioned in the adjustment of children were again selected, with the assumption that such categories of Aboriginal persons do not differ dramatically across provinces. Differences across provinces have been accommodated for directly in the adjustment procedure, again maintaining provincial variability.

The comparison between the reported and standard distribution begins with a transformation that linearizes the relationship between age and the cumulated proportion of the population under each age ($C(x)$):

$$Y(x) = \ln(1.0+C(x)) / (1.0-C(x)).$$

Both the APS populations and the suitable standards were able to be transformed in this manner. After so doing, it was possible to fit a curve which characterized the relationship between the transformed standard (YS) and reported populations (Y) plotted against each other. An adjusted age distribution was derived by fitting a curve to the points that were regarded as least biased and then reversing the transformation process to obtain a smooth cumulated age distribution.

Tests with model populations have suggested that adequate results can be obtained by fitting a second degree polynomial to the selected points. To simplify the fitting procedure, the polynomial selected is that passing through the origin, the mean of the first group of points (YS_1, Y_1) and the mean of the second group of points (YS_2, Y_2). The fitted polynomial has the form:

$$Y(x) = \alpha(YS(x))^2 + \beta YS(x),$$

whereas α and β can be estimated as:

$$\beta = \frac{\bar{Y}_2}{\bar{YS}_2} - \alpha \bar{YS}_2$$

$$\alpha = \left[\frac{1.0}{\bar{YS}_1 - \bar{YS}_2} \right] \left[\frac{\bar{Y}_1}{\bar{YS}_1} - \frac{\bar{Y}_2}{\bar{Y}_2} \right]$$

For a detailed example, including the reversal of this transformation to obtain the smoothed age distribution, see United Nations (1983: 5.34-5.37).

2.4 Impact of Adjustments

Table 3 presents the APS base population before and after the adjustments made in consultation with both Commission staff and APS methodologists. Overall, the largest adjustment is associated with the status on-reserve population, which has been augmented by 45.4%. The off-reserve status population is adjusted by only 3.1%, the non-status North American Indian by 4.7%, the Métis by 3.1%, and the Inuit by 4.4%. Again, adjustments of all but the on-reserve population could represent conservative adjustments for undercoverage. However, this appeared to be the only option available in the absence of direct data on the degree of undercoverage, when relying alternatively upon undercoverage rates obtained for the Canadian population in general.

Table 3. APS Population and Adjustments for Incompletely Enumerated Reserves and Undercoverage, by Aboriginal Group, Canada, 1991

Aboriginal Population (APS)	Aboriginal Identity Population			Percent Increase due to		
	1991 APS Count (Unadjusted)	Adjusted for Incomplete Enumeration	Adjusted for Both Incomplete Enumeration and Undercoverage	Adjustment for Incomplete Enumeration	Adjustments for Undercoverage	All Adjustments (Incomplete Enumeration and Undercoverage)(4)
North American Indians(1)						
Status (1)	353,055	406,755	438,030	15.2	8.9	24.1
- On Reserve (2)	175,120	228,365	254,580	30.4	15.0	45.4
- Off Reserve	177,940	178,395	183,455	0.3	2.8	3.1
Non-status (1)	107,625	109,050	112,640	1.3	3.3	4.7
Métis (1)	135,260	136,070	139,395	0.6	2.5	3.1
Inuit (1)	36,215	36,250	37,825	0.1	4.3	4.4
Total Aboriginal Without Multiples (3)	625,700	681,940	720,650	9.0	6.2	15.2
Total Aboriginal With Multiples	632,160	688,130	727,895	8.8	6.3	15.1
Adjustments	N/A	56220	95,740			

- (1) Aboriginal group counts above, do contain some minor double counting of those giving more than one identity response (e.g. those giving a Métis and North American Indian identity and status response are counted as both Métis and as North American Indian status).
- (2) The definition of "on-reserve" required for the Royal Commission is slightly different from the Census definition as it includes some additional Aboriginal communities which are affiliated with Indian bands. For a full listing of these additional communities, see Appendix B.
- (3) Total Aboriginal without multiples does not double count multiple Aboriginal identity responses. Therefore, individual group counts above do not add up to this total.
- (4) All adjustments include a) incomplete enumeration of reserves and additional Aboriginal communities; and b) adjustments for undercoverage of the population residing on participating reserves or in non-reserve areas.

Source: Unadjusted data: Statistics Canada, 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, special tabulations.
Adjusted data: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

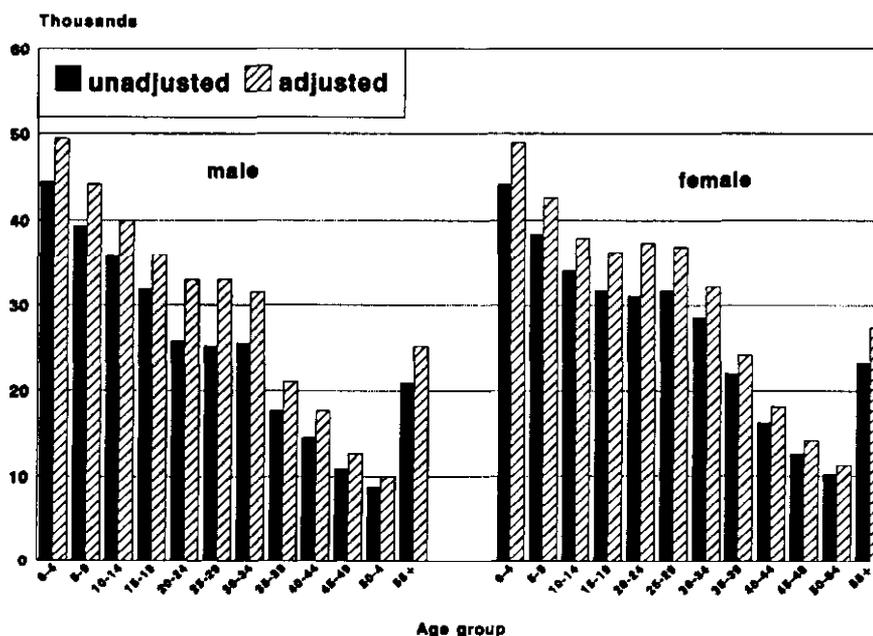
The data presented in this table involve a small degree of double counting (at about 1% of the population). For example, if a person responded that he/she identified with more than one Aboriginal group (North American Indian and Métis) this person was included in each population count. Correspondingly the total obtained from this table would be slightly higher than the total APS population of 625,700. However, in projections of the

to APS population based on the aggregation of Aboriginal groups, this double counting of the multiple identity respondents from each group has been removed.

Figure 1 presents the APS base by selected age groups and sex, prior to and after the proposed adjustments. As demonstrated, the degree of adjustment varies noticeably by age and sex. This is true for both the APS and Canadian populations. For example, the greatest adjustment is associated with the Aboriginal persons aged 20-24 and 25-29, while the smallest (relative to the initial population size) is associated with children.

Among males, this adjustment is greatest among persons aged 25-29 (increasing by fully 31%) and lowest among the very young 0-4 (at about 11%). Likewise among females, the respective figures are 20% and 11%, as the degree of undercoverage is lower among young women. Figure 1 reflects efforts introduced to adequately adjust the data with information on the age pattern of undercoverage. After so doing, it is noteworthy that an imbalanced sex ratio continues among adults, due to excess male mortality.

Figure 1. Total Aboriginal Population by Age Group, Before and After Adjustment. Canada, 1991



source: Data from the 1991 APS

3.0 Base Population and Component Assumptions

3.1 Introduction

As indicated earlier, Statistics Canada's regional cohort component approach used to produce the projections in this report, involves a separate analysis of the different components of population change (fertility, mortality, migration, Bill C-31 births and reinstatements) using appropriate demographic parameters. These parameters are extrapolated, and applied to the 1991 base population to yield a projected population through to the year 2016, by age and sex for each region and place of residence. The figures for each region are then aggregated to obtain the national total for each year of the projection period.

3.2 Base Population

3.2.1 *Aboriginal Groups*

The base population for this set of projections is the 1991 APS population, by single years of age (0, 1, 2, .. 74, 75+), sex, region, place of residence and Aboriginal group. More specifically, this required the establishment of a base population for each of the four Aboriginal groups, i.e. (i) the registered North American Indian population, (ii) the non-status North American Indian population, (iii) the Métis, and (iv) the Inuit populations.

The number of geographic areas used for establishing the base population depended on population sizes and varied across Aboriginal groups. For example, the number of Aboriginal persons living in the Atlantic provinces was rather small, leaving little option but to collapse all provinces in this region for projection purposes. Provincial breakdowns for Inuit projections were not feasible due to small numbers. As the bulk of the Inuit live in three regions, i.e. the NWT, Labrador and Northern Quebec, a base was established for these three regions, while aggregating the remaining Inuit living in the rest of Canada into a fourth region. There are also small numbers of non-status Indian and Métis populations living in the Yukon, and these were combined with the non-status Indians and Métis respectively of the NWT. Furthermore, as there are few non-status and Métis living on-reserve, these groups were reallocated to the rural non-reserve category of the APS base.

The geography of the base population was established for each of the four Aboriginal groups by region and place of residence as follows: 27 areas (9 regions by 3 places of residence) for registered Indians, 16 areas (8 regions by 2 places of residence) for each of the Métis and non-status Indians, and 4 regions for the Inuit. Chart 1 summarises the population base to which the regional cohort component model was applied.

3.2.2 *Total Aboriginal Population and Multiple Responses*

The APS encountered a small percentage — less than 1% of the total Aboriginal population who reported more than one Aboriginal identity response. More specifically, an estimated 4,000 persons in the unadjusted APS data base gave identities of both North American Indian (non-status) and Métis, 1,660 persons reported both North American Indian (status) and Métis, about 400 persons reported being both North American Indian and Inuit, 245 reported being both Inuit and Métis, and fewer than 100 reported being North American Indian, Métis and Inuit. For projection purposes, only the total Aboriginal population is adjusted for multiples, in order to not overstate its

population count. With specific information on the breakdown of these multiple counts, multiples can be reallocated into their respective populations (as based upon the relative size of each national population), prior to projecting the total Aboriginal population. For example, persons giving both Métis and Inuit identities were distributed between the two separate groups based on their national shares, such that a larger proportion of the Métis-Inuit multiple identity groups was assigned to the Métis population. With adjustments for multiples as well as underenumeration and undercoverage, the final adjusted 1991 base year total population came to 720,600 for the total Aboriginal population. Without adjustment for multiples the total of the four Aboriginal groups (each containing multiples) sums to 727,900. The final adjusted 1991 base populations for each of the four Aboriginal groups and the total Aboriginal population are given in Table 4, by province and place of residence.

Chart 1: APS Population Base, Definitions

1) North American Indians - Registered

This population was projected separately for rural, urban and on-reserve areas. This was done for each of Canada's provinces and territories. The only exception to this was in Atlantic Canada, whereby Newfoundland, PEI, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were collapsed into one region. This yields 27 distinct areas in the regional cohort component model (9 regions by 3 places of residence). This population is referred to as either registered or status Indian throughout the report.

2) North American Indians - Non-status

This population was projected separately, for rural and urban areas, for each of Canada's provinces. The only exceptions to this were in the Atlantic provinces (whereby all provinces were collapsed into one region) and the two territories. Due to small numbers of non-status Indians living in the Yukon, the two territories were collapsed into one region. No attempt was made to separately project the on-reserve population, which was included in the rural population, due to small numbers. This yields 16 distinct areas in the regional cohort component model (8 regions by 2 places of residence). Throughout the report this group is referred to as either non-status or non-registered Indians.

3) Métis

This population was projected separately in rural and urban areas in each of Canada's provinces. The only exception to this was in the Atlantic provinces (where all provinces were collapsed into one region) and in Canada's north. Due to small numbers of Métis living in the Yukon, the two territories were collapsed into one region. No attempt was made to separately project the on-reserve population, which was included in the rural population, due to small numbers. This yields 16 distinct areas in the regional cohort component model (8 regions by 2 places of residence).

4) Inuit

Due to small numbers, this population was projected separately in only four regions. More specifically, four separate projections were made using the regional cohort component model with the NWT, Quebec, Labrador and a residual category that involved the remainder of the Inuit population. Place of residence was dropped due to small numbers.

Table 4. Adjusted 1991 Base Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991

Aboriginal Groups/Regions	Place of Residence								
	Reserves	Rural	Urban	Total	Reserves	Rural	Urban	Total	
North American Indian, Registered				North American Indian, Non-status					
Canada	254.6	35.0	148.5	438.0	Canada	N/A	34.9	77.8	112.6
Atlantic	11.4	2.6	1.8	15.8	Atlantic	N/A	3.1	1.7	4.8
Québec	33.1	3.0	7.7	43.7	Québec	N/A	3.7	6.1	9.8
Ontario	45.5	6.7	39.2	91.5	Ontario	N/A	9.7	30.0	39.6
Manitoba	40.0	4.4	20.7	65.1	Manitoba	N/A	1.7	6.8	8.5
Saskatchewan	35.2	4.9	19.8	59.9	Saskatchewan	N/A	2.8	3.7	6.5
Alberta	35.3	4.1	21.0	60.4	Alberta	N/A	4.2	14.2	18.4
British Columbia	46.1	7.4	34.5	87.9	British Columbia	N/A	9.1	14.7	23.8
Yukon	1.0	1.0	2.3	4.4	Territories(2)	N/A	0.7	0.6	1.3
Northwest Territories	6.9	0.8	1.5	9.3					
Métis				Inuit					
Canada	N/A	49.3	90.1	139.4	Canada	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8
Atlantic	N/A	2.0	0.5	2.5	Labrador	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8
Québec	N/A	4.5	4.6	9.1	Northern Quebec	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2
Ontario	N/A	4.6	8.2	12.8	Northwest Territories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.2
Manitoba	N/A	11.7	22.4	34.1	Remainder	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6
Saskatchewan	N/A	10.7	16.8	27.5					
Alberta	N/A	10.9	28.7	39.6					
British Columbia	N/A	2.5	6.9	9.4					
Territories(2)	N/A	2.5	1.9	4.4					
Total Aboriginal									
Canada	254.6	146.1	320.0	720.6					
Atlantic	11.4	10.8	5.6	27.7					
Québec	33.1	17.8	18.3	69.3					
Ontario	45.5	20.7	76.9	143.1					
Manitoba	40.0	17.6	49.5	107.1					
Saskatchewan	35.2	18.1	39.9	93.2					
Alberta	35.3	18.9	64.0	118.2					
British Columbia	46.1	18.5	56.0	120.7					
Yukon	1.0	1.5	2.7	5.1					
Northwest Territories	6.9	22.1	7.1	36.2					

(1) The total aboriginal population has been adjusted for multiple identities to avoid double counting. Therefore, the sum for the individual Aboriginal groups, which include multiples, is greater than the total Aboriginal count.

(2) Yukon and Northwest Territories are combined for non-status Indians and Métis.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Fertility

3.3.1 Projection Method

In developing Statistics Canada's population projections for Canada, provinces and territories, Demography Division relies upon birth registration data compiled by the Canadian Centre for Health Information (CCHI). Age-specific fertility rates are used to derive projected births. Unfortunately, for present purposes, vital registration data are not delineated according to the cultural origins of the Canadian population. In deriving data for projection purposes, the CCHI does not provide information on the fertility of populations defined by ancestry or legal Indian status, i.e. the fertility of the Inuit, Métis, non-status and/or status Indian populations.

Direct data on the fertility of Aboriginal persons are scarce and incomplete. In the APS, information is available on the "number of children ever born", and this allows for determining information the cumulative fertility of the APS population. Consequently, indirect estimation techniques have to be used for the present projection model. In terms of administrative data, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) compiles and maintains the Indian Register. These data have been evaluated thoroughly and adjusted for late reporting and underreporting by Demography Division as described in a recent report on the population projections of registered Indians (Nault et al, 1993). Unfortunately, INAC compiles data only on the registered Indian population, nothing is available on the non-status, the Métis or Inuit populations.¹⁰

In addition to direct measures of fertility for registered Indians, estimates of the total fertility rates (TFRs) have been developed by Robitaille and Choinière for the Inuit of northern Quebec, using data from a population register at the University of Montreal (1987). Estimates were prepared for the years 1931 to 1981. For purposes of projections they also derived estimates of TFRs for Inuit in other regions in 1987 using indirect measures. These estimates, which were prepared for the population with Inuit ancestry as opposed to Inuit identity were used in a recent set of Employment Equity projections for groups with Aboriginal ancestry (1993).

In this projection model, age-specific fertility rates were projected for the registered Indian population, derived from a comprehensive analysis of the INAC registration data. Four basic parameters were involved in the projection model, namely the total fertility rate (TFR), mean age of fertility, the variance of the INAC age distribution, and an additional indicator of skewness. After obtaining these parameters with INAC data, the Pearson Type III curve was used in the projection model (for further details, see Verma et al, 1993). The distribution of births by sex was calculated according to an assumed sex ratio at birth of 105 males per 100 females, in line with national experience.

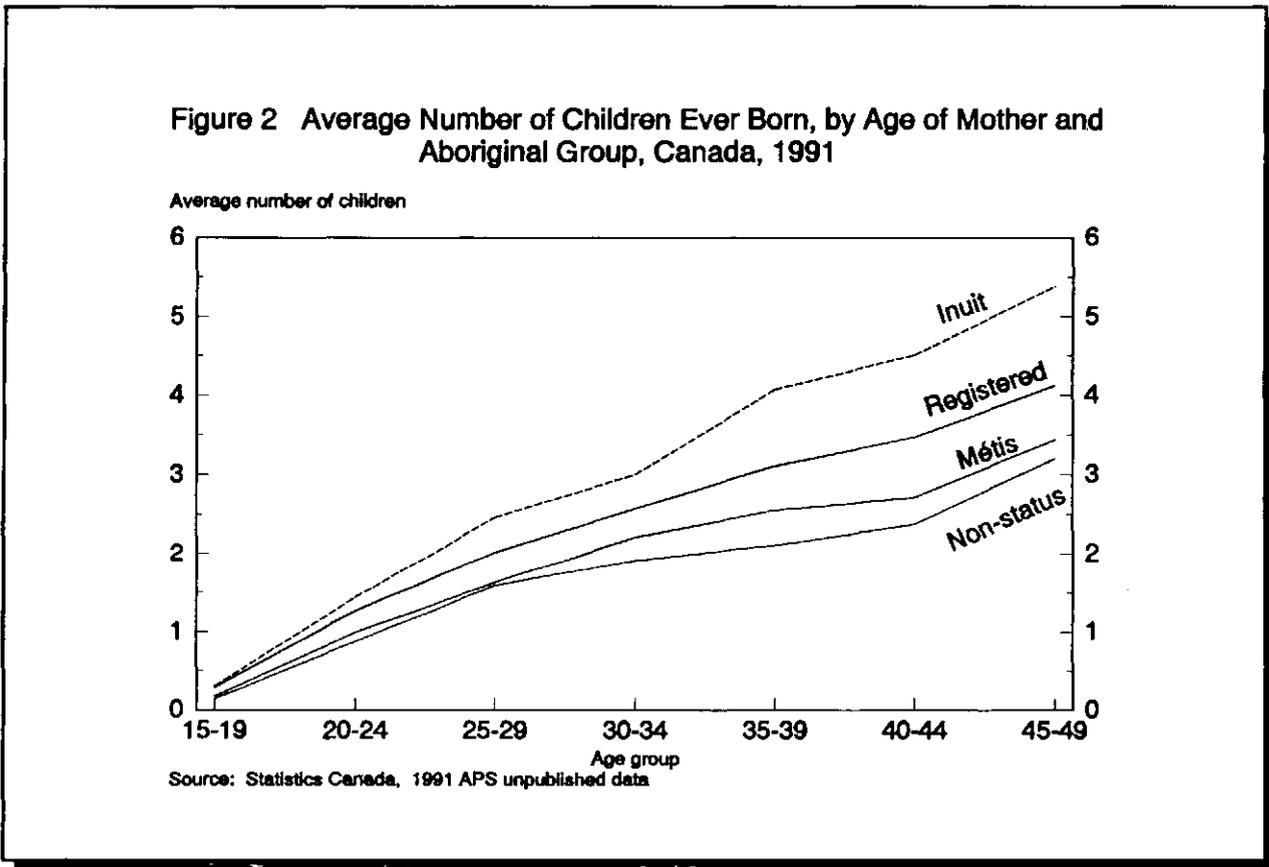
In the absence of direct data on the fertility of the non-status, Métis and Inuit populations outside northern Quebec, it is assumed that the age pattern of fertility among women of childbearing age was assumed to be the same across Aboriginal populations. The mean age of fertility used in these projections for all Aboriginal groups was assumed to be 24.5 years, based on the 1991 estimate for registered Indian population. Further

¹⁰In theory at least, the APS data were intended to include all registered Indians in Canada. Information from INAC on the births and deaths of the registered population should therefore be directly relevant to the issue at hand. Discrepancies between the two data sources are assumed to not introduce any selective bias into our study.

information as obtained from INAC is used to benchmark the other Aboriginal groups for three out of four parameters.¹¹

Information obtained from the APS on the cumulative fertility of specific age cohorts as measured in the APS is then employed in the indirect estimation of the fourth and most important parameter, i.e., the TFR of each of the other three Aboriginal groups. APS data on the cumulative fertility of abridged five-year age groups was available, for each Aboriginal population, on and off reserve, in urban and rural areas.

According to the APS, the fertility of the Inuit appears substantially higher than other Aboriginal groups, followed by the status Indian population (Figure 2). This is true across all age groups, from the youngest cohorts through to those that have completed their childbearing. This is also consistent with what has been previously written on the fertility of the different Aboriginal groups. Unfortunately, it is not an easy exercise in translating these data into reliable estimates of the TFR.



¹¹This assumption need not necessarily be accurate, as higher fertility levels are often associated with a younger age pattern of fertility. In the absence of direct data in this context, this assumption is considered reasonable. The TFR continues to be by far the most important variable in the projection model.

There are various alternatives available to us in estimating TFRs with these data. In relying upon information on children ever born, giving greater weight on the experience of one age cohort over another might lead to differing conclusions, as would likely be the case if reliance were placed upon the total number of children ever born to all women of childbearing age. Typically in Canada, indirect estimation techniques are not necessary since high quality data allow for the direct estimation of fertility. As this is not the case for specific sub-populations, the P/F ratio method was used in obtaining estimates of TFR's. The P/F ratio represents, by age group, the ratio of the reported average parities of women (P) (that is, average number of children born per woman) based on (children ever born) data, to the estimated parity equivalents (F) based on age-specific fertility rates. This method is considered a reasonable compromise in light of data and operational constraints.¹²

This estimation procedure can adjust period data (e.g. age specific fertility rates) with information pertaining to the cumulative fertility of cohorts (reported "children ever born"). Initially developed in examining the consistency of fertility data collected under difficult conditions, two types of information on fertility are necessary: children ever born for at least one point in time, and age-specific fertility rates referring to a specific point in time. More specifically, if the assumption is made that the age pattern of current fertility is correct (as for example, that estimated with INAC data), but have evidence to suggest that the overall level is somewhat misreported, this methodology uses information on the cumulative fertility of younger cohorts (children ever born) to obtain an adjustment factor for the overall level of current fertility. Essentially, the P/F ratio method adjusts the age pattern of fertility derived from information on recent births by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in the 20-24, 25-29, and perhaps 30-34 age groups. Several extensions of the original procedure have been proposed.

With this technique, two fundamental assumptions are emphasized in the present context (i) that the age pattern of fertility is equivalent across Aboriginal populations, (ii) rapid fertility decline has not characterized the recent experience of the youngest age cohorts (ages 20-24 and 25-29). Figure 3 presents the TFR's estimated for each of the Aboriginal groups, at the national level, by place of residence. Appendix C elaborates upon the methodology selected, and presents the estimated TFR's for all Aboriginal populations, by region and place of residence.

Results of this technique for the Inuit can be compared with the TFR estimates and projections prepared by Robitaille and Choinière (1987). As shown in Table 5, a short-term medium projection for 1989 by Robitaille and Choinière by region compare fairly closely to those produced in the current report (with the exception of the "rest of Canada"). This comparison suggests that we have produced plausible estimates for the Inuit and probably the Métis and non-status Indian groups. In recognition of the consistency with Robitaille and Choinière's research across regions and the fact that estimates were required for subprovincial areas across the country, it was felt that our present numbers were reasonable for projection purposes.¹³

¹²This technique was initially developed by William Brass in his work with incomplete data, see United Nations, Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation, Manual X. New York, 1983.

¹³More recent estimates of fertility in northern Quebec prepared by Létourneau (1994) are somewhat higher than in the current report. It is possible that the assumption used with the current method (i.e., that the age pattern of fertility is equivalent across Aboriginal groups) may not be totally accurate in the case of the Inuit -- as the possibility of a younger age pattern remains. Further research into Aboriginal fertility would obviously be valuable, if and when higher quality data become available.

Table 5. Total Fertility Rates by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence by Province/Region, Canada, 1991

Region/Province/ Canada	North American Indian								
	Registered			Non-status		Métis		Total	Inuit Robitaille and Choinière 1987(2)
	Reserve	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
Labrador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	3.0
Atlantic	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.7	2.2	-	-
Quebec(1)	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	3.7	3.8
Ontario	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	-	-
Manitoba	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.9	2.3	-	-
Saskatchewan	4.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.3	2.7	-	-
Alberta	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.3	-	-
British Columbia	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.1	1.7	-	-
Yukon	2.9	2.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	3.5	2.7	2.4	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.6
Territories	-	-	-	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.1	-	-
Remainder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.4
Canada	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.6

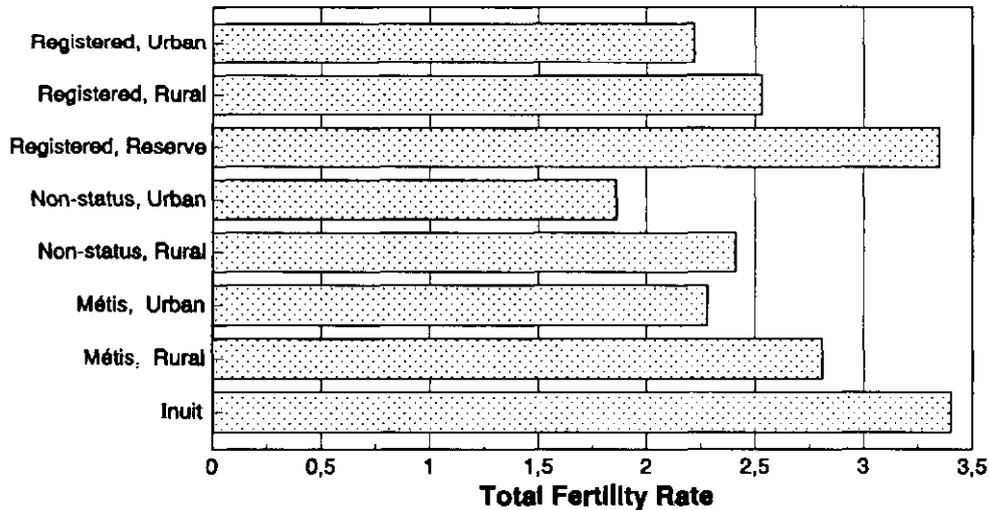
(1) Northern Quebec for Inuit.

(2) Based on moderate projection for 1989, Robitaille and Choinière, 1987, p. 17

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section; Robitaille, N. and Robert Choinière, (1987) Projections de la population Inuit du Canada. Montréal: Département de démographie, Université de Montréal.

Figure 3. Total Fertility Rates by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Canada, 1991

Aboriginal group
and place of residence



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

3.2 Past Trends

Assumptions of future fertility levels for registered Indians were developed from an analysis of past trends in fertility based on age-specific and total fertility rates. The analysis revealed that the fertility levels of the status Indian and total Canadian populations were converging. In 1975, the total fertility rate of registered Indians was 4.15, while that of the total Canadian population was 1.81, a difference of 2.3 children per woman (Table 6). By 1990, the gap was reduced to slightly less than 1 child per woman. In terms of relative contribution to total fertility levels by age, the contribution of women over 30 has declined over this same period. The fertility decline of younger age groups was found to be far less dramatic.

Table 6. Estimated Total Fertility Rate for Total Canadian Population and for Registered Indians, Canada and Regions, 1975-1990

Region	Number of children per woman			
	1975	1980	1985	1990
Total Population				
Canada	1.81	1.67	1.60	1.70
Registered Indians				
Canada	4.15	3.40	3.19	2.72
Atlantic	3.66	3.23	3.01	2.82
Quebec	3.61	2.97	2.79	2.56
Ontario	3.46	2.90	2.73	2.33
Manitoba	5.04	4.03	3.68	3.01
Saskatchewan	5.49	4.39	4.17	3.49
Alberta	4.88	4.16	3.97	3.05
British Columbia	3.56	2.78	2.47	2.24
Yukon	2.92	2.92	2.77	2.37
Northwest Territories	4.01	3.31	2.98	2.88

Source: Registered Indians: Nault et al, 1993, rates are calculated from the Indian register (INAC), adjusted for late reporting and underreporting of births and deaths. Total population: Vital Statistics.

With the other Aboriginal populations, such an analysis is very difficult, as the "identity" based APS population is somewhat unique in definition. The Aboriginal identity concept in the APS differs from that used by the only other comprehensive data source on these other Aboriginal populations, i.e. the "origin" based concept as defined by the Canadian Census. In interpreting trends observed from Census data with caution, a similar fertility pattern to that of the registered Indians seems to have occurred, as rates among non-status Indians, Métis and Inuit also converge toward national levels (Ram, 1991). The relative ranking of TFR's across groups has remained relatively consistent over time, with the Inuit experiencing the highest fertility, followed by the registered Indian population, Métis and non-registered Indian populations. Consequently, parallel assumptions are drawn with respect to the future fertility of the four Aboriginal populations.

3.3.3 Assumptions

The assumptions regarding the fertility parameters were made first at the national level. The values for the regions were then derived from an analysis of the pattern of convergence towards the national level among the regional indices. The regional to national ratios of estimated total fertility rates in 1991 were held constant over the projection model, for all Aboriginal populations. On the basis of our analysis, three assumptions were proposed:

(i) A rapid decline in fertility:

Industrialization, urbanization, education, mortality decline, among other variables, have all been linked with a declining fertility. It is expected that these variables will eventually converge across populations regardless of cultural identity, hence it is assumed that the present fertility levels will continue to decline well into the next century. With this assumption, fertility declines rapidly and converges to below the replacement level for most Aboriginal sub-populations by 2016. Across each Aboriginal population, the TFR declines by over one fourth in 25 years. The pace of this rapid fertility decline, based on a curvilinear function, is fastest at the beginning of the period. This is considered the most plausible assumption respecting fertility. For a summary of relevant TFR's in both the base year 1991 and in 2016, see Table 7.

Table 7. Total Fertility Rates by Scenario, by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence by Region/Province, 2016

Aboriginal Group	Place of Residence								
	Reserve			Rural			Urban		
	Constant	Slow	Rapid	Constant	Slow	Rapid	Constant	Slow	Rapid
	1991	Decline	Decline	1991	Decline	Decline	1991	Decline	Decline
	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth	Growth
NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN	TFR by 2016			TFR by 2016			TFR by 2016		
Registered									
Atlantic	3.44	2.98	2.53	2.61	2.26	1.92	2.33	2.02	1.72
Quebec	3.12	2.71	2.30	2.37	2.05	1.74	2.12	1.84	1.56
Ontario	2.84	2.47	2.09	2.15	1.87	1.58	1.93	1.67	1.42
Manitoba	3.67	3.18	2.70	2.78	2.41	2.04	2.49	2.16	1.83
Saskatchewan	4.26	3.69	3.13	3.22	2.80	2.37	2.89	2.50	2.12
Alberta	3.72	3.23	2.73	2.82	2.44	2.07	2.52	2.19	1.86
British Columbia	2.73	2.37	2.01	2.07	1.80	1.52	1.85	1.61	1.36
Yukon	2.89	2.51	2.13	2.19	1.90	1.61	1.96	1.70	1.44
Northwest Territories	3.51	3.05	2.58	2.66	2.31	1.96	2.38	2.07	1.75
Non-status									
Atlantic	-	-	-	2.64	2.29	1.94	2.02	1.75	1.48
Quebec	-	-	-	2.39	2.08	1.76	1.83	1.59	1.35
Ontario	-	-	-	2.18	1.89	1.60	1.67	1.45	1.23
Manitoba	-	-	-	2.81	2.44	2.07	2.15	1.87	1.58
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	3.26	2.83	2.40	2.50	2.17	1.84
Alberta	-	-	-	2.85	2.47	2.10	2.18	1.89	1.61
British Columbia	-	-	-	2.09	1.82	1.54	1.60	1.39	1.18
Territories	-	-	-	2.54	2.21	1.87	1.95	1.69	1.43
Métis									
Atlantic	-	-	-	2.70	2.34	1.99	2.17	1.88	1.60
Quebec	-	-	-	2.45	2.13	1.80	1.97	1.71	1.45
Ontario	-	-	-	2.23	1.94	1.64	1.79	1.56	1.32
Manitoba	-	-	-	2.88	2.50	2.12	2.32	2.01	1.70
Saskatchewan	-	-	-	3.34	2.90	2.46	2.69	2.33	1.98
Alberta	-	-	-	2.92	2.54	2.15	2.35	2.04	1.73
British Columbia	-	-	-	2.15	1.86	1.58	1.72	1.50	1.27
Territories	-	-	-	2.61	2.26	1.92	2.09	1.82	1.54
Inuit (Total place of residence only)									
Labrador	2.77	2.40	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Quebec	3.73	3.24	2.74	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northwest Territories	3.45	3.00	2.54	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder	3.26	2.83	2.40	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

● A constant level of fertility:

In this assumption, the fertility level is projected to remain constant at the level observed in 1991. While this assumption seems highly unlikely, it is introduced into the present projections, as an upper bound for fertility. This assumption would be consistent with few gains, or even a forecasted deterioration in the socioeconomic conditions of Aboriginal communities. At least with respect to education, this would be a clear departure from recent trends – as for example, recent data on the educational attainment of Aboriginal persons, suggest sustained gains among children and Aboriginal youth.

(iii) A slow decline in fertility.

In this assumption, a gradual decline continues over the projection period. The pace of this decline is based on an average total fertility rate derived from the rapid and constant assumptions. In forecasting Aboriginal fertility, it is possible that a convergence toward the Canadian norm need not necessarily occur at a rapid pace, for a multiplicity of potential reasons. For example, are there distinct attributes of Aboriginal culture that can act as countervailing forces in dampening fertility decline? Will the Aboriginal population experience a similar slowdown in fertility decline as has been observed in the Canadian population in general, yet only at a higher level? What might be the effect of self government, or the potential effect of an emergent pronatalist ideology? The fact that Canadian society presently witnesses below replacement fertility need not necessarily imply that the Aboriginal culture need replicate this.

3.4 Mortality

3.4.1 Projection Method

The mortality of the Aboriginal population remains largely unknown due to a lack of data. It has been estimated and projected for status Indians based on data from INAC's register (Nault et al. 1993), and for the Inuit of Nouveau-Québec based on data from a population register maintained by the Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec (Létourneau, 1994) (Table 8).

Table 8. Estimated and Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Status Indians, Inuit and All Canadians, Canada, 1991 and 2016

	1991		2016	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Status Indians	66.9	74.0	72.9	80.1
Inuit	57.6	68.8	63.6	76.3
Canadians	74.6	80.9	78.5	84.0

Sources: Status Indians: Nault et al., "Population Projections of Registered Indians, 1991-2015", Report prepared for INAC, 1993.
 Inuit: Létourneau, E., "Projections de la population des Inuit du Québec, 1991-2016, Bureau de la statistique du Québec, 1994.
 Canadians: Statistics Canada, "Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1993-2016", Cat. No. 91-520.

In the absence of information other than mortality estimates for the status Indians, the following was done for earlier projections of the population with Aboriginal ancestry (Declos and Lessard 1992; Nault and Jenkins, 1993): (i) the Inuit mortality was set equal to the status Indian mortality, and (ii) the mortality of both non-status Indians and Métis was set halfway between the status Indians and all Canadians. Table 8, however, shows that the life expectancy at birth (e_0) is lower for Inuit than status Indians (or at least is lower for the Inuit living in Nouveau Quebec).

For the current projections, mortality had to be estimated and projected for Aboriginal sub-populations defined by place of residence; although the only reliable estimates pertain to the status Indian and Inuit populations. The following proxy was proposed to help estimate the e_0 of each Aboriginal sub-population relative to these estimates presently available, i.e. the level of schooling attained among the population aged 15 to 49. Among the Inuit, it is inferred for present purposes that the mortality experience of Nouveau Quebec can be generalized for the Inuit population throughout Canada.

The relationship between education and health, and hence mortality, is widely recognized. A better-educated population tends to be more aware of health-related factors and to adopt all kinds of practices (in child care, exercise, diet, medical consultation, etc.). Furthermore, education is correlated with other socio-economic characteristics such as labour force participation, occupation and income, and also highly correlated with the health status of individuals and their families. Finally, access to education is also related to access to health services, as both are more accessible for populations living in urban settings, rather than in remote rural or reserve areas.

The distribution of the APS population by highest level of schooling is shown in Table 9.¹⁴ The least educated group is the Inuit, while the highest is North American Indians living in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA) areas. Among North American Indians (of which almost 80% are registered) the level of educational attainment increases from reserve to off-reserve non-CMA to CMA -- while the proportion who are registered declines. Among the Métis, educational attainment is generally lower among those living in non-CMA than CMA areas, while globally, the Métis are more educated than North American Indians (with the exception of those in the CMA population). Among the Inuit, the level of education was lower than among all other sub-populations -- including the on-reserve North American Indian group. The overwhelming majority of the on-reserve population are registered; this proportion is lower off reserve, and in urban compared to rural areas.

Table 10 provides life expectancy estimates at birth (e_0) as proposed on the basis of this data. The e_0 for status Indians and Inuit are shown in Table 8. Life expectancy at birth is expected to be higher in urban than rural areas, and in rural areas than on reserves. It is also expected to be higher for non-status Indians than Métis, and for Métis than status Indians. In rural areas, e_0 is virtually the same for status and non-status Indians and Métis, but in urban areas, status and non-status Indian have higher life expectancies than the Métis. The estimated life expectancy across Aboriginal sub-populations therefore, varies within a relatively wide range. For example, in 1991 the e_0 of males varied from 57.6 for Inuit to 72.5 for North American Indians in urban settings -- a difference of almost 15 years. The corresponding figures for females are 68.8 and 79.0 -- a difference of 10.2 years.

¹⁴The data are from 1991-APS publication Cat. No. 89-534.

Table 9. Highest Level of Schooling Attained by the 15-49 Population by Aboriginal Group and Residence, Canada, 1991

	Elementary	Secondary	Post-secondary	Average Educational Attainment Score(1)
(in percent)				
North American Indians	16.6	49.7	33.6	2.17
On Reserves	28.4	46.5	25.1	1.97
Off Reserves	10.6	51.4	38.0	2.27
CMA(2)	6.3	51.8	41.9	2.36
Non-CMA(3)	13.3	51.2	35.6	2.22
Métis	12.4	53.3	34.3	2.22
CMA(2)	7.7	58.7	33.6	2.26
Non-CMA(3)	14.9	50.4	34.7	2.20
Inuit	37.8	36.0	26.2	1.88
Total Aboriginal	16.9	49.8	33.3	2.16
CMA	7.0	52.1	40.9	2.34
Canada	4.7	45.2	50.1	2.45

- (1) Weighted average of the highest level of schooling, assigning a score of 1 to elementary, 2 to secondary and 3 to post-secondary education.
 - (2) Figures for CMAs are based on data aggregated across 10 CMAs (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa-Hull, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria).
 - (3) Figures for non-CMAs are based on data obtained by subtraction of aggregated CMAs from total off-reserve data.
- Source: Statistics Canada, "Schooling, Work and Related Activities, Income, Expenses and Mobility", 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, Cat. No. 89-534.
 Statistics Canada, "Educational Attainment and School Attendance", Cat. No. 93-328.

Table 10. Estimated 1991 Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Canada

	Male	Female
Canada	74.6	80.9
Total Aboriginal	67.9	75.0
North American Indians	68.0	74.9
Status Indians	66.9	74.0
On Reserves	62.0	69.6
Rural	68.5	75.0
Urban	72.5	79.0
Non-status Indians	71.4	77.9
Rural	69.0	75.5
Urban	72.5	79.0
Métis	70.4	76.9
Rural	68.5	75.0
Urban	71.5	78.0
Inuit	57.6	68.8

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

These mortality figures can be seen as intermediate between the better-known mortality of the status Indians, Inuit and total Canadian populations. The estimated e_{0s} was expressed as weighted averages of these three better known mortality experiences. These weights were then used to develop the declining mortality assumptions, based on the corresponding assumptions developed in the projections for Canada (Statistics Canada, 1994), the Inuit (Létourneau, 1994) and the status Indians (Nault et al., 1993). They were also used to derive the age-specific survival ratios for each Aboriginal sub-population which were introduced into the cohort component projection model.

3.4.2. Past Trends

Analyses of past trends in mortality are constrained by data availability. An analysis of past trends in the mortality of registered Indians (Nault et al, 1993) has demonstrated that gains recently witnessed have somewhat narrowed the gap between Indian mortality and that of the rest of the Canadian population. For example, the male life expectancy for Indians is estimated to have increased from about 61 to 67 or by about six years between 1980 and 1990 (see Table 11). Among both the Inuit and status Indian populations, infant mortality has also declined, for example, it declined from 39 deaths per 1,000 in 1975 to 12 deaths per 1,000 by 1990 among registered Indians. Among the Inuit in Nouveau Quebec, life expectancy at birth increased from just over 60 years in 1981 to about 62 years by 1986, a trend that has likely also occurred among the Inuit in other northern regions. As Inuit mortality continues to remain significantly higher than that of Canadians in general, there is considerable room for improvement. With respect to the non-status Indian and Métis populations, no data are directly available on their relative mortality experience.

Table 11. Estimated Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Registered Indians, and Total Canadian Population, 1975-1990 (in years)

Year	Male		Female	
	Registered	All	Registered	All
	Indians	Canadians	Indians	Canadians
1975	59.2	70.0	65.9	77.3
1980	60.9	71.6	68.0	78.7
1985	63.9	72.8	71.0	79.6
1990	66.9	73.9	74.0	80.7

Source: Registered Indians: Data from the Indian Register (INAC), adjusted for the late reporting and underreporting of births and deaths, Nault et al, 1993.
Total Canadian: Vital Statistics.

3.4.3 Assumptions

i) Declining Mortality

Further declines in Aboriginal mortality are expected, if their living conditions, public health, and access to quality health care improve. Across all Aboriginal populations, life expectancy at birth is assumed to climb, although all projections remain below the Canadian average. However this assumption has been set up so that as

Aboriginal mortality declines toward the overall Canadian levels, the pace of mortality decline is projected to slow down -- since a large proportion of Aboriginal persons will continue to live in remote areas under harsh climatic conditions. The geographical location of many Aboriginal communities makes transportation difficult and limits health care accessibility. As the costs of providing remote communities with access to health care of the same standard experienced by other Canadians are formidable, it is projected that some gap in mortality rates will persist well into the future.

Table 12 presents our estimated and projected life expectancy at birth by sex under the declining mortality assumption. The greatest decline is assumed for the Inuit and status on-reserve populations, both of which begin with particularly high mortality relative to other Aboriginal groups. Correspondingly, the urban Métis, status and non-status Indian populations, are expected to converge on the overall Canadian levels of mortality. Again, this assumption suggests that mortality will continue to be higher in rural areas than urban, irrespective of Aboriginal identity, and higher on reserve than off reserve.

Table 12. Estimated and Projected Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Canada, 1991 and 2016

	1991		2016 ⁽¹⁾	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Canada	74.6	80.9	78.5	84.0
Total Aboriginal	67.9	75.0	73.6	80.7
North American Indians	68.0	74.9	73.7	80.6
Status Indians	66.9	74.0	72.9	80.1
On Reserves	62.0	69.6	68.0	76.9
Rural	68.5	75.0	74.1	80.7
Urban	72.5	79.0	77.0	82.9
Non-status Indians	71.4	77.9	76.2	82.3
Rural	69.0	75.5	74.4	81.0
Urban	72.5	79.0	77.0	82.9
Métis	70.4	76.9	75.5	81.8
Rural	68.5	75.0	74.1	80.7
Urban	71.5	78.0	76.2	82.4
Inuit	57.6	68.8	63.6	76.3

(1) Declining assumption.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

ii) Constant Mortality

The constant mortality assumption is presented as a rather conservative position regarding the future course of Aboriginal mortality in Canada. Survival rates as calculated in 1991 are held constant throughout the projection period for all Aboriginal groups across all geographic areas. This is considered unlikely in light of recent trends observed on the mortality of the registered Indian and Inuit population. This is associated with a rather pessimistic scenario whereby living conditions and health care accessibility improve little, if not decline, in the near future.

3.5 Internal Migration

The projection of the internal migration component involves two sets of geography: interprovincial/regional and place of residence (reserve, rural and urban areas off reserve). Migration assumptions are incorporated for the both sets of geography combined.

The projection of Aboriginal migration by place of residence and region is undertaken here for the first time. Projections of interregional migration were done earlier for registered Indians (1985) for INAC. Compared to the overall Canadian population, interprovincial migration currently is not as major a component of regional growth among the Aboriginal population "... interprovincial/regional migration continues to represent a fairly small factor in changes to the geographical distribution of Canada's Aboriginal population" (Clatworthy, 1994, p35). However, over a 25-year projection period, as fertility rapidly declines, migration will play an increasing role in both regional and residential growth.

Projections of internal migration were developed for three of the four aboriginal groups: registered Indian, non-status Indian and Métis. In the case of the Inuit, migration was assumed to be nil since migration as a component of growth for the Inuit population among these four large regions was thought to be negligible (Clatworthy, 1994, p41, 42, 68).

3.5.1. Migration Projection Method

Migration projections were developed within the framework of a multiregional cohort-component model. Migration assumptions were formulated using age-sex specific out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions. The methodology is the same as that used in the national projections (Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 91-520, 1994) and is summarized below.

Application of the projected rates and proportions is illustrated by the following equations:

$$M_{xi} = m_{xi} \times P_{xi}$$

where:

M_{xi} = the total number of out-migrants from origin i by age and sex:

P_{xi} = the population of age and sex, x , at origin i ; and

m_{xi} = the annual out-migration rates of persons of age and sex, x , from origin i .

The out-migrants from each area of origin by area of destination is distributed on the basis of in-migration proportions by:

$$M_{xij} = M_{xi} \times p_{ij}$$

re:

- M_{xij} = the number of out-migrants of age and sex, x , moving from area i to area j (origin-destination flows);
- M_{xi} = the number of out-migrants of age and sex, x , from area i ; and
- P_{ij} = origin-destination proportions, from area i to area j where $\sum P_{ij} = 1$.

This model requires as input assumed age-sex specific out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions. Therefore, separate sets of out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions were developed for each Aboriginal group, by region and place of residence.

3.5.1.1. *Development of Migration Projections*

Migration assumptions were developed from an analysis of APS data on five-year and one-year mobility and migration which were collected in the 1991 Census and transferred to the APS data file. The five-year question refers to the individual's address/community five years ago (1986), and the one-year question refers to the individual's 1990 place of residence. These questions relate to both mobility and migration - mobility referring to change in residence, migration referring to change in community or region. While the five-year question refers to migration at the census subdivision (CSD) level (e.g., municipality, reserve), the census-based one-year question is restricted to migration at the provincial level.

The migration projection model requires that assumptions be formulated in terms of out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions. Once these rates and proportions are applied in the population projection model, the assumptions can then be assessed in terms of the resulting levels of net migration (in-migrants minus out-migrants) for each region and place of residence. Thus, steps in the completion of migration projections can be summarized as follows:

1. Development of out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions, by place of residence and region, based on an analysis of APS migration data;
2. Application of these migration rates and proportions in the population projection model to derive projected numbers of in- and out- migrants by place of residence and by region for each Aboriginal group;
3. Assessment of the assumed rates and proportions in terms of resulting levels of net migration; and,
4. Adjustment of migration rates and proportions, if necessary, based on the assessment of net migration levels.¹⁵

¹⁵In fact, for some Aboriginal groups, some minor adjustments, mainly to origin-destination proportions, were introduced for the territories and British Columbia, based on comparison with corresponding 1986-1991 levels of net migration.

For registered Indians, given nine regions and three places of residence within each region, the migration projections required 27 sets of age-sex specific out-migration rates and a matrix of origin-destination proportions with 27 origins each by 27 destinations. For projecting both the non-status Indians and Métis, (with only two places of residence) 16 sets of age-sex specific migration rates and a 16 by 16 matrix of origin-destination proportions were used.

Due to small numbers, sample size, and data suppression, out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions could not be calculated directly from the observed APS migration data. Estimation procedures were developed to derive the required out-migration rates and proportions. Five-year migration rates also had to be converted to annual rates for projection purposes. Details on the estimation procedures used for developing migration rates and proportions, including the conversion from five-year to one-year rates, are given in Appendix D, along with plots of both five-year and annual age-sex specific rates by place of residence and Aboriginal group. Because of the necessity for estimation procedures in the derivation of migration rates and proportions by region and place of residence, some caution is advised in the interpretation of rates, proportions and resulting net migration levels, particularly for the smaller regions with small populations.

Strictly speaking, the term 'out-migration' more accurately refers to 'community', rather than 'place of residence' for these projections, in that 'out-migration' rates by place of residence, by region includes migration within the same place of residence (eg. from urban-to-urban) areas. This was a reflection of both the estimation procedure and the origin-destination approach combining both residence and province/regions of destination. For example, migrants can move from urban areas in region i, to urban areas in region j, as well as between urban areas within the same region. While the projection of migrants between urban areas within the same region was included, the effect on the net migration level for urban areas within the same region was nil, that is, the net migration level would be the same whether or not migration within the area in question is included.

3.5.2 *Migration Patterns and Trends*

3.5.2.1 *Migration by Place of Residence*

Migration Rates by Place of Residence

Community out - migration rates (including within the same place of residence) varied considerably by both place of residence and Aboriginal group over the 1986-91 period (Table 13). Almost half (463 per 1,000) of registered Indians living off reserve, in rural communities moved to other communities, while only about 290 per 1,000 of those in urban communities moved to other communities. Registered Indians living on reserves were least likely to migrate, with only about 50 per 1,000 having moved to other communities¹⁶. Urban residents among both the Métis and non-status populations, migrated to other communities to a greater extent than those in rural areas. Almost a third (309 per 1,000) of non-status Indians in urban areas migrated to other communities compared to about 187 for rural areas. Similarly about 270 per 1,000 urban Métis had migrated compared to only 174 rural residents.

¹⁶The out-migration rate includes migrants who lived on non-enumerated reserves in 1986 -if non-numerated reserves are excluded, the rate is about 40 per thousand reserve population. Migrants from non-enumerated reserves are included in this analysis in order to get a truer estimate of the destination patterns of migrants from reserves.

Table 13. Five-year Out Migration Rates by Place of Residence, by Aboriginal Group, Canada, 1986-91

Aboriginal Group	Place of Residence		
	On Reserve	Rural	Urban
	Rate per thousand		
Registered Indian	52.5	463.3	291.0
Non-status Indian	N/A	187.4	309.2
Métis	N/A	176.4	269.8

Source: 1991 APS unpublished special tabulations.

Migration patterns by age and sex are similar among Aboriginal groups and by place of residence. Migration rates tend to peak in the more mobile age groups 15-24 and/or 25-34, and for almost all age groups, females have a higher probability of migrating than males (Appendix D, Figure 1). The generally greater propensity of females to migrate compared to males in Aboriginal populations was also documented with earlier census data (Norris, 1990).

Origin/Destination Flows by Place of Residence

Out of some 306,500 registered Indians aged 5 and over, 60,225 moved between different communities within Canada, (Table 14). The majority of these migrants were from urban areas (60%), followed by those from rural areas (27%) and reserves (13%). Most of the 36,255 urban migrants from urban communities moved to other urban areas (60%), followed by those who moved to reserves (26%) and rural areas off reserve (14%). Similarly, most of the 16,260 migrants from rural areas also moved to urban areas (63%), followed by reserves (27%) and rural areas (10%). In the case of the 7,710 out-migrants from reserves, 68% moved to urban areas, 23% to other reserves and 9% to rural areas. Clearly the major destinations of registered Indian migrants are urban areas, followed by reserves and rural areas. Overall, nearly 70% of registered Indian migrants can be classified into three major flows: urban-to-urban (36%), rural-to-urban (17%) and urban-to-reserve (16%). Furthermore, 90% of all migration can be accounted for with three additional patterns: urban-to-rural (8%), rural - to -reserve (7%), and reserve -to- urban (6.5%).

The migration patterns of both Métis and non-status Indians differ from those for registered Indians. Movement by place of residence yields a net inflow of population to rural areas and a net outflow from urban areas. Non-status Indians and Métis are similar in their migration patterns. The majority of migrants were from urban areas, with at least half moving within urban areas. Among non-status Indian migrants, 61% can be classified as urban-to-urban flows; 19% urban-to-rural; 13% rural to- urban; and, 7% as rural-to-rural (Table 14). The corresponding distributions for Métis migrants by flows are: 51% within urban areas; 22% urban-to-rural; 19% rural-to-urban; and, 7% within rural areas (Table 14).

Net Migration by Place of Residence

For registered Indians, the net effect of residential migration over the 1986-91 period is a net inflow of almost 8,000 migrants to reserves, a small net inflow of just over a 1,000 to urban areas, and a significantly large

net outflow of close to 9,000 migrants from rural areas (Table 14)¹⁷. Overall, it would seem that while the major focal points are urban areas and reserves, the impact in terms of net gain or loss of population is felt most significantly for rural areas. Clearly, rural areas lost registered Indian population through migration mainly to urban areas. On the other hand, large inflows to urban areas are practically negated by almost equally large out-flows of urban population to reserves. Net migration rates by place of residence for registered Indians over the 1986-91 period indicate the degree of impact on the residential populations: for every 1,000 rural residents, there was a significant net outflow of 255 migrants; a net inflow of 54 migrants for every 1,000 residents on reserve; and a small net gain of 8 migrants per 1,000 urban population (Table 14).

Table 14. Internal Migrants by 1986 Place of Origin and 1991 Place of Destination, by Aboriginal Group, Canada, 1991

1986 Origin	1991 Destination			Total Out
	On Reserve	Rural	Urban	
Registered Indian				
On Reserve	1,765	690	5,255	7,710
Rural	4,375	1,640	10,245	16,260
Urban	9,495	4,980	21,780	36,255
Total In	15,635	7,310	37,280	60,225
Net	7,925	-8,950	1,025	0
Non-status Indian				
Rural	N/A	1,640	3,230	4,870
Urban	N/A	4,735	14,995	19,730
Total In	N/A	6,375	18,225	24,600
Net	N/A	1,505	-1,505	0
Métis				
Rural	N/A	2,030	5,370	7,400
Urban	N/A	6,220	14,195	20,415
Total In	N/A	8,250	19,565	27,815
Net	N/A	850	-850	0

Source: 1991 APS unpublished special tabulations.

For both non-status Indian and Métis residential populations, the impact of net migration was less pronounced in rural areas and more pronounced in urban areas. Furthermore, in comparison to registered Indians, the migration was in the opposite direction. Net migration rates for non-status Indians show a net gain of 58 migrants per thousand population in rural areas and a net loss of 24 migrants per 1,000 rural residents. Corresponding rates for Métis are a net gain of 21 per 1,000 rural population and a net loss of 11 per thousand urban population (Table 15).

¹⁷The net flow into reserves is somewhat lower than that calculated in the Clatworthy (1995) study because he excluded the outflow of migrants who in 1991 were living off reserve, but who reported that in 1986 they were living on those reserves which did not participate in the 1991 APS. Table 14, however, includes this outflow to get a truer estimate of the inflow to non-reserve areas, from all reserves over the 1986-91 period as input for the projection model.

Table 15. Five-year Net Migration Rates by Place of Residence, by Aboriginal Group, Canada, 1986-91

Aboriginal Group	Place of Residence		
	On Reserve	Rural	Urban
	Rate per thousand		
Registered Indian	54.0	-255.0	8.2
Non-status Indian	N/A	57.9	-23.6
Métis	N/A	21.0	-11.3

Source: 1991 APS unpublished special tabulations.

While the trend toward the further concentration of the Aboriginal population in large urban centres has been documented, (Clatworthy, 1994), it does not show up in the present report, since there is no distinction between large (CMAs) and small urban areas. In his analysis of mobility and migration patterns of the same APS population, Clatworthy obtained the same results in terms of net migration for urban areas as a whole. However, a breakdown of migration patterns by large and small urban areas showed that the urban non-CMAs lost more population through migration than the urban CMAs gained (Clatworthy, pp57-60).

The observed net inflow to reserves appears to contradict a general perception that there has been a longstanding trend towards net movement off reserve (Clatworthy, (1994, p. 70). In his analysis of the 1986-91 period Clatworthy shows that 20.5% of the volume of net migration of registered Indians to reserves was accounted for by the migration of Bill C-31 registrants, a relatively new factor in reserve migration. Yet in terms of past trends, the analysis of earlier census data on the migration patterns of registered Indians has also documented net inflows into reserves. This trend also reflects the impact of increasing urbanization, such that urban areas are providing a growing source of migrants back to reserves. Based on analyses of 1971 and 1981 censuses, (Norris, 1990) notes that the movement between reserves and urban areas has intensified since the early 1970s. "Due in part to the growing stream of Indians from urban areas, migrants to reserves outnumbered those leaving reserves over the 1976-81 period: for example 3,200 status Indians left reserves and settlements, while 10,700 moved in, yielding a net inflow of 7,500. Nearly two-thirds of this net gain was due to the flow from urban areas." Analysis of 1971 Census data also showed net movement towards reserves (Siggner, 1977).

An analysis of past census data on 5-year migration shows that patterns of net migration for registered Indians by place of residence tend to be similar over time. Estimated net migration for earlier census periods indicate that rural areas have consistently experienced relatively heavy net losses of population, with net out-migration rates of about 115 migrants per 1,000 population in the 1966-71 and 76-81 periods, and some 265 per 1,000 for 1981-86, similar to the net out-migration rate of 255 observed for 1986-91. In the case of reserves, relatively small net inflows of migrants have been observed for earlier census periods, 1966-71, 1976-81 and 1981-86, with net in-migration rates of 20, 37 and 40 per 1,000 respectively, the latter similar to current rates. In the case of urban areas, non-CMAs have always posted net losses, while CMAs have recorded net gains of migrants with the exception of the 1976-81 period which saw a relatively small net outflow (Norris, in preparation).

3.5.2.2. *Interregional Migration*

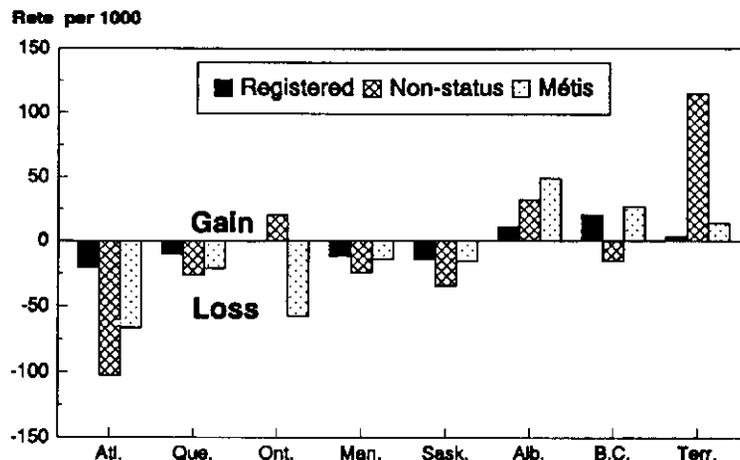
Registered Indians

Most of the 60,000 registered Indian migrants move within the same province or region, while about one-fifth move outside their province/region. The major destinations of migrants moving to other provinces were Alberta and British Columbia, with each receiving about 20% of the interprovincial/regional migrants. Almost 75% of out-migrants came from four provinces: Ontario (20%), Saskatchewan (18%), Alberta (18%) and Manitoba (18%). These patterns of interprovincial migration yielded net inflows of registered Indian population to British Columbia and Alberta over the 1986-91 period, while most other provinces/regions sustained net losses. Interregional net migration rates for the 1986-91 period are shown in Figure 4, ranging from a net outflow of 21 migrants per 1,000 registered Indians for the Atlantic region to a net gain of 20 migrants per 1,000 for British Columbia.

Non-status Indians

About 27% of the 25,000 non-status Indian migrants moved to other provinces over the 1986-91 period. The major destinations of interprovincial migrants were Alberta, receiving 26% of migrants, Ontario, 24% and British Columbia, with 17%. These same provinces combined accounted for about 56% of out - migrants. Ontario, Alberta and the Territories posted net inflows of migrants, while other regions sustained net losses over the period. As shown in Figure 4, the impact of net interprovincial migration over the 1986-91 period is most pronounced for the Atlantic region and the Territories with a net gain and net loss, respectively of about 100 migrants per thousand population.

Figure 4. Five-year Interregional Net Migration Rates by Aboriginal Group, Canada 1986-1991



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section



Some 29% of the 28,000 Métis migrants migrated to other provinces over the 1986-91 period. Alberta was the major destination for 40% of Métis moving to other provinces, followed by Saskatchewan (18%) and Manitoba (15%). The provincial destinations of Métis contrast sharply with other Aboriginal migrants in that nearly three-quarters of Métis migrants moved to the Prairie provinces. At the same time, these provinces accounted for 62% of Métis provincial out-migrants. These migration patterns resulted in a significant net inflow of migrants to Alberta and a significant net outflow from Ontario. As shown in Figure 4, the impact of net migration is most pronounced for Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

3.5.3 *Internal Migration Assumptions*

Assumptions were formulated in terms of out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions for the multi-regional cohort-component projection model. These were then assessed in terms of the resulting levels of net migration.

Two assumptions of net migration were employed in the projections:

1. Zero migration; and,
2. The continuation of current patterns: Out-Migration rates and origin-destination proportions based on the 1986-91 period were held constant over the projection period.

3.5.3.1 *Migration Assumptions by Place of Residence*

Registered Indians

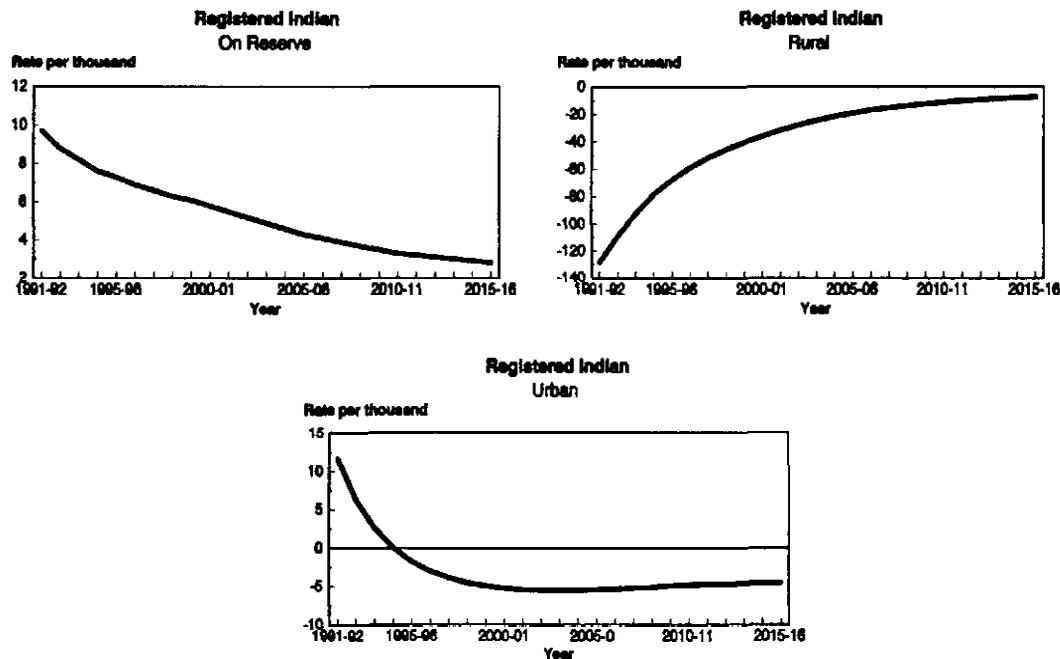
The migration scenario by place of residence reflects patterns observed over the 1986-91 period which are also similar to patterns estimated for registered Indians from earlier census periods. In the case of registered Indians there was a range in the estimation of residential out-migration rates, due to the impact of adjustments for undercoverage and incomplete enumeration. Details of these estimates can be found in Appendix D.

On the recommendation of the Commission, a migration scenario was developed within the range of estimated community out-migration rates that provides the "most favourable" possible scenario for urban areas in terms of modest losses, the least favourable for rural areas in terms of large net outflows, and a relatively conservative projection of net inflows to reserves. This scenario was achieved by combining the low estimate of out-migration from urban areas with the high estimates of out-migration from rural and reserve areas. However, the basic pattern of net migration was not significantly altered by the choice of estimates, such that reserves had modest net inflows, rural areas significant losses, and urban areas, relatively minor net outflows, over the projection period.

Residential net migration rates, resulting from the assumed constant out-migration rates and origin-destination proportions, are plotted over the 25-year projection period in Figure 5 (based on Projection 2). The annual impact of net migration on the reserve population is projected to decline from a net inflow of almost 10 migrants per thousand population in 1991-92 to just under 3 per thousand by 2015-16. The decline in the negative

impact of migration on the rural population is even more pronounced, from a net loss of 128 migrants per thousand rural residents in 1991-92 to a net loss of 7 per thousand by 2015-16. In the case of the urban population, net migration is projected to change from a net gain of almost 12 migrants per thousand to a net loss of 2 per thousand by 1995-96, thereafter reaching a net migration loss of 5.5, and then levelling off to an annual net outflow of about 4.5 per thousand by 2015-16.

Figure 5. Annual Rates of Net Migration, by Place of Residence, for Registered Indian Population, Projection 2, Canada, 1991-2016

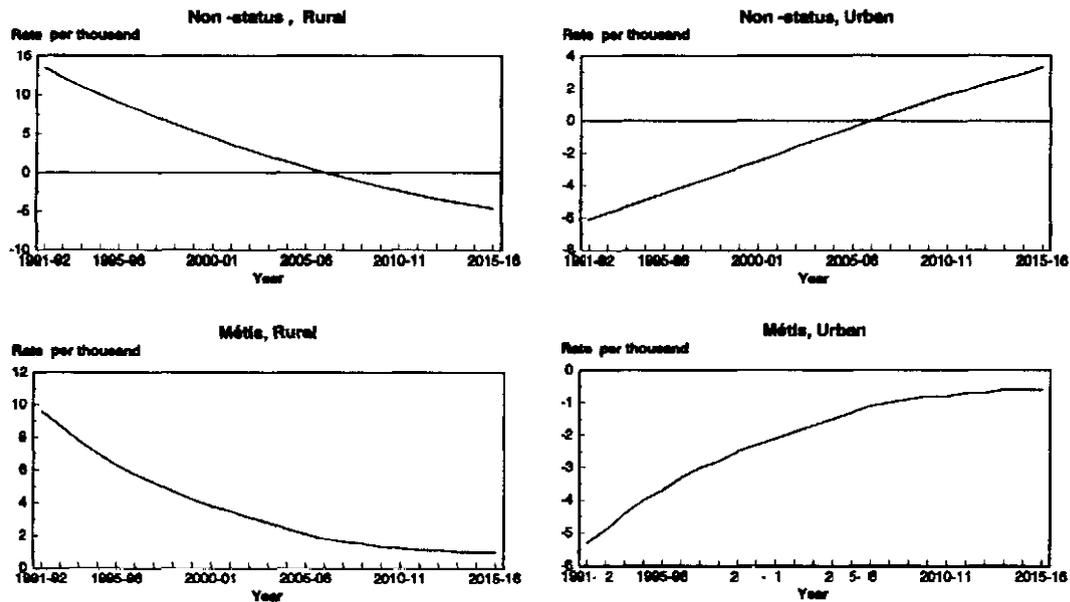


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Non-status

For non-status Indians, annual rates of migration from urban areas are higher than those for rural areas. For most of the projection period the assumed migration rates and origin-destination proportions yield net gains of population to urban areas with corresponding net losses to rural areas. Resulting net migration rates are graphed over the projection period by rural and urban place of residence (Figure 6). Net migration rates projected for the non-status Indian population in rural areas decline from a net gain of 13.5 migrants per thousand population to a net loss of 1 per thousand by 2008, with a gradually increasing net loss of 4.6 by 2015-16. Conversely, net migration rates projected for the urban population, move from an annual net outflow of 6 migrants per thousand population at the beginning of the projection period to an annual net inflow of 3 per thousand by the end of the period.

Figure 6. Annual Rates of Net Migration, by Place of Residence for Non-status Indian and Métis Population, Projection 2, Canada, 1991-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Métis

As with non-status Indians, out-migration rates are greater for urban, than rural, areas. The assumed migration rates combined with the origin-destination proportions yield net inflows of migrants to rural areas and corresponding net outflows from urban areas. Net migration rates projected for Métis population in rural areas show a declining positive impact from an annual net gain of almost 10 migrants per thousand population at the beginning of the period to a practically negligible impact of only 1 per thousand by the end of the period. Similarly, the negative impact of net migration on the urban population also lessens over the projection period, from an annual net outflow of about 5 migrants per thousand at the beginning of the projection period to an almost negligible impact by 2015 (Figure 6).

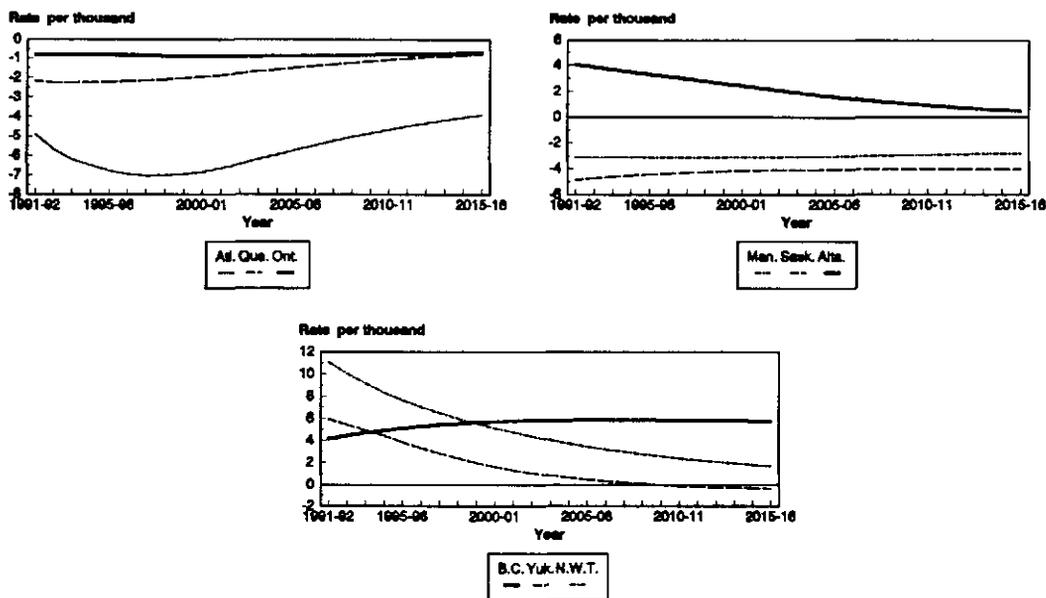
3.5.3.2 *Interregional Migration Assumptions*

Registered Indians

Interprovincial migration assumptions reflect the continuation of a "Westward" trend, in which net inflows of migrants are projected for Alberta and British Columbia throughout the 25-year projection period. Net

interprovincial migration rates either decline or remain fairly stable over the projection period for most of the provinces: For Alberta the net in-migration rate is projected to decline from 4 per thousand in 1991-92 to about 0.5 by 2015, while for British Columbia rates are projected to increase slightly from 4.2 to 5.8 per thousand (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Annual Rates of Net Interregional Migration, for Registered Indian Population, Projection 2, by Province / Region, 1991-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Non-status Indians

For non-status Indians, the interprovincial migration assumption reflects the continuation of net inflows of migrants to Ontario, Alberta, and the Territories. Net in-migration rates for Ontario are projected to remain stable at between 4 and 5 per 1,000, over the projection period, and to decline for both Alberta, from 6 to 1, and the Territories, from 30 to 10, per thousand, by the end of the period (Figure 8).

Métis

For the Métis population, interprovincial migration assumes a continued net outflow of migrants from Ontario, and net inflows to Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories. Projected rates of net migration for Ontario decline from a net loss of 12 migrants per thousand at the beginning of the period to 4 by the end. For Alberta, British Columbia and the Territories rates of net in-migration are projected to decline (Figure 9).

Figure 8. Annual Rates of Net Interregional Migration, for Non-status Indian Population, Projection 2, by Province/Region, 1991-2016

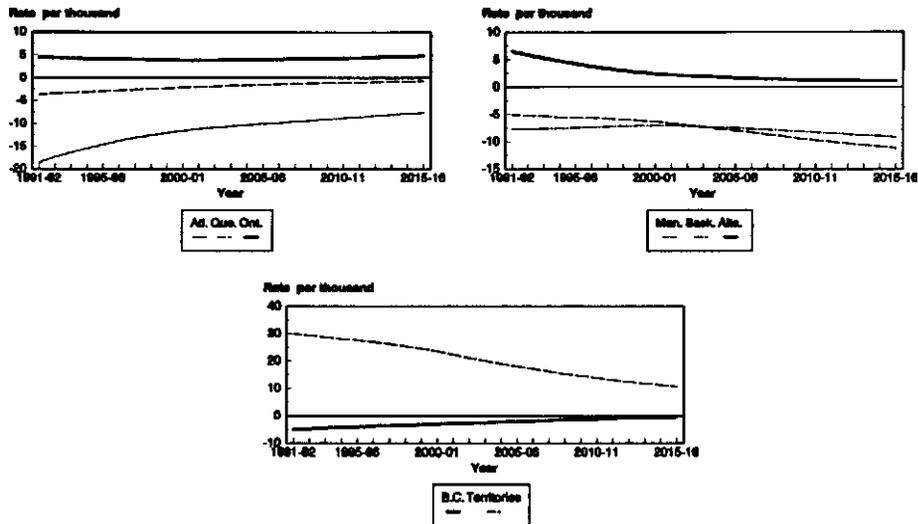
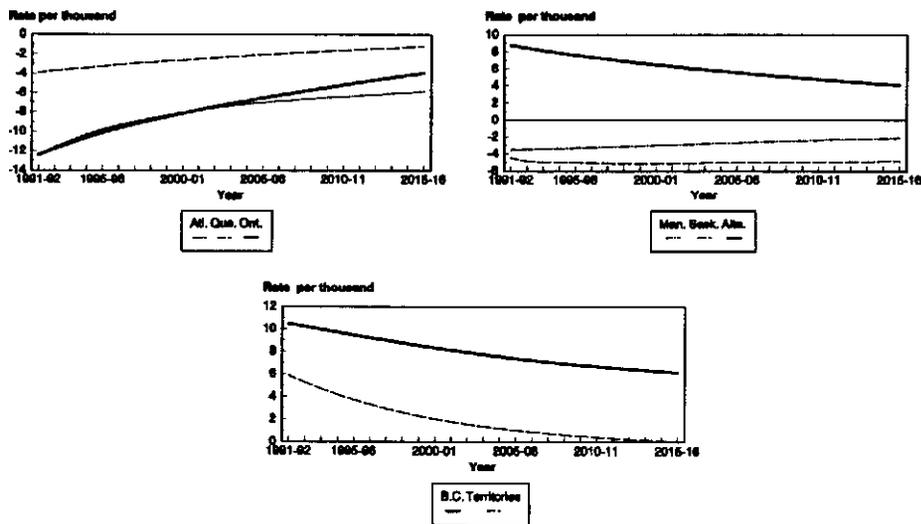


Figure 9. Annual Rates of Net Interregional Migration, for Metis Population, Projection 2, by Province / Region, 1991-2016



3.6 Bill C-31 Impacts

3.6.1 Reinstatements

3.6.1.1 Projection Method

The Indian Act amendments passed as Bill C-31 in June 1985 provide for the restoration of Indian status to individuals (and their children) who had lost status under the provisions of the previous Act. Information on the monthly and annual number of Bill C-31 applicants and registrants has been obtained from the Reinstatement of Status Information System of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. For analytical and projection purposes, this data set required some minor adjustments to exclude the 6(1)(a) population, i.e., those individuals who have applied for reinstatement, but who were not actually required to because their eligibility for status had never been lost. In earlier projections prepared by Demography Division for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Nault et al, 1993), data has been thoroughly analyzed in developing projections for the years 1991-2015.

Four steps were involved in projecting the reinstatements: (i) the projection of the total annual number of applicants, (ii) the projection of applicant success rates, applied to the projected number of annual applicants, (iii) the distribution of the resulting numbers of reinstatements by region, age and sex using the distribution of the last two years of observation, 1989 and 1990, and (iv) the distribution of reinstatements by residence (reserve, rural and urban) using the residential distribution observed for the Bill C-31 population from the APS. With respect to the number of applicants, a time series modelling exercise fitted a logistic curve to the cumulative number of monthly applicants, from December 1987 to September 1992. In using this curve to extrapolate into the future, it was assumed that the cumulative number of applicants would continue to increase, yet at a declining pace. For the present projections data were also obtained from INAC, for the two last years of observation, 1992 and 1993, along with an estimate of Bill C-31 registrants for 1994 (based on consultation with Pierre Gauvin of INAC).

The impact of adding persons to the status population leads to a reduction in the number of non-status Indians, as a substantial proportion of this latter population gain status. It is assumed that the potential pool of Bill C-31 applicants include a broader group than the APS identity-based North American Indian population - as all persons of North American Indian ancestry (not registered) were treated as potential applicants. In recognizing that the non-status North American Indian identity based population is about one in four of non-status Indians with North American Indian ancestry (as established via the Census and APS), the same percentage of all reinstatements were subsequently sourced out of the APS identity-based population of non-status Indians.¹⁸

¹⁸Anecdotal evidence suggests that persons with Aboriginal ancestry who currently do not identify may come forward to seek Indian status if they think that they are eligible according to Bill C-31 criteria. This assumption of drawing into the C-31 pool from both the non-status Indian ancestry and identity pools is also contingent on the projected number of C-31 applicants. If the identity population were solely used to supply the C-31 pool, this APS based non-status population would be quickly depleted. This scenario, which is considered highly unlikely, can be avoided by expanding the potential pool.

3.6.1.2 Past Trends

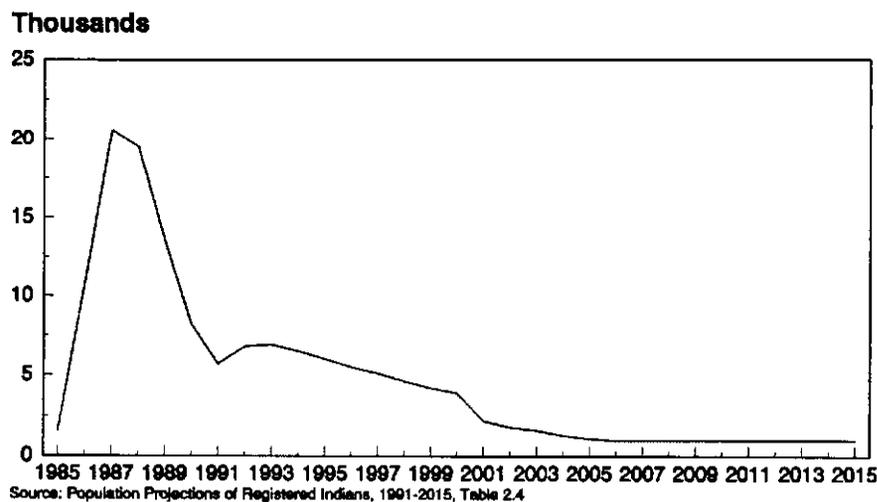
Over the past 10 years, the annual number of Bill C-31 registrants increased from about 1,600 per year in 1985 to a peak of around 20,600 per year in 1987. This was followed by a sharp decline to approximately 5,400 per year by 1993. According to the most recent counts from the Reinstatement of Status Information System there were about 4,700 registrants in 1994. Thus, from 1985 to 1994, approximately 96,000 persons were reinstated as a result of the amendments.

Generally, the age-sex distribution of Bill C-31 registrants has and continues to differ sharply from the registered population. The distribution evolved from a population that in 1985 was highly asymmetrical having a preponderance of women, especially at older ages, to one that has become much more symmetrical in recent years. Women registrants, however, still outnumbered men, but to a significantly lesser extent.

3.6.1.3. Reinstatement Assumptions

The number of registrants is projected to decline gradually, from about 6,000 registrants in 1995 to 1,800 by the year 2002 (Figure 10). After 2002, it is assumed that the number of applicants will decline from 1,800 to 1,000 per year by 2006, and remain constant thereafter. The projection yields a grand total of some 143,300 persons to be reinstated as a result of Bill C-31 from 1985 to the year 2016. The total number of reinstatements projected for the 1991-2016 period are 69,300. The numbers will be distributed first by region, and then by age and sex using the distribution of the last two complete years of observation, 1989 and 1990. Based on the 1991 residential distribution of the APS population of Bill C-31 reinstatement, about 30% of reinstatements were allocated to reserves, the remaining 70% between urban (56%) and rural (14%). Both regional and residential distributions of the projected number of reinstatements are held constant over the projection period.

Figure 10. Bill C-31 Reinstatements, Canada, 1985-2015



Overall, it is estimated that only about 9 out of 10 such reinstatements actually identify with their North American Indian ancestry, and correspondingly meet the Royal Commission definition of registered Indian. For the purposes of this projection, the Royal Commission's priority was the Aboriginal identity-based population, hence those of Métis identity only, who happen to also have registered Indian status, were treated as Métis in all the projections, as were those of Inuit identity only but with legal Indian status treated as Inuit. Consequently, about 91% of the 69,300 reinstatements, or, 63,200 persons, have been added to the registered North American Indian population. About one quarter of such reinstatements were sourced from the APS non-status population, as delimited by region, age and sex (Table 16), resulting in about 16,500 persons being transferred from the non-status group to the status population. Transfers to reserves and rural status population were sourced from the non-status rural population; transfers to urban from the urban non-status. The remainder are sourced from the North American Indian ancestry-based population, that is, non-status Indians who did not identify with their Aboriginal origins.

Table 16. Bill C-31 Reinstatements, Observed and Projected, Canada

Year	Bill C-31 Reinstatements		
	Total Number Based on INAC	Number Added to Status Indian Identity Population	Number Sourced Out of the Non-status Identity Population
Observed			
1985-86	1600		
1986-87	10700		
1987-88	20600		
1988-89	19400		
1989-90	13500		
1990-91	8200		
1991-92	5700	5210	1365
1992-93	6200	5660	1485
1993-94	5400	4930	1295
1994-95	4700	4295	1125
Projected			
1995-96	6000	5475	1435
1996-97	5500	5020	1315
1997-98	5100	4660	1220
1998-99	4600	4200	1100
1999-2000	4200	3840	1005
2000-01	3900	3560	930
2001-02	2200	2015	530
2002-03	1800	1655	435
2003-04	1600	1460	385
2004-05	1300	1185	310
2005-06	1100	995	260
2006-07	1000	905	235
2007-08	1000	905	235
2008-09	1000	905	235
2009-10	1000	905	235
2010-11	1000	905	235
2011-12	1000	905	235
2012-13	1000	905	235
2013-14	1000	905	235
2014-15	1000	905	235
2015-16	1000	905	235
Total Observed and Projected 1985-86 to 2015-16	143300	N/A	N/A
Total Projected 1991-92 to 2015-16	69300	63200	16500

Source: Observed : 1985 - 1994: INAC data.

Projected: 1995 to 2015, Population Projections Section based on consultation with Pierre Gauvin of INAC.

Assignment of Bill C-31 Births

3.6.2.1 Rules Governing Inheritance of Indian Status at Birth

Due to rules introduced via Bill C-31, the projected size of the registered Indian population in Canada will be strongly influenced by future rates of out-marriage. In other words, Bill C-31 includes a set of descent rules which establish entitlement to Indian status at birth. As a result, the Canadian government has developed rules that result in two classes of Indian, the first entitled to register under Section 6(1) of the Indian Act of Canada, and the second registered under Section 6(2). Fortunately, a recent report prepared for INAC (Clatworthy, 1994) has examined in some detail the impact of inter-marriage patterns upon the future assignment of status at birth. The results of that study are used in the present report in order to modify our projection model accordingly.

As introduced by Clatworthy (1994:3):

The 1985 amendments to the Indian Act (specifically Section 6) contained a set of descent (inheritance) rules which establish entitlement to Indian status. These rules result in two classes of Indian.... In general terms, children born to parents, both of whom are currently registered (or entitled to be registered) acquire entitlement under Section 6(1). Children born to parent combinations involving a parent registered (or entitled to be registered) under section 6(1) and a non-registered parent acquire entitlement under Section 6(2). Offspring from parental combinations involving a non-registered parent and a parent registered (or entitled to be registered) under Section 6(2) are not entitled to Indian registration.

Projections of the status population that fail to explicitly consider the impact of such combinations are likely to overstate the population growth associated with the registered Indian population. In the present context, difficulties are not only encountered in formally modelling the impact of this legislation, but also, in projecting outmarriage rates among the status population.

3.6.2.2 Bill C-31 Birth Assumption

On the basis of Clatworthy's research concerning the impacts of Bill C-31, the present projection model transfers over the projection period an increasing proportion of all births from the registered Indian population directly into the non-status North American Indian population. As the outmarriage rate has a substantial impact upon the percentage expected to retain status at birth, it is assumed for present purposes that the rate of outmarriage will hold constant throughout the projection period. Table 17 provides the estimated annual percentage of births retaining status throughout the projection period obtained from Clatworthy, on the assumption that the outmarriage rate remains constant at 25%. In working with INAC's population registry, he estimated that the percentage retaining status at birth would decline from about 92% at the beginning of the projection period through to about 75% by the end; in other words, the percentage of births to status Indian women that are allocated to the non-status population are projected to increase from 8% to 25%.

Table 17. Projected Percentage of Births to Status Indian Women Allocated to Status and Non-status Indian Group, as a Result of Bill C-31, 1991-2016

Year	Percentage of Births Allocated to:	
	Status	Non-status
1991-92	92.3	7.7
1992-93	92.4	7.6
1993-94	92.4	7.6
1994-95	92.0	8.0
1995-96	91.6	8.4
1996-97	91.2	8.8
1997-98	90.8	9.2
1998-99	90.5	9.6
1999-2000	89.7	10.3
2000-01	89.0	11.0
2001-02	88.2	11.8
2002-03	87.5	12.5
2003-04	86.8	13.3
2004-05	85.7	14.3
2005-06	84.7	15.3
2006-07	83.7	16.3
2007-08	82.6	17.4
2008-09	81.6	18.4
2009-10	80.7	19.3
2010-11	79.7	20.3
2011-12	78.8	21.2
2012-13	77.8	22.2
2013-14	76.9	23.1
2014-15	75.8	24.2
2015-16	74.7	25.3

Source: Based on data received from S.Clatworthy on intermarriage and births for status Indians, Population Projections Section.

On this basis, the number of persons born into the non-status group will be substantially higher than otherwise expected. Based on Clatworthy's assumptions, close to 43,000 births to status Indians would be transferred to the non-status Indian population over the 25-year projection period, under the continuation of current trends (see Table 19). In applying these numbers, it is recognized that this will potentially overstate those losing status, if the rate of outmarriage eventually should be lower than projected. Conversely, it is possible that the opposite could occur if rates of outmarriage climb to greater than 25%. Furthermore, as legislative change can have a dramatic impact upon our population projections, the present report assumes no further amendments with respect to inheritance rules.

North/South Zones

Projections of the Aboriginal identity population by selected north/south zones were developed in consultation with Commission staff. Projections were done at the Canada-level only for three zones: far north, mid-north and south (geographic descriptions, based on Census Divisions (CDs), of these zones, as defined by the Commission, are given in Appendix E). The population of each Aboriginal group, as well as total, was projected according to these zones by three broad age groups, <15, 15-54, and 55+, by sex, using Projection 2 as the basis for extrapolation.

3.7.1 Projection Method

North/south projections were developed using a ratio technique, rather than the cohort-component approach that was used for the projections by region and place of residence. For each Aboriginal identity group and the total Aboriginal population, north/south populations were obtained by applying age-sex specific proportions of population residing in each zone to the corresponding regional-based projections by age and sex for Canada. These age-sex specific proportions were derived from unadjusted 1991 APS data on the distribution of the Aboriginal identity population by north/south zones. The 1991-based proportions, held constant over the projection period, were applied to their respective projected populations.

The approach for north/south projections is illustrated with the following example. The population of elderly (55+) registered Indian women projected to be living in Canada's mid-north zone by the year 2016, of some 21,000, is obtained as follows: the projected population of registered Indian females in Canada, aged 55+, in the year 2016, numbering 64,300 (from Projection 2) is multiplied by the proportion, about 33%, of registered Indian women in Canada, aged 55+, that lived in Canada's mid-north in 1991.

3.7.2 Patterns

An analysis of north/south proportions by Aboriginal group and total (Tables 18a and 18b) show that, among the adult population, a higher proportion of women reside in the south compared to men. Not surprisingly, there are variations in north/south distributions among the different Aboriginal groups. In the case of Aboriginal women, for example, most, 81%, of non-status Indian women reside in the southern zone, compared to 71% of Métis, 63% of registered Indian and only 12% of Inuit women.

Table 18a. Percent Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by North-South Zones, by Sex, by Aboriginal Total and Group, Canada, 1991

North-South Zones	Aboriginal Group, Sex									
	Total Aboriginals		Registered Indian		Non-status Indian		Métis		Inuit	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(in percent)									
Far North	10.1	9.3	6.2	5.7	2.1	2.0	4.7	4.3	89.6	86.0
Mid North	26.9	25.9	32.9	31.5	18.1	17.0	25.0	24.3	0.7	1.7
South	63.0	64.8	60.9	62.8	79.8	81.0	70.3	71.4	9.7	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 APS, unpublished data.

Table 18b. Percent Distribution of Total Population with Aboriginal Identity by North-South Zones, by Broad Age Groups and Sex, Canada, 1991

North-South Zones	0 - 14		15 - 54		55 +	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
			(in percent)			
Far North	10.1	9.9	10.0	8.8	11.4	10.0
Mid North	26.9	27.5	26.5	24.7	29.8	28.0
South	63.0	62.6	63.5	66.5	58.8	62.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 APS, unpublished data.

3.7.3 Assumptions

Based on Commission specifications, north/south projections were developed for one set of assumptions, the continuation of current trends, as used in Projection 2. The application of north/south proportions at their 1991 values throughout the projection period assumes that there will no change in the north/south distributions of the different Aboriginal groups - that is, migration patterns or fertility differentials among north/south zones will not alter the current geographic distributions of the groups. This simplifying assumption is a limiting factor in these projections - however, given the lack of data on trends in north/south distributions of Aboriginal populations, only the constant assumption was employed. As well, this north/south projection represents only one possibility in terms of assumptions - for example, the high- and low- growth scenarios, used in projections 3 and 4 respectively, could also have been incorporated.

4. Choice of Projection Scenarios

The combination of the three fertility assumptions, the two mortality assumptions and the two migration assumptions with the single Bill C-31 (birth/reinstatement) assumption, yields a total of twelve possible projections for each Aboriginal group. In consultation with the Commission staff, four were chosen to provide a range of growth, including the continuation of current trends. The four projections encompass three tempos of growth: low, medium-low and high.

1. **The medium-low growth (current trends) with zero migration scenario**
In this scenario, a rapid decline in fertility is combined with a decrease in mortality and no internal migration. This projection represents a continuation of current trends in fertility and mortality.
2. **The medium-low growth (current trends) with migration scenario**
In this scenario, the rapid decline in fertility and decrease in mortality is combined with migration based on current patterns that are held constant over the projection period.
3. **The high growth scenario**
In this scenario, mortality decreases while the fertility remains constant at the level estimated for 1991 throughout the projection period. The assumption of current migration is also included. The population grows at a fairly rapid pace.
4. **The low growth scenario**
In this scenario, a rapid decline in fertility is combined with constant mortality, and incorporates current migration patterns.

These four growth scenarios are summarized with respect to fertility, mortality and migration in Chart 2. A more detailed summary of the four selected projections by all the various component assumptions and corresponding values is provided in Table 19 for each Aboriginal group.

	Projection Growth Scenarios	Component Assumptions		
		Fertility	Mortality	Migration
1.	Medium-Low Growth (current trends) without Migration	Declining	Declining	Zero
2.	Medium-Low Growth (current trends) with Migration	Declining	Declining	Current
3.	High Growth	Constant	Declining	Current
4.	Low Growth	Declining	Constant	Current

Table 19. Projections Generated by the Combination of the Component Assumptions by Aboriginal Identity Group, Canada, 2016

Aboriginal Group	1991	2016			
		Projection 1 Current trends without migration	Projection 2 Current trends with migration	Projection 3 High growth	Projection 4 Low growth
Registered Indians					
Total fertility rate (births per woman):	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.2
Life expectancy at birth (in years):					
Male	66.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	66.9
Female	74.0	80.1	80.1	80.1	74.0
Cumulated total number of Bill C-31 reinstatements		63,200	63,200	63,200	63,200
Cumulated total number of Bill C-31 births		-42,800	-42,600	-55,400	-42,400
Internal Migration		Zero	Current trend	Current trend	Current trend
Non- status Indians					
Total fertility rate (births per woman) :	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.6
Life expectancy at birth (in years) :					
Male	71.4	76.2	76.2	76.2	71.4
Female	77.9	82.3	82.3	82.3	77.9
Cumulated total number of Bill C-31 reinstatements		-16,550	-16,550	-16,550	-16,550
Cumulated total number of Bill C-31 births		42,800	42,600	55,400	42,400
Internal Migration		Zero	Current trend	Current trend	Current trend
Métis					
Total fertility rate (births per woman) :	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.8
Life expectancy at birth (in years) :					
Male	70.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	70.4
Female	76.9	81.3	81.3	81.3	76.9
Internal Migration		Zero	Current trend	Current trend	Current trend
Inuit					
Total fertility rate (births per woman) :	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.5
Life expectancy at birth (in years):					
Male	57.6	63.6	63.6	63.6	57.6
Female	68.8	76.3	76.3	76.3	68.8
Internal Migration		Zero	Current trend	Current trend	Current trend

Notes: 1 - Internal Migration by place of residence and region based on patterns from the 1986-91 census period which are assumed to be constant over the projection period
 2 - Zero international migration

5.0 Projection Results

5.1 Introduction

The four selected projections encompass three growth scenarios: high, medium-low and low growth. The high-growth scenario assumes constant fertility at the current level and declining mortality (Projection 3). The low-growth scenario assumes a rapid decline in fertility and a constant mortality at current levels (Projection 4). The medium-low growth scenario reflects a continuation of current trends - that is, a rapid decline in fertility and a decline in current mortality (Projections 1 and 2). All four projections incorporate the Bill C-31 birth and reinstatement assumptions. Projections 2, 3 and 4 reflect the continuation of current migration patterns whereas Projection 1 assumes zero migration. Projection 2 generally reflects "current-trends" by combining the continuation of rapid fertility decline and declining mortality with migration. This scenario is the main focus in the following analysis.

5.2 Population Size and Growth

Total Aboriginal

The population with Aboriginal identity is projected to increase from an estimated 720,600 in 1991 to 890,500 by the turn of the century under the medium growth scenario. By 2016, the population increases 52%, to reach more than a million at 1,093,400, under a continuation of current trends and constant migration (Projection 2 - a medium-low growth scenario). The projected population by 2016 would range from 1,071,300 under the low growth scenario (Projection 4) to 1,207,100 with the high scenario (Projection 3); in otherwords plus 114,000 or minus 22,000 in relation to the current trend scenario. The relatively small difference in projected population between the "low" and "current-trend" scenarios show that the two different assumptions of the mortality component have little effect in comparison to other component assumptions. The difference between the high and low range of some 135,000 in population represents about 12% of the population projected under the current-trend scenario (Table 20a).

The projected growth rates of the total Aboriginal identity population decline steadily throughout the projection period. For example, for the current-trend projection, this growth rate declines from 2.5% annually between 1991 and 1996 to 1.3% between 2011 and 2016. Corresponding rates under low-growth Projection 4 are from 2.5% to 1.1%; and under the high- growth Projection 3, from 2.7% to 1.9% (Table 20a).

Table 20a. Population with Aboriginal Identity and 5-year Average Annual Growth Rate, by Aboriginal Total and Group, by Projection, Canada, 1991 to 2016

	Population projection				5-year average annual(%)			
	Proj. 1	Proj. 2	Proj. 3	Proj. 4	Proj. 1	Proj. 2	Proj. 3	Proj. 4
	Current Zero Migration	Current With Migration	High	Low	Current Zero Migration	Current With Migration	High	Low
	(in thousands)							
Total Aboriginal (1)								
1991	720.6	720.6	720.6	720.6	-	-	-	-
1996	811.4	811.4	818.4	810.9	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5
2001	890.6	890.5	914.4	887.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.9
2006	959.6	959.1	1,006.70	952.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5
2011	1,028.7	1,027.5	1,104.6	1,014.5	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.3
2016	1,095.9	1,093.4	1,207.1	1,071.3	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1
North American Indians								
Registered								
1991	438.0	438.0	438.0	438.0	-	-	-	-
1996	505.7	505.7	509.9	505.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
2001	561.5	561.3	575.8	559.5	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.1
2006	601.7	601.1	629	596.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.3
2011	636.8	635.5	679	626.7	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.0
2016	667.7	665.6	727	650.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.8
Non-status								
1991	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	-	-	-	-
1996	118.3	118.3	119.4	118.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
2001	126.0	126.1	130.0	125.8	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.3
2006	139.6	139.7	148.4	139.0	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1
2011	157.7	157.7	173.5	156.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	2.5
2016	178.6	178.4	204.1	176.0	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.5
Métis								
1991	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	-	-	-	-
1996	152.8	152.8	154.1	152.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
2001	165.0	165.0	169.2	164.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5
2006	176.7	176.7	185.1	175.8	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.4
2011	188.6	188.6	202.1	186.7	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2
2016	199.5	199.4	219.1	196.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0
Inuit								
1991	37.8	37.8	37.8	37.8	-	-	-	-
1996	42.5	42.5	43.0	42.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.4
2001	46.6	46.6	48.1	46.4	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.9
2006	50.7	50.7	53.7	50.2	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.6
2011	55.3	55.3	60.4	54.3	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.7
2016	60.3	60.3	68.1	58.6	1.8	1.8	2.6	1.6

(1) The total aboriginal population has been adjusted for multiple identities to avoid double counting. Therefore, the sum for the individual Aboriginal groups, which include multiples, is greater than the total Aboriginal count.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 20b. Population with Aboriginal Identity and 5-year Average Annual Growth Rate, by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, by Projection, Canada, 1991 to 2016

		Population projection				5-year average annual rate of population change				
		Proj. 1	Proj. 2	Proj. 3	Proj. 4	Proj. 1	Proj. 2	Proj. 3	Proj. 4	
		Current Zero Migration	Current With Migration	High	Low	Current Zero Migration	Current With Migration	High	Low	
North American Indians										
		(in thousands)								
Registered Reserve	1991	254.6	254.6	254.6	254.6	-	-	-	-	
	1996	286.0	297.9	300.6	297.6	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	
	2001	313.2	335.8	345.1	334.4	1.9	2.5	3	2.5	
	2006	335.9	367.2	385.6	363.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	
	2011	356.9	394.7	423.8	388.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	1.3	
	2016	376.0	418.7	460.1	407.5	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.0	
	Rural	1991	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	-	-	-	-
		1996	41.9	26.6	26.8	26.6	4.0	-4.8	-4.7	-4.8
		2001	47.8	24.7	25.2	24.6	2.8	-1.4	-1.2	-1.5
		2006	51.4	23.6	24.5	23.5	1.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.0
		2011	54.2	23.5	24.8	23.2	1.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2
		2016	56.4	23.8	25.6	23.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1
	Urban	1991	148.5	148.5	148.5	148.5	-	-	-	-
		1996	177.8	181.2	182.6	181.1	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.4
		2001	200.5	200.8	205.4	200.5	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.1
		2006	214.3	210.3	218.8	209.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9
		2011	225.8	217.4	230.4	215.4	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6
		2016	235.3	223.1	241.4	219.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4
Non-status	Rural	1991	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	-	-	-	-
		1996	37.5	39.7	40.2	39.7	1.5	2.7	3.0	2.7
		2001	41.5	45.1	47.0	45.0	2.1	2.8	3.4	2.7
		2006	48.9	53.1	57.3	52.8	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.4
		2011	59.4	63.1	70.9	62.5	4.3	3.8	4.8	3.7
		2016	72.8	74.5	87.4	73.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	3.5
	Urban	1991	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	-	-	-	-
		1996	80.8	78.6	79.2	78.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2
		2001	84.5	80.9	83.0	80.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6
		2006	90.7	86.6	91.1	86.2	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3
		2011	98.2	94.6	102.6	93.9	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.8
		2016	105.8	103.9	116.7	102.7	1.5	2.0	2.8	1.9
Métis	Rural	1991	49.3	49.3	49.3	49.3	-	-	-	-
		1996	53.9	56.1	56.5	56.0	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.7
		2001	58.3	61.9	63.6	61.7	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.0
		2006	62.6	67.3	70.7	66.9	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.7
		2011	67.2	72.6	78.1	71.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.4
		2016	71.6	77.4	85.5	76.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.2
	Urban	1991	90.1	90.1	90.1	90.1	-	-	-	-
		1996	98.9	96.7	97.5	96.7	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5
		2001	106.7	103.0	105.6	102.8	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3
		2006	114.1	109.4	114.4	108.9	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.2
		2011	121.4	116.0	124.0	115.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1
		2016	127.9	122.0	133.6	120.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9

Note: The Inuit population was not projected by place of residence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Aboriginal groups

Significant population increase is projected for each Aboriginal group. Over the 25-year projection period, the Inuit population is projected to grow the most rapidly, followed closely by the non-status Indian population, (each with about an increase of 59%). The corresponding growth for the registered Indian group is slightly lower at 52%, while the projected growth of the Métis is lowest at 43%. The Inuit have the highest increase because of higher fertility in comparison to other Aboriginal groups. Growth of the non-status Indian population is affected by the Bill C-31 assumptions; namely, the fact that the reallocation of births from a status to non-status classification is larger, than the loss of population resulting from the reinstatements of non-status Indians to the status Indian population. The converse is true of registered Indians. In relation to assumptions in the projection model dealing with Bill C-31 births, the model treats children as non-status Indians when they are born to parents of a mixed marriage (that is, only one parent is a status Indian). Under the current rules of Bill C-31, depending on the level of "status classification" of the Indian person (ie. whether they are 6(1) or 6(2) according to the Indian Act), his/her marriage to a non-status person results in either their children or their grandchildren losing status.

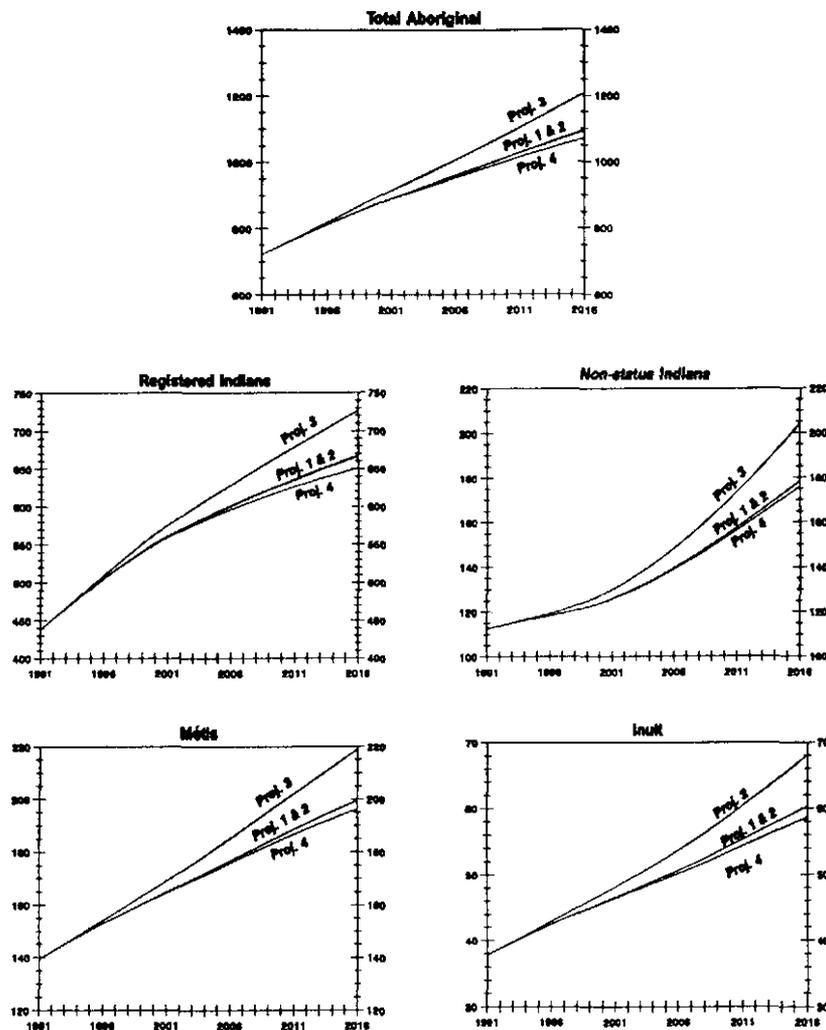
Range in Projected Growth

Under the current-trend Projection 2, the registered Indian identity population is projected to grow from an estimated 438,000 in 1991, to 665,600 by 2016, an increase of 52%. The corresponding range in population by 2016 under the low and high scenarios is between 650,600 and 727,000, about 12% of the current-trend projection. Similarly, by 2016, given current trends, the non-status Indian population is projected to increase 58% from 112,600 in 1991, to 178,400, with a low and high projected population of 176,000 and 204,100 respectively, yielding a range of about 16% of the current-trend projection. The Métis identity population under the current-trend (Projection 2) is projected to increase by 43% from 139,400 to 199,400, with a 12% range in projected growth, between the low (196,200) and high scenario (219,100). The Inuit identity population, which is the smallest, is clearly the fastest growing with a projected increase of almost 60% (under current trends) from 37,800 in 1991 to over 60,300 by 2016. The corresponding range in projected growth is about 16%, between a low projection of 58,600 and a high projection of 68,100 (Figure 11a).

Growth by Place of Residence

Projected growth by place of residence is clearly affected by the migration assumptions, as well as by those for fertility and mortality. The impact of migration on projected residential growth varies by Aboriginal group: for registered Indians, the projected pattern of migration is favourable to reserves, negative for rural non-reserve areas, and slightly negative for urban areas; for non-status Indians and Métis migration tends to be positive for rural areas and negative for urban areas. As noted earlier, the urban classification used in these projections combines both large (CMA) and small urban areas, and hence observed inflows into CMAs are masked by large net outflows from smaller urban areas.

Figure 11a. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, y Projection, Canada, 1991-2016 (In thousands)



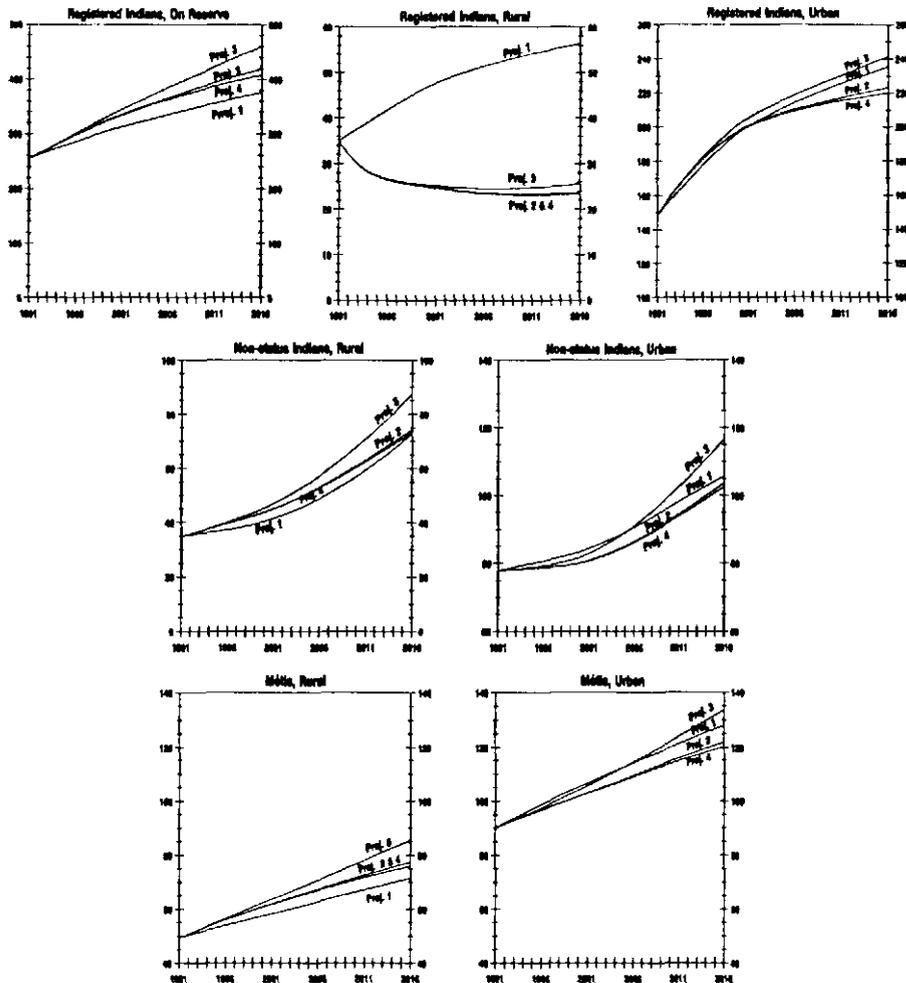
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Registered Indians

Assuming the continuation of current trends, with migration (Projection 2), the registered Indian population is projected to grow most rapidly on reserves, by some 64%, from 254,600 in 1991 to 418,700 by 2016 (Table 20b, Figure 11b). In sharp contrast, the rural non-reserve registered Indian population is expected to decline dramatically, by nearly a third, from 34,900 to 23,800. The number of registered Indians living in urban areas are assumed to increase by 50%, from 148,500 in 1991, to 223,100 by 2016. Should fertility rates remain constant instead of declining (Projection 3), then the numbers of registered Indians living on reserves and in urban areas could increase even more dramatically to 461,000 and 241,400, respectively.

A major factor in the explanation of residential population growth is current migration trends which favour net inflows of migrants to reserves, significant outflows from rural areas, and smaller net losses for urban areas overall. For comparative purposes, if internal migration is assumed to be nil (Projection 1), a sharply different projection emerges: population in rural areas can be expected to increase 61% over the 25-year period, while urban growth, at 58%, will surpass that projected for reserves at 48%.

Figure 11b. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, by Projection, Canada, 1991-2016 (in thousands)



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Non-status Indians

Given the continuation of current trends with migration, the population of non-status Indians in rural areas can be expected to more than double, from some 35,000 in 1991 to about 74,500 by 2016. It is the only

Aboriginal group population for which annual growth rates are increasing over the projection period, due in large part to the positive impact of Bill C-31 births. The population in urban areas will increase by just over a third, from about 77,800 to 103,900. Unlike the registered Indian population, migration among non-status Indians does not appear to be as nearly important in terms of the distribution of the population by place of residence. Growth rates without migration (Projection 1) do not differ significantly from those with migration. Overall, migration tends to favour rural areas at the expense of the urban population.

Métis

If current trends and constant migration continue, the Métis in rural areas will increase by 57% from 49,300 to 77,400 by 2016, and in urban areas by 35% from 90,100 to 122,000. Compared with the non-status population, migration contributes more to the residential distribution of the Métis population, yet not to the same extent as it does with registered Indians. If zero migration is assumed, then the rural population will have a lower growth of 45%, (without the positive impact of migration on rural areas (similar to non-status)), while projected growth in urban areas would be higher without migration, at 42%.

5.2.1 Components of Population Growth

At the national level, the components of growth include births, deaths, and in the case of registered and non-status Indians, Bill C-31 assumptions on births and reinstatements (Table 21a). At the residential level, migration is an additional component of growth (Table 21b).

5.2.1.1 Components of Growth for Total Aboriginal Identity Population

Natural increase (births minus deaths) is the major component of annual growth in the total Aboriginal population. In addition to natural increase the reinstatement of persons to Indian status through Bill C-31 is expected to continue as a component of growth for the Aboriginal population as a whole, and for the registered Indian population specifically, throughout the projection period. A substantial percentage (75%) of the projected C-31 status Indians are assumed to come from the ancestry-based Aboriginal population, i.e. outside of the Aboriginal identity population. Assuming the continuation of current trends (Projection 2), natural increase accounts for about 79% of the annual growth at the beginning of the projection period (1991-92), while Bill C-31 reinstatements account for the remaining 21%. By the end of the projection period (2015-16), natural increase accounts for 95% of the annual growth in the total Aboriginal population, due to the projected decline in Bill C-31 reinstatements. Overall, annual growth is projected to decline over the projection period, mainly due to the increase in annual deaths as the population ages, while births decrease, thereby reducing the absolute size of natural increase by 20% (Table 21a).

For the registered Indian population, Bill C-31 reinstatements represent a major component of projected growth, especially at the beginning of the projection period. In 1991-92 the 5,700 reinstatements represent about 39% of total growth, with natural increase accounting for the remaining 61%. Given the projected decline in the number of Bill C-31 reinstatements, their contribution to total annual growth would decrease to 16% by 2015-16. The annual growth of the registered Indian population is projected to decline over the period, as the annual number of deaths are expected to increase by 58% and births to decrease by 24%.

Table 21a. Components of Growth for Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, for Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016

Aboriginal Group and Years	Components of growth				Percentage of total growth			
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Bill C-31 Reinstatements	Total Growth	Natural Increase	Bill C-31 Reinstatements	Total Growth
Total Aboriginal (1)	(in thousands)							
1991-92	19.1	3.8	15.3	4.2	19.5	78.59	21.41	100
1995-96	17.9	4.0	13.8	3.7	17.6	78.89	21.11	100
2000-01	17.4	4.4	13.0	1.5	14.5	89.72	10.28	100
2005-06	17.9	4.9	13.0	0.7	13.7	95.12	4.88	100
2010-11	18.5	5.5	13.1	0.7	13.8	95.15	4.85	100
2015-16	18.3	6.1	12.3	0.7	12.9	94.84	5.16	100
North American Indians								
Registered								
1991-92	11.5	2.6	8.9	5.7	14.6	61.12	38.88	100
1995-96	10.8	2.8	8.0	5.0	13.0	61.47	38.53	100
2000-01	10.2	3.1	7.1	2.0	9.2	78.00	22.00	100
2005-06	9.8	3.4	6.4	0.9	7.3	87.66	12.34	100
2010-11	9.4	3.7	5.7	0.9	6.6	86.29	13.71	100
2015-16	8.8	4.1	4.7	0.9	5.6	83.76	16.24	100
Non-status								
1991-92	3.0	0.4	2.6	-1.5	1.1	232.68	-132.68	100
1995-96	2.8	0.4	2.4	-1.3	1.1	221.07	-121.07	100
2000-01	3.1	0.4	2.7	-0.5	2.1	124.89	-24.89	100
2005-06	3.8	0.4	3.4	-0.2	3.1	107.54	-7.54	100
2010-11	4.6	0.5	4.1	-0.2	3.9	106.10	-6.10	100
2015-16	5.2	0.6	4.5	-0.2	4.3	105.49	-5.49	100
Métis								
1991-92	3.4	0.5	2.9	0	2.9	100	0	100
1995-96	3.1	0.6	2.6	0	2.6	100	0	100
2000-01	3.0	0.6	2.4	0	2.4	100	0	100
2005-06	3.1	0.7	2.4	0	2.4	100	0	100
2010-11	3.2	0.8	2.3	0	2.3	100	0	100
2015-16	3.0	1.0	2.1	0	2.1	100	0	100
Inuit								
1991-92	1.3	0.3	1.0	0	1.0	100	0	100
1995-96	1.2	0.3	0.9	0	0.9	100	0	100
2000-01	1.1	0.3	0.8	0	0.8	100	0	100
2005-06	1.2	0.3	0.8	0	0.8	100	0	100
2010-11	1.3	0.3	1.0	0	1.0	100	0	100
2015-16	1.4	0.4	1.0	0	1.0	100	0	100

(1) Components of growth for total aboriginal were derived by summing the components across individual groups. Hence, in this case, the impact of multiples is reflected in ' Total Aboriginal ', although this impact is considered to be slight.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 21b. Components of Growth for Population With Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence for Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016

Aboriginal Group, Place of Residence and Years		Components of growth					Total Growth
		Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Bill C-31 Reinstatement	Net Migration	
North American Indians		(in thousands)					
Registered							
Reserve	1991-92	7.1	2.0	5.0	1.7	2.5	9.2
	1995-96	6.9	2.2	4.7	1.5	2.1	8.3
	2000-01	6.7	2.3	4.4	0.6	1.9	6.9
	2005-06	6.6	2.5	4.1	0.3	1.6	5.9
	2010-11	6.4	2.8	3.7	0.3	1.3	5.2
	2015-16	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.3	1.2	4.5
Rural	1991-92	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	-4.3	-2.9
	1995-96	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	-1.8	-0.7
	2000-01	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.4
	2005-06	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.5	-0.1
	2010-11	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0
	2015-16	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.2	0.1
Urban	1991-92	3.7	0.4	3.3	3.2	1.8	8.2
	1995-96	3.5	0.5	3.0	2.8	-0.3	5.5
	2000-01	3.2	0.6	2.5	1.1	-1.0	2.6
	2005-06	2.9	0.7	2.2	0.5	-1.1	1.5
	2010-11	2.7	0.9	1.9	0.5	-1.0	1.3
	2015-16	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	-1.0	1.0
Non-status							
Rural	1991-92	1.3	0.1	1.2	-0.7	0.5	1.0
	1995-96	1.3	0.2	1.1	-0.6	0.4	0.9
	2000-01	1.5	0.2	1.4	-0.2	0.2	1.3
	2005-06	2.0	0.2	1.8	-0.1	0	1.8
	2010-11	2.6	0.2	2.4	-0.1	-0.1	2.1
	2015-16	3.1	0.3	2.8	-0.1	-0.3	2.4
Urban	1991-92	1.7	0.2	1.4	-0.8	-0.5	0.1
	1995-96	1.5	0.2	1.3	-0.7	-0.4	0.2
	2000-01	1.5	0.2	1.3	-0.3	-0.2	0.8
	2005-06	1.8	0.2	1.5	-0.1	0	1.4
	2010-11	2.0	0.3	1.7	-0.1	0.1	1.7
	2015-16	2.1	0.3	1.7	-0.1	0.3	1.9
Métis							
Rural	1991-92	1.2	0.2	1.0	0	0.5	1.4
	1995-96	1.2	0.3	0.9	0	0.4	1.3
	2000-01	1.2	0.3	0.9	0	0.2	1.1
	2005-06	1.2	0.3	0.9	0	0.1	1.1
	2010-11	1.3	0.4	0.9	0	0.1	1.0
	2015-16	1.3	0.4	0.9	0	0.1	0.9
Urban	1991-92	2.2	0.3	1.9	0	-0.5	1.4
	1995-96	1.9	0.3	1.6	0	-0.4	1.3
	2000-01	1.8	0.3	1.5	0	-0.2	1.3
	2005-06	1.8	0.4	1.4	0	-0.1	1.3
	2010-11	1.9	0.5	1.4	0	-0.1	1.3
	2015-16	1.8	0.6	1.2	0	-0.1	1.1
Inuit							
Total	1991-92	1.3	0.3	1.0	0	0	1.0
	1995-96	1.2	0.3	0.9	0	0	0.9
	2000-01	1.1	0.3	0.8	0	0	0.8
	2005-06	1.2	0.3	0.8	0	0	0.8
	2010-11	1.3	0.3	1.0	0	0	1.0
	2015-16	1.4	0.4	1.0	0	0	1.0

Note: The Inuit population was not projected by place of residence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

The projected growth of the non-status population is affected both positively and negatively by Bill C-31. The number of Bill C-31 reinstatements from non-status to status Indians, which is projected to decrease from about 1,500 per year at the beginning of the period to 200 by the end, will have a negative, but declining, impact. In contrast, the impact of Bill C-31 births, that is, those births to status Indians transferred to the non-status Indian category according to Bill C-31, will have a positive and more pronounced impact. Unlike other Aboriginal groups, the annual number of births in the non-status population is projected to increase by 74% over the projection period. As shown in Table 22, a significant proportion of these births are attributable to the inflow of Bill C-31 births from the status or registered Indian population. During the first five years of the projection period (Projection 2) about a third of the births in the non-status population were attributable to Bill C-31 births; by the end of the period, Bill C-31 births accounted for more than half (55%) of non-status births between 2011-16. For the projection period as a whole, Bill C-31 births represented 46% of all non-status births.

Table 22. Total Bill C-31 Births to Registered Indians Not Entitled to Indian Registration and Assigned to Non-status Indian Group, by Projection, Canada, 1991 to 2016

Projection	Bill C-31 Births to Registered Indians Transferred to the Non-status Indian Group 1991-2016 (in thousands)	Total Number of Births for Non-status Indians (including Bill C-31 Births) 1991-2016	Bill C-31 Births Transferred as percentage of Total Non-status Indian Births 1991-2016 %
Projection 1	42.8	93.7	45.64
Projection 2	42.6	92.3	46.14
Projection 3	55.4	118.3	46.83
Projection 4	42.4	96.1	44.13

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

The projected growth of both the Métis and Inuit populations is based solely on natural increase. In the case of the Métis, annual growth decreases over the projection period due to a decline in births combined with an increase in deaths. In contrast, annual growth remains more or less stable for the Inuit, due to a slower increase in deaths (38%) and an increase in births (10%).

5.2.1.2. Components of Growth by Place of Residence

Projections by place of residence involve the additional component of migration. For the registered Indian population, about 27% of projected annual growth on reserve (Projection 2) is attributable to net in migration. Migration has a larger and more significant negative impact on rural growth relative to other components. The migration component also has a negative impact on urban growth, but not enough to offset the positive growth in urban areas from natural increase. For non-status Indians, migration tends to be of lesser importance than other components (natural increase and Bill C-31), and more pronounced in urban than rural areas. For the Métis, migration has a greater impact in rural than urban areas. For both the non-status and Métis population, the contribution of migration declines over the projection period.

5.3 Impact of Bill C-31 on Projected Population

The impact of Bill C-31 on projected growth is significant for both the registered and non-status Indian populations. For non-status Indians the assumption on Bill C-31 births yields close to an additional 43,000 births over the projection period under the current fertility assumption in Projections 1 and 2. This has the effect of almost doubling the projected number of non-status Indian births, over the projection period, from some 47,600 (without the assumption of Bill C-31 births) to 92,500 (Projection 1), while correspondingly reducing the number of registered Indian births from 297,000 (without Bill C-31 births) to 252,000 (Projection 1). The transfer of Bill C-31 births from status to non-status population also has an indirect impact on the number of births later on in the projection period (through births for Bill C-31 births). The assumption on Bill C-31 reinstatements yields an additional 63,000 persons to the registered Indian population over the projection period, and a corresponding loss of 16,500 reinstatements from the non-status population.

A comparison of four different projections, alternatively controlling for the impact of Bill C-31 births and reinstatements is given in Table 23. The combination of Bill C-31 reinstatements with no Bill C-31 births (Projection 1A) is most favourable for the registered population and least favourable for the non-status population. This simulation yields a projected population for registered Indians of 712,000 by 2016, compared to 668,000 under Projection 1 (with both Bill C-31 births and reinstatements) and 134,000 for non-status Indians compared to 179,000 under Projection 1. The combination of Bill C-31 births and no reinstatements (Projection 1B) is most favourable for non-status Indian and least favourable for registered Indians, yielding projected populations of 194,000 and 599,000 respectively. For both the registered and non-status populations, the projection without either Bill C-31 assumptions (Projection 1C), yields projected populations mid-way between Projection 1 and the other simulations.

Table 23. Projected Registered and Non-status Indian Populations Based on Variations of the Current Trend Projection (With and Without Bill C-31 Assumptions), Canada, 1991 and 2016

Aboriginal Group	Actual 1991	Projected population for 2016				
		Projection 1		Projection 1B		Projection 1C
		With Bill C-31 Births With Reinstatements	Without Bill C-31 Births With Reinstatements	With Bill C-31 Births Without Reinstatements	Without Bill C-31 Births or Reinstatements	
Registered	438.0	667.7	712.2	599.4	641.0	
Non-status	112.6	178.6	134.2	193.9	152.4	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

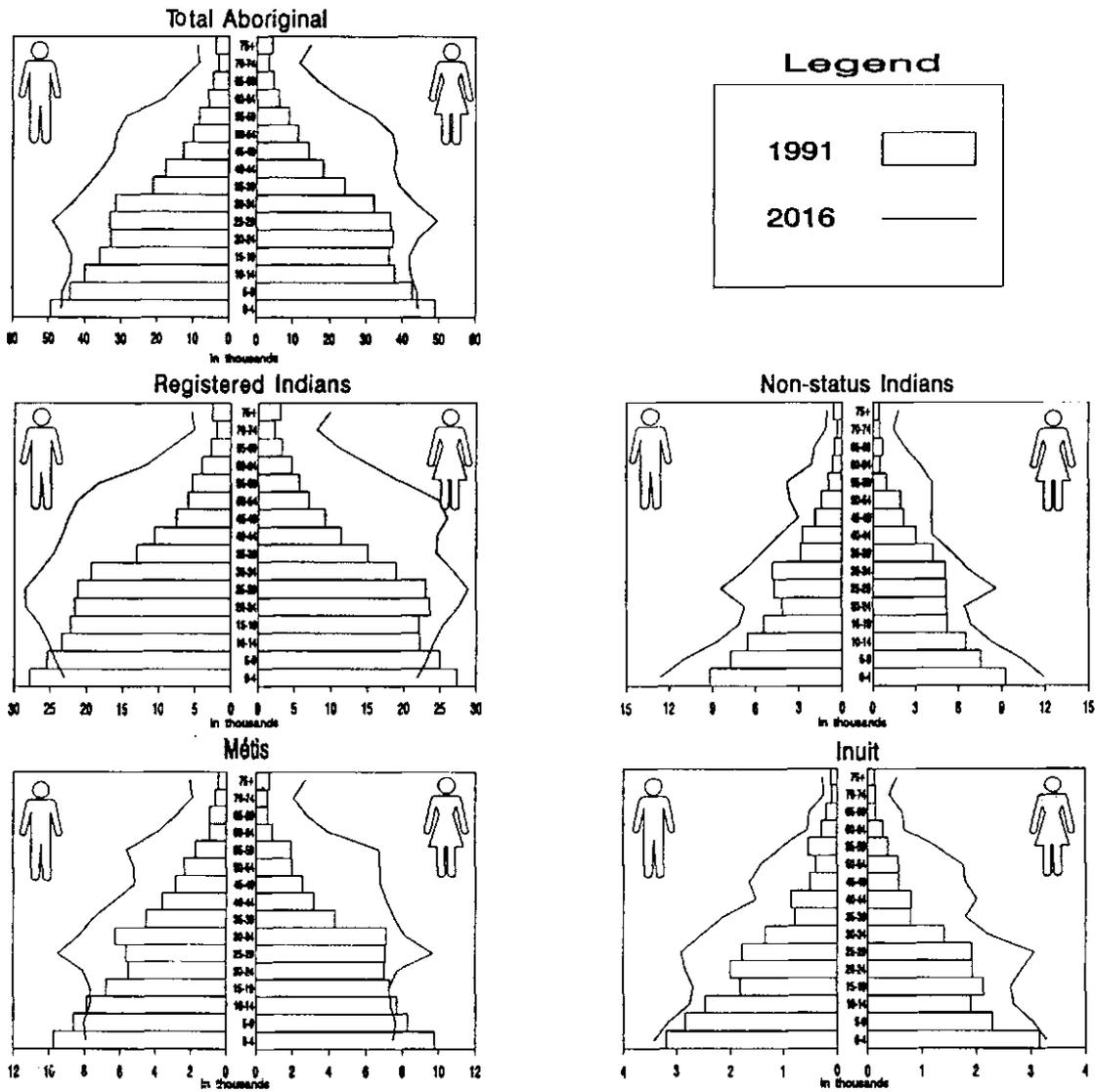
5.4. Age and Sex Structure

5.4.1. Age Structure

The 1991 age structure of the Aboriginal population can be described as young, with children (age 0-14) making up almost 37% of the population. The labour force age group (15-64) represents some 60%, while seniors (65+) make up the remaining 3%. By 2016, the age structure will be quite different under the continuation of current trends (Projection 2), shifting to an older population, with the corresponding proportions at 24%, 69% and 7%, respectively.

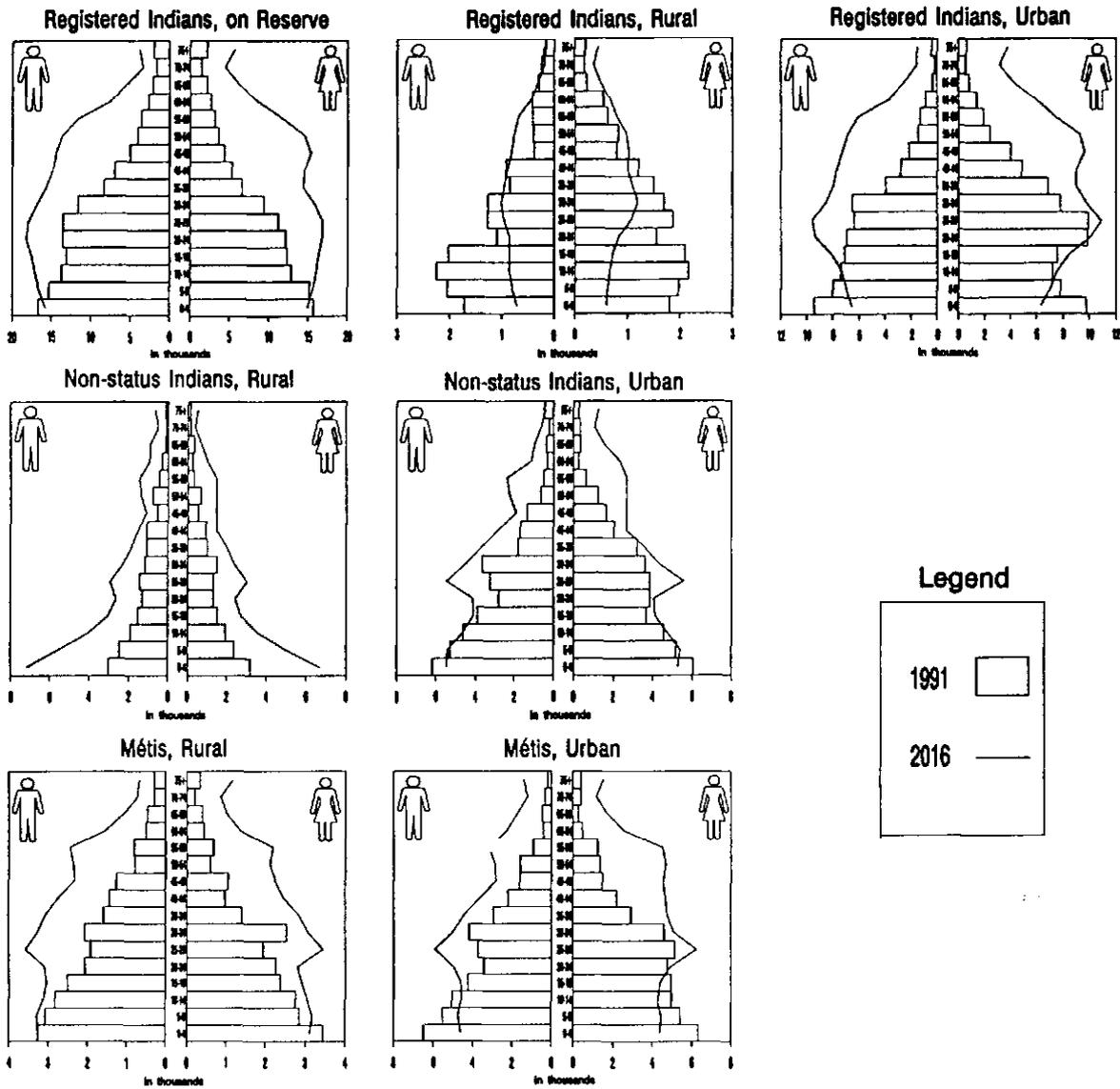
The 1991 and 2016 age-structures of the Aboriginal population are contrasted in Figures 12a and 12b. The 2016 pyramids are generally narrower at the base and wider at the middle and old ages. The evolution of the age structure from a pyramidal to rectangular shape reflects the aging process.

Figure 12a. Age and Sex Structure of the Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

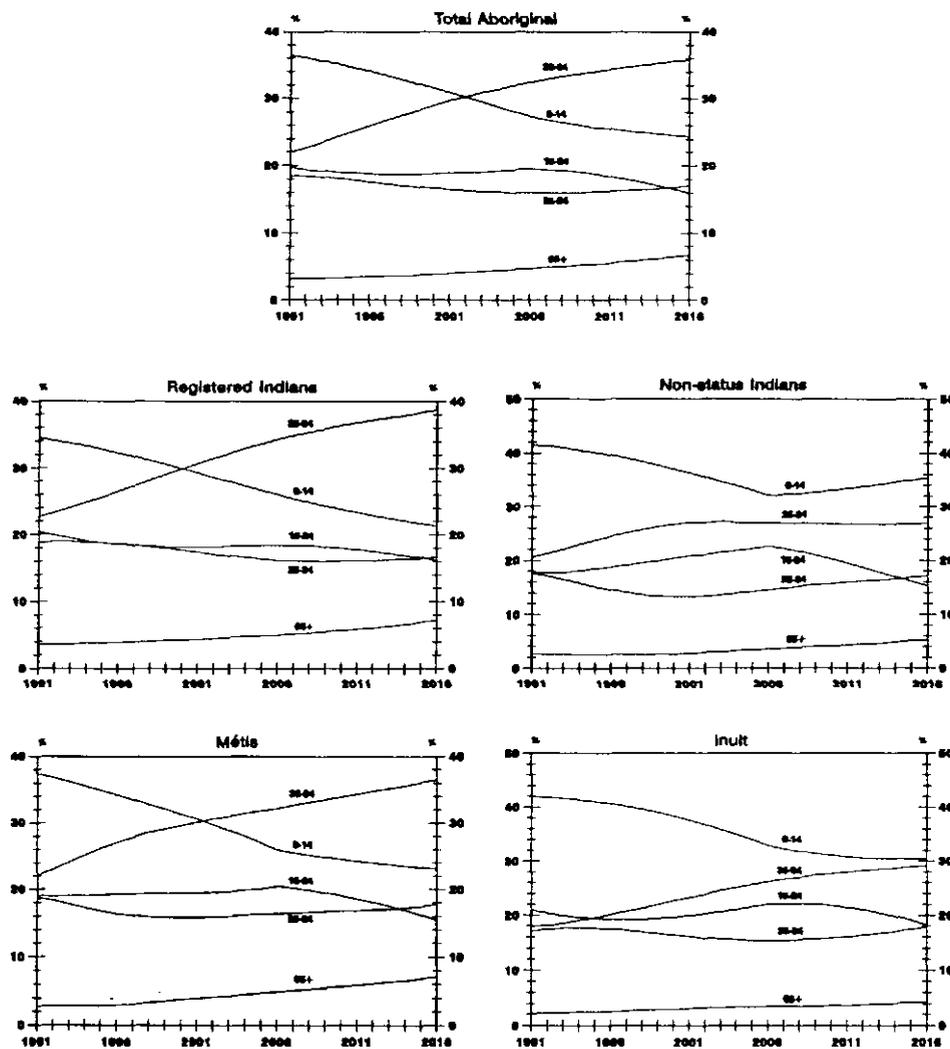
Figure 12b. Age and Sex Structure of the Population With Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

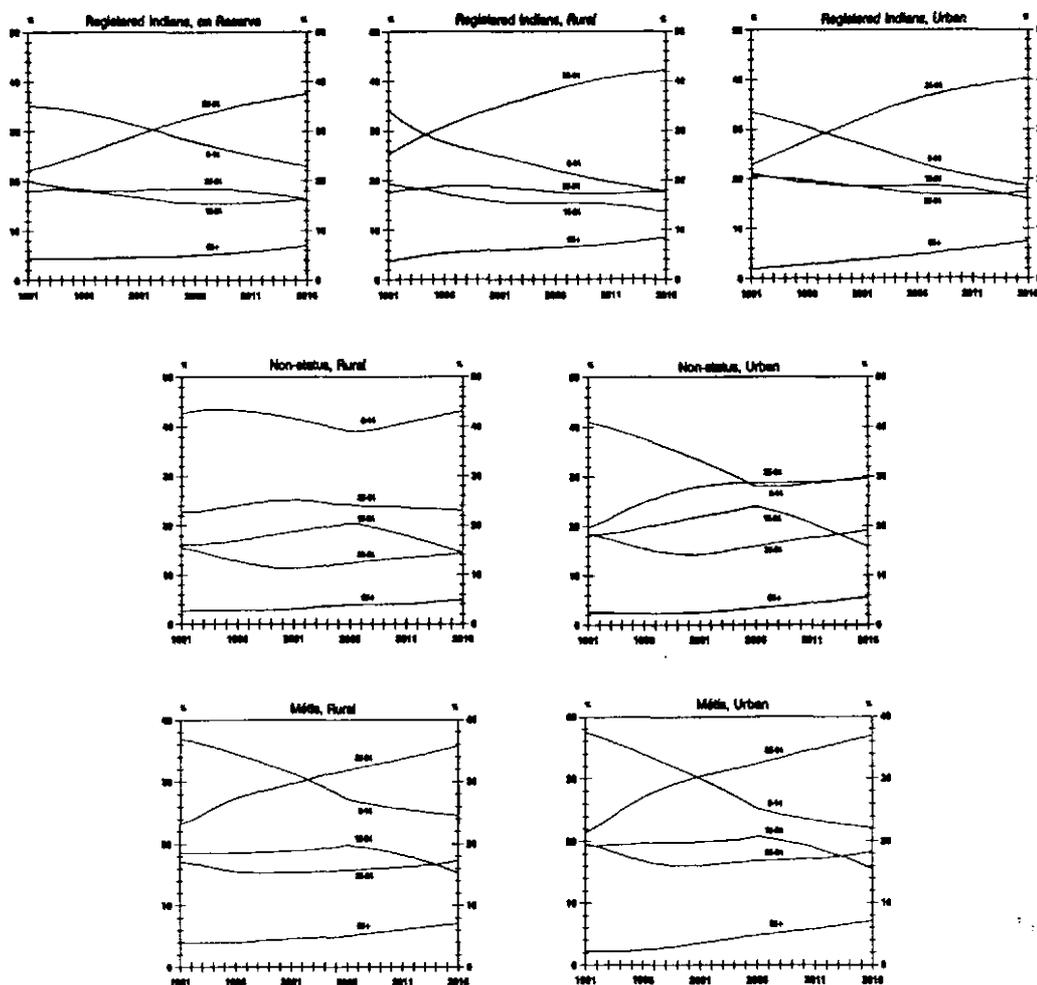
As shown in Figure 13a, the total Aboriginal population will continue to age over the projection period, as for example, the percentage of the population aged 0-14 is projected to decline steadily from 37% to 24%. For ages 15-24 and 25-34, this decline is less pronounced, from 20% to 16%, and 19% to 17%, respectively. Increases in older age groups are projected, especially for the 35-64 age group, from 22% to 36%. For seniors, 65+, the percentage is projected to increase from 3% to 7%.

Figure 13a. Percent Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group, Projection 2, Canada, 1991-2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Figure 13b. Percent Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by Selected Age Groups, by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016.



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

The extent of aging is not always the same for all Aboriginal/residential groups due to additional effects of migration or Bill C-31 assumptions. Aging is less pronounced among the non-status Indian population, particularly in rural areas, due to the impact at younger ages of Bill C-31 births. For example, children (age 0-14) represent about 43% of the rural non-status Indian population in 1991, while in 2016 the corresponding share is almost the same (Figure 13b). As well, the projected age-structure of the registered Indian population in rural areas

is also negatively affected by the net outflow of young adult migrants and its subsequent effects on births. Under the continuation of current trends, the percentage of children in rural areas would decline from 34% to 18%.

5.4.2. Median Age

The median age of the population with Aboriginal identity is projected to increase over the projection period, a reflection of the aging trend (Table 24 and Figure 12a). In 1991 half of the Aboriginal population was under the age of 23; if current trends continue this median age could rise to 32 by 2016. Under this assumption, the largest increases in number of years for median age would occur among the registered Indians, from 22.6 to 32.4, and Métis, from 21.4 to 31.1. The non-status Indians are expected to have the smallest increase, from 19.4 to 24.6, while the Inuit would post a slightly larger increase from 18.8 to 25.6.

Table 24. Median Age of the Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016

Aboriginal group and place of residence	1991	1996	Projection 2 Years			
			2001	2006	2011	2016
Total Aboriginal						
Total	22.6	24.6	26.5	28.4	30.3	32.4
Urban	23.0	25.2	27.4	29.6	31.6	33.6
Rural	22.6	28.0	30.4	32.3	33.9	35.4
Reserve	22.4	23.8	25.5	27.3	29.3	31.5
North American Indians						
Registered						
Total	22.6	24.6	26.5	28.4	30.3	32.4
Urban	23.0	25.2	27.4	29.6	31.6	33.6
Rural	22.6	28.0	30.4	32.3	33.9	35.4
Reserve	22.4	23.8	25.5	27.3	29.3	31.5
Non-status						
Total	19.4	20.0	21.2	22.5	23.5	24.6
Urban	19.6	20.7	22.3	24.0	25.5	26.9
Rural	19.1	18.3	18.9	19.7	20.4	19.4
Métis						
Total	21.4	23.0	25.0	27.0	29.0	31.1
Urban	21.2	23.0	25.0	27.2	29.2	31.4
Rural	21.8	23.1	24.8	26.7	28.6	30.6
Inuit						
Total	18.8	19.5	20.8	22.3	23.9	25.6

Note: The Inuit population was not projected by place of residence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Among the four groups, the Inuit have the lowest median age in 1991, at 18.8, a reflection of their higher fertility. But under the assumption of current trends, the non-status Indian population will have the lowest median age by 2016 as the impact of Bill-C31 births slows population aging.

By Place Of Residence

Population aging by place of residence (Table 24 and Figure 12b), is also attributable to migration. For example, migration is a significant factor in the aging of the registered Indian population in rural areas, despite the relatively high fertility of this population. If the net outflow of registered Indians from rural areas is sustained,

particularly among young adults, the median age of the rural population is projected to increase to 35 by 2016, the highest median age of any Aboriginal residential population.

The impact of Bill C-31 births is also a significant factor in the aging of the non-status Indian population in rural areas. The substantial assignment of Bill C-31 births from the registered population on reserve to non-status Indians in rural areas offsets aging of this latter population. Unlike all other Aboriginal populations, the median age of the rural non-status population is projected to remain stable at around 19, throughout the projection period.

5.4.3. *Sex Ratios*

Overall the male/female sex ratio for the Aboriginal identity population remains constant throughout the projection period, with 96 males per 100 females. But the size and trend of the ratio varies by Aboriginal group and place of residence (Tables 25a & 25b).

At the level of total population for 1991, the Inuit have the highest male/female ratio of 104 males per 100 females, followed by registered Indians and Métis both at 96, and non-status Indians at 93. The projected trends in these ratios differs among the groups so that for registered Indians it declines slightly from 96 to 95, increases for non-status Indians to 98, stays constant for Métis, and declines significantly for Inuit to 97. The combined effects of aging, residential migration patterns and Bill C-31 births and reinstatements contribute to these variations.

While there are fewer male than female registered Indians overall, this is not the case for reserve populations with males outnumbering females at 111 to 100 in 1991. In contrast, there are fewer males than females off reserve, with only 78 males in urban areas and 82 in rural. These comparisons reflect the impact of migration as more females than males move off reserve. Trends in projected ratios also differ by place of residence, with a projected decline on reserve and increase off reserve. The drop in the sex ratio on reserve, reflects the impact of aging and the excess male mortality in later life. The trend toward a more balanced sex ratio off reserve reflects the lessening impact of more female than male in-migrants over time.

Males outnumber females among Métis in rural areas, at 103 in 1991, while the opposite is true in urban areas, with a ratio of 92. These ratios are projected to decline in rural areas, but increase in urban. Among non-status Indians, as for Métis, the rural sex ratio is higher than the urban; but unlike other groups, ratios are expected to increase regardless of residence. This is associated with a loss of female Bill C-31 registrants.

Table 25a. Sex Ratios For Total Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, Projections 1 and 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016

		Projection 1 Without Migration			Projection 2 With Migration		
		Males	Females Population in Thousands	Sex Ratio Number of Males per 100 Females	Males	Females Population in Thousands	Sex Ratio Number of Males per 100 Females
Total Aboriginal							
	1991	353.2	367.4	96.1	353.2	367.4	96.1
	1996	397.3	414.1	95.9	397.3	414.1	95.9
	2001	435.7	454.9	95.8	435.6	454.9	95.8
	2006	469.2	490.3	95.7	468.9	490.1	95.7
	2011	502.9	525.8	95.6	502.2	525.3	95.6
	2016	535.5	560.3	95.6	534.2	559.3	95.5
North American Indians							
Registered							
	1991	214.8	223.2	96.2	214.8	223.2	96.2
	1996	247.2	258.4	95.7	247.2	258.4	95.7
	2001	274.0	287.5	95.3	273.9	287.4	95.3
	2006	293.3	308.4	95.1	293.0	308.1	95.1
	2011	310.1	326.7	94.9	309.4	326.1	94.9
	2016	324.7	343.0	94.7	323.5	342.0	94.6
Non-status							
	1991	54.4	58.2	93.4	54.4	58.2	93.4
	1996	57.4	60.8	94.4	57.5	60.9	94.4
	2001	61.5	64.5	95.3	61.5	64.5	95.3
	2006	68.4	71.2	96.1	68.4	71.2	96.1
	2011	77.6	80.1	96.9	77.6	80.1	96.9
	2016	88.3	90.3	97.7	88.1	90.2	97.7
Métis							
	1991	68.3	71.1	96.0	68.3	71.1	96.0
	1996	74.9	77.9	96.2	75.0	77.9	96.2
	2001	80.9	84.0	96.3	80.9	84.0	96.3
	2006	86.7	90.0	96.3	86.7	90.0	96.3
	2011	92.5	96.1	96.3	92.5	96.1	96.2
	2016	97.8	101.7	96.2	97.8	101.7	96.2
Inuit							
	1991	19.3	18.5	104.2	19.3	18.5	104.2
	1996	21.5	21.0	102.4	21.5	21.0	102.4
	2001	23.4	23.2	100.9	23.4	23.2	100.9
	2006	25.3	25.4	99.4	25.3	25.4	99.4
	2011	27.4	27.9	98.2	27.4	27.9	98.2
	2016	29.7	30.6	97.3	29.7	30.6	97.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections.

Table 25b. Sex Ratios For Total Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group, Projections 1 and 2, Canada, 1991 and 2016

		Projection 1			Projection 2		
		Without Migration			With Migration		
		Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
		Population in Thousands	Population in Thousands	Number of Males per 100 Females	Population in Thousands	Population in Thousands	Number of Males per 100 Females
North American Indians							
Registered On Reserve							
	1991	133.9	120.7	110.9	133.9	120.7	110.9
	1996	148.6	137.4	108.1	153.7	144.2	106.6
	2001	161.2	152.0	106.1	171.4	164.4	104.3
	2006	171.7	164.2	104.5	186.3	180.9	103.0
	2011	181.2	175.7	103.1	199.3	195.4	102.0
	2016	189.6	186.3	101.8	210.6	208.1	101.2
Rural							
	1991	15.7	19.3	81.6	15.7	19.3	81.6
	1996	19.1	22.9	83.5	12.5	14.1	88.4
	2001	21.9	25.9	84.8	11.7	13.1	89.3
	2006	23.7	27.7	85.7	11.2	12.4	89.8
	2011	25.1	29.0	86.6	11.1	12.4	90.0
	2016	26.3	30.1	87.4	11.2	12.5	89.9
Urban							
	1991	65.2	83.3	78.3	65.2	83.3	78.3
	1996	79.6	98.2	81.1	81.1	100.1	81.0
	2001	90.9	109.7	82.9	90.8	110.0	82.6
	2006	97.9	116.5	84.0	95.5	114.8	83.2
	2011	103.8	122.0	85.1	99.0	118.4	83.6
	2016	108.8	126.6	85.9	101.7	121.4	83.7
Non-status							
Rural							
	1991	17.4	17.5	99.1	17.4	17.5	99.1
	1996	18.8	18.7	100.5	19.9	19.8	100.9
	2001	20.9	20.6	101.4	22.8	22.3	102.5
	2006	24.7	24.2	101.8	27.0	26.1	103.4
	2011	30.0	29.4	102.1	32.2	30.9	104.2
	2016	36.8	36.0	102.3	38.2	36.3	105.2
Urban							
	1991	37.0	40.7	90.9	37.0	40.7	90.9
	1996	38.6	42.1	91.7	37.5	41.1	91.3
	2001	40.6	43.9	92.5	38.7	42.2	91.6
	2006	43.7	46.9	93.2	41.5	45.1	91.9
	2011	47.6	50.7	93.9	45.4	49.2	92.3
	2016	51.5	54.4	94.7	50.0	53.9	92.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 25b. Sex Ratios For Total Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Group, Projections 1 and 2, Canada, 1991 and 2016 (Concluded)

		Projection 1 Without Migration			Projection 2 With Migration		
		Males Population in Thousands	Females	Sex Ratio Number of Males per 100 Females	Males Population in Thousands	Females	Sex Ratio Number of Males per 100 Females
Métis							
	Rural						
	1991	25.1	24.3	103.4	25.1	24.3	103.4
	1996	27.3	26.6	102.5	28.4	27.7	102.7
	2001	29.4	28.9	101.7	31.4	30.5	103.0
	2006	31.5	31.2	101.0	34.3	33.1	103.7
	2011	33.6	33.5	100.4	37.1	35.5	104.5
	2016	35.7	35.8	99.8	39.6	37.8	104.9
	Urban						
	1991	43.2	46.9	92.2	43.2	46.9	92.2
	1996	47.6	51.2	93.0	46.5	50.2	92.7
	2001	51.5	55.1	93.5	49.5	53.5	92.5
	2006	55.2	58.9	93.8	52.4	57.0	92.0
	2011	58.9	62.6	94.1	55.4	60.6	91.4
	2016	62.1	65.9	94.2	58.1	63.9	91.0
Inuit	Total only						
	1991	19.3	18.5	104.2	19.3	18.5	104.2
	1996	21.5	21.0	102.4	21.5	21.0	102.4
	2001	23.4	23.2	100.9	23.4	23.2	100.9
	2006	25.3	25.4	99.4	25.3	25.4	99.4
	2011	27.4	27.9	98.2	27.4	27.9	98.2
	2016	29.7	30.6	97.3	29.7	30.6	97.3

Source: Statistic Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

5.5 Selected Age Groups

5.5.1 Children, Age 0-14

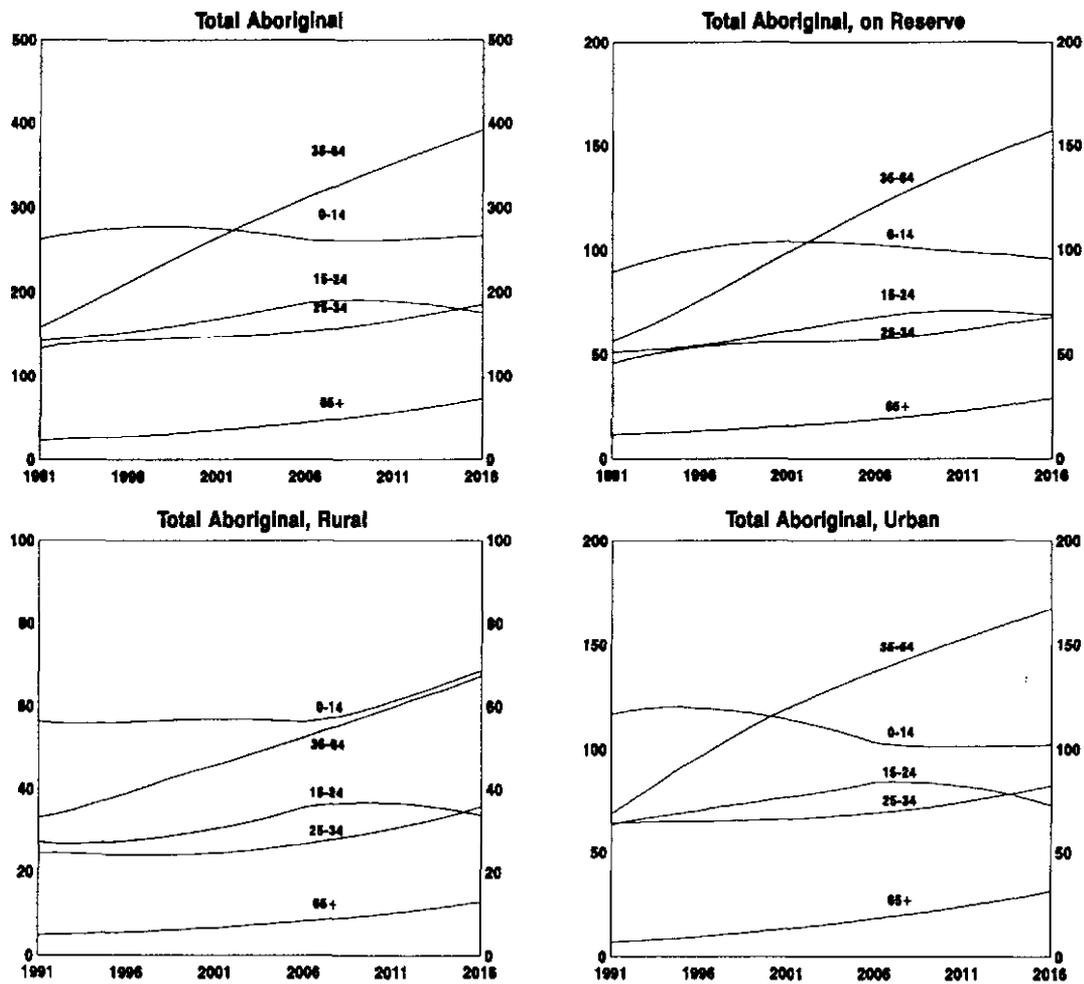
In 1991 there were close to 263,000 children under the age of 15 with Aboriginal identity. If current trends continue, this population would increase by only 1.5% to 266,800 in 2016. This small increase is a reflection of the rapid decline in fertility and its impact on the size of future child-bearing cohorts. While higher fertility of the 1960s among the Indian population contributed to the later growth of the 0-14 population, the sharp decline in fertility observed during the 1970s and into the 1980s can be expected to contribute to a slower growth of the 0-14 population.

There are significant differences in the projected growth of children among the various Aboriginal populations. As shown in Table 26a and Figure 14, between 1991 and 2016, the number of registered Indian children are projected to decline by 6%, whereas children in the non-status Indian population are projected to increase

by 25%, reflecting the impact of Bill C-31 births. Over the same period, the number of Métis children are projected to decrease by 11% while Inuit children are projected to increase by 15%.

Within each Aboriginal group, there are residential variations. For example, among registered Indians, the child-aged population is projected to grow by 7% on reserve, but decrease in rural and urban areas by 64% and 16%, respectively (Table 25b).

Figure 14. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Selected Age Groups and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016 (in thousands).



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 26a. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Selected Age Groups by Aboriginal Total and Group, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016

		Projection 2					
		Age Group					
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+	Total
		(in thousands)					
Total Aboriginal							
	1991	262.8	142.4	133.5	158.5	23.4	720.6
	1996	276.6	152.4	142.9	211.3	28.2	811.4
	2001	275.3	168.1	146.7	264.4	36.0	890.5
	2006	262.1	187.4	153.3	311.0	45.3	959.1
	2011	261.7	189.1	166.5	353.1	57.0	1,027.5
	2016	266.8	175.5	185.7	391.9	73.5	1,093.4
North American Indians							
Registered							
	1991	151.1	89.4	82.5	99.2	15.8	438.0
	1996	163.0	94.0	94.5	134.3	19.8	505.7
	2001	164.2	102.2	97.7	172.4	24.9	561.3
	2006	156.7	110.6	97.5	206.0	30.2	601.1
	2011	148.5	113.3	102.4	233.9	37.5	635.5
	2016	141.8	108.0	110.6	257.3	47.9	665.6
Non-status							
	1991	46.8	19.9	19.8	23.2	3.0	112.6
	1996	46.8	22.3	17.2	29.0	3.0	118.3
	2001	45.7	26.2	16.8	34.0	3.4	126.1
	2006	45.0	31.6	20.4	37.7	5.0	139.7
	2011	52.8	30.7	25.2	42.3	6.8	157.7
	2016	63.0	27.2	30.7	47.9	9.5	178.4
Métis							
	1991	52.0	26.6	26.1	30.8	4.0	139.4
	1996	52.3	29.5	25.0	41.5	4.6	152.8
	2001	50.4	32.2	26.1	49.7	6.5	165.0
	2006	46.0	36.0	29.1	57.0	8.7	176.7
	2011	45.7	35.1	31.8	64.8	11.2	188.6
	2016	46.1	30.8	35.6	72.8	14.2	199.4
Inuit							
	1991	15.9	7.9	6.5	6.8	0.9	37.8
	1996	17.3	8.2	7.4	8.5	1.1	42.5
	2001	17.5	9.3	7.5	10.9	1.5	46.6
	2006	16.7	11.1	7.8	13.3	1.8	50.7
	2011	17.0	11.9	8.9	15.5	2.0	55.3
	2016	18.3	11.0	10.7	17.6	2.6	60.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 26b. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Selected Age Groups by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016 - continued

		Projection 2					
		Age Group					
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+	Total
North American Indians		(in thousands)					
Registered							
On Reserve							
1991	89.5	51.2	45.8	56.5	11.6	254.6	
1996	100.6	54.4	53.7	75.9	13.2	297.9	
2001	104.1	61.0	56.0	98.9	15.7	335.8	
2006	102.6	67.7	57.1	121.1	18.7	367.2	
2011	99.1	70.7	61.6	140.5	22.8	394.7	
2016	95.9	68.8	67.6	157.3	29.1	418.7	
Rural							
1991	12.0	6.8	6.1	8.8	1.3	35.0	
1996	7.4	4.6	5.0	8.2	1.4	26.6	
2001	6.1	3.9	4.6	8.6	1.5	24.7	
2006	5.2	3.7	4.2	9.0	1.5	23.6	
2011	4.6	3.5	4.1	9.6	1.7	23.5	
2016	4.2	3.3	4.2	10.0	2.0	23.8	
Urban							
1991	49.6	31.4	30.6	33.9	2.9	148.5	
1996	55.0	34.9	35.8	50.2	5.2	181.2	
2001	54.0	37.2	37.1	64.8	7.7	200.8	
2006	48.9	39.3	36.2	75.9	10.0	210.3	
2011	44.8	39.0	36.7	83.8	13.1	217.4	
2016	41.7	35.9	38.8	89.9	16.8	223.1	
Non-status							
Rural							
1991	14.9	5.7	5.4	7.9	0.9	34.9	
1996	17.2	6.7	5.1	9.6	1.1	39.7	
2001	18.8	8.5	5.1	11.4	1.4	45.1	
2006	20.7	10.8	6.6	12.8	2.1	53.1	
2011	25.7	11.4	8.5	14.9	2.6	63.1	
2016	32.1	10.8	10.7	17.2	3.6	74.5	
Urban							
1991	31.9	14.2	14.4	15.3	2.0	77.8	
1996	29.6	15.5	12.2	19.5	1.8	78.6	
2001	26.9	17.7	11.6	22.6	2.1	80.9	
2006	24.3	20.7	13.8	24.9	2.9	86.6	
2011	27.0	19.3	16.7	27.3	4.2	94.6	
2016	30.9	16.4	20.0	30.7	5.9	103.9	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 26b. Population with Aboriginal Identity by Selected Age Groups by Aboriginal Group and Place of Residence, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016 - concluded

		Projection 2					Total	
		Age Group						
		0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+		
		(in thousands)						
Métis	Rural							
		1991	18.2	9.2	8.4	11.5	2.0	49.3
		1996	19.4	10.4	8.7	15.3	2.3	56.1
		2001	19.5	11.7	9.5	18.4	2.9	61.9
		2006	18.4	13.4	10.7	21.5	3.4	67.3
		2011	18.6	13.2	11.8	24.5	4.4	72.6
		2016	19.0	11.8	13.4	27.7	5.5	77.4
		Urban						
		1991	33.8	17.4	17.7	19.3	2.0	90.1
		1996	32.9	19.1	16.3	26.1	2.3	96.7
		2001	31.0	20.5	16.6	31.3	3.7	103.0
		2006	27.6	22.7	18.4	35.5	5.2	109.4
		2011	27.1	21.9	19.9	40.3	6.8	116.0
		2016	27.0	18.9	22.3	45.1	8.7	122.0
Inuit	Total only							
		1991	15.9	7.9	6.5	6.8	0.9	37.8
		1996	17.3	8.2	7.4	8.5	1.1	42.5
		2001	17.5	9.3	7.5	10.9	1.5	46.6
		2006	16.7	11.1	7.8	13.3	1.8	50.7
		2011	17.0	11.9	8.9	15.5	2.0	55.3
	2016	18.3	11.0	10.7	17.6	2.6	60.3	

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

5.5.2. *The Labour Force Age Group, Age 15-64*

In 1991 there were some 434,000 persons of roughly working-age (15 to 64 years) in Canada's Aboriginal identity population. If current trends continue, the size of this group is expected to grow substantially, by 73%, to 753,000 in 2016. Among the three sub-groups of the labour force, 15-24, 25-34, and 35-64, the latter is projected to increase the most at 147%, while the 15-24 age group would increase the least at 23%.

The working age population is projected to increase over the projection period, for all Aboriginal groups and places of residence by at least 50%. The only exception to this generalization is with registered Indians in rural areas, where the working age population could decline by 19%. In contrast, among registered Indians on reserve the 15-64 population is projected to almost double by 2016. Again among the non-status Indians in rural areas, the population is projected to double.

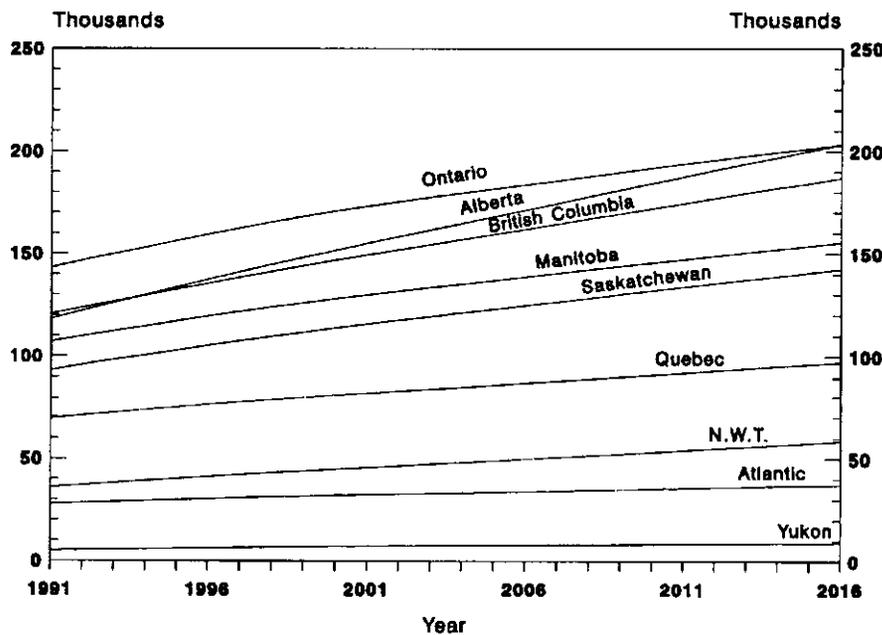
5.5.3 *The Elderly Population, Age 65 and Over*

The Aboriginal identity population aged 65 and over, numbering some 23,000 in 1991 is expected to more than triple to almost 74,000 by 2016. The projected growth of seniors varies by Aboriginal group and place of residence. The increase is projected to be most pronounced among the urban populations of registered Indians and Métis, with projected increases of 479% and 335%, respectively. Projected growth of the 65+ age group is lowest among registered Indians in rural areas, at 53%.

5.6 **Regional Projections**

As can be seen from Figure 15 positive growth is expected for all regions over the projection period (current-trend with migration). The relative size of regional populations is projected to shift over the projection period. In 1991 Ontario was clearly the province with the largest Aboriginal population, about 143,000, followed by British Columbia (121,000) and Alberta (118,000). By 2016, the Aboriginal populations of both Ontario and Alberta are projected to surpass 200,000, followed by 187,000 in British Columbia.

Figure 15. Distribution of the Population with Aboriginal Identity by Region, Projection 2, Canada, 1991 to 2016



SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Table 27a. Regional Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, Projection 1, (Without Migration) for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 to 2016

	1991		2001		2016		Increase 1991-2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Aboriginal								
Atlantic	27.7	3.9	34.7	3.9	43.3	3.9	15.6	55.9
Quebec	69.3	9.6	84.0	9.4	100.5	9.2	31.2	45.1
Ontario	143.1	19.9	173.7	19.5	203.2	18.5	60.1	42.0
Manitoba	107.1	14.9	134.5	15.1	169.3	15.5	62.2	58.1
Saskatchewan	93.2	12.9	121.4	13.6	162.0	14.8	68.8	73.8
Alberta	118.2	16.4	148.0	16.6	187.7	17.1	69.5	58.9
B.C	120.7	16.7	143.4	16.1	165.6	15.1	44.9	37.2
Yukon	5.1	0.7	6.8	0.8	8.2	0.7	3.1	59.0
NWT	36.2	5.0	44.2	5.0	56.1	5.1	19.9	55.1
Canada	720.6	100.0	890.6	100.0	1,095.9	100.0	375.3	52.1
North American Indians								
Registered								
Atlantic	15.8	3.6	20.7	3.7	25.0	3.7	9.2	58.6
Quebec	43.7	10.0	55.2	9.8	64.1	9.6	20.4	46.6
Ontario	91.5	20.9	116.7	20.8	132.6	19.9	41.1	45.0
Manitoba	65.1	14.9	84.7	15.1	104.2	15.6	39.1	59.9
Saskatchewan	59.9	13.7	80.4	14.3	103.4	15.5	43.5	72.6
Alberta	60.4	13.8	78.8	14.0	97.2	14.6	36.8	61.0
B.C	87.9	20.1	107.1	19.1	119.9	18.0	32.0	36.4
Yukon	4.4	1.0	6.1	1.1	7.0	1.0	2.6	57.7
NWT	9.3	2.1	11.8	2.1	14.2	2.1	4.9	53.2
Canada	438.0	100.0	561.5	100.0	667.7	100.0	229.7	52.4
Non-status								
Atlantic	4.8	4.2	5.5	4.4	8.1	4.5	3.3	69.4
Quebec	9.8	8.7	10.4	8.2	14.1	7.9	4.3	43.1
Ontario	39.6	35.2	42.7	33.9	53.6	30.0	14.0	35.3
Manitoba	8.5	7.6	10.2	8.1	17.7	9.9	9.2	108.1
Saskatchewan	6.5	5.8	8.2	6.5	16.7	9.3	10.2	157.2
Alberta	18.4	16.3	21.9	17.4	32.2	18.0	13.8	75.5
B.C	23.8	21.1	26.0	20.6	33.9	19.0	10.1	42.8
Territories	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	79.3
Canada	112.6	100.0	126.0	100.0	178.6	100.0	66.0	58.6
Métis								
Atlantic	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.8	3.7	1.8	1.2	44.8
Quebec	9.1	6.5	10.2	6.2	11.2	5.6	2.1	23.8
Ontario	12.8	9.1	14.9	9.0	17.4	8.7	4.6	36.8
Manitoba	34.1	24.5	40.3	24.4	48.1	24.1	14.0	41.1
Saskatchewan	27.5	19.8	33.7	20.4	43.0	21.6	15.5	56.3
Alberta	39.6	28.4	47.2	28.6	58.0	29.1	18.4	46.6
B.C	9.4	6.8	10.7	6.5	12.0	6.0	2.6	27.6
Territories	4.4	3.1	5.1	3.1	5.9	3.0	1.5	35.6
Canada	139.4	100.0	165.0	100.0	199.5	100.0	60.1	43.1
Inuit								
Labrador	4.8	12.7	5.6	12.0	6.7	11.1	1.9	38.6
Northern Quebec	7.2	19.1	9.0	19.3	11.9	19.7	4.7	64.2
NWT	22.2	58.8	27.3	58.5	35.2	58.5	13.0	58.6
Remainder	3.6	9.4	4.7	10.2	6.5	10.8	2.9	83.1
Canada	37.8	100.0	46.6	100.0	60.3	100.0	22.5	59.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Table 27b. Regional Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group, Projection 2, (With Migration) for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 to 2016

	1991		2001		2016		Increase 1991-2016	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Aboriginal								
Atlantic	27.7	3.9	32.3	3.6	37.3	3.4	9.6	34.7
Quebec	69.3	9.6	82.4	9.2	97.3	8.9	28.0	40.4
Ontario	143.1	19.9	173.1	19.4	203.3	18.6	60.2	42.1
Manitoba	107.1	14.9	129.9	14.6	155.4	14.2	48.3	45.1
Saskatchewan	93.2	12.9	115.7	13.0	142.4	13.0	49.2	52.8
Alberta	118.2	16.4	155.0	17.4	203.3	18.6	85.1	72.0
B.C	120.7	16.7	149.4	16.8	186.9	17.1	66.2	54.8
Yukon	5.1	0.7	7.2	0.8	8.9	0.8	3.8	74.5
NWT	36.2	5.0	45.6	5.1	58.7	5.4	22.5	62.2
Canada	720.6	100.0	890.5	100.0	1,093.4	100.0	372.8	51.7
North American Indians								
Registered								
Atlantic	15.8	3.6	19.4	3.5	21.7	3.3	5.9	37.3
Quebec	43.7	10.0	54.1	9.6	61.9	9.3	18.2	41.6
Ontario	91.5	20.9	115.7	20.6	130.1	19.5	38.6	42.2
Manitoba	65.1	14.9	82.1	14.6	96.3	14.5	31.2	47.9
Saskatchewan	59.9	13.7	76.9	13.7	92.2	13.9	32.3	53.9
Alberta	60.4	13.8	81.2	14.5	101.2	15.2	40.8	67.5
B.C	87.9	20.1	113.0	20.1	139.2	20.9	51.3	58.4
Yukon	4.4	1.0	6.3	1.1	7.3	1.1	2.9	65.9
NWT	9.3	2.1	12.7	2.3	15.8	2.4	6.5	69.9
Canada	438.0	100.0	561.3	100.0	665.6	100.0	227.6	52.0
Non-status								
Atlantic	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.8	6.1	3.4	1.3	27.1
Quebec	9.8	8.7	10.1	8.0	13.6	7.6	3.8	38.8
Ontario	39.6	35.2	44.6	35.3	59.4	33.3	19.8	50.0
Manitoba	8.5	7.6	9.4	7.5	14.8	8.3	6.3	74.1
Saskatchewan	6.5	5.8	7.7	6.1	13.6	7.6	7.1	109.2
Alberta	18.4	16.3	22.9	18.1	34.2	19.2	15.8	85.9
B.C	23.8	21.1	25.1	19.9	33.2	18.6	9.4	39.5
Territories	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.3	3.5	2.0	2.2	169.2
Canada	112.6	100.0	126.1	100.0	178.4	100.0	65.8	58.4
Métis								
Atlantic	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.7	3.0	1.5	0.5	20.0
Quebec	9.1	6.5	9.9	6.0	10.7	5.3	1.6	17.6
Ontario	12.8	9.1	13.4	8.1	14.4	7.2	1.6	12.5
Manitoba	34.1	24.5	39.0	23.6	44.9	22.5	10.8	31.7
Saskatchewan	27.5	19.8	32.0	19.4	37.5	18.8	10.0	36.4
Alberta	39.6	28.4	51.0	30.9	67.9	34.0	28.3	71.5
B.C	9.4	6.8	11.7	7.1	14.8	7.4	5.4	57.4
Territories	4.4	3.1	5.2	3.2	6.3	3.1	1.9	43.2
Canada	139.4	100.0	165.0	100.0	199.4	100.0	60.0	43.0
Inuit								
Labrador	4.8	12.7	5.6	12.0	6.7	11.1	1.9	39.6
Northern Quebec	7.2	19.1	9.0	19.3	11.9	19.7	4.7	65.3
NWT	22.2	58.8	27.3	58.5	35.2	58.5	13.0	58.6
Remainder	3.6	9.4	4.7	10.2	6.5	10.8	2.9	80.6
Canada	37.8	100.0	46.6	100.0	60.3	100.0	22.5	59.5

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

Over half of the Aboriginal identity population was located within three provinces in 1991. (Table 27a). The largest concentration was in Ontario (20%), followed by British Columbia with 17%, Alberta at 16%, Manitoba 15%, Saskatchewan 13%, and Quebec 10%. The Atlantic region (4%), Yukon (1%), and Northwest Territories (5%) had much smaller shares.

Regional Aboriginal populations and distributions projected for 2016 vary according to the migration assumptions within the different projections. Under the assumption of current trends and zero migration (Projection 1), the Aboriginal identity population is projected to increase the most (74%) in Saskatchewan, (reflecting the highest regional fertility), with the province's share increasing to 15%; and the least (37%) in British Columbia, the lowest fertility region, with its regional share decreasing from 17% to 15% (Table 27a). In contrast, if current migration patterns are assumed (Projection 2) then Saskatchewan's population would increase less, at 53%, and its share of the Canadian population would remain stable at 13%, while British Columbia's population would rise more rapidly, at 55%, with a slightly increased share. With the continuation of current trends and migration, Alberta's Aboriginal identity population is projected to grow the most (72%), and the Atlantic region is to grow the least (34%) (Table 27b).

5.6.1. *Aboriginal Groups*

The four Aboriginal groups differ in their regional distribution. In 1991, registered Indians were almost equally concentrated in the provinces of Ontario (21%), and British Columbia (20%), followed by Manitoba (15%), and finally Saskatchewan and Alberta (both at 14%). By comparison, more than a third of non-status Indians were concentrated in Ontario (35%), followed by British Columbia (21%) and Alberta (16%). Unlike either the registered or non-status Indian populations, almost three-quarters of the Métis were concentrated in the Prairie provinces, with the largest proportions in Alberta (28%), Manitoba (25%) and Saskatchewan (20%). The majority of Inuit live in the Northwest Territories (59%), followed by Northern Quebec (19%), and Labrador (13%), while only 9% live in the rest of Canada.

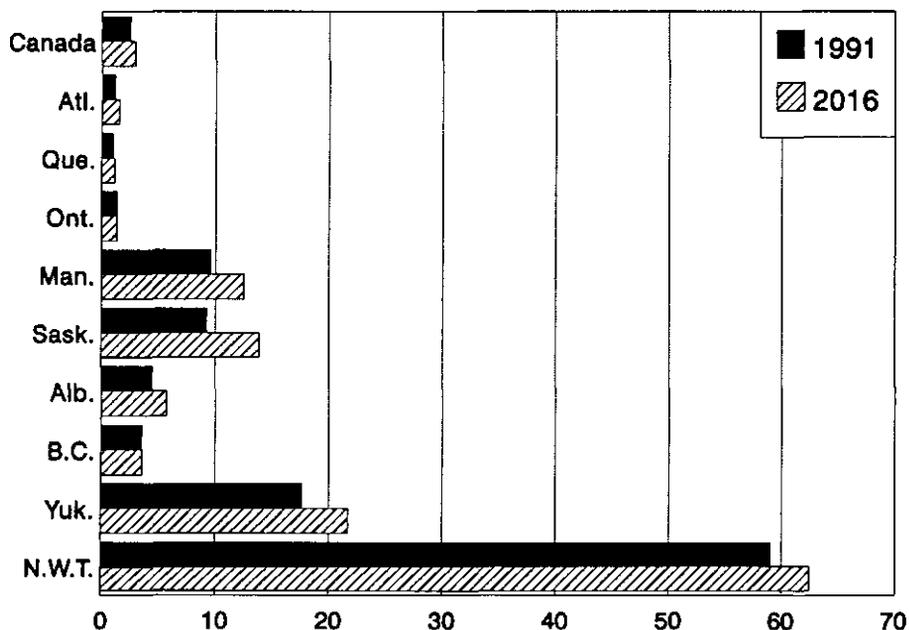
Regional projections of the four Aboriginal groups also differ according to the migration assumptions. By the year 2016, under zero migration (Projection 1), the registered Indian population is projected to grow the most in Saskatchewan (73%), with the regional share increasing from 14% to 15.5%; and, the least in British Columbia (36%), its regional share decreasing from 20% to 18% (Table 27a). If current migration (Projection 2) is assumed, then British Columbia's registered Indian population would increase by 58% with its share increasing to 21% (because of the projected net inflow of migrants), while Saskatchewan's increase would be less at 54% with its share remaining stable at 14% (Table 27b). In the case of the non-status Indians, under zero migration (Projection 1), regional growth is greatest in Saskatchewan (157%), and least in Ontario (35%). Under Projection 2 with migration, Ontario's non-status Indian population would increase by 50% over the projection period because of a net inflow of migrants while Saskatchewan's growth would be less pronounced at 110%. With Métis, the highest regional growth under zero migration is projected for Saskatchewan (56%); based on the assumption of current migration it is replaced by Alberta (72%).

In the case of the Inuit, zero migration was assumed. The regional projections show little change in distribution, except for a slight increase in proportion residing in the "Remainder" of Canada, with a corresponding decline in Labrador from 13% to 11%.

5.0.2. *Aboriginal Population as a Percentage of Regional Total Population*

In 1991, the Aboriginal identity population made up about 2.6% of the total population of Canada. This percentage is expected to increase to 3% of the projected Canadian population by 2016, under Statistics Canada's medium-growth national projection (Table 28, Figure 16). Registered Indians accounted for 1.6% of Canada's population, followed by Métis with 0.5%, non-status with 0.4% and Inuit at 0.1%. By 2016, under Projection 2 with migration, the corresponding figures are 1.8% for registered Indians, 0.5% for both Métis and non-status Indians, and almost 0.2% for Inuit (Table 28).

Figure 16. Population With Aboriginal Identity as a Percentage of Total Population, Projection 2, Canada and Regions, 1991 and 2016



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Table 28. Aboriginals as a Percentage of Total Population by Aboriginal Group, for the Medium Growth Projection with Migration for Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1991 to 2016

	Projection 2					
	1991	1996	Years		2011	2016
	(per cent)					
Total Aboriginal						
Atlantic	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Quebec	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Ontario	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Manitoba	9.6	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.5
Saskatchewan	9.3	10.5	11.5	12.4	13.2	13.9
Alberta	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
B.C	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Yukon	17.6	18.1	19.3	20.1	20.8	21.7
NWT	59.0	62.0	62.6	62.5	62.5	62.4
Canada	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9
North American Indians						
Registered						
Atlantic	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Quebec	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ontario	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Manitoba	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.8
Saskatchewan	6.0	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.6	9.0
Alberta	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
B.C	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Yukon	15.1	15.8	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.7
NWT	15.2	16.8	17.4	17.4	17.2	16.8
Canada	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Non-status						
Atlantic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Quebec	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Ontario	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manitoba	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2
Saskatchewan	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3
Alberta	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
B.C	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Territories	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.6
Canada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Métis						
Atlantic	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Quebec	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ontario	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manitoba	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Saskatchewan	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Alberta	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
B.C	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Territories	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6
Canada	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Inuit						
Labrador	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Northern Quebec	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NWT	36.3	37.5	37.5	37.2	37.3	37.5
Remainder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Population Data: 1991: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Estimates Section, Estimates, July 1, (PD).
1996-2016: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section, Projection #2.

In most regions, with the exception of the Territories, the Aboriginal population represents a fairly small proportion of the total regional population (Figure 16). In the Atlantic region, Ontario and Quebec, the population with Aboriginal identity made up about 1% of the total regional population in 1991, and is projected to either increase slightly or remain stable by 2016. The proportions are larger in Western Canada, with about 10% in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and about 4% in Alberta and British Columbia. These proportions are projected to increase, especially for Saskatchewan where the Aboriginal population could represent 14% of the total provincial population by 2016, if current trends with migration continue. In the Yukon the Aboriginal population accounted for almost 18% in 1991, and is projected to increase to around 22% by 2016. Persons with Aboriginal identity represented the majority (59%) of the population in the Northwest Territories, with a projected share of 62% by 2016.

For all Aboriginal groups, their proportion in Atlantic and Central Canada is projected to remain low - with either a slight increase, stability, or as in the case of the Métis in Ontario, a slight decline by 2016. Increased shares in regional populations of Western Canada and the Territories are projected for all Aboriginal groups with the exception of the Métis in the Territories.

5.7 Distributions by Place of Residence

In 1991 about 64% of the population with Aboriginal identity lived in non-reserve areas, 44% urban, 20% rural. The remaining 35% lived on reserves. Residential distribution varied by Aboriginal group. The majority (58%) of registered Indians lived on reserve, while 34% and 8% lived in urban and rural areas, respectively. The majority of both non-status Indians (69%), and Métis (65%) live in urban areas, with the remainder in rural areas, off reserve (Table 29).

This distribution by place of residence is presented for 2016, according to two projections, with and without migration, in Table 29. If current trends continue with no migration (Projection 1), this residential distribution shifts negligibly by one or two percentage points, favouring a slight increase in the rural share to 22%. The assumption of current migration patterns (Projection 2) increases the proportion living on-reserve from 35% in 1991 to 38% by 2016, with a corresponding decrease in the urban share to 42%, while the rural share remains stable at 20%.

For registered Indians, under Projection 1 with zero migration, the proportion residing on reserves would decline by two percentage points, with corresponding increases in the rural and urban populations. If current migration is assumed (Projection 2), then the percentage of registered Indians residing on reserve increases from 58% to 63%, the rural share declines from 8% to 4%, and the urban decreases only slightly from 34% to 33.5%.

In the case of non-status Indians the proportion residing in urban areas would decline to almost the same extent with or without migration, from 69% in 1991 to 58%, by 2016, under constant migration. This decrease is a reflection of the positive impact of Bill C-31 births assigned to the non-status population in rural areas from registered births on reserves.

There is practically no change in the rural/urban distribution of the Métis population under the assumption of zero migration. If current migration is assumed then the percentage of Métis residing in urban areas is projected to decrease from 64% in 1991 to 61% by 2016.

Table 29. Residential Distribution of Population with Aboriginal Identity by Aboriginal Total and Group for Current Trend Projections, (With and Without Migration), Canada, 1991, 2001, and 2016

	1991		2001				2016			
	Number	Percent	Without Migration		With Migration		Without Migration		With Migration	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Projection 1		Projection 2		Projection 1		Projection 2	
('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	
Total Aboriginal										
Reserve	254.2	35.3	312.8	35.1	335.3	37.7	375.5	34.3	418.1	38.2
Rural	146.4	20.3	181.1	20.3	165.1	18.5	244.1	22.3	218.7	20.0
Urban	320.0	44.4	396.7	44.5	390.0	43.8	476.2	43.5	456.6	41.8
Total	720.6	100.0	890.6	100.0	890.5	100.0	1,095.9	100.0	1,093.4	100.0
North American Indians										
Registered										
Reserve	254.6	58.1	313.2	55.8	335.8	59.8	376.0	56.3	418.7	62.9
Rural	35.0	8.0	47.8	8.5	24.7	4.4	56.4	8.4	23.8	3.6
Urban	148.5	33.9	200.5	35.7	200.8	35.8	235.3	35.2	223.1	33.5
Total	438.0	100.0	561.5	100.0	561.3	100.0	667.7	100.0	665.6	100.0
Non-status										
Rural	34.9	31.0	41.5	33.0	45.1	35.8	72.8	40.8	74.5	41.8
Urban	77.8	69.0	84.5	67.0	80.9	64.2	105.8	59.2	103.9	58.2
Total	112.6	100.0	126.0	100.0	126.1	100.0	178.6	100.0	178.4	100.0
Métis										
Rural	49.3	35.4	58.3	35.3	61.9	37.5	71.6	35.9	77.4	38.8
Urban	90.1	64.6	106.7	64.7	103.0	62.5	127.9	64.1	122.0	61.2
Total	139.4	100.0	165.0	100.0	165.0	100.0	199.5	100.0	199.4	100.0
Inuit										
Total	37.8	100.0	46.6	100.0	46.6	100.0	60.3	100.0	60.3	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section.

5.8 North/South Projections

Results for north/south projections, based on Projection 2, are given in Table 30 by broad age groups and sex, for Aboriginal groups and total. The total Aboriginal population in each region is projected to increase about 52% by the year 2016 for each of the three zones. In the far north the population is expected to increase from 70,000 in 1991 to 106,000 by 2016; in the mid-north from 190,000 to 289,000 and in the south from 460,000 to 698,000. For registered Indians and Inuit, the percentage increase in their populations over the 25-year period, is projected to be higher in the far north, 55% and 61% respectively, compared to increases in the south of 52% and 46% respectively. The converse is true for non-status Indians and Métis, with lower percentage increases in population in the far north, 48% and 40% respectively, compared to growth in their southern populations, of 58% and 43%

ectively. These variations among Aboriginal groups in the projected growth of their north/south populations reflect regional differentials in fertility and migration patterns. In terms of age-sex, projection results reflect the impact of the 1991 APS-based north/south proportions which were held constant throughout the projection period. In effect, among the adult population, slightly higher proportions of women than men are assumed to reside in the southern zone.

Table 30. North-South Projections of Population With Aboriginal Identity by Broad Age Groups, by Aboriginal Total and Group, Canada, 1991, 2001, and 2016 - continued

		Both Sexes				Males				Females			
		0-14	15-54	55+	Total	0-14	15-54	55+	Total	0-14	15-54	55+	Total
('000)													
Total Aboriginal													
Far North	1991	26.3	38.1	5.6	70.1	13.5	19.5	2.9	35.9	12.8	18.6	2.8	34.2
	2001	27.5	49.8	8.8	86.1	14.1	25.8	4.2	44.1	13.4	23.9	4.6	41.9
	2016	26.7	60.6	18.7	106.0	13.8	31.7	8.8	54.4	12.9	28.9	9.9	51.6
Mid North	1991	71.4	103.6	15.3	190.3	35.9	51.5	7.5	95.0	35.5	52.1	7.7	95.3
	2001	74.7	136.1	23.7	234.5	37.6	68.5	10.9	117.0	37.1	67.6	12.8	117.5
	2016	72.5	166.6	50.2	289.2	36.8	84.6	22.7	144.2	35.7	81.9	27.5	145.1
Total South	1991	165.1	263.5	31.7	460.2	84.0	123.6	14.7	222.4	81.1	139.8	17.0	237.9
	2001	173.1	347.0	49.8	569.9	88.2	164.6	21.6	274.5	84.9	182.4	28.2	295.4
	2016	167.7	424.2	106.3	698.2	86.2	203.8	45.7	335.6	81.5	220.4	60.6	362.5
Total	1991	262.8	405.2	52.6	720.6	133.4	194.6	25.2	353.2	129.4	210.6	27.5	367.4
	2001	275.3	532.8	82.4	890.5	140.0	258.9	36.8	435.6	135.4	273.9	45.6	454.9
	2016	266.8	651.4	175.1	1,093.4	136.8	320.2	77.2	534.2	130.1	331.3	97.9	559.3
Status Indians													
Far North	1991	8.8	14.7	2.5	26.0	4.5	7.6	1.3	13.3	4.4	7.1	1.2	12.7
	2001	9.6	20.0	3.9	33.4	4.9	10.4	1.8	17.1	4.7	9.6	2.1	16.4
	2016	8.3	24.0	8.0	40.2	4.2	12.6	3.8	20.6	4.0	11.4	4.2	19.7
Mid North	1991	51.4	77.8	11.9	141.1	26.0	38.8	5.8	70.7	25.3	39.0	6.1	70.4
	2001	55.8	105.8	18.4	180.1	28.4	53.2	8.3	89.9	27.4	52.6	10.2	90.2
	2016	48.2	127.0	38.1	213.2	24.7	64.4	17.2	106.3	23.5	62.5	20.9	106.9
Total South	1991	90.9	159.1	21.0	271.0	46.1	75.1	9.5	130.8	44.8	84.0	11.4	140.2
	2001	98.8	216.4	32.6	347.8	50.3	103.0	13.6	166.9	48.5	113.3	19.1	180.9
	2016	85.3	259.4	67.4	412.1	43.7	124.7	28.2	196.7	41.6	134.6	39.2	215.4
Total	1991	151.1	251.6	35.4	438.0	76.6	121.5	16.6	214.8	74.4	130.1	18.7	223.2
	2001	164.2	342.2	54.9	561.4	83.6	166.7	23.7	273.9	80.7	175.5	31.3	287.4
	2016	141.8	410.3	113.5	665.6	72.6	201.8	49.2	323.5	69.2	208.5	64.3	342.0

See note at end of Table 30.

Table 30. North-South Projections of Population With Aboriginal Identity by Broad Age Groups, by Aboriginal Total and Group, Canada, 1991, 2001, and 2016 - concluded

		Both Sexes				Males				Females			
		0-14	15-54	55+	Total	0-14	15-54	55+	Total	0-14	15-54	55+	Total
('000)													
Non-status Indians													
Far North	1991	1.1	0.9	(--)	2.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	(--)	1.1
	2001	1.1	1.1	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.2
	2016	1.5	1.4	0.2	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.6
Mid North	1991	8.8	9.8	1.2	19.7	4.4	4.8	0.7	9.9	4.3	5.0	0.5	9.8
	2001	8.6	11.6	1.9	22.0	4.4	5.8	1.0	11.2	4.2	5.7	0.9	10.8
	2016	11.8	15.1	4.5	31.5	6.1	7.8	2.3	16.2	5.7	7.3	2.2	15.2
Total South	1991	36.9	49.2	4.7	90.8	18.5	22.7	2.2	43.5	18.4	26.5	2.5	47.3
	2001	36.1	58.2	7.5	101.8	18.3	27.7	3.3	49.3	17.8	30.6	4.2	52.5
	2016	49.7	75.9	18.2	143.8	25.5	37.2	7.7	70.4	24.2	38.7	10.5	73.4
Total	1991	46.8	59.9	6.0	112.6	23.5	28.0	2.9	54.4	23.3	31.9	3.0	58.2
	2001	45.7	70.9	9.4	126.1	23.2	34.0	4.3	61.5	22.5	36.9	5.1	64.5
	2016	63.0	92.5	22.9	178.4	32.4	45.8	10.0	88.1	30.7	46.7	12.9	90.2
Métis													
Far North	1991	2.1	3.7	0.3	6.2	1.1	1.9	0.2	3.2	1.0	1.9	0.1	3.0
	2001	2.1	4.7	0.5	7.3	1.1	2.4	0.3	3.7	1.0	2.4	0.2	3.6
	2016	1.9	5.7	1.1	8.7	1.0	2.9	0.6	4.5	0.9	2.8	0.5	4.2
Mid North	1991	13.2	18.7	2.5	34.3	6.2	9.6	1.3	17.1	6.9	9.1	1.2	17.2
	2001	12.8	23.7	4.1	40.6	6.1	12.2	2.2	20.4	6.7	11.6	2.0	20.2
	2016	11.6	28.5	9.1	49.3	5.6	14.8	4.6	25.0	6.0	13.7	4.5	24.3
Total South	1991	36.7	55.6	6.6	98.9	18.8	26.1	3.1	48.0	17.9	29.5	3.5	50.9
	2001	35.6	70.6	10.9	117.0	18.4	33.1	5.3	56.7	17.2	37.5	5.6	60.3
	2016	32.5	84.8	24.1	141.4	17.0	40.2	11.1	68.3	15.5	44.6	13.1	73.2
Total	1991	52.0	78.0	9.4	139.4	26.2	37.5	4.6	68.3	25.8	40.5	4.9	71.1
	2001	50.4	99.0	15.5	165.0	25.6	47.6	7.7	80.9	24.8	51.4	7.8	84.0
	2016	46.1	119.0	34.3	199.4	23.6	57.9	16.2	97.8	22.4	61.1	18.1	101.7
Inuit													
Far North	1991	13.8	17.8	2.3	34.0	7.5	8.9	1.3	17.6	6.4	8.9	1.1	16.4
	2001	15.3	23.5	3.2	42.0	7.8	12.2	1.5	21.5	7.5	11.3	1.7	20.5
	2016	16.0	32.6	6.1	54.7	8.2	16.7	2.6	27.5	7.8	15.9	3.5	27.2
Mid North	1991	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	2001	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	2016	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Total South	1991	1.9	1.7	0.0	3.7	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	2.0
	2001	2.1	2.2	0.0	4.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.5
	2016	2.2	3.1	0.0	5.4	1.2	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.1	2.0	0.0	3.1
Total	1991	15.9	19.6	2.3	37.8	8.5	9.5	1.3	19.3	7.3	10.1	1.1	18.5
	2001	17.5	25.8	3.2	46.6	8.9	13.0	1.5	23.4	8.6	12.8	1.7	23.2
	2016	18.3	35.8	6.1	60.3	9.3	17.7	2.6	29.7	9.0	18.1	3.5	30.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Notes: (--) indicates non-zero values of less than 50. Due to multiple identities in the individual Aboriginal groups, the sum of the 4 groups is greater than the count for total Aboriginal.

Comparison with Previous Projections

While this is the first time that Demography Division of Statistics Canada has produced projections of the population with Aboriginal identity, previous projections of Aboriginal populations have also been prepared. These projections include: three sets of projections for registered Indians prepared for INAC (Perreault, Paquette and George, 1985; Loh, 1990; Nault et al. 1993); and two sets of projections, by Aboriginal groups, for the population with Aboriginal Ancestry prepared for the Employment Equity (EE) working group (Nault and Jenkins, 1993; Loh, 1995). The results of these projections, however, cannot be compared to the current projections because of the substantial differences in the size of their respective base populations, and in some of their component assumptions.

The base populations of Aboriginal groups used in the current identity-based projections differ significantly from those in the EE ancestry - based projections (with the exception of registered Indians). The Aboriginal population derived from the 1991 APS is substantially different from the 1991 Census counts based on Aboriginal ancestry. As indicated in the introduction, about 62% of the population reporting Aboriginal origin in the 1991 Census actually identified with their origins in the APS.

Unlike the current or ancestry-based projections, the INAC projections are for registered Indians only. They are developed using adjusted data from INAC's Indian register. The base population for INAC's projections is 511,382 on December 31st 1990. The adjusted 1991 APS count for the registered Indians used in the current projections stands at only 438,000 individuals due to a number of factors, such as differences in definition and self-reporting in the Census; coverage in the Census and APS which excludes the origins and Aboriginal identity of prison inmates, chronic care residents, those in rooming houses, hotels, etc and registered Indians living outside Canada, which by contrast, the INAC Indian register includes.

In addition to differences in Aboriginal group base populations with other projections, the current set of projections also differ in some of the component assumptions. For example, assumptions developed in consultation with the Commission on the assignment of Bill C-31 births from status to non-status Indians and on migration by both place of residence and region are introduced for the first time in the current projections. In this respect the identity-based projections are distinct from the EE ancestry-based projections. Assumptions in the current projections on the mortality and fertility components, and on Bill C-31 reinstatements, are similar to those used in the revised 1995 EE projections.

7.0 Limitations of Projections

The accuracy of any projection depends on the reliability of the base population and the degree to which the underlying assumption on each component represents the actual trend. Both factors should be considered in the use of the current projections.

Analysis of past census results show how volatile the response to ethnic origin is. Furthermore, the new concept of "self-identity" on which these projections are based, is probably also vulnerable to fluctuations in response over time. It is impossible to predict what will be the response in future censuses. The very definition of the population used in the current projections thus rests on a fragile concept.

Furthermore, as documented in this report, in order to derive a base population, it was necessary to adjust the 1991 APS population by age and sex, for the effects of undercoverage and incomplete enumeration as estimated for the 1991 Census.

In terms of the demographic components of mortality and fertility, direct measures are available only for registered Indians and Inuit in Northern Quebec. For the Métis and non-status Indians, in the absence of any direct measure, fertility and mortality estimates have been derived based on those observed for both registered Indians and all Canadians. Thus, assumptions for these groups are limited to the extent that current measures have to be estimated.

Apart from zero migration, only one assumption on migration by place of residence and region was developed using estimates derived from one time period, 1986-91 (based on the 5-year and 1-year migration questions in the census). Given that internal migration, particularly interprovincial, can be volatile as observed for the population in general ideally more than one assumption would have been preferable. However, given the limitations of a historical series on Aboriginal migration data and that migration measures had to be estimated to some extent, more than one assumption was not considered feasible for the current set of projections.

The Bill C-31 assumptions on births and reinstatements, developed in consultation with INAC and the Commission, reflect an attempt to model to some extent the impact of the status inheritance rules of the Indian Act on the projected growth of both status and non-status Indian populations. It is difficult to assess how realistic these assumptions are, particularly in relation to the assignment of Bill C-31 births from status to non-status populations, since this assumption is based on other assumptions concerning out-marriage of status Indians. Furthermore, it is also assumed that for those births assigned from status to non-status, Indian identity will be maintained.

The impact of Aboriginal out-marriage in general, has not been modelled in these projections. Out-marriage could negatively affect the growth of the population with Aboriginal identity. On the other hand, this factor could be offset, by increased awareness of and identification with Aboriginal origins, among the Canadian population.

In the case of north/south projections, it was assumed that the 1991 geographic distributions of Aboriginal groups by north/south zones, would remain constant, by age and sex, over the projection period. This simplifying assumption is a limiting factor in these projections. As well, this north/south projection is based on only

● Extrapolation, the current-trend projection and represents only one possibility in terms of assumptions - since high- and low- growth projections could also have been incorporated.

Finally, in addition to these limitations, it should be emphasised that these projections are not predictions. Rather they represent an attempt to establish 25-year scenarios based on stated component assumptions, which are subject to varying degrees of uncertainty. Given that the uncertainty of future change in any population can be expected to increase over the projection period, and to be greater for smaller populations, a range of plausible projections are provided rather than just one projection. The selection of a specific projection and the interpretation of its data are the responsibility of the user.

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APPENDIX A
ADJUSTMENTS FOR INCOMPLETE ENUMERATION AND UNDERCOVERAGE

A.1 Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements in the 1991 Census

The 78 Indian reserves and settlements which were incompletely enumerated in 1991 are documented in all census publications. (For a listing of these reserves, see Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 94-327 Appendix Tables 1 and 2, pp 29-31). This is associated with an estimate of 37,620 persons. An approximation of the regional distribution of these reserves is available as part of Statistics Canada's program of developing annual estimates of the Canadian population. Furthermore, Demography Division has developed estimates of the age and sex distribution of these reserves, which can be subsequently applied in the adjustment of our base.

According to the 1991 APS, about 91.3% of all persons living on reserve are Aboriginal, and 96.6% of the Aboriginal population living on-reserve are registered Indians while 1.7% are non-registered North American Indian, 1.1% are Métis, and .1% are Inuit. If we assume a similar breakdown of Aboriginal groups residing on the 78 non-reporting reserves as observed in the APS, an estimated 34,340 need to be allocated to our on-reserve population. Accordingly, 33,170 registered North American Indians, 580 non-registered Indians, 380 Métis and 20 Inuit should subsequently be added.

In adjusting the initial population base, a simplifying assumption is necessary, i.e. the age/sex/regional distribution associated with the 78 reserves were assumed not to differ by Aboriginal group. Accordingly, the above information is merely applied in distributing Demography Division's estimates. Due to the negligible numbers of non-status North American Indians, Métis, and Inuit living on-reserve, these additions are used to augment the corresponding rural populations. A separate projection has only been made for the status Indian on-reserve population.

A.2 Incompletely Enumerated Indian Reserves and Settlements in the 1991 APS

Beyond the problem of persons missed in the 1991 Census (and subsequently missed in the sampling frame of the APS), an additional 181 Indian reserves and settlements (representing about 22,200 Aboriginal persons) were missed in the post-censal survey. For a listing of the 181 incompletely enumerated APS reserves, see Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 94-327, APS Appendix Table 1. This is in addition to the 78 reserves mentioned above. Irrespective of initial consultation with Aboriginal organizations, the APS encountered additional problems with partial or incomplete enumeration. While information on the cultural origins, age and sex distribution of these reserves and settlements are available via the Census, it is not a straight forward exercise to adjust for the APS population base. Again, it is emphasized that this is because the APS only includes persons who identify with an Aboriginal group and/or are registered Indians according to the Indian Act of Canada.

While the majority of this incompletely enumerated population lived on reserve a proportion lived in Aboriginal communities which were not officially classified as such. For a listing of these incompletely enumerated Aboriginal (non-reserve) communities, see Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 94-327, Appendix Table 2. Using APS data, estimates are available of the Aboriginal breakdown of both reserve settlements and these other Aboriginal communities. In other words, it is possible to obtain the Aboriginal breakdown for those reserves and settlements

that were successfully enumerated, and correspondingly infer that those missed had a similar breakdown. It is possible to introduce further adjustments for underenumeration by supplementing information from the Census with information on the Aboriginal breakdown of these reserves and communities.

With the incompletely enumerated reserves, 19,515 registered Indians, 340 non-status Indians, 20 Métis, and 15 Inuit were added. With respect to the non-reserve Aboriginal communities, an additional 1,010 status Indians, 510 non-status Indians and 410 Métis were added. It was established from Census data that no Inuit lived in these communities. Furthermore, of the 1,010 status Indians, 555 were allocated to the on-reserve population -- using the Royal Commission definition of on-reserve. As previously indicated, this population was not entirely consistent with Statistics Canada's definition of the on-reserve population (see Appendix B). However, it is considered to be composed of Indian Band affiliated communities according to INAC's "Schedule of Indian Bands, Reserves and Settlements", December, 1992.

Using Census information, it is possible to obtain the age/sex/regional distribution of the status on-reserve population (as theoretically, all registered persons on the Census should also be included in APS tabulations).

Using this information, the 19,515 registered Indians were directly added onto the status on-reserve population. On the basis of census data, the remainder of the Aboriginal population missed on these reserves is distributed in the following manner: about 27% to Ontario, 12% to Alberta, with the remainder in British Columbia. The other Aboriginal groups were adjusted on the assumption that those missed had an age/sex distribution similar to the population successfully enumerated in the APS. Again, the number of non-status, Métis and Inuit living on reserve are extremely small, these persons were allocated to the subsequent rural populations across the three provinces.

It is possible that to estimate the regional breakdown of the missing non-reserve communities using Census data. Their estimated distribution is as follows: 6% in the Atlantic provinces, 15% in Ontario, 28% in Manitoba, 11.7% in Saskatchewan, 9.3% in Alberta, and 29.2% in the Yukon. Accordingly, the Aboriginal population was adjusted in assuming that those missed had an age-sex distribution similar to the population successfully enumerated in the APS.

A.3 Estimates of Undercoverage in the Reverse Record Check (RRC): On-Reserve Population

The primary device in Statistics Canada for documenting undercoverage in the Census is the Reverse Record Check Study (RRC). From it further evidence has been gathered concerning the extent of partial enumeration on participating reserves. The Reverse Record Check Study (RRC) estimates this using a national sample of persons selected from independent sources who should have been enumerated in the 1991 Census. Shortly after the census, a number of tracing operations are undertaken to determine the address of each selected person on Census Day. This is followed by a search of 1991 census documents to determine whether or not these persons had been enumerated.

As a result of the RRC's sample size, inferences can be quite limited when focusing upon selected subsamples of the national population. However, an independent assessment of the undercoverage by the Aboriginal ancestry-based population is unavailable. Yet specific estimates based on geography (e.g. reserves and Indian settlements) are available. These estimate that about 67,345 persons were missed on-reserves. This estimate has a C.V. of about 11% and includes the 78 previously mentioned.

After excluding the 78 non-reporting reserves, the RRC estimates an additional net undercoverage of 29,725 persons living on-reserve. The RRC has provided Demography Division with an additional estimate of these person's regional distribution. Their regional breakdown is as follows: about 1% in Atlantic Canada, 10% in Quebec, 12% in Ontario, 16% in Manitoba, 16% in Saskatchewan, 18% in Alberta, 29% in BC, and less than 1% in the Yukon. Although the corresponding C.V.'s are high, this information was in the distribution. It was also supplemented with the overall age/sex pattern of undercoverage by region (excluding the 78 reserves). With information on the Aboriginal breakdown of reserves on the APS, this yields an estimated total of about 27,000 Aboriginal persons to be added to the base population due to undercoverage: 26,210 status Indians, 490 non-status Indians, 300 Métis and negligible Inuit.

A.4 Net Undercoverage: Off-Reserve

For the remainder of the Aboriginal population living off-reserve, there are no data available on the degree of undercoverage. Consequently, these populations had to be adjusted using the overall net undercoverage rates observed for the Canadian population. More specifically, net undercoverage rates developed by Demography Division in consultation with the RRC were used to adjust all the other groups (factoring out the net undercoverage of the reserve population). The regional, age-sex specific rates of undercoverage observed for Canadians overall were applied in making the adjustments for the off-reserve population. This is probably a conservative estimate of the degree of underenumeration for the Aboriginal population living off-reserve, but in the absence of a statistical estimate of undercoverage, there is nothing other than the general rates to go by. This adjustment yields an additional 12,538 persons to the base year population.

APPENDIX B

The following is a listing of those Aboriginal communities which were classified by the Aboriginal Commission as reserves (differing from the census definition) for the purposes of this report:

LIST OF BAND-AFFILIATED RESERVES OR SETTLEMENTS

Province	Census Division	Census Subdivision	CSD Name	Band Name
Québec	99	814	CHISASIBI	CHISASIBI
	99	810	EASTMAIN	CHISASIBI
	98	802	KAWAWACHIKAMACH	NASKAPI/SCHEFFERVILLE
	99	804	MISTASSINI	MISTASSINI
	99	808	NEMISCAU	NEMASKA
	99	40	NEMISCAU	CHAMPION LAKE
	99	806	WASKAGANISH	RUPERT HOUSE
	99	802	WASWANUPI	RUPERT HOUSE
	99	812	WEMINDJI	OLD FACTORY/WEMINDJI
	99	816	WHAPMAGOOSTUI	GREAT WHALE RIVER
Ontario	58	90	AROLAND 83	AROLAND
Manitoba	18	49	DENARE BEACH	PETER BALLANTYNE
	18	45	DESCHAMBAULT LAKE	PETER BALLANTYNE
	18	65	PINEHOUSE	LAC LA RONGE
	18	65	PINEHOUSE	LAC LA RONGE
	18	58	SANDY BAY	PETER BALLANTYNE
	18	12	TIMBER BAY	WILLIAM CHARLES
Alberta	17	25	CADOTTE LAKE	WOODLAND CREE
	17	25	CHIPEWYAN LAKE	BIGSTONE CREE
	17	25	DESMARAIS	BIGSTONE CREE
	16	30	FITZGERALD	
	16	30	FORT CHIPEWYAN	FORT CHIPEWYAN
	16	30	FORT MCKAY	FORT MCKAY
	16	51	GARDEN CREEK	LITTLE RED RIVER
	17	25	LITTLE BUFFALO	LUBICON
	17	25	PEERLESS LAKE	BIGSTONE CREE
	17	25	TROUT LAKE	BIGSTONE CREE
	17	25	WABASKA	BIGSTONE CREE

LIST OF BAND-AFFILIATED RESERVES OR SETTLEMENTS - concluded

Province	Census Division	Census Subdivision	CSD Name	Band Name
British Columbia	29	803	SECHELT (PART)	SECHELT
	27	806	SECHELT (PART)	SECHELT
Yukon	1	42	BEAVER CREEK	DEASE RIVER
	1	39	BURWASH LANDING	DEASE RIVER
	1	22	MAYO	NA-CHO-NY'A K-DUN
	1	43	OLD CROW	VUNTUT GWITCHIN
	1	41	PELLY CROSSING	SELKIRK/CARCROSS-TAGIS H
	1	37	ROSS RIVER	ROSS RIVER
	1	36	TAGISH	TESLIN
	1	6	TAGISH	ROSS/LIARD
Northwest Territories	7	25	AKLAVIC	AKLAVIC
	7	10	ARCTIC RED RIVER	ARCTIC RED RIVER
	7	12	COLVILLE LAKE	FORT GOOD HOPE
	6	21	DETAH	YELLOWKNIFE "B"
	7	3	FORT FRANKLIN	FORT FRANKLIN
	7	9	FORT GOOD HOPE	FORT GOOD HOPE
	6	9	FORT LIARD	FORT LIARD
	7	15	FORT MCPHERSON	TETLIT GWICHIN
	7	5	FORT NORMAN	FORT NORMAN
	6	14	FORT PROVIDENCE	FORT PROVIDENCE
	6	18	FORT RESOLUTION	RESOLUTION
	6	38	FORT SIMPSON	FORT SIMPSON
	6	97	FORT SMITH, UNO	FORT SIMPSON
	6	13	JEAN MARIE RIVER	FORT SIMPSON
	6	5	KAKISA	FORT PROVIDENCE
	6	34	LAC LA MARTRE	DOG RIB RAE
	6	10	NAHANNI BUTTE	NAHANNI BUTTE
	6	49	RAE LAKES	DOG RIB RAE
	6	31	RAE-EDZO	DOG RIB RAE
	6	52	SNARE LAKE	DOG RIB RAE
6	20	SNOWDRIFT	SNOWDRIFT	
6	6	TROUT LAKE	SAMBAA K'E	
6	44	WRIGLEY	FORT WRIGLEY	

APPENDIX C

THE INDIRECT ESTIMATION OF TFR'S

Since vital statistics are not available for each Aboriginal group, techniques of indirect estimation are used. Various methods exist which take into account survey data (or for that matter, census data) about women by age, their children ever born, and/or their children born during the year prior to the survey (or census) date. For example, in the past, Ram (1991) applied the "own children" method to Canadian Census data¹⁹ in the derivation of Census based estimates of TFR. Alternatively, Chen (1992) has used Census data on population under age one of status Indian families, in order to estimate census year births by age of childbearing mother. If this information is supplemented with mortality data, this for a census based estimate of the TFR to be made.

While acknowledging this work, it should again be emphasized that the Census is not consistent with the APS. Furthermore, mortality data for these populations are also not readily available. Unfortunately, the quality of this mortality data and the selectivity in moving from one data set to another, has an impact upon the precision of these techniques. In addition, several operational constraints in the application of such procedures were also encountered -- the most important being the degree of sampling error encountered when moving to a high degree of desegregation.

In light of the difficulties in obtaining precise estimates of the TFR, it was felt that it would be reasonable to rely upon the P/F ratio method to obtain estimates of the TFR. The P/F ratio represents the ratio of average parities (P) to the estimated parity equivalents (F). While initially developed as a consistency check for fertility data collected under difficult conditions, this procedure has been extended in a number of different ways. This estimation procedure can adjust period data with information pertaining to the cumulative fertility of cohorts. Two types of information on fertility are necessary: children ever born for at least one point in time, and age-specific fertility rates referring to a specific point in time. More specifically, if it is assumed that the age pattern of current fertility is correct (as for example, that estimated with INAC data), but there is evidence to suggest that the overall level is somewhat misreported, this methodology uses information on the cumulative fertility of younger cohorts (children ever born) to obtain an adjustment factor for the overall level of current fertility. In essence, the P/F ratio method adjusts the age pattern of fertility derived from information on recent births by the level of fertility implied by the average parity of women in age groups 20-24, 25-29, and perhaps 30-34.

For present purposes, two fundamental assumptions are necessary in the application of this technique (i) that the age pattern of fertility is equivalent across Aboriginal populations, (ii) that rapid fertility decline has not characterized the recent experience of the youngest age cohorts (ages 20-24 and 25-59). On this basis, the age pattern of each Aboriginal population is adjusted, to agree with the level of fertility indicated by the average parities of women in age groups lower than age 30 (as obtained from the APS).²⁰ Assuming that the latter is accurate,

¹⁹For details regarding this method, see: Choe, L.J., R.D. Retherford and M.K.Choe "The Own Children Method of Fertility Estimation". Honolulu, East-West Population Institute, 1987.

²⁰It is noteworthy that in the application of this technique, the INAC based estimate of TFR for the status population was adjusted to a negligible extent, leading to even further credence as to the quality of previous work done with this data source.

measures of average parity equivalents, F , comparable to reported average parities, P , are obtained from period fertility rates by cumulation and interpolation (these measures are effectively averages of the cumulated fertility schedule over age groups). Ratios of average parities (P) to the estimated parity equivalents (F) are calculated by age group, and an average of the ratios obtained for younger women is used as an adjustment factor by which all the observed period fertility rates are multiplied.

During successive applications of this method, the age pattern of the period fertility rates is combined with the level implied by the average parities of younger women. These estimates are as reliable as our initial assumptions allow, i.e., as to the extent the age pattern of fertility is equivalent across Aboriginal groups. In the absence of a dramatic departure from this assumption, an evaluation of this procedure suggests that our estimates are reasonable.

Briefly, the computational procedure of this technique is as follows. In obtaining input, it is necessary to begin by calculating by age group i .

The reported average parities (P_i), i.e. obtained by dividing the total number of children ever born to women in the APS, by the corresponding total number of women in each age group.

The cumulative fertility schedule (ϕ_i) for a period, which involves the summation of age-specific fertility rates (f_i) for each consecutive age, as derived from INAC data; (eg. $\phi_{15,24}$ represent the summation of age-specific fertility rates over the ages 15 to 24).

Average parity equivalents are then obtained (F_i) by interpolation, using age specific fertility rates (f_i) and the cumulated fertility values (ϕ_i). The interpolation equation is as follows:

$$F_i = \phi_{i-1} + a_i f_i + b_i f_{i+1} + c_i \text{ TFR}$$

where the TFR is the period fertility rate as estimated from INAC, and a , b and c are in age-specific parameters, previously obtained through an empirical modelling exercise -- in fitting this equation via least-squares regression to a large number of model populations.²¹ With this information, the P_i/F_i ratios are calculated, from which we obtain a weighted average of the ratio for ages 20-24 and 25-29 (recommended in the absence of dramatic fertility decline). The period age-specific fertility rates are then multiplied by this adjustment factor to obtain the adjusted age-specific rates. With these adjusted rates, the TFR estimates are subsequently obtained.

For present purposes, this method is relied upon in obtaining an estimate, nationally, for:

- i) status Indians - on reserve
- ii) status Indians - urban (off reserve)
- iii) status Indians - rural (off reserve)

²¹The model cases were constructed using the Coale-Trussell fertility model (for further details and specific values, see UN, Manual X, pp. 30-40). In searching for empirical regularities, the goal of this exercise was to obtain parameters useful in translating data on average parities into age specific fertility rates.

- non-status North American Indian - urban
- (v) non-status North American Indian - rural
- (vi) Métis - urban
- (vii) Métis - rural
- (viii) Inuit

In so doing, the relative ranking was as expected with the noticeably higher fertility of the Inuit and status on-reserve populations. As previous work with the Indian Register has developed TFRs for all regions (i.e. for the status population), the adjustment factors obtained at the national level were subsequently relied upon in estimating TFRs by region. Again, in all our projections, the age pattern of fertility is assumed to be constant across groups, as was the case in our projection model. The complete set of TFRs in 1991, which serve as the basis for our present set of projections, are given in Table 5.

APPENDIX D

DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRATION PROJECTIONS

D 1. Development of out-migration rates

For the purposes of developing age-sex specific out migration rates, data on in, out and net migration, as well as population were derived by selected age groups and sex. Unfortunately, due to small sampling sizes and data suppression, data by 5-year age groups could not be reliably obtained for each Aboriginal group especially when combined by place of residence and region. The steps in calculating annual age-sex specific out-migration rates from each place of residence for provinces and regions for each Aboriginal group were as follows:

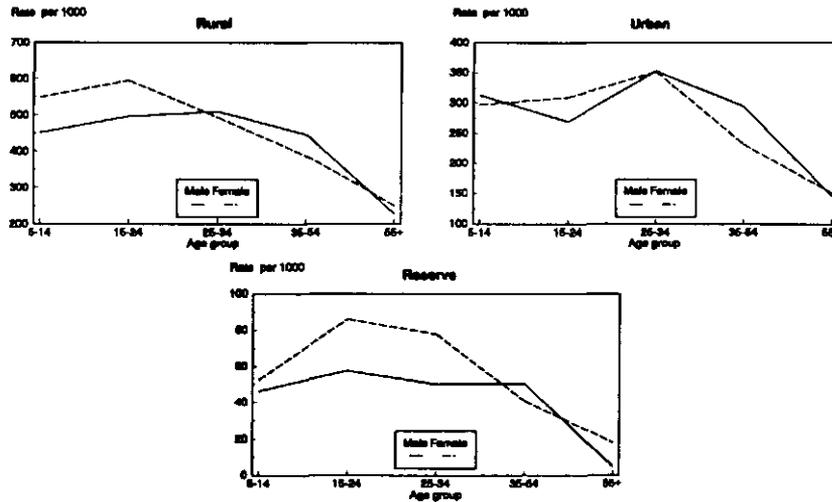
1. At the Canada-level only, for each place of residence (eg. reserves, rural and urban areas) five-year period out-migration rates were calculated by broad age groups, dividing the number of out-migrants in each age group (eg. out-migrants from reserves aged 5-14) by the corresponding 1991-based population in that age group and place of residence. The 1991-based population was adjusted for the effect of 1986-91 net migration and a mid-period population was obtained.
2. For each place of residence, five-year period out migration rates were converted to one-year out-migration rates. The one-year to five-year ratio of total interprovincial migration rates for each Aboriginal group was applied to the five-year period out-migration rates by age groups.
3. For each place of residence and Aboriginal group, Canada-level age-sex specific rates were converted to corresponding provincial-level rates by applying the ratio of provincial to national total out-migration rates for each respective province or region.

Five-year period and annual out-migration rates from reserve, rural and urban communities are graphed in Figures 1 and 2 by selected age groups and sex.

D 2. Conversion from 5-year period to annual migration rates

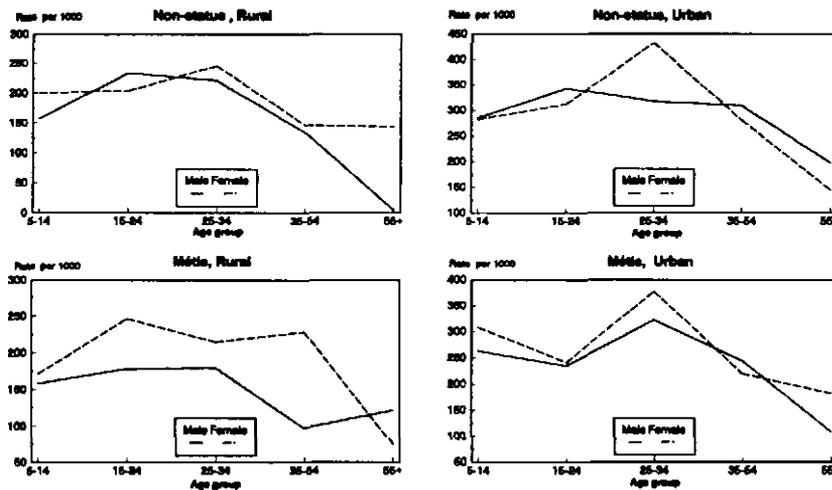
For the purposes of this study, the objective was to focus on those individuals who reported residing in a different community- CSD- (within Canada) 5 years ago. The flows of these individuals between reserves, rural and urban places of residence both within and between provinces or regions were analyzed using the 5-year question as a basis for developing out-migration rates and proportions for projections. However, given that the projections are done on an annual basis, migration rates have to be converted to one-year rates. In terms of annual migration, the 5-year question is not a completely accurate reflection of either the volume or pattern due to the factors of mortality, and return and multiple migrations. With the latter factor actual origin-destination patterns could be distorted to some extent (e.g. over a 5-year period actual moves from a to b to c, measured as one move from a to c.), such that annual variations in patterns cannot be detected. The 1-year question was used to obtain an estimate of the annual volume of migration based on the only type of migration data available from the 1-year question, that is, interprovincial migration. However, in terms of origin-destination patterns it was assumed that the 5-year patterns would be sufficiently reflective of the annual patterns for projection purposes.

Figure D1. Five-year Age-sex Specific Out-migration Rates by Place of Residence, Registered Indians, Canada, 1986-91



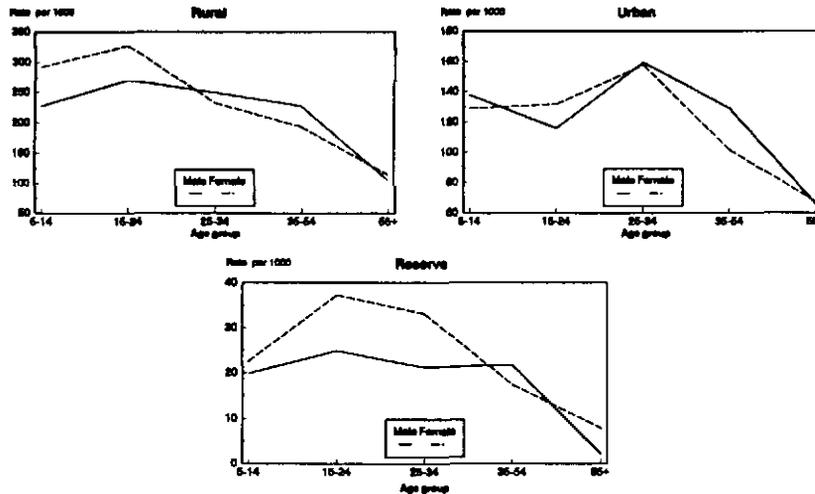
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Figure D2. Five-year Age-sex Specific Out-migration Rates by Place of Residence, Non-status Indians and Métis, Canada, 1986-91



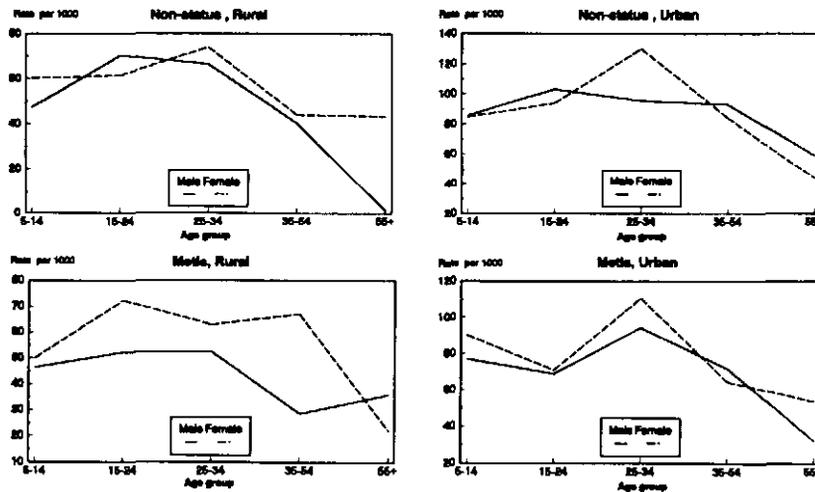
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Figure D3. Estimated Annual Age-sex Specific Out-migration Rates by Place of Residence, Registered Indians, Canada, 1986-91



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Figure D4. Estimated Annual Age-sex Specific Out-migration Rates by Place of Residence for Non-status Indians and Metis, Canada, 1986-91



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division, Population Projections Section

Comparison between 1-year and 5-year Migration Volumes

A comparison between 1-year and 5-year volumes of interprovincial migration using census data shows that for Canadians as a whole, one year interprovincial migration represents about 30% of the 5-year volume of interprovincial migration (comparison with the 5-year volume, adjustments were made for the 1-4 population in the 1-year migration data). Corresponding ratios are similar for non-status Indians and Métis at 30% and 29% respectively. However, the ratio is higher for registered Indians at 44% (and 36% for total Aboriginal). For purposes of converting the 5-year migration volume to the 1-year volume, these interprovincial migration ratios, of 30%, 29% and 44%, were used for their respective Aboriginal group. The relatively higher mobility of registered Indians off reserve may be a factor in this higher ratio. For example, according to the 1991 Census, while 47% of the Canadian population had moved at least once over the 1986-91 period, 58% of the total population with Aboriginal ancestry had moved. More specifically, 67% of the population with registered Indian ancestry residing off reserve had moved at least once over the 5-year period. Clatworthy (1994) also noted the higher mobility of the Aboriginal identity population off reserve, with more than 70% of the urban population having moved over the 5-year period. Similar findings on the higher mobility of the off reserve Indian population were reported with earlier censuses (Norris, 1992). Perhaps with the much higher mobility of the off-reserve registered Indian population the chance of moving more than once is greater than that of Canadian population in general.²²

D 3. Origin-Destination Proportions

In addition to age-sex specific out-migration rates for each geographic area, the migration projection model also requires input on the distribution of out-migrants by destination, in the form of origin-destination matrices. Given the large number of geographic areas used in the projections these matrices necessarily have a high number of cells. The origin-destination proportion matrix for registered Indians is 27 origins by 27 destinations yielding 729 cells; similarly, the matrices for Métis and non-status Indians is 16 by 16, or 256 cells.

Given the large number of cells combined with the small population sizes it is impossible to obtain origin-destination matrices directly from the APS data on Aboriginal migration. It is therefore necessary to estimate origin destination proportions based to some extent on patterns observed at the national level and provincial patterns where numbers warrant. The steps used in deriving origin-destination proportions from APS data for the 27 by 27 matrix for registered Indians are as follows:

1. Distribute intra-provincial/regional (within the same region) out-migrants from each region and residence of origin (e.g. Atlantic, on reserve) to residence of destination (i.e. on reserve, rural and urban) within the same region using the corresponding percent distribution observed at the national level for intraprovincial migrants.
2. Distribute inter-provincial/regional out- migrants from each region and residence of origin to (i) other regions of destination using the national-based distribution of interprovincial in-migrants by

²²An earlier work based on 1971 Census data using the 'frequency of moves' question showed that Band Indians migrated more frequently than Canadians as a whole (Siggnner, 1977).

provincial/regional destination and (ii) by place of residence within other regions using the national-based distribution of interprovincial migrants by place of residence.

3. For each region and residence of origin apply observed distribution of total out-migrants between intra- and inter-provincial /regional migrants to the distributions of intra- and inter- provincial migrants by region and residence of destination derived in Steps 1 and 2, respectively.

The steps for deriving origin-destination proportions for Métis and non-status were similar to those for the registered Indians with the following exception due to smaller numbers: Step 2 is not origin-specific, that is, interprovincial out-migrants from rural and urban areas were distributed by region using the same national-based distribution of in-migrants for rural and urban areas combined.

D 4. Estimation of Out-Migration Rates for Registered Indians

For the registered Indian population there was a range in the estimation of community out-migration rates by place of residence. This is due to the impact of adjusting for undercoverage and incomplete enumeration of the reserve population which results in different volumes of migration and populations at risk. Estimates of five-year period migration from reserves range from 36 per 1,000 (with the adjustment for underenumerated population in denominator) to 52 per 1,000 for unadjusted rates, while those for rural areas range from 464 to about 515 per 1,000, and urban rates from 291 to 322 per 1,000.

The unadjusted rates are based on the unadjusted APS data on migration and population by place of residence. Adjusted rates are calculated using data which incorporate estimated adjustments for incomplete enumeration and undercoverage into both the numerator and denominator. In the case of reserve out-migration rates, the total number of migrants, which includes the 1,800 migrants who had lived on incompletely enumerated reserves 5 years ago, in the numerator, is not completely congruent with the unadjusted population in the denominator since the latter does not include population from incompletely enumerated reserves. With the inclusion of migrants from incompletely enumerated reserves in the numerator, the unadjusted migration rate is 52 per 1,000, and without these migrants the unadjusted rate is 40 per 1,000. The adjusted reserve out-migration rate is obtained by dividing the number of migrants from reserves, including incompletely enumerated reserves, by the mid-period population based on the adjusted 1991 base population - this yields a rate of 35 per 1,000. This estimate could be slightly higher in that while adjustments for incomplete enumeration are in both the numerator and denominator, adjustments for undercoverage are not incorporated into the numerator as they are in the denominator. Incorporating an estimate for undercoverage (based on off-reserve rates) into the numerator for migrants yields a rate of 36 per 1,000 (Table D4.1).

In the case of rural and urban community out-migration rates, adjusted rates were higher than the unadjusted rates especially because greater adjustments for reserves were incorporated into the numerator of migrants compared to the denominator. Adjustments for the incomplete enumeration and undercoverage of the reserve population (by age and sex) were made to the estimated migrant population that had moved to reserves from rural and urban communities. These adjustments were not applicable to the rural and urban populations in the denominator which were adjusted according to the off-reserve undercoverage rates. Estimates of unadjusted and adjusted migration rates for rural and urban areas are given in Table D 4.1. The adjusted rates for rural and urban areas are about 12% and 11% higher than their corresponding unadjusted rates, respectively.

Both adjusted and unadjusted rates were tested in the population projections for registered Indians. Based on an assessment of the results, and in consultation with Commission staff, rates were selected to yield the most favourable migration scenario possible for the urban population, within the range of estimated migration rates provided. The combination of community out-migration rates by place of residence used in the population projections was as follows: the higher unadjusted rate of 52 per 1,000 was chosen for reserves; the higher adjusted rate of 520 was used for rural areas; and, the lower unadjusted rate of 291 per 1,000 was used for urban areas. The reserve community out-migration rate of 52 per 1,000 does represent a slight overestimate of about 12 points per 1,000 in the rate compared to the current unadjusted rate of 40. The adjusted rural and urban rates are about 51 and 30 points per 1,000 respectively compared to the corresponding unadjusted rates. The selection of the rates did not significantly alter the overall resulting pattern of net migration, which saw relatively modest losses in urban areas, large net outflows of population from rural areas, and relatively small inflows to reserves. The impact of the differing rates was to simply change the degree of these losses or gains, but not the basic net migration pattern.

Table D4.1 Estimates of Unadjusted and Adjusted Community Out-Migration Rates for Registered Indians by Place of Residence, Canada, 1986-1991

Place of Residence	Out-Migration Rates ⁽¹⁾ Based on: (per 1,000 population)	
	Unadjusted data ⁽²⁾	Adjusted data ⁽¹⁾
	Out-migrants per 1,000 population	
On-Reserve	52, 40 ⁽²⁾	36
Rural Area	464	515
Urban Area	291	322

- (1) Rates are based on estimated midpoint population for the period 1986-91. For adjusted rates both numerator and denominator incorporate estimates for undercoverage and incomplete enumerated of migrants and population respectively.
- (2) Two estimates of unadjusted rates are given: the estimated 52 per 1,000 incorporates migration from incompletely enumerated reserves in the numerator, the estimated rate of 40 does not. The unadjusted rate of 52 represents a slight overestimate due to the incongruence between numerator and denominator.

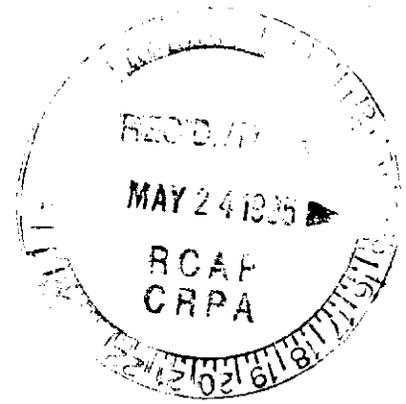
APPENDIX E

**DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS (CDs)
BY THREE NORTH/SOUTH ZONES, BY PROVINCE**

Far North CDs	Mid-North CDs	South CDs
Yukon - all	Quebec	Remaining CD's in all provinces
N.W.T. - all	Témiscamingue (85)	
Quebec - CD No. 99	Rouyn-Noranda (86)	
Newfoundland -	Abitibi-West (87)	
Labrador - CD No. 10		
	Abitibi (88)	
	Valée-de-l'Or (89)	
	Haut-Saint-Maurice (90)	
	Domaine-du-Roi (91)	
	Maria-Chapdelaine (92)	
	Lac Saint-Jean East (93)	
	Ford-du-Saguenay (94)	
	Haute-Côte-Nord (95)	
	Manicouagan (96)	
	Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau (97)	
	Minganie - North Shore (98)	
	Ontario	
	Cochrane District (56)	
	Algoma District (57)	
	Thunder Bay District (58)	
	Rainy River District (59)	
	Kenora District (60)	
	Manitoba	
	Divisions 21, 22, 23	
	Saskatchewan	
	Division 18	
	Alberta	
	Divisions 16, 17, 19	
	British Columbia	
	Sheena-Queen Charlotte Regional District (47)	
	Kitimat-Stikine Regional District (49)	
	Bulkley-nechako Regional District (51)	
	Fraser-Fort George Regional District (53)	
	Peace River Regional District (55)	
	Stikine Region (57)	
	Fort Nelson-Liard Regional District (59)	



APPENDICES



APPENDIX F
DETAILED APPENDIX TABLES

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: TOTAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	720.6	740.0	758.4	775.9	794.0	811.4	828.3	844.7	860.6	876.2	890.5	959.1	1027.5	1093.4
0-4	98.3	98.3	97.4	95.7	93.2	90.1	88.7	87.6	86.7	86.1	85.6	86.2	90.0	90.7
5-9	86.7	89.0	91.4	93.8	96.3	98.7	98.7	97.8	96.1	93.6	90.3	85.5	86.1	89.9
10-14	77.9	79.6	81.5	83.4	85.6	87.7	90.0	92.3	94.7	97.1	99.4	90.4	85.5	86.2
15-19	72.2	73.3	74.5	75.8	77.4	79.0	80.7	82.5	84.4	86.4	88.4	99.3	90.3	85.5
20-24	70.2	70.7	71.2	71.7	72.5	73.4	74.5	75.6	76.9	78.3	79.7	88.1	98.9	90.0
25-29	69.8	70.5	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.7	72.0	72.5	73.0	73.6	74.2	79.3	87.6	98.4
30-34	63.7	66.4	68.2	69.4	70.4	71.2	71.8	72.1	72.3	72.4	72.5	73.9	78.9	87.2
35-39	45.2	48.8	52.9	57.3	61.4	64.7	67.2	69.0	70.2	71.0	71.6	72.0	73.5	78.5
40-44	35.9	37.7	39.3	40.9	43.1	46.0	49.4	53.5	57.8	61.7	64.8	70.9	71.4	72.9
45-49	26.9	28.6	30.4	32.4	34.4	36.2	38.0	39.5	41.2	43.2	45.9	63.8	69.9	70.4
50-54	21.3	22.2	23.2	24.3	25.5	26.9	28.5	30.3	32.2	34.1	35.8	44.9	62.4	68.5
55-59	17.2	18.0	18.8	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.9	22.8	23.9	25.0	26.3	34.5	43.4	60.4
60-64	12.0	12.8	13.7	14.7	15.6	16.5	17.3	18.0	18.6	19.3	20.0	24.9	32.6	41.2
65-69	9.0	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.6	13.5	14.4	15.1	18.3	22.8	30.0
70-74	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.7	13.1	15.9	20.1
75+	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.2	13.9	18.3	23.5
Male	353.2	362.6	371.6	380.1	388.8	397.3	405.5	413.4	421.1	428.7	435.6	468.9	502.2	534.2
0-4	49.4	49.5	49.2	48.6	47.5	46.2	45.5	44.9	44.4	44.1	43.9	44.2	46.2	46.5
5-9	44.1	45.1	46.2	47.3	48.4	49.5	49.7	49.4	48.7	47.7	46.2	43.8	44.1	46.1
10-14	40.0	40.9	41.8	42.7	43.7	44.6	45.6	46.7	47.7	48.8	49.9	46.2	43.8	44.1
15-19	35.9	36.8	37.7	38.6	39.5	40.5	41.4	42.2	43.1	44.0	44.9	49.7	46.1	43.7
20-24	32.9	33.4	33.9	34.6	35.5	36.3	37.2	38.0	38.9	39.8	40.6	44.5	49.3	45.8
25-29	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.1	33.4	33.8	34.4	35.1	35.8	36.5	40.2	44.0	48.8
30-34	31.5	32.7	33.2	33.4	33.4	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.5	33.6	36.2	39.8	43.7
35-39	21.0	22.9	25.2	27.8	30.1	31.7	32.9	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.3	35.8	39.4
40-44	17.7	18.4	18.8	19.2	19.9	21.2	23.0	25.3	27.8	30.0	31.6	33.0	32.8	35.3
45-49	12.7	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.8	17.6	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.8	21.0	30.9	32.3	32.1
50-54	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.5	13.3	14.3	15.4	16.4	17.2	20.4	30.0	31.3
55-59	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.3	12.0	16.3	19.4	28.6
60-64	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.0	11.1	15.1	18.1
65-69	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.6	6.9	8.0	9.8	13.5
70-74	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.7	6.6	8.3
75+	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.5	7.1	8.8
Female	367.4	377.4	386.8	395.8	405.1	414.1	422.8	431.3	439.5	447.5	454.9	490.1	525.3	559.2
0-4	48.9	48.8	48.2	47.1	45.7	43.9	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.0	41.7	42.0	43.9	44.2
5-9	42.6	43.9	45.2	46.5	47.9	49.2	49.0	48.4	47.4	45.9	44.1	41.7	42.0	43.9
10-14	37.9	38.7	39.7	40.7	41.9	43.1	44.4	45.7	47.0	48.3	49.5	44.1	41.8	42.0
15-19	36.3	36.5	36.8	37.2	37.8	38.5	39.4	40.3	41.3	42.4	43.5	49.6	44.2	41.8
20-24	37.3	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.6	38.0	38.5	39.1	43.6	49.6	44.2
25-29	36.8	37.4	37.8	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.7	39.1	43.6	49.6
30-34	32.2	33.7	35.0	36.0	37.0	37.7	38.3	38.6	38.8	38.9	38.8	37.8	39.1	43.6
35-39	24.2	25.9	27.7	29.5	31.3	32.9	34.3	35.6	36.6	37.5	38.1	38.8	37.7	39.1
40-44	18.2	19.3	20.5	21.8	23.2	24.7	26.4	28.2	30.0	31.7	33.2	37.9	38.6	37.5
45-49	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.7	17.6	18.6	19.7	20.8	22.1	23.4	24.9	32.9	37.6	38.3
50-54	11.3	11.8	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.5	15.2	16.0	16.8	17.7	18.6	24.6	32.5	37.1
55-59	8.8	9.3	9.8	10.3	10.8	11.3	11.9	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.4	18.2	24.0	31.8
60-64	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.6	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.0	13.8	17.5	23.2
65-69	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.7	8.2	10.3	13.0	16.5
70-74	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	7.3	9.3	11.8
75+	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	8.4	11.2	14.7

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	262.8	266.9	270.3	272.9	275.0	276.6	277.5	277.8	277.5	276.7	275.3	262.1	261.7	266.8
15-24	142.4	143.9	145.6	147.5	149.9	152.4	155.2	158.1	161.3	164.7	168.1	187.4	189.1	175.5
15-64	434.4	448.8	463.1	477.1	491.9	506.6	521.3	535.8	550.4	565.1	579.2	651.7	708.8	753.0
65+	23.4	24.2	25.1	26.0	27.0	28.2	29.6	31.1	32.7	34.4	36.0	45.3	57.0	73.5
Male														
0-14	133.4	135.6	137.2	138.5	139.6	140.3	140.8	141.0	140.9	140.6	140.0	134.2	134.1	136.8
15-24	68.8	70.1	71.6	73.2	75.0	76.8	78.5	80.3	82.0	83.8	85.5	94.2	95.4	89.4
15-64	208.8	215.8	222.8	229.7	237.0	244.3	251.5	258.6	265.8	272.9	279.9	315.5	344.5	366.8
65+	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.7	13.2	13.8	14.5	15.2	15.8	19.2	23.6	30.6
Female														
0-14	129.4	131.4	133.1	134.4	135.5	136.2	136.7	136.8	136.6	136.2	135.4	127.9	127.6	130.1
15-24	73.6	73.8	74.0	74.3	74.9	75.6	76.6	77.9	79.3	80.9	82.6	93.2	93.8	86.0
15-64	225.6	233.0	240.3	247.4	254.9	262.3	269.8	277.2	284.6	292.1	299.3	336.2	364.3	386.2
65+	12.4	12.9	13.5	14.1	14.8	15.5	16.3	17.2	18.2	19.2	20.2	26.0	33.4	43.0

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	720.6	740.0	758.4	775.9	794.0	811.4	828.3	844.7	860.6	876.2	890.5	959.1	1027.5	1093.4
Male	353.2	362.6	371.6	380.1	388.8	397.3	405.5	413.4	421.1	428.7	435.6	468.9	502.2	534.2
Female	367.4	377.4	386.8	395.8	405.1	414.1	422.8	431.3	439.5	447.5	454.9	490.1	525.3	559.2
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.4	29.9	30.3	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	32.3	33.9	35.6	37.3
Male	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.8	17.6	18.4
Female	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	17.2	18.0	18.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	69.3	70.8	72.5	73.6	75.1	76.4	77.7	79.0	80.2	81.3	82.4	87.3	92.3	97.3
Male	34.8	35.6	36.3	36.9	37.6	38.2	38.9	39.5	40.0	40.6	41.1	43.4	45.7	48.1
Female	34.4	35.2	36.0	36.7	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.5	40.1	40.7	41.3	43.9	46.5	49.2
Ontario														
Both Sexes	143.1	146.7	150.0	153.1	156.4	159.5	162.5	165.4	168.1	170.8	173.1	183.7	193.8	203.3
Male	68.4	70.1	71.7	73.2	74.8	76.3	77.8	79.2	80.5	81.8	83.0	88.2	93.2	97.9
Female	74.8	76.6	78.3	79.9	81.6	83.2	84.7	86.2	87.6	89.0	90.1	95.5	100.6	105.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	107.1	109.8	112.3	114.7	117.1	119.5	121.7	123.9	126.0	128.0	129.9	138.7	147.3	155.4
Male	52.6	53.9	55.2	56.4	57.6	58.7	59.8	60.9	62.0	63.0	63.9	68.2	72.5	76.4
Female	54.6	55.9	57.2	58.4	59.6	60.7	61.9	63.0	64.0	65.1	66.0	70.5	74.8	79.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	93.2	95.8	98.3	100.6	103.0	105.3	107.5	109.7	111.8	113.8	115.7	124.8	133.8	142.4
Male	46.3	47.5	48.8	49.9	51.1	52.2	53.3	54.3	55.4	56.4	57.3	61.8	66.2	70.5
Female	46.9	48.2	49.5	50.7	51.9	53.1	54.2	55.3	56.4	57.4	58.4	63.0	67.6	71.9
Alberta														
Both Sexes	118.2	122.2	126.1	129.9	133.7	137.5	141.1	144.7	148.2	151.7	155.0	171.3	187.6	203.3
Male	56.8	58.8	60.8	62.6	64.5	66.4	68.2	69.9	71.7	73.4	75.0	83.1	91.1	98.9
Female	61.3	63.4	65.3	67.3	69.2	71.1	72.9	74.7	76.5	78.3	80.0	88.2	96.5	104.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	120.7	123.7	126.7	129.6	132.6	135.5	138.4	141.2	144.0	146.8	149.4	161.9	174.6	186.9
Male	59.7	61.1	62.5	63.8	65.2	66.6	67.9	69.3	70.6	71.8	73.0	78.9	84.9	90.7
Female	61.0	62.6	64.2	65.7	67.3	68.9	70.5	72.0	73.5	74.9	76.3	83.0	89.7	96.2
Yukon														
Both Sexes	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.4	8.9
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3
Female	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	36.2	37.2	38.3	39.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	43.0	43.9	44.7	45.6	49.7	54.1	58.7
Male	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.9	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.5	22.9	24.8	26.9	29.0
Female	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.2	22.7	24.9	27.2	29.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.6	281.0	289.5	297.9	306.0	313.8	321.5	328.9	335.8	367.2	394.7	418.7
0-4	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.5	34.1	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.8	32.1	30.7
5-9	30.5	31.5	32.4	33.1	33.6	33.9	34.5	34.1	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.8	32.9	32.1
10-14	26.6	27.7	28.8	29.9	31.1	32.1	33.0	33.8	34.5	35.0	35.3	36.0	34.1	33.1
15-19	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.3	28.0	28.9	29.8	30.8	31.8	32.7	33.5	35.9	33.8
20-24	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.3	27.8	28.3	32.1	34.8	34.9
25-29	24.8	25.6	26.1	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.4	28.7	32.1	34.8
30-34	21.1	22.5	23.7	24.8	25.8	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.4	29.5	32.8
35-39	15.0	16.3	17.8	19.5	21.1	22.6	24.0	25.2	26.2	27.1	27.9	29.4	29.1	30.1
40-44	12.3	13.0	13.6	14.2	15.1	16.1	17.4	18.9	20.6	22.1	23.5	28.3	29.7	29.4
45-49	9.4	10.0	10.7	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.6	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.8	23.9	28.5	29.8
50-54	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.8	12.5	13.2	17.0	23.8	28.3
55-59	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.8	13.1	16.8	23.4
60-64	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	9.5	12.7	16.4
65-69	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	7.1	8.9	11.8
70-74	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.2	7.9
75+	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.3	7.7	9.4
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.9	149.8	153.7	157.4	161.1	164.7	168.2	171.4	186.3	199.3	210.6
0-4	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.2	16.8	16.5	15.8
5-9	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	17.4	17.0	16.6
10-14	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.6	17.6	17.1
15-19	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.6	18.3	18.6	17.6
20-24	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.7	16.4	17.9	18.2
25-29	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.9
30-34	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.4	16.9
35-39	8.3	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.4	12.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.7
40-44	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.4	14.3	14.7	14.8
45-49	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.5	12.3	14.1	14.5
50-54	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	8.3	12.1	13.7
55-59	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	6.5	8.0	11.7
60-64	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.5	6.2	7.6
65-69	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.6
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4
75+	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.7
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.7	144.2	148.5	152.7	156.8	160.7	164.4	180.9	195.4	208.0
0-4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.6	14.9
5-9	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	16.4	15.9	15.6
10-14	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.4	16.5	16.0
15-19	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.6	16.1	17.2	17.3	16.3
20-24	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6	15.7	16.9	16.7
25-29	11.3	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	15.6	16.8	16.8
30-34	9.5	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.8	14.1	15.9
35-39	6.7	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	14.6	14.2	14.4
40-44	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.1	14.0	15.0	14.6
45-49	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.8	8.3	11.5	14.4	15.3
50-54	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	8.7	11.7	14.6
55-59	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.6	8.8	11.8
60-64	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.0	6.5	8.7
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.9	6.3
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.5
75+	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.7
BROAD AGE GROUPS														
Both Sexes	89.5	92.3	94.8	97.1	99.0	100.6	101.9	102.8	103.5	103.9	104.1	102.6	99.1	95.9
0-14	51.2	51.7	52.2	52.7	53.5	54.4	55.5	56.8	58.1	59.6	61.0	67.7	70.7	68.8
15-64	153.6	159.6	165.6	171.5	177.7	184.0	190.4	196.8	203.3	209.8	216.0	245.9	272.8	293.7
65+	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.7	15.2	15.7	18.7	22.8	29.1
Male	45.7	47.1	48.4	49.5	50.5	51.4	52.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	53.5	52.8	51.1	49.4
0-14	26.7	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.7	29.3	30.0	30.7	31.4	34.7	36.6	35.8
15-64	82.4	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.2	96.0	98.9	101.8	104.7	107.7	110.6	125.0	138.3	148.5
65+	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.4	9.9	12.7
Female	43.7	45.1	46.4	47.5	48.5	49.2	49.8	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.6	49.7	48.0	46.5
0-14	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.5	28.2	28.9	29.7	32.9	34.1	33.0
15-64	71.2	74.6	77.9	81.1	84.5	88.0	91.5	95.0	98.5	102.0	105.4	120.9	134.5	145.1
65+	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	10.2	12.8	16.5

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.6	281.0	289.5	297.9	306.0	313.8	321.5	328.9	335.8	367.2	394.7	418.7
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.9	149.8	153.7	157.4	161.1	164.7	168.2	171.4	186.3	199.3	210.6
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.7	144.2	148.5	152.7	156.8	160.7	164.4	180.9	195.4	208.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.7	16.7	17.5
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.7
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.5	41.4	42.2	45.7	48.6	51.2
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.3	23.0	24.4	25.5
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	22.7	24.3	25.6
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.0	49.2	50.4	51.5	52.6	53.6	54.6	55.6	56.4	59.6	62.2	64.2
Male	23.5	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	30.1	31.3	32.3
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.8	29.5	30.9	32.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.7	43.9	45.1	46.3	47.4	48.5	49.5	50.5	51.5	55.7	59.5	62.7
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.1	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.6	28.6	30.4	31.9
Female	18.6	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.4	24.9	27.1	29.1	30.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.8	39.0	40.2	41.4	42.5	43.6	44.6	45.7	46.6	51.0	54.8	58.1
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2	26.3	28.2	29.8
Female	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.4	24.7	26.6	28.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.5	37.7	38.9	40.1	41.2	42.3	43.4	44.5	45.6	46.6	51.3	55.6	59.5
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.9	23.4	23.8	26.1	28.2	30.1
Female	16.7	17.4	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.8	25.2	27.4	29.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	50.9	53.2	55.6	58.0	60.3	62.5	64.7	66.9	68.9	78.5	87.2	94.9
Male	24.6	25.7	26.7	27.8	28.9	29.9	30.9	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.9	39.4	43.4	46.9
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.0	29.3	30.5	31.7	32.9	34.0	39.2	43.8	48.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: RURAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	146.1	146.3	147.2	148.6	150.4	152.4	154.7	157.0	159.5	162.0	164.7	179.7	198.1	218.2
0-4	20.9	20.9	20.7	20.3	19.7	18.9	18.6	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.5	20.3	23.8	26.4
5-9	18.4	18.3	18.5	18.9	19.4	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.7	19.1	18.3	18.0	19.7	22.9
10-14	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.5	18.0	18.6	19.3	20.1	18.0	17.6	19.2
15-19	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.8	16.1	16.5	19.8	17.4	17.1
20-24	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	15.9	19.1	16.7
25-29	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	14.1	16.1	19.2
30-34	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.8	14.6	16.6
35-39	8.5	8.9	9.6	10.5	11.2	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.8	14.6
40-44	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.5	9.2	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.7	11.6	12.6
45-49	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	11.1	11.5	11.4
50-54	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.4	10.9	11.3
55-59	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	6.2	7.2	10.6
60-64	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.8	6.8
65-69	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.9	5.3
70-74	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.4
75+	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.2
Male	72.1	72.6	73.3	74.2	75.2	76.3	77.4	78.7	79.9	81.3	82.6	90.4	99.9	110.1
0-4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.5	12.3	13.6
5-9	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.3	10.2	11.9
10-14	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.2	10.0
15-19	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	10.0	9.1	8.9
20-24	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.4	9.6	8.6
25-29	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	7.3	8.3	9.6
30-34	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.4	8.4
35-39	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.1	7.4
40-44	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	6.2
45-49	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	5.5	5.6	5.4
50-54	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	5.5	5.5
55-59	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.6	5.3
60-64	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.3
65-69	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.7
70-74	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.6
75+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7
Female	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.4	75.2	76.2	77.2	78.3	79.5	80.8	82.0	89.3	98.2	108.0
0-4	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.8	11.5	12.8
5-9	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.3	8.8	8.6	9.4	11.0
10-14	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.0	9.4	10.0	8.6	8.4	9.2
15-19	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.8	9.8	8.4	8.2
20-24	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.5	9.5	8.1
25-29	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.8	7.7	9.7
30-34	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.2	8.2
35-39	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.7	7.1
40-44	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3
45-49	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.8	5.6	5.9	5.9
50-54	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.7	5.4	5.7
55-59	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.3
60-64	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.5
65-69	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6
70-74	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9
75+	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.5
BROAD AGE GROUPS														
Both Sexes														
0-14	56.3	55.9	55.8	55.8	56.0	56.2	56.4	56.5	56.7	56.8	56.8	56.2	61.1	68.5
15-24	27.3	26.9	26.9	27.0	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.5	29.1	29.8	30.6	35.7	36.6	33.8
15-64	84.9	85.4	86.3	87.5	89.0	90.7	92.5	94.5	96.5	98.7	101.1	115.2	126.9	136.7
65+	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	8.3	10.1	12.9
Male														
0-14	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.8	28.9	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.2	31.7	35.6
15-24	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.1	18.3	18.7	17.5
15-64	41.0	41.5	42.1	42.9	43.7	44.7	45.7	46.8	47.9	49.1	50.3	57.4	63.6	68.6
65+	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.8	4.5	6.0
Female														
0-14	27.6	27.2	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.6	27.7	27.0	29.4	32.9
15-24	14.0	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.4	17.4	17.9	16.3
15-64	43.9	43.9	44.2	44.7	45.3	46.0	46.8	47.7	48.7	49.7	50.8	57.8	63.3	68.1
65+	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.5	7.0

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	146.1	146.3	147.2	148.6	150.4	152.4	154.7	157.0	159.5	162.0	164.7	179.7	198.1	218.2
Male	72.1	72.6	73.3	74.2	75.2	76.3	77.4	78.7	79.9	81.3	82.6	90.4	99.9	110.1
Female	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.4	75.2	76.2	77.2	78.3	79.5	80.8	82.0	89.3	98.2	108.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.8	12.3
Male	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1
Female	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.2
Quebec														
Both Sexes	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.9	22.7	24.8
Male	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.7	11.6	12.6
Female	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	10.2	11.1	12.2
Ontario														
Both Sexes	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.6	22.9	23.3	25.3	27.8	30.5
Male	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	12.4	13.8	15.2
Female	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.9	14.0	15.3
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	17.6	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.7	19.1	21.0	23.0
Male	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.8	10.8	11.8
Female	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.2
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.2	19.5	21.3	23.4
Male	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.9	10.9	12.0
Female	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.4	11.4
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.9	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.6	23.5	24.4	25.3	26.2	27.1	31.8	36.8	42.0
Male	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.9	13.4	15.8	18.4	21.1
Female	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	16.0	18.4	20.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.5	19.8	20.1	21.7	24.0	26.5
Male	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	11.0	12.2	13.4
Female	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.8	13.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.1	22.6	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.9	25.3	25.7	26.2	26.6	28.8	31.4	34.3
Male	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.5	15.7	17.1
Female	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.1	14.3	15.7	17.2

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: URBAN

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	320.0	329.9	338.7	346.4	354.0	361.1	367.7	373.9	379.7	385.2	390.0	412.2	434.6	456.6
0-4	45.0	44.3	43.1	41.4	39.2	36.6	35.8	35.1	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.1	34.1	33.6
5-9	37.8	39.2	40.5	41.8	43.2	44.7	43.9	42.8	41.1	39.1	36.6	33.8	33.6	34.9
10-14	34.3	35.3	36.1	36.9	37.7	38.6	39.5	40.5	41.6	42.8	44.0	36.4	33.8	33.9
15-19	31.8	32.8	33.8	34.6	35.4	36.0	36.7	37.2	37.8	38.5	39.2	44.0	37.0	34.6
20-24	32.1	32.4	32.8	33.2	33.7	34.4	35.0	35.6	36.3	36.8	37.3	40.0	44.9	38.3
25-29	32.6	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.0	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.4	36.6	39.4	44.4
30-34	30.5	31.5	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.1	31.9	31.8	31.8	32.7	34.8	37.9
35-39	21.7	23.5	25.4	27.4	29.1	30.3	31.2	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.7	30.7	31.6	33.9
40-44	15.9	17.0	18.1	19.2	20.5	21.9	23.5	25.4	27.2	28.8	29.9	30.9	30.1	30.9
45-49	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.6	15.4	16.3	17.3	18.2	19.1	20.2	21.5	28.9	29.9	29.3
50-54	8.8	9.5	10.2	10.9	11.6	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.5	15.3	16.0	20.5	27.7	28.9
55-59	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	8.4	9.0	9.5	10.1	10.7	11.3	11.9	15.2	19.4	26.4
60-64	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.6	11.0	14.1	18.1
65-69	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.1	7.8	10.0	12.9
70-74	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	5.3	6.8	8.8
75+	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.2	7.3	9.9
Male	147.2	152.0	156.3	160.1	163.9	167.4	170.6	173.7	176.5	179.2	181.6	192.3	203.0	213.4
0-4	22.4	22.1	21.6	20.8	19.8	18.6	18.2	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.2	16.9	17.4	17.2
5-9	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	22.0	21.7	21.2	20.5	19.6	18.5	17.1	16.9	17.6
10-14	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.6	21.1	21.6	18.3	17.0	17.0
15-19	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.5	21.5	18.4	17.2
20-24	13.4	13.9	14.5	15.1	15.8	16.4	17.0	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.5	19.7	21.7	18.9
25-29	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.3	17.9	19.2	21.3
30-34	14.4	14.7	14.6	14.3	13.9	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	15.4	17.0	18.4
35-39	8.7	9.8	11.1	12.4	13.5	14.2	14.5	14.4	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.1	14.8	16.4
40-44	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.9	9.8	11.0	12.2	13.2	13.8	13.1	12.7	14.3
45-49	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.1	8.7	13.1	12.6	12.2
50-54	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.9	8.3	12.4	12.1
55-59	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	6.5	7.8	11.7
60-64	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.5	5.9	7.1
65-69	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.3
70-74	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.3
75+	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.4
Female	172.8	177.9	182.4	186.3	190.2	193.7	197.1	200.2	203.1	206.0	208.4	219.9	231.7	243.2
0-4	22.6	22.2	21.5	20.6	19.4	17.9	17.5	17.2	16.9	16.7	16.5	16.2	16.7	16.5
5-9	18.6	19.4	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.6	22.2	21.6	20.7	19.5	18.1	16.7	16.6	17.3
10-14	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.4	21.0	21.7	22.4	18.1	16.8	16.9
15-19	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.3	19.7	22.5	18.5	17.4
20-24	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.8	20.3	23.2	19.4
25-29	19.1	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.0	18.6	20.2	23.1
30-34	16.1	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.4	18.2	17.2	17.9	19.5
35-39	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.6	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.2	17.7	16.8	17.5
40-44	9.2	9.9	10.7	11.5	12.3	13.1	13.8	14.4	15.0	15.6	16.1	17.8	17.4	16.6
45-49	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.3	10.0	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.8	15.8	17.3	17.0
50-54	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.7	9.2	12.2	15.3	16.8
55-59	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.7	11.6	14.7
60-64	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.6	8.2	10.9
65-69	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.7	6.0	7.6
70-74	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	3.3	4.3	5.4
75+	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.8	6.5

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	117.1	118.8	119.7	120.0	120.1	119.8	119.2	118.4	117.3	116.0	114.4	103.3	101.4	102.4
15-24	63.9	65.3	66.6	67.8	69.1	70.4	71.6	72.9	74.1	75.3	76.5	84.0	81.9	72.9
15-64	195.9	203.8	211.2	218.1	225.2	231.9	238.3	244.5	250.6	256.6	262.1	290.5	309.0	322.7
65+	6.9	7.4	7.8	8.3	8.8	9.4	10.1	10.9	11.8	12.7	13.5	18.3	24.2	31.5
Male														
0-14	59.0	59.7	60.1	60.2	60.2	60.0	59.7	59.3	58.7	58.1	57.3	52.2	51.3	51.8
15-24	28.8	30.0	31.2	32.4	33.5	34.5	35.3	36.1	36.8	37.4	37.9	41.2	40.1	36.1
15-64	85.3	89.3	93.0	96.5	100.1	103.5	106.9	110.0	113.1	116.2	119.0	133.0	142.6	149.7
65+	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	7.0	9.1	12.0
Female														
0-14	58.1	59.1	59.6	59.8	59.9	59.8	59.5	59.1	58.6	57.9	57.1	51.1	50.2	50.7
15-24	35.1	35.2	35.3	35.4	35.7	35.9	36.3	36.8	37.3	37.9	38.5	42.9	41.8	36.8
15-64	110.6	114.5	118.2	121.6	125.1	128.3	131.5	134.5	137.5	140.4	143.2	157.5	166.4	173.0
65+	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.7	8.2	11.3	15.1	19.5

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
 (1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.
 SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	320.0	329.9	338.7	346.4	354.0	361.1	367.7	373.9	379.7	385.2	390.0	412.2	434.6	456.6
Male	147.2	152.0	156.3	160.1	163.9	167.4	170.6	173.7	176.5	179.2	181.6	192.3	203.0	213.4
Female	172.8	177.9	182.4	186.3	190.2	193.7	197.1	200.2	203.1	206.0	208.4	219.9	231.7	243.2
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.5
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
Female	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.9	21.3
Male	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0
Female	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4
Ontario														
Both Sexes	76.9	79.1	81.0	82.8	84.6	86.4	88.0	89.5	90.9	92.3	93.5	98.7	103.8	108.6
Male	35.1	36.1	37.1	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.5	41.2	41.9	42.5	43.1	45.6	48.1	50.4
Female	41.8	43.0	44.0	44.9	45.8	46.7	47.5	48.3	49.0	49.7	50.3	53.1	55.7	58.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	49.5	51.3	52.9	54.2	55.4	56.5	57.5	58.4	59.3	60.1	60.8	63.8	66.8	69.7
Male	22.5	23.4	24.2	24.9	25.5	26.1	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	29.8	31.3	32.7
Female	27.0	27.9	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.9	31.4	31.8	32.2	32.5	34.0	35.5	37.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	39.9	41.5	42.9	44.1	45.3	46.4	47.5	48.4	49.3	50.1	50.9	54.3	57.7	60.9
Male	18.5	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.7	22.2	22.7	23.1	23.5	23.9	25.5	27.1	28.6
Female	21.3	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.7	25.3	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.0	28.8	30.6	32.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	64.0	66.2	68.2	70.0	71.9	73.6	75.3	76.9	78.4	79.9	81.3	88.2	95.1	101.8
Male	29.0	30.1	31.1	32.1	33.0	33.9	34.8	35.6	36.3	37.1	37.8	41.2	44.5	47.7
Female	35.0	36.1	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.5	41.3	42.1	42.8	43.5	47.0	50.6	54.1
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.8	58.3	58.7	59.1	59.5	59.8	60.1	60.4	61.6	63.4	65.5
Male	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.6	29.4	30.3
Female	30.0	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.4	33.1	34.0	35.2
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.6	6.0
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Female	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.2	12.7	14.0	15.3
Male	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.8	7.4
Female	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.6	7.3	8.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: TOTAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)	In Thousands													
Both Sexes	438.0	452.6	466.2	478.9	492.6	505.7	518.1	530.0	541.3	552.2	561.3	601.1	635.5	665.6
0-4	55.1	55.8	56.1	56.0	55.6	55.0	54.2	53.4	52.7	52.1	51.5	49.2	47.4	44.9
5-9	50.4	51.7	53.0	54.1	55.2	56.0	56.7	56.9	56.8	56.3	55.6	51.6	49.2	47.5
10-14	45.6	46.7	47.9	49.2	50.6	52.0	53.3	54.5	55.6	56.5	57.1	55.9	51.8	49.4
15-19	44.2	44.7	45.2	45.8	46.6	47.5	48.5	49.7	50.9	52.1	53.2	57.3	56.0	51.9
20-24	45.2	45.5	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.8	48.4	49.0	53.3	57.3	56.0
25-29	44.2	45.4	46.2	46.8	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.2	48.2	48.3	48.2	49.1	53.3	57.3
30-34	38.3	40.5	42.4	44.0	45.5	46.8	47.8	48.6	49.1	49.4	49.5	48.4	49.1	53.3
35-39	28.1	30.4	32.9	35.4	38.0	40.3	42.3	44.1	45.6	46.9	47.9	49.4	48.2	49.1
40-44	22.0	23.4	24.8	26.1	27.8	29.7	31.8	34.2	36.7	39.0	41.1	47.7	49.1	48.0
45-49	16.7	17.9	19.1	20.4	21.7	23.1	24.4	25.6	27.0	28.5	30.2	40.6	47.1	48.5
50-54	12.9	13.6	14.4	15.3	16.3	17.3	18.4	19.6	20.8	22.0	23.2	29.6	39.7	46.1
55-59	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.6	13.2	13.9	14.6	15.4	16.3	17.2	22.4	28.6	38.4
60-64	8.6	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.3	12.8	16.3	21.2	27.2
65-69	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.1	11.7	14.9	19.5
70-74	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.7	10.2	13.1
75+	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.6	9.9	12.4	15.3
Male	214.8	221.8	228.3	234.4	241.0	247.2	253.2	258.9	264.3	269.5	273.9	293.0	309.4	323.5
0-4	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.4	28.2	27.8	27.4	27.0	26.7	26.4	25.2	24.3	23.0
5-9	25.4	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.6	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.4	26.4	25.2	24.3
10-14	23.4	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	28.5	26.5	25.3
15-19	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.3	25.8	26.4	26.8	28.8	28.5	26.5
20-24	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.6	24.9	26.7	28.7	28.4
25-29	21.2	21.6	21.9	22.1	22.4	22.7	23.0	23.2	23.5	23.7	23.9	24.9	26.6	28.5
30-34	19.4	20.4	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.6	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.4	23.8	24.7	26.4
35-39	13.1	14.3	15.8	17.4	18.9	20.1	21.1	21.7	22.1	22.5	22.7	23.3	23.7	24.6
40-44	10.6	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.7	13.7	14.8	16.3	17.9	19.3	20.4	22.5	23.0	23.4
45-49	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.9	13.7	20.0	22.0	22.6
50-54	5.9	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.8	13.3	19.3	21.3
55-59	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	10.3	12.7	18.4
60-64	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.9	9.5	11.7
65-69	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.9	6.1	8.4
70-74	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.1
75+	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.7	5.5
Female	223.2	230.8	237.9	244.5	251.6	258.4	264.9	271.1	277.0	282.7	287.4	308.1	326.1	342.0
0-4	27.3	27.5	27.6	27.4	27.2	26.8	26.4	26.1	25.7	25.4	25.1	24.0	23.1	21.9
5-9	24.9	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.8	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.6	27.2	25.2	24.0	23.2
10-14	22.2	22.8	23.4	24.2	25.0	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.7	28.1	28.3	27.3	25.3	24.1
15-19	22.0	22.1	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.4	28.5	27.4	25.4
20-24	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.4	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.8	24.0	26.6	28.6	27.6
25-29	23.0	23.8	24.3	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.1	25.0	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.3	26.7	28.8
30-34	19.0	20.1	21.3	22.5	23.6	24.5	25.2	25.6	25.9	26.1	26.0	24.5	24.4	26.9
35-39	15.1	16.1	17.1	18.0	19.0	20.1	21.2	22.4	23.5	24.5	25.2	26.1	24.6	24.5
40-44	11.4	12.2	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.0	17.0	17.9	18.8	19.8	20.7	25.2	26.1	24.6
45-49	9.1	9.7	10.3	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.9	13.8	14.7	15.6	16.5	20.6	25.1	26.0
50-54	6.9	7.4	7.9	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.4	16.3	20.4	24.8
55-59	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.8	12.2	16.0	20.0
60-64	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	9.4	11.7	15.4
65-69	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	6.8	8.8	11.0
70-74	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	5.0	6.1	8.0
75+	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	6.1	7.8

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes															
0-14	151.1	154.2	157.0	159.3	161.4	163.0	164.1	164.8	165.1	165.0	164.2	156.7	148.5	141.8	
15-24	89.4	90.2	91.0	91.6	92.8	94.0	95.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	102.2	110.6	113.3	108.0	
15-64	271.2	281.9	292.0	301.6	312.3	322.8	333.2	343.4	353.4	363.3	372.2	414.2	449.6	475.8	
65+	15.8	16.5	17.2	18.0	18.9	19.8	20.8	21.8	22.8	23.9	24.9	30.2	37.5	47.9	
Male															
0-14	76.6	78.2	79.6	80.7	81.8	82.6	83.2	83.6	83.8	83.9	83.6	80.2	76.0	72.6	
15-24	43.8	44.5	45.2	45.9	46.7	47.6	48.4	49.3	50.1	51.0	51.7	55.5	57.2	54.9	
15-64	130.8	136.0	140.9	145.7	150.9	155.9	160.9	165.8	170.6	175.4	179.7	200.4	218.6	231.9	
65+	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.6	12.4	14.8	19.0	
Female															
0-14	74.4	76.0	77.4	78.5	79.6	80.4	80.9	81.2	81.3	81.1	80.7	76.5	72.4	69.2	
15-24	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	46.0	46.4	47.0	47.7	48.6	49.5	50.4	55.1	56.1	53.0	
15-64	140.3	145.9	151.1	156.0	161.5	166.9	172.3	177.5	182.7	187.9	192.5	213.8	231.0	243.9	
65+	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.6	14.3	17.8	22.7	28.9	

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	438.0	452.6	466.2	478.9	492.6	505.7	518.1	530.0	541.3	552.2	561.3	601.1	635.5	665.6
Male	214.8	221.8	228.3	234.4	241.0	247.2	253.2	258.9	264.3	269.5	273.9	293.0	309.4	323.5
Female	223.2	230.8	237.9	244.5	251.6	258.4	264.9	271.1	277.0	282.7	287.4	308.1	326.1	342.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.4	20.3	21.0	21.7
Male	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.6
Female	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	43.7	45.0	46.2	47.2	48.4	49.5	50.6	51.6	52.5	53.4	54.1	57.1	59.7	61.9
Male	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.6	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.8	28.2	29.4	30.4
Female	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.4	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.3	28.9	30.3	31.5
Ontario														
Both Sexes	91.5	94.5	97.2	99.8	102.6	105.2	107.7	110.0	112.2	114.2	115.7	121.8	126.4	130.1
Male	44.0	45.4	46.7	47.9	49.3	50.5	51.7	52.8	53.8	54.8	55.5	58.4	60.6	62.3
Female	47.4	49.0	50.5	51.8	53.3	54.7	56.0	57.2	58.3	59.4	60.2	63.4	65.8	67.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	65.1	67.2	69.1	70.8	72.7	74.5	76.2	77.8	79.4	80.9	82.1	87.6	92.2	96.3
Male	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.8	35.8	36.6	37.5	38.3	39.0	39.7	40.3	43.0	45.3	47.2
Female	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.4	41.1	41.8	44.5	46.9	49.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	59.9	61.9	63.8	65.5	67.4	69.2	70.9	72.5	74.1	75.6	76.9	82.7	87.7	92.2
Male	30.2	31.1	32.0	32.9	33.8	34.6	35.4	36.2	36.9	37.7	38.3	41.1	43.5	45.6
Female	29.7	30.8	31.7	32.7	33.6	34.6	35.5	36.3	37.1	37.9	38.6	41.6	44.2	46.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	60.4	62.8	65.0	67.2	69.4	71.6	73.7	75.7	77.6	79.5	81.2	88.7	95.4	101.2
Male	29.3	30.5	31.6	32.6	33.7	34.8	35.8	36.8	37.7	38.7	39.5	43.2	46.4	49.2
Female	31.1	32.3	33.4	34.5	35.7	36.8	37.9	38.9	39.9	40.8	41.7	45.6	49.0	52.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	87.9	90.7	93.3	95.8	98.5	101.1	103.7	106.1	108.5	110.9	113.0	122.4	131.2	139.2
Male	43.1	44.4	45.6	46.8	48.0	49.3	50.5	51.6	52.7	53.8	54.8	59.2	63.3	67.0
Female	44.8	46.3	47.7	49.0	50.5	51.9	53.2	54.5	55.8	57.1	58.2	63.2	67.9	72.2
Yukon														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.0	7.3
Male	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Female	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.9	14.9	15.8
Male	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7
Female	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.6	8.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

AGE GROUP	(2)		1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
	1991	1992												
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.6	281.0	289.5	297.9	306.0	313.8	321.5	328.9	335.8	367.2	396.7	418.7
0-4	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.3	34.1	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.8	32.1	30.7
5-9	30.5	31.5	32.4	33.1	33.6	33.9	34.5	35.0	35.2	35.4	35.4	33.8	32.9	32.1
10-14	26.6	27.7	28.8	29.9	31.1	32.1	33.0	33.8	34.5	35.0	35.3	36.0	34.1	33.1
15-19	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.3	28.0	28.9	29.8	30.8	31.8	32.7	35.5	35.9	33.8
20-24	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.3	27.4	28.3	28.3	34.8	34.9
25-29	24.8	25.6	26.1	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.4	28.7	32.1	34.8
30-34	21.1	22.5	23.7	24.8	25.8	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.3	28.5	28.6	28.4	29.5	32.8
35-39	15.0	16.3	17.8	19.5	21.1	22.6	24.0	25.2	26.2	27.1	27.9	29.4	29.1	30.1
40-44	12.3	13.0	13.6	14.2	15.1	16.1	17.4	18.9	20.6	22.1	23.5	28.3	29.7	29.4
45-49	9.4	10.0	10.7	11.5	12.2	13.0	13.6	14.3	15.0	15.8	16.8	23.9	28.5	29.8
50-54	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.8	12.5	13.2	17.0	23.8	28.3
55-59	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.8	13.1	16.8	23.4
60-64	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	9.5	12.7	16.4
65-69	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	7.1	8.9	11.8
70-74	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.3	6.2	7.9
75+	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.3	7.7	9.4
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.9	149.8	153.7	157.4	161.1	164.7	168.2	171.4	186.3	199.3	210.6
0-4	16.6	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.2	17.2	16.8	16.5	15.8
5-9	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.2	17.4	17.0	16.6
10-14	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.6	17.6	17.1
15-19	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.5	14.9	15.4	15.8	16.2	16.6	18.3	18.6	17.6
20-24	13.6	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.7	16.4	17.9	18.2
25-29	13.5	13.8	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.9	16.5	17.9
30-34	11.6	12.3	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.4	16.9
35-39	8.3	8.9	9.7	10.5	11.4	12.2	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.7
40-44	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.4	14.3	14.7	14.8
45-49	5.0	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.5	12.3	14.1	14.5
50-54	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.8	8.3	12.1	13.7
55-59	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	6.5	8.0	11.7
60-64	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.5	6.2	7.6
65-69	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	4.0	5.6
70-74	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	3.4
75+	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.7
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.7	144.2	148.5	152.7	156.8	160.7	164.4	180.9	195.4	208.0
0-4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.6	14.9
5-9	15.2	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	16.4	15.9	15.6
10-14	12.8	13.4	14.0	14.7	15.3	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.4	16.5	16.0
15-19	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.1	13.5	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.6	16.1	17.2	17.3	16.3
20-24	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6	15.7	16.9	16.7
25-29	11.3	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.8	15.6	16.8
30-34	9.5	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.0	13.8	14.1	15.9
35-39	6.7	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.7	10.4	11.1	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.5	14.6	14.2	14.4
40-44	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.5	11.1	14.0	15.0	14.6
45-49	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	7.8	8.3	11.5	14.4	15.3
50-54	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.4	8.7	11.7	14.6
55-59	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.6	8.8	11.8
60-64	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.0	6.5	8.7
65-69	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.8	4.9	6.3
70-74	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.5
75+	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.7	4.5	5.7

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	89.5	92.3	94.8	97.1	99.0	100.6	101.9	102.8	103.5	103.9	104.1	102.6	99.1	95.9
15-24	51.2	51.7	52.2	52.7	53.5	54.4	55.5	56.8	58.1	59.6	61.0	67.7	70.7	68.8
15-64	153.6	159.6	165.6	171.5	177.7	184.0	190.4	196.8	203.3	209.8	216.0	245.9	272.8	293.7
65+	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.7	15.2	15.7	18.7	22.8	29.1
Male														
0-14	45.7	47.1	48.4	49.5	50.5	51.4	52.1	52.6	53.0	53.3	53.5	52.8	51.1	49.4
15-24	26.7	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.7	29.3	30.0	30.7	31.4	34.7	36.6	35.8
15-64	82.4	85.1	87.7	90.3	93.2	96.0	98.9	101.8	104.7	107.7	110.6	125.0	138.3	148.5
65+	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.3	8.4	9.9	12.7
Female														
0-14	43.7	45.1	46.4	47.5	48.5	49.2	49.8	50.2	50.5	50.6	50.6	49.7	48.0	46.5
15-24	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.9	27.5	28.2	28.9	29.7	32.9	34.1	33.0
15-64	71.2	74.6	77.9	81.1	84.5	88.0	91.5	95.0	98.5	102.0	105.4	120.9	134.5	145.1
65+	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	10.2	12.8	16.5

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.6	281.0	289.5	297.9	306.0	313.8	321.5	328.9	335.8	367.2	394.7	418.7
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.9	149.8	153.7	157.4	161.1	164.7	168.2	171.4	186.3	199.3	210.6
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.7	144.2	148.5	152.7	156.8	160.7	164.4	180.9	195.4	208.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.7	16.7	17.5
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.7
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.5	41.4	42.2	45.7	48.6	51.2
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.3	23.0	24.4	25.5
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	22.7	24.3	25.6
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.0	49.2	50.4	51.5	52.6	53.6	54.6	55.6	56.4	59.6	62.2	64.2
Male	23.5	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	30.1	31.3	32.3
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.3	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.8	29.5	30.9	32.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.7	43.9	45.1	46.3	47.4	48.5	49.5	50.5	51.5	55.7	59.5	62.7
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.1	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.6	28.6	30.4	31.9
Female	18.6	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.4	24.9	27.1	29.1	30.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.8	39.0	40.2	41.4	42.5	43.6	44.6	45.7	46.6	51.0	54.8	58.1
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2	26.3	28.2	29.8
Female	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.4	24.7	26.6	28.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.5	37.7	38.9	40.1	41.2	42.3	43.4	44.5	45.6	46.6	51.3	55.6	59.5
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.9	23.4	23.8	26.1	28.2	30.1
Female	16.7	17.4	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.2	22.8	25.2	27.4	29.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	50.9	53.2	55.6	58.0	60.3	62.5	64.7	66.9	68.9	78.5	87.2	94.9
Male	24.6	25.7	26.7	27.8	28.9	29.9	30.9	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.9	39.4	43.4	46.9
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.0	29.3	30.5	31.7	32.9	34.0	39.2	43.8	48.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.1
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: RURAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) In Thousands														
Both Sexes	35.0	32.1	30.0	28.3	27.3	26.6	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	23.6	23.5	23.8
0-4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3
5-9	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4
10-14	4.4	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5
15-19	4.1	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
20-24	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
25-29	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
30-34	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2
35-39	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
40-44	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
45-49	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8
50-54	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7
55-59	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5
60-64	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1
65-69	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
70-74	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
75+	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Male	15.7	14.7	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.2
0-4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
5-9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
10-14	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
15-19	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
20-24	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
25-29	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
30-34	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
35-39	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
40-44	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
45-49	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
50-54	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
55-59	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
60-64	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
65-69	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
70-74	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
75+	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	19.3	17.4	16.1	15.1	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
0-4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
5-9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6
10-14	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
15-19	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7
20-24	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
25-29	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
30-34	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
35-39	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
40-44	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
45-49	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
50-54	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0
55-59	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
60-64	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
65-69	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
70-74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
75+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	12.0	10.4	9.2	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.2	4.6	4.2
15-24	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.3
15-64	21.7	20.4	19.4	18.6	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.1	16.9	17.2	17.5
65+	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0
Male														
0-14	6.0	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.4
15-24	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7
15-64	9.0	8.6	8.3	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.2
65+	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Female														
0-14	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.9
15-24	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5
15-64	12.7	11.8	11.1	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.2	9.3
65+	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	35.0	32.1	30.0	28.3	27.3	26.6	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.1	24.7	23.6	23.5	23.8
Male	15.7	14.7	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.2
Female	19.3	17.4	16.1	15.1	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.4	12.4	12.5
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3
Male	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
Male	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2
Male	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Female	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
Male	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Female	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4
Male	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Female	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7
Male	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.2
Male	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Female	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
 Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
 (1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.
 SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: URBAN

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) In Thousands														
Both Sexes	148.5	156.7	163.7	169.7	175.8	181.2	186.1	190.6	194.5	198.2	200.8	210.3	217.4	223.1
0-4	19.2	19.5	19.4	19.1	18.6	17.9	17.6	17.2	16.9	16.6	16.2	14.8	13.9	12.9
5-9	15.8	16.8	17.6	18.3	19.0	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.3	18.8	18.1	16.1	14.8	14.0
10-14	14.6	15.3	15.9	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.3	19.7	17.9	16.0	14.8
15-19	14.6	15.3	15.9	16.3	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.2	18.5	19.9	18.3	16.5
20-24	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.8	19.4	20.7	19.4
25-29	16.3	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	19.2	20.5
30-34	14.3	15.1	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.8	18.1	18.3	18.4	18.4	17.7	17.5	18.3
35-39	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.6	14.5	15.3	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.6	17.9	17.1	17.0
40-44	7.7	8.5	9.3	10.1	10.9	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.0	15.5	17.3	17.4	16.7
45-49	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.9	10.6	11.2	11.9	15.0	16.7	16.9
50-54	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.8	11.3	14.3	16.1
55-59	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.6	8.3	10.6	13.5
60-64	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	6.0	7.6	9.7
65-69	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.0	5.4	6.8
70-74	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.5	4.7
75+	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.1	4.2	5.3
Male	65.2	69.1	72.5	75.4	78.4	81.1	83.5	85.7	87.7	89.5	90.8	95.5	99.0	101.7
0-4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.2	7.5	7.1	6.5
5-9	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.0	7.4	7.0
10-14	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	8.8	7.9	7.3
15-19	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.0	8.1
20-24	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.4
25-29	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.6
30-34	6.5	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.5
35-39	3.9	4.6	5.3	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0
40-44	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.2	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7
45-49	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.6	6.8	7.1	7.3
50-54	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.5	6.5	6.9
55-59	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	3.3	4.2	6.1
60-64	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.7
65-69	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.6
70-74	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5
75+	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6
Female	83.3	87.6	91.2	94.3	97.4	100.1	102.6	104.8	106.8	108.7	110.0	114.8	118.4	121.4
0-4	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.3
5-9	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.1	7.4	7.0
10-14	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.2	9.1	8.1	7.5
15-19	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.4	9.4	8.5
20-24	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.0
25-29	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	10.1	10.9
30-34	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.5	9.2	9.8
35-39	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.2	9.0
40-44	4.8	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.5	10.0	10.0	9.0
45-49	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.6	6.1	6.5	6.9	7.2	8.2	9.6	9.6
50-54	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	6.9	7.8	9.2
55-59	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	6.4	7.4
60-64	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.9	4.6	6.0
65-69	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.6	4.3
70-74	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.2
75+	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.7

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	49.6	51.6	52.9	53.8	54.6	55.0	55.3	55.3	55.1	54.7	54.0	48.9	44.8	41.7
15-24	31.4	32.4	33.2	33.7	34.4	34.9	35.5	36.0	36.4	36.9	37.2	39.3	39.0	35.9
15-64	95.9	101.8	107.0	111.6	116.5	121.0	125.2	129.1	132.8	136.3	139.1	151.3	159.5	164.7
65+	2.9	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.7	10.8	13.1	16.8
Male														
0-14	24.9	25.7	26.3	26.7	27.0	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.0	26.7	24.4	22.4	20.8
15-24	14.0	14.8	15.5	16.0	16.5	17.0	17.4	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.3	18.9	18.8	17.5
15-64	39.4	42.3	45.0	47.3	49.8	52.1	54.3	56.3	58.2	60.0	61.4	67.7	72.3	75.2
65+	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.3	5.6
Female														
0-14	24.8	25.9	26.7	27.2	27.6	27.8	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.7	27.3	24.5	22.4	20.8
15-24	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.0	20.4	20.3	18.5
15-64	56.5	59.5	62.0	64.3	66.7	68.9	70.9	72.8	74.6	76.3	77.7	83.7	87.3	89.5
65+	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	6.6	8.8	11.1

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	148.5	156.7	163.7	169.7	175.8	181.2	186.1	190.6	194.5	198.2	200.8	210.3	217.4	223.1
Male	65.2	69.1	72.5	75.4	78.4	81.1	83.5	85.7	87.7	89.5	90.8	95.5	99.0	101.7
Female	83.3	87.6	91.2	94.3	97.4	100.1	102.6	104.8	106.8	108.7	110.0	114.8	118.4	121.4
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Male	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Female	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.5	9.3
Male	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.2
Female	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.2	41.3	43.1	44.7	46.4	48.0	49.5	50.8	52.0	53.1	54.0	57.0	59.1	60.6
Male	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.0	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.4	25.9	26.9	27.6
Female	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.7	25.6	26.4	27.2	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.5	31.1	32.2	33.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	20.7	22.1	23.3	24.3	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	30.1	31.0	31.8
Male	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.6	14.1	14.5
Female	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.5	16.9	17.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	19.8	21.0	22.0	22.8	23.7	24.4	25.1	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.0	28.5	29.7	30.7
Male	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.5	13.2	13.7	14.2
Female	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.9	16.5
Alberta														
Both Sexes	21.0	22.4	23.7	24.9	26.0	27.1	28.0	29.0	29.8	30.6	31.3	34.0	36.2	38.0
Male	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.1	15.4	16.5	17.3
Female	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.2	18.6	19.7	20.6
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	34.5	35.3	35.9	36.3	36.8	37.3	37.7	38.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.2
Male	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.7
Female	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.5
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.2
Male	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Female	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.5
Male	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.5
Female	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	112.6	113.8	115.0	116.3	117.2	118.3	119.5	120.8	122.3	123.9	126.1	139.7	157.7	178.4
0-4	18.4	17.9	17.2	16.3	15.2	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.3	17.2	21.5	24.6
5-9	15.3	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.3	18.0	17.6	16.9	16.0	14.9	13.7	14.2	17.1	21.4
10-14	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.3	16.9	17.7	13.6	14.1	17.0
15-19	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.3	17.5	13.4	14.0
20-24	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.8	14.1	17.3	13.2
25-29	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.1	11.6	13.8	17.0
30-34	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.8	11.3	13.6
35-39	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.5	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.3	7.4	8.7	11.1
40-44	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.8	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.3	8.5
45-49	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.1	8.4	8.0	7.1
50-54	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.9	8.2	7.8
55-59	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.7	5.7	8.0
60-64	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.1	4.5	5.4
65-69	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.9	4.1
70-74	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.6
75+	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.8
Male	54.4	55.0	55.6	56.3	56.9	57.5	58.1	58.8	59.6	60.4	61.5	68.4	77.6	88.1
0-4	9.2	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	8.8	11.0	12.6
5-9	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.1	7.6	7.0	7.3	8.8	11.0
10-14	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	7.0	7.3	8.7
15-19	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	8.7	6.9	7.2
20-24	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	7.1	8.6	6.8
25-29	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.8	7.0	8.4
30-34	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.5	5.7	6.8
35-39	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.2	4.4	5.6
40-44	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.2	3.8	3.1	4.4
45-49	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	4.1	3.7	3.0
50-54	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	4.0	3.6
55-59	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.2	3.8
60-64	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.1
65-69	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.9
70-74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1
75+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1
Female	58.2	58.8	59.3	59.9	60.4	60.9	61.4	62.0	62.7	63.5	64.5	71.2	80.1	90.2
0-4	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	8.4	10.5	12.0
5-9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.1	8.8	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.7	6.9	8.3	10.4
10-14	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	6.6	6.9	8.3
15-19	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	8.8	6.5	6.8
20-24	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.9	7.0	8.7	6.5
25-29	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.8	6.9	8.6
30-34	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.7	6.8
35-39	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	5.6
40-44	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2
45-49	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.2	4.1
50-54	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.6	4.3	4.2
55-59	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5	3.5	4.2
60-64	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.4	3.3
65-69	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.6	2.2
70-74	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.4
75+	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.8

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	46.8	47.0	47.1	47.1	47.0	46.8	46.6	46.4	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.0	52.8	63.0
15-24	19.9	20.1	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.7	24.5	25.3	26.2	31.6	30.7	27.2
15-64	62.9	63.8	64.8	66.2	67.3	68.6	69.9	71.4	73.1	74.8	76.9	89.7	98.1	105.9
65+	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	5.0	6.8	9.5
Male														
0-14	23.5	23.6	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.1	27.1	32.4
15-24	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.2	15.8	15.5	14.0
15-64	29.5	30.0	30.5	31.2	31.8	32.4	33.1	33.9	34.7	35.6	36.7	43.2	47.6	51.7
65+	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.9	4.1
Female														
0-14	23.3	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.3	23.2	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.6	22.5	21.9	25.7	30.7
15-24	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	13.0	15.8	15.3	13.3
15-64	33.4	33.8	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.1	36.8	37.6	38.4	39.2	40.2	46.5	50.5	54.1
65+	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.8	3.9	5.4

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 2 (Current trends with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	112.6	113.8	115.0	116.3	117.2	118.3	119.5	120.8	122.3	123.9	126.1	139.7	157.7	178.4
Male	54.4	55.0	55.6	56.3	56.9	57.5	58.1	58.8	59.6	60.4	61.5	68.4	77.6	88.1
Female	58.2	58.8	59.3	59.9	60.4	60.9	61.4	62.0	62.7	63.5	64.5	71.2	80.1	90.2
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.1
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0
Female	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.9	12.1	13.6
Male	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.8
Female	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.1	6.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.9	42.3	42.8	43.3	43.9	44.6	48.7	53.9	59.4
Male	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.3	23.4	26.0	28.8
Female	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.3	25.3	27.9	30.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.7	12.6	14.8
Male	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.2	6.2	7.4
Female	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.4	7.4
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	9.1	11.2	13.6
Male	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.9
Female	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.9	22.3	22.9	26.0	29.8	34.2
Male	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	12.6	14.6	16.8
Female	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8	13.3	15.2	17.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.1	27.1	29.9	33.2
Male	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.6	15.0	16.6
Female	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	13.5	14.9	16.6
Territories														
Both Sexes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.5
Male	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8
Female	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: RURAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	34.9	35.9	36.9	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.6	41.6	42.7	43.8	45.1	53.1	63.1	74.5
0-4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	8.8	11.5	13.8
5-9	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	6.4	8.1	10.6
10-14	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.1	7.6
15-19	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	6.1	5.3	5.8
20-24	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.7	6.0	5.1
25-29	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.7	4.7	6.0
30-34	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.8	4.7
35-39	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.9
40-44	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.0
45-49	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.6
50-54	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.9
55-59	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.9
60-64	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.0
65-69	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.6
70-74	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9
75+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
Male	17.4	17.9	18.4	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.4	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.8	27.0	32.2	38.2
0-4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.2
5-9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	4.3	5.6
10-14	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	4.1
15-19	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.1
20-24	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.0	2.7
25-29	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.9
30-34	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.3
35-39	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9
40-44	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.5
45-49	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
50-54	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.4
55-59	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.5
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0
65-69	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
70-74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5
75+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Female	17.5	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.7	22.3	26.1	30.9	36.3
0-4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.2	5.6	6.7
5-9	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	5.0
10-14	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.6
15-19	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.7
20-24	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.4
25-29	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.0
30-34	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.4
35-39	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.0
40-44	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
45-49	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
50-54	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5
55-59	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5
60-64	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0
65-69	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.7
70-74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
75+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.4	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.8	20.7	25.7	32.1
15-24	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.5	10.8	11.4	10.8
15-64	19.1	19.4	19.8	20.4	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.6	23.3	24.1	25.0	30.3	34.8	38.7
65+	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.6
Male														
0-14	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.9	13.5	16.8
15-24	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	5.5	5.9	5.7
15-64	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.4	14.9	17.3	19.3
65+	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.1
Female														
0-14	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.9	12.3	15.3
15-24	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.3	5.5	5.1
15-64	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.6	15.4	17.6	19.5
65+	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Matis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	34.9	35.9	36.9	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.6	41.6	42.7	43.8	45.1	53.1	63.1	74.5
Male	17.4	17.9	18.4	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.4	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.8	27.0	32.2	38.2
Female	17.5	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.7	22.3	26.1	30.9	36.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.2
Male	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Female	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.5	6.4
Male	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.4
Female	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.1
Ontario														
Both Sexes	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	14.5	16.8	19.2
Male	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	7.1	8.3	9.6
Female	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	4.3	5.6
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.0
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.5	5.7	7.2
Male	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	3.8
Female	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.4
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	8.7	10.8	13.1
Male	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.4	5.5	6.7
Female	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	5.3	6.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.9	14.8	16.9
Male	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.7	7.6	8.7
Female	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.2	7.1	8.1
Territories														
Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.9
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: URBAN

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.6	80.1	80.9	86.6	94.6	103.9
0-4	12.2	11.5	10.8	9.9	8.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.4	10.0	10.7
5-9	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.3	10.6	9.8	8.9	7.9	7.8	9.0	10.8
10-14	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.5	8.0	8.1	9.4
15-19	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.6	11.4	8.1	8.2
20-24	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.1	9.4	11.2	8.2
25-29	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.8	9.1	11.1
30-34	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.0	7.5	8.9
35-39	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.0	5.8	7.3
40-44	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.7	5.5
45-49	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.2	4.5
50-54	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.8	5.3	4.9
55-59	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.6	5.0
60-64	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.4
65-69	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.5
70-74	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7
75+	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.7
Male	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.7	41.5	45.4	50.0
0-4	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	5.1	5.5
5-9	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.5	5.4
10-14	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.7
15-19	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.6	4.1	4.1
20-24	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.5	4.1
25-29	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.9	4.6	5.5
30-34	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.8	4.5
35-39	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	3.7
40-44	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.8
45-49	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.4	1.9
50-54	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.2
55-59	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	2.4
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
65-69	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0
70-74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6
75+	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Female	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	45.1	49.2	53.9
0-4	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.9	5.3
5-9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.4
10-14	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.9	4.0	4.0	4.7
15-19	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.8	4.0	4.1
20-24	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.7	5.7	4.0
25-29	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.6
30-34	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.4
35-39	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.6
40-44	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7
45-49	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.6
50-54	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.7	2.7
55-59	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	2.7
60-64	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3
65-69	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.2	1.5
70-74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1
75+	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	31.9	31.6	31.2	30.7	30.1	29.6	29.1	28.5	28.0	27.4	26.9	24.3	27.0	30.9
15-24	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.7	17.2	17.7	20.7	19.3	16.4
15-64	43.9	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.5	47.2	48.0	48.8	49.8	50.7	51.9	59.4	63.3	67.1
65+	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.9	4.2	5.9
Male														
0-14	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.7	13.5	12.2	13.6	15.5
15-24	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	10.3	9.6	8.2
15-64	19.9	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.3	28.3	30.4	32.4
65+	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	2.0
Female														
0-14	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.7	13.4	12.0	13.4	15.4
15-24	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.9	10.5	9.7	8.2
15-64	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.6	27.1	27.6	31.1	33.0	34.7
65+	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.8	3.9

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 2 (Current trends with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.6	80.1	80.9	86.6	94.6	103.9
Male	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.7	37.8	38.0	38.3	38.7	41.5	45.4	50.0
Female	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	45.1	49.2	53.9
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Female	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.2
Male	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4
Female	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.1	31.3	31.5	31.8	32.1	34.3	37.1	40.2
Male	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.2	16.3	17.7	19.2
Female	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	18.0	19.4	21.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.5	8.2	9.2
Male	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4
Female	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.4
Male	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.2
Female	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.9	17.2	19.0	21.1
Male	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.2	9.1	10.2
Female	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.9	10.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8	14.2	15.1	16.3
Male	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.9
Female	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.8	8.4
Territories														
Both Sexes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
 Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
 (1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.
 SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	139.4	142.2	145.0	147.7	150.3	152.8	155.3	157.8	160.2	162.6	165.0	176.7	188.6	199.4
0-4	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.0	17.1	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.7	15.4
5-9	16.9	17.2	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.0	17.1	15.9	15.0	15.0	15.7
10-14	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.7	19.4	15.9	15.0	15.0
15-19	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.8	19.4	15.9	15.0
20-24	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.4	16.7	19.3	15.8
25-29	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.5	13.8	15.3	16.6	19.2
30-34	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	13.7	15.2	16.5
35-39	8.9	9.7	10.7	11.8	12.7	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.1	12.7	12.5	12.2	13.6	15.1
40-44	6.8	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.6	10.6	11.7	12.5	13.1	12.4	12.1	13.5
45-49	5.4	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.6	12.9	12.2	12.0
50-54	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.5	8.4	12.7	12.0
55-59	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	6.3	8.2	12.3
60-64	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.8	6.0	7.8
65-69	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.4	5.6
70-74	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.8	3.2	3.9
75+	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.7
Male	68.3	69.7	71.1	72.4	73.7	75.0	76.2	77.4	78.6	79.8	80.9	86.7	92.5	97.8
0-4	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	8.1	7.9
5-9	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.7	8.0
10-14	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.7	8.2	7.7	7.7
15-19	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.6	8.1	7.7
20-24	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.5	9.6	8.1
25-29	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.7	8.4	9.5
30-34	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	6.5	7.6	8.3
35-39	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	6.5	7.5
40-44	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	6.4
45-49	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.4	6.0	5.3	5.2
50-54	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	5.8	5.2
55-59	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.1	5.6
60-64	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.8
65-69	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.8
70-74	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.9
75+	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.0
Female	71.1	72.6	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.9	79.1	80.4	81.6	82.8	84.0	90.0	96.1	101.7
0-4	9.8	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.6	7.5
5-9	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.6
10-14	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.7	7.8	7.3	7.3
15-19	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	9.7	7.7	7.3
20-24	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.2	9.7	7.7
25-29	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.2	9.7
30-34	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.2
35-39	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.6
40-44	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.1
45-49	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	6.9	6.9	6.8
50-54	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	4.2	6.8	6.8
55-59	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.1	6.7
60-64	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.9	4.0
65-69	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.8
70-74	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	2.0
75+	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.1	2.7
BROAD AGE GROUPS														
Both Sexes														
0-14	52.0	52.3	52.4	52.5	52.4	52.3	52.1	51.8	51.4	51.0	50.4	46.0	45.7	46.1
15-24	26.6	27.1	27.6	28.3	28.9	29.5	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.6	32.2	36.0	35.1	30.8
15-64	83.5	85.9	88.4	91.0	93.5	96.0	98.4	100.8	103.1	105.5	108.0	122.1	131.7	139.2
65+	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.7	6.1	6.5	8.7	11.2	14.2
Male														
0-14	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.6	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.1	25.8	25.6	23.6	23.5	23.6
15-24	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.5	14.9	15.3	15.6	16.0	16.3	18.1	17.7	15.7
15-64	40.1	41.3	42.5	43.8	45.0	46.3	47.5	48.7	49.9	51.1	52.4	59.0	63.7	67.4
65+	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.1	5.3	6.8
Female														
0-14	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.1	24.8	22.4	22.3	22.4
15-24	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	17.9	17.4	15.0
15-64	43.3	44.6	45.9	47.2	48.5	49.7	50.9	52.0	53.2	54.4	55.6	63.1	68.0	71.8
65+	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.9	7.4

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small. (1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	139.4	142.2	145.0	147.7	150.3	152.8	155.3	157.8	160.2	162.6	165.0	176.7	188.6	199.4
Male	68.3	69.7	71.1	72.4	73.7	75.0	76.2	77.4	78.6	79.8	80.9	86.7	92.5	97.8
Female	71.1	72.6	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.9	79.1	80.4	81.6	82.8	84.0	90.0	96.1	101.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Male	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Female	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7
Male	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4
Female	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
Ontario														
Both Sexes	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.4
Male	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1
Female	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	34.1	34.7	35.2	35.8	36.3	36.8	37.2	37.7	38.1	38.6	39.0	41.0	43.1	44.9
Male	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	20.3	21.3	22.1
Female	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.7	20.7	21.8	22.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.5	29.9	30.4	30.8	31.2	31.6	32.0	33.9	35.8	37.5
Male	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.6	16.5	17.5	18.4
Female	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.2	16.4	17.3	18.3	19.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.8	41.9	43.1	44.3	45.4	46.5	47.7	48.8	49.9	51.0	56.7	62.4	67.9
Male	19.0	19.6	20.1	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.6	27.4	30.2	32.9
Female	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.8	26.4	29.3	32.2	35.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.8	13.9	14.8
Male	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.3
Female	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.6
Territories														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.0	6.3
Male	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1
Female	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: RURAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	49.3	50.8	52.2	53.5	54.8	56.1	57.3	58.5	59.7	60.8	61.9	67.3	72.6	77.4
0-4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.4	6.4
5-9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.5
10-14	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.3	6.1	6.2
15-19	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	7.4	6.2	6.0
20-24	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.0	7.0	5.9
25-29	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.5	6.0	7.0
30-34	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.3
35-39	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.9
40-44	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.2
45-49	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	4.8	4.5	4.6
50-54	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3.1	4.7	4.4
55-59	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	4.6
60-64	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.9
65-69	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.1
70-74	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.6
75+	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.8
Male	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.1	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	34.3	37.1	39.6
0-4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3
5-9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3
10-14	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1
15-19	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.0
20-24	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.1
25-29	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.6
30-34	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.3
35-39	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.1
40-44	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.7
45-49	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3
50-54	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.3
55-59	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.4
60-64	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.6
65-69	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1
70-74	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7
75+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7
Female	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.4	30.0	30.5	33.1	35.5	37.8
0-4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1
5-9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.2
10-14	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0
15-19	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.0	2.9
20-24	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.8
25-29	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.4
30-34	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1
35-39	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
40-44	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
45-49	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
50-54	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.2	2.1
55-59	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.2
60-64	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4
65-69	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
70-74	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
75+	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	18.2	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.4	18.6	19.0
15-24	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.7	13.4	13.2	11.8
15-64	29.1	30.2	31.3	32.3	33.4	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.6	45.5	49.5	52.9
65+	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.4	5.5
Male														
0-14	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.7
15-24	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.1
15-64	14.9	15.4	16.0	16.5	17.1	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.4	23.4	25.7	27.5
65+	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.5
Female														
0-14	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.1	9.3
15-24	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.6	6.5	5.7
15-64	14.2	14.8	15.3	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.3	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.2	22.1	23.9	25.4
65+	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.0

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	49.3	50.8	52.2	53.5	54.8	56.1	57.3	58.5	59.7	60.8	61.9	67.3	72.6	77.4
Male	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.1	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	34.3	37.1	39.6
Female	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.4	30.0	30.5	33.1	35.5	37.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Female	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.5
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4
Female	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.7	14.5	15.2	16.0
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.8	8.2
Female	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.2
Male	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8
Female	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4
Alberta														
Both Sexes	10.9	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.4	16.0	16.6	17.2	20.2	23.1	25.8
Male	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	10.0	11.6	13.0
Female	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.7	10.1	11.5	12.8
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.8
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.3
Territories														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: URBAN

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Both Sexes	90.1	91.5	92.8	94.2	95.5	96.7	98.0	99.3	100.5	101.8	103.0	109.4	116.0	122.0
0-4	12.8	12.5	12.1	11.5	10.8	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.3	9.0
5-9	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.1	11.7	11.2	10.5	9.7	9.0	8.9	9.2
10-14	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.0	9.6	8.9	8.8
15-19	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	12.0	9.6	9.0
20-24	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.7	12.3	9.9
25-29	8.9	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.8	10.5	12.2
30-34	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	8.6	9.4	10.1
35-39	5.9	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.5	8.4	9.2
40-44	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.8	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.5	8.3
45-49	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	8.1	7.7	7.4
50-54	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	5.3	7.9	7.6
55-59	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.9	5.1	7.7
60-64	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.9
65-69	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	3.5
70-74	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.1	2.4
75+	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.9
Male	43.2	43.9	44.6	45.3	45.9	46.5	47.2	47.8	48.4	48.9	49.5	52.4	55.4	58.1
0-4	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.6
5-9	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.7
10-14	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.0	4.6	4.6
15-19	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.6
20-24	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.3	6.0	5.0
25-29	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.9
30-34	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.0	4.6	5.0
35-39	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.8	4.5
40-44	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.6
45-49	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9
50-54	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.9
55-59	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.2
60-64	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.3
65-69	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.7
70-74	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.2
75+	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4
Female	46.9	47.6	48.2	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.9	51.5	52.2	52.9	53.5	57.0	60.6	63.9
0-4	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4
5-9	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4
10-14	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.3	4.3
15-19	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.4
20-24	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4	6.2	4.9
25-29	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.3	6.2
30-34	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1
35-39	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7
40-44	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.7
45-49	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	4.6	4.7	4.6
50-54	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.9	4.7	4.7
55-59	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	4.5
60-64	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.6
65-69	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7
70-74	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2
75+	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.5

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.4	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.9	31.4	31.0	27.6	27.1	27.0
15-24	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.2	20.5	22.7	21.9	18.9
15-64	54.3	55.7	57.2	58.6	60.1	61.5	62.9	64.3	65.6	67.0	68.4	76.5	82.2	86.3
65+	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	5.2	6.8	8.7
Male														
0-14	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.8	16.6	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.9	14.3	14.0	14.0
15-24	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	11.3	11.0	9.6
15-64	25.2	25.9	26.6	27.3	28.0	28.6	29.3	30.0	30.7	31.3	32.0	35.6	38.1	39.9
65+	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.6	3.4	4.3
Female														
0-14	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.1	13.4	13.1	13.1
15-24	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	11.3	10.9	9.3
15-64	29.1	29.9	30.6	31.4	32.1	32.8	33.6	34.3	35.0	35.7	36.5	41.0	44.1	46.4
65+	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.4

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	90.1	91.5	92.8	94.2	95.5	96.7	98.0	99.3	100.5	101.8	103.0	109.4	116.0	122.0
Male	43.2	43.9	44.6	45.3	45.9	46.5	47.2	47.8	48.4	48.9	49.5	52.4	55.4	58.1
Female	46.9	47.6	48.2	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.9	51.5	52.2	52.9	53.5	57.0	60.6	63.9
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	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	0.3
Female	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
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Female	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Ontario														
Both Sexes	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9
Male	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7
Female	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.3	26.6	27.8	28.9
Male	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.9	13.4	13.9
Female	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.7	14.4	15.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	21.7	23.1	24.3
Male	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.6
Female	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.4	12.1	12.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	28.7	29.2	29.8	30.3	30.8	31.3	31.8	32.3	32.8	33.3	33.8	36.5	39.4	42.1
Male	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.9	16.1	17.4	18.7	19.9
Female	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.7	19.1	20.7	22.1
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.4	10.0
Male	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.8
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.2
Territories														
Both Sexes	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4
Male	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Age Group and Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total,
by Place of Residence, Canada, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: INUIT

Place of Residence: TOTAL

AGE GROUP	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														
In Thousands														
Both Sexes	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.7	41.6	42.5	43.4	44.2	45.0	45.8	46.6	50.7	55.3	60.3
0-4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	6.2	6.7
5-9	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	6.2
10-14	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.4
15-19	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	6.2	5.8	5.3
20-24	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.9	6.1	5.7
25-29	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.8	6.0
30-34	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.7
35-39	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9
40-44	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.5
45-49	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.5	3.3	3.4
50-54	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.4	3.2
55-59	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	2.3
60-64	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.2
65-69	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
70-74	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
75+	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Male	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.4	25.3	27.4	29.7
0-4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.4
5-9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2
10-14	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8
15-19	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7
20-24	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.8
25-29	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.9
30-34	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.5
35-39	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1
40-44	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
45-49	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.7
50-54	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4
55-59	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6
65-69	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
70-74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
75+	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Female	18.5	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.8	23.2	25.4	27.9	30.6
0-4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.3
5-9	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.0
10-14	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7
15-19	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.6
20-24	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.1	2.8
25-29	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1
30-34	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2
35-39	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8
40-44	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0
45-49	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.8
50-54	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.8
55-59	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3
60-64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
65-69	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
70-74	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
75+	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5

BROAD AGE GROUPS

Both Sexes														
0-14	15.9	16.2	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.5	16.7	17.0	18.3
15-24	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.3	11.1	11.9	11.0
15-64	21.1	21.7	22.3	22.9	23.5	24.1	24.8	25.4	26.1	26.8	27.6	32.2	36.2	39.4
65+	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.6
Male														
0-14	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.7	9.3
15-24	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.9	5.5
15-64	10.3	10.6	10.9	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.8	16.0	17.9	19.3
65+	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Female														
0-14	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.4	9.0
15-24	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.4	5.9	5.5
15-64	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.8	16.2	18.3	20.0
65+	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.6

NOTE: (-) Figures less than 50 for age groups but not for the total regional population. Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals. Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: INUIT

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PRGJ. NO. 2 (Current trends with migration)														In Thousands
Canada														
Both Sexes	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.7	41.6	42.5	43.4	44.2	45.0	45.8	46.6	50.7	55.3	60.3
Male	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.0	23.4	25.3	27.4	29.7
Female	18.5	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.8	23.2	25.4	27.9	30.6
Labrador														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.7
Male	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Female	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.8	10.8	11.9
Male	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.0
Female	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.8	27.3	29.6	32.3	35.2
Male	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.9	16.1	17.5
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4	14.7	16.2	17.7
Remainder														
Both Sexes	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.5
Male	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	720.6	740.0	758.4	775.9	793.9	811.4	828.3	844.7	860.6	876.2	890.6	959.6	1028.7	1095.9
Male	353.2	362.6	371.6	380.1	388.8	397.3	405.5	413.4	421.1	428.7	435.7	469.2	502.9	535.5
Female	367.4	377.4	386.8	395.8	405.1	414.1	422.8	431.3	439.5	447.5	454.9	490.5	525.8	560.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	27.7	28.5	29.3	30.0	30.7	31.4	32.1	32.8	33.4	34.1	34.7	37.5	40.4	43.3
Male	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.9	18.3	19.7	21.1
Female	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.7	16.0	16.4	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.7	19.2	20.7	22.2
Quebec														
Both Sexes	69.3	71.0	72.6	74.1	75.7	77.3	78.7	80.1	81.5	82.8	84.0	89.6	95.1	100.5
Male	34.8	35.7	36.4	37.2	37.9	38.7	39.4	40.1	40.7	41.3	41.9	44.6	47.2	49.7
Female	34.4	35.3	36.2	37.0	37.8	38.6	39.3	40.1	40.8	41.5	42.1	45.0	47.9	50.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	143.1	146.8	150.1	153.2	156.6	159.8	162.8	165.8	168.6	171.3	173.7	184.4	194.4	203.2
Male	68.4	70.1	71.8	73.3	74.9	76.5	78.0	79.4	80.7	82.1	83.2	88.5	93.4	97.8
Female	74.8	76.6	78.3	80.0	81.7	83.3	84.9	86.4	87.8	89.2	90.4	95.9	101.0	105.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	107.1	110.2	113.1	115.9	118.8	121.6	124.3	127.0	129.5	132.1	134.5	146.0	157.7	169.3
Male	52.6	54.1	55.5	56.9	58.3	59.6	60.9	62.2	63.5	64.7	65.9	71.5	77.2	82.9
Female	54.6	56.1	57.6	59.1	60.6	62.0	63.4	64.7	66.1	67.4	68.6	74.5	80.5	86.4
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	93.2	96.3	99.2	102.1	105.0	107.8	110.6	113.4	116.1	118.8	121.4	134.2	147.8	162.0
Male	46.3	47.8	49.2	50.6	52.0	53.4	54.8	56.2	57.5	58.8	60.1	66.4	73.1	80.2
Female	46.9	48.5	50.0	51.4	52.9	54.4	55.8	57.2	58.6	60.0	61.3	67.8	74.7	81.8
Alberta														
Both Sexes	118.2	121.5	124.7	127.7	130.8	133.9	136.8	139.7	142.5	145.3	148.0	161.1	174.5	187.7
Male	56.8	58.5	60.1	61.6	63.1	64.6	66.1	67.5	68.9	70.3	71.6	78.1	84.8	91.4
Female	61.3	63.0	64.6	66.2	67.7	69.2	70.7	72.2	73.6	75.0	76.4	83.0	89.7	96.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	120.7	123.4	125.9	128.3	130.8	133.1	135.4	137.5	139.6	141.6	143.4	151.5	159.0	165.6
Male	59.7	61.0	62.2	63.3	64.5	65.6	66.7	67.7	68.6	69.6	70.4	74.2	77.7	80.7
Female	61.0	62.4	63.7	65.0	66.3	67.5	68.7	69.9	71.0	72.0	73.0	77.3	81.3	84.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.2
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.0
Female	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	36.2	37.1	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.4	41.2	42.0	42.8	43.5	44.2	47.9	51.9	56.1
Male	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.6	22.0	22.3	24.0	25.9	27.8
Female	17.6	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	23.9	26.0	28.2

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	261.2	267.6	273.6	279.9	286.0	291.8	297.5	303.0	308.4	313.2	335.9	356.9	376.0
Male	133.9	137.0	140.0	142.8	145.7	148.6	151.3	153.9	156.5	159.0	161.2	171.7	181.2	189.6
Female	120.7	124.2	127.6	130.8	134.2	137.4	140.5	143.6	146.5	149.4	152.0	164.2	175.7	186.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	15.3	16.3	17.2
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.6
Female	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	33.9	34.6	35.3	36.0	36.7	37.4	38.1	38.7	39.3	39.8	42.4	44.7	46.7
Male	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	21.4	22.4	23.3
Female	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.7	21.1	22.3	23.4
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.7	47.8	48.9	50.0	51.0	52.1	53.0	54.0	54.8	55.6	58.8	61.6	63.8
Male	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.4	27.8	28.1	29.6	30.8	31.7
Female	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.6	27.1	27.5	29.2	30.8	32.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.1	42.2	43.2	44.3	45.3	46.3	47.3	48.3	49.2	50.1	54.4	58.6	62.4
Male	21.4	21.9	22.4	22.9	23.4	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.1	28.1	30.0	31.8
Female	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	26.3	28.5	30.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.3	37.4	38.5	39.6	40.6	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.7	45.6	50.3	54.9	59.4
Male	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	25.9	28.1	30.2
Female	16.4	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	24.4	26.8	29.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.3	37.3	38.2	39.2	40.1	41.1	41.9	42.8	43.7	44.5	48.3	51.9	55.3
Male	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.9	24.7	26.4	28.0
Female	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.6	21.1	21.5	23.5	25.5	27.3
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	47.0	47.8	48.6	49.5	50.2	51.0	51.7	52.4	53.0	53.6	56.0	57.9	59.4
Male	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.9	28.9	29.7	30.2
Female	21.5	22.0	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.7	27.1	28.3	29.3
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.9
Male	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)														
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016	
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS															
Canada															
Both Sexes	146.1	149.7	153.2	156.7	160.1	163.6	167.0	170.4	173.8	177.3	180.7	198.9	220.0	243.7	
Male	72.1	73.9	75.6	77.3	79.0	80.7	82.4	84.0	85.7	87.4	89.1	98.0	108.4	120.2	
Female	74.0	75.8	77.6	79.4	81.1	82.9	84.6	86.4	88.1	89.9	91.6	100.9	111.6	123.5	
Atlantic															
Both Sexes	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.1	14.3	15.6	17.1	
Male	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.3	
Female	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	8.8	
Quebec															
Both Sexes	17.8	18.3	18.7	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.3	21.7	23.6	25.9	28.5	
Male	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.8	13.0	14.2	
Female	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.8	12.9	14.3	
Ontario															
Both Sexes	20.7	21.1	21.6	22.0	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.7	25.1	27.4	29.9	32.5	
Male	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	13.1	14.3	15.7	
Female	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	15.6	16.9	
Manitoba															
Both Sexes	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.1	24.5	27.4	30.7	
Male	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.9	12.1	13.5	15.2	
Female	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.2	12.4	13.9	15.5	
Saskatchewan															
Both Sexes	18.1	18.7	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.5	23.0	23.6	26.7	30.5	34.9	
Male	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.7	13.2	15.1	17.4	
Female	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.9	13.5	15.3	17.6	
Alberta															
Both Sexes	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	22.4	22.9	23.4	23.9	26.8	30.1	33.9	
Male	9.2	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	13.2	14.9	16.8	
Female	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.2	13.6	15.3	17.1	
British Columbia															
Both Sexes	18.6	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.1	20.5	20.9	21.2	21.6	22.0	22.3	24.3	26.5	28.8	
Male	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	12.0	13.1	14.2	
Female	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.3	12.3	13.4	14.6	
Yukon															
Both Sexes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	
Northwest Territories															
Both Sexes	22.1	22.6	23.2	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.5	27.0	29.3	32.0	34.9	
Male	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	14.7	16.0	17.3	
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.3	14.6	16.0	17.6	

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	320.0	329.1	337.6	345.6	353.9	361.8	369.5	376.8	383.8	390.6	396.7	424.7	451.8	476.2
Male	147.2	151.7	156.0	160.0	164.1	168.0	171.8	175.5	179.0	182.4	185.4	199.5	213.2	225.7
Female	172.8	177.3	181.6	185.6	189.8	193.8	197.6	201.3	204.8	208.2	211.3	225.2	238.5	250.5
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.5	9.0
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2
Female	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.8
Quebec														
Both Sexes	18.3	18.9	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.8	22.2	22.5	23.6	24.5	25.2
Male	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.2
Female	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.7	13.1
Ontario														
Both Sexes	76.9	78.9	80.7	82.4	84.1	85.8	87.4	89.0	90.4	91.8	93.0	98.2	103.0	106.9
Male	35.1	36.1	37.0	37.8	38.7	39.6	40.4	41.1	41.9	42.6	43.2	45.8	48.3	50.4
Female	41.8	42.8	43.7	44.6	45.4	46.3	47.1	47.8	48.5	49.2	49.8	52.4	54.7	56.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	49.5	51.0	52.4	53.7	55.1	56.4	57.6	58.9	60.0	61.2	62.2	67.0	71.8	76.2
Male	22.5	23.2	23.9	24.6	25.3	25.9	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.8	31.3	33.7	35.9
Female	27.0	27.7	28.4	29.1	29.8	30.4	31.1	31.7	32.3	32.8	33.3	35.7	38.1	40.2
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	39.9	41.2	42.6	43.8	45.1	46.4	47.6	48.8	50.0	51.1	52.1	57.2	62.5	67.6
Male	18.5	19.2	19.9	20.5	21.2	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.7	27.3	29.9	32.5
Female	21.3	22.0	22.7	23.3	23.9	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	30.0	32.5	35.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	64.0	65.8	67.5	69.1	70.8	72.4	73.9	75.4	76.8	78.2	79.6	86.1	92.5	98.6
Male	29.0	29.9	30.8	31.6	32.4	33.2	34.0	34.8	35.5	36.2	36.9	40.2	43.5	46.7
Female	35.0	35.9	36.7	37.5	38.3	39.1	39.9	40.6	41.3	42.0	42.7	45.8	49.0	51.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	56.0	57.4	58.7	59.9	61.2	62.4	63.5	64.6	65.6	66.6	67.5	71.2	74.6	77.4
Male	25.9	26.6	27.3	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.6	30.1	30.6	31.1	31.5	33.4	35.0	36.4
Female	30.0	30.8	31.4	32.1	32.7	33.3	33.9	34.5	35.0	35.5	36.0	37.9	39.6	41.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
Male	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
Female	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.4	11.2
Male	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5
Female	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.7

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	438.0	452.6	466.2	478.9	492.6	505.7	518.2	530.0	541.4	552.3	561.5	601.7	636.8	667.7
Male	214.8	221.8	228.3	234.4	241.0	247.2	253.2	258.9	264.4	269.6	274.0	293.3	310.1	324.7
Female	223.2	230.8	237.9	244.5	251.6	258.4	264.9	271.1	277.0	282.7	287.5	308.4	326.7	343.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	15.8	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.3	20.7	22.3	23.8	25.0
Male	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.8	11.5	12.1
Female	8.2	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.5	12.3	12.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	43.7	45.1	46.4	47.6	48.8	50.0	51.2	52.3	53.3	54.3	55.2	58.7	61.6	64.1
Male	21.8	22.4	23.1	23.6	24.2	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.4	26.9	27.3	29.0	30.4	31.5
Female	22.0	22.7	23.3	23.9	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.4	27.9	29.7	31.3	32.6
Ontario														
Both Sexes	91.5	94.6	97.4	100.0	102.9	105.6	108.2	110.6	112.9	115.0	116.7	123.3	128.5	132.6
Male	44.0	45.5	46.8	48.1	49.5	50.8	52.0	53.1	54.2	55.2	56.0	59.2	61.7	63.6
Female	47.4	49.1	50.5	51.9	53.4	54.9	56.2	57.5	58.7	59.8	60.7	64.1	66.9	69.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	65.1	67.4	69.5	71.5	73.6	75.7	77.6	79.5	81.4	83.1	84.7	91.8	98.3	104.2
Male	32.0	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.1	37.1	38.0	39.0	39.8	40.7	41.5	44.9	48.0	50.8
Female	33.1	34.3	35.4	36.4	37.5	38.6	39.6	40.6	41.5	42.4	43.2	46.9	50.3	53.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	59.9	62.2	64.4	66.5	68.7	70.8	72.9	74.9	76.8	78.7	80.4	88.4	96.0	103.4
Male	30.2	31.3	32.3	33.4	34.4	35.5	36.5	37.4	38.4	39.3	40.1	44.0	47.7	51.3
Female	29.7	30.9	32.0	33.1	34.3	35.3	36.4	37.4	38.5	39.4	40.3	44.4	48.3	52.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	60.4	62.5	64.5	66.4	68.4	70.3	72.2	74.0	75.7	77.3	78.8	85.5	91.6	97.2
Male	29.3	30.3	31.3	32.3	33.2	34.2	35.1	35.9	36.7	37.6	38.3	41.5	44.5	47.2
Female	31.1	32.2	33.2	34.2	35.2	36.2	37.1	38.1	38.9	39.8	40.5	44.0	47.1	50.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	87.9	90.3	92.5	94.5	96.7	98.7	100.7	102.5	104.2	105.8	107.1	112.5	116.7	119.9
Male	43.1	44.2	45.2	46.2	47.2	48.2	49.1	49.9	50.7	51.5	52.1	54.6	56.5	57.9
Female	44.8	46.1	47.2	48.3	49.5	50.6	51.6	52.6	53.5	54.3	55.0	57.9	60.2	62.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0
Male	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Female	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	9.3	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.7	13.5	14.2
Male	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.6	7.0
Female	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.5	6.9	7.3

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	261.2	267.6	273.6	279.9	286.0	291.8	297.5	303.0	308.4	313.2	335.9	356.9	376.0
Male	133.9	137.0	140.0	142.8	145.7	148.6	151.3	153.9	156.5	159.0	161.2	171.7	181.2	189.6
Female	120.7	124.2	127.6	130.8	134.2	137.4	140.5	143.6	146.5	149.4	152.0	164.2	175.7	186.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	15.3	16.3	17.2
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.2	8.6
Female	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	33.9	34.6	35.3	36.0	36.7	37.4	38.1	38.7	39.3	39.8	42.4	44.7	46.7
Male	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	21.4	22.4	23.3
Female	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.4	19.7	21.1	22.3	23.4
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.7	47.8	48.9	50.0	51.0	52.1	53.0	54.0	54.8	55.6	58.8	61.6	63.8
Male	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.4	27.8	28.1	29.6	30.8	31.7
Female	22.1	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.6	27.1	27.5	29.2	30.8	32.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.1	42.2	43.2	44.3	45.3	46.3	47.3	48.3	49.2	50.1	54.4	58.6	62.4
Male	21.4	21.9	22.4	22.9	23.4	23.9	24.3	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.1	28.1	30.0	31.8
Female	18.6	19.2	19.8	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.0	22.5	23.0	23.5	24.0	26.3	28.5	30.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.3	37.4	38.5	39.6	40.6	41.7	42.7	43.7	44.7	45.6	50.3	54.9	59.4
Male	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	25.9	28.1	30.2
Female	16.4	17.0	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	24.4	26.8	29.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.3	37.3	38.2	39.2	40.1	41.1	41.9	42.8	43.7	44.5	48.3	51.9	55.3
Male	18.6	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.5	20.9	21.3	21.8	22.2	22.6	22.9	24.7	26.4	28.0
Female	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.6	21.1	21.5	23.5	25.5	27.3
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	47.0	47.8	48.6	49.5	50.2	51.0	51.7	52.4	53.0	53.6	56.0	57.9	59.4
Male	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.9	28.9	29.7	30.2
Female	21.5	22.0	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.7	27.1	28.3	29.3
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.9	9.4	9.9
Male	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.0
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	35.0	36.5	37.8	39.1	40.5	41.9	43.3	44.5	45.7	46.9	47.8	51.4	54.2	56.4
Male	15.7	16.4	17.1	17.7	18.4	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.5	21.9	23.7	25.1	26.3
Female	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.4	22.1	22.9	23.5	24.2	24.8	25.4	25.9	27.7	29.0	30.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9
Male	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4
Male	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Female	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3
Ontario														
Both Sexes	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.1
Male	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.8
Female	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.7
Male	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.6
Female	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.1
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.8	8.5	9.1
Male	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.3
Female	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.8
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.4
Male	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4
Female	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	10.2	10.6	10.9
Male	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.0
Female	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	148.5	154.9	160.8	166.2	172.2	177.8	183.1	188.0	192.7	197.1	200.5	214.3	225.8	235.3
Male	65.2	68.3	71.2	73.9	76.9	79.6	82.2	84.7	87.0	89.1	90.9	97.9	103.8	108.8
Female	83.3	86.5	89.5	92.3	95.3	98.2	100.9	103.4	105.7	107.9	109.7	116.4	122.0	126.6
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9
Male	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
Female	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.4	12.1	12.6	13.0
Male	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.2
Female	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.2	40.8	42.3	43.6	45.1	46.4	47.8	49.0	50.1	51.1	51.9	54.8	57.0	58.7
Male	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.5	20.2	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.6	25.0	26.2	27.1
Female	21.9	22.7	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.6	26.2	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.3	29.7	30.8	31.6
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	20.7	21.6	22.4	23.2	24.1	24.9	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.7	28.3	30.5	32.4	34.0
Male	8.7	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5	13.6	14.6	15.5
Female	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.8	17.7	18.5
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	19.8	20.7	21.6	22.4	23.3	24.1	24.9	25.7	26.4	27.1	27.7	30.3	32.7	34.9
Male	9.2	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.1	14.4	15.6	16.7
Female	10.6	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.6	15.9	17.1	18.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	21.0	21.9	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.2	25.9	26.6	27.3	28.0	28.5	30.8	32.8	34.5
Male	8.9	9.3	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.4	12.6	13.8	14.9	15.8
Female	12.1	12.6	13.0	13.4	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	34.5	35.7	36.8	37.8	38.9	39.9	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.4	44.0	46.4	48.2	49.6
Male	15.2	15.8	16.3	16.8	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.6	19.9	21.1	22.0	22.7
Female	19.3	19.9	20.5	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.5	23.0	23.4	23.8	24.1	25.3	26.2	26.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Male	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9
Male	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Female	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
 Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 1 (Current trends without migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	112.6	113.8	115.0	116.2	117.2	118.3	119.5	120.8	122.2	123.9	126.0	139.6	157.7	178.6
Male	54.4	55.0	55.6	56.3	56.9	57.4	58.1	58.8	59.6	60.4	61.5	68.4	77.6	88.3
Female	58.2	58.8	59.3	59.9	60.3	60.8	61.4	62.0	62.7	63.5	64.5	71.2	80.1	90.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.2	7.0	8.1
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	4.0
Female	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	11.2	12.5	14.1
Male	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.2	7.0
Female	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.3	7.1
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.6	39.9	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.9	41.2	41.5	41.8	42.2	42.7	45.8	49.7	53.6
Male	18.6	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.3	22.0	24.0	26.0
Female	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.1	22.4	23.9	25.7	27.6
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.2	12.0	14.5	17.7
Male	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.8	7.1	8.7
Female	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.2	7.5	9.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	10.1	12.9	16.7
Male	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.2	6.6	8.5
Female	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.9	6.3	8.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.9	24.7	28.2	32.2
Male	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	11.9	13.7	15.8
Female	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	12.7	14.5	16.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	23.8	24.0	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.4	25.6	26.0	28.2	31.0	33.9
Male	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.1	14.2	15.6	17.0
Female	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	14.0	15.4	16.9
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.3
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3
Female	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 1 (Current trends without migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	34.9	35.4	35.9	36.5	37.0	37.5	38.1	38.8	39.5	40.4	41.5	48.9	59.4	72.8
Male	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.5	19.9	20.3	20.9	24.7	30.0	36.8
Female	17.5	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.6	24.2	29.4	36.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.3	5.0	5.9
Male	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9
Female	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.0	6.0	7.4
Male	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.8
Female	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.6
Ontario														
Both Sexes	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.5	11.7	13.5	15.5
Male	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.5	7.5
Female	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.1	7.0	8.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.4	4.9	7.0
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.6	3.7
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	3.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	5.2	7.2	9.8
Male	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	3.7	5.0
Female	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.8
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.9	8.6	10.9
Male	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.5	4.4	5.5
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4	4.3	5.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	11.3	12.9	14.7
Male	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.9	6.6	7.5
Female	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.2
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 1 (Current trends without migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	77.8	78.4	79.0	79.7	80.2	80.8	81.3	82.0	82.7	83.5	84.5	90.7	98.2	105.8
Male	37.0	37.4	37.7	38.1	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.3	39.7	40.1	40.6	43.7	47.6	51.5
Female	40.7	41.0	41.3	41.7	41.9	42.1	42.4	42.7	43.0	43.4	43.9	46.9	50.7	54.4
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Male	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Female	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7
Male	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Female	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5
Ontario														
Both Sexes	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.0	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.9	32.2	34.1	36.2	38.1
Male	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.4	17.5	18.5
Female	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.7	18.7	19.6
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.7
Male	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	5.0
Female	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.7	6.9
Male	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.5
Female	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.4
Alberta														
Both Sexes	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.3	17.8	19.6	21.3
Male	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.5	9.4	10.3
Female	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.3	10.2	11.1
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.8	18.1	19.2
Male	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.3	8.9	9.5
Female	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.7
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	139.4	142.2	145.0	147.7	150.3	152.8	155.3	157.8	160.2	162.6	165.0	176.7	188.6	199.5
Male	68.3	69.7	71.1	72.4	73.7	74.9	76.2	77.4	78.6	79.8	80.9	86.7	92.5	97.8
Female	71.1	72.6	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.9	79.1	80.4	81.6	82.8	84.0	90.0	96.1	101.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7
Male	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.2
Male	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7
Female	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
Ontario														
Both Sexes	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.9	16.7	17.4
Male	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.4
Female	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	34.1	34.8	35.5	36.1	36.8	37.4	38.0	38.6	39.2	39.7	40.3	43.0	45.7	48.1
Male	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.4	19.7	20.0	21.3	22.5	23.7
Female	17.1	17.5	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	21.7	23.1	24.4
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.5	30.1	30.7	31.3	31.9	32.5	33.1	33.7	36.7	39.9	43.0
Male	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	17.8	19.4	20.9
Female	14.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.8	17.1	17.4	18.9	20.5	22.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.4	41.2	42.0	42.8	43.6	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.5	47.2	50.8	54.6	58.0
Male	19.0	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.1	22.5	22.9	24.7	26.6	28.3
Female	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.3	23.6	24.0	24.3	26.1	28.0	29.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.6	10.7	11.2	11.7	12.0
Male	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.0
Female	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.0
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9
Male	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0
Female	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	49.3	50.3	51.2	52.1	53.0	53.9	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.4	58.3	62.6	67.2	71.6
Male	25.1	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.4	31.5	33.6	35.7
Female	24.3	24.8	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.1	27.5	28.0	28.4	28.9	31.2	33.5	35.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4
Female	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.7	7.2
Male	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5
Female	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.7	14.6	15.5	16.4
Male	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.1
Female	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	14.0	15.2	16.5
Male	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.7	8.3
Female	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.8	14.9	16.0
Male	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.5	8.0
Female	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Male	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	90.1	92.0	93.8	95.5	97.2	98.9	100.5	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.7	114.1	121.4	127.9
Male	43.2	44.1	45.1	46.0	46.8	47.6	48.5	49.3	50.0	50.8	51.5	55.2	58.9	62.1
Female	46.9	47.8	48.7	49.6	50.4	51.2	52.0	52.8	53.6	54.4	55.1	58.9	62.6	65.9
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Female	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.3
Male	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0
Female	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	22.4	22.9	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.8	26.2	26.5	28.4	30.2	31.8
Male	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	14.0	14.8	15.6
Female	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	13.4	14.4	15.3	16.1
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	16.8	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	22.7	24.6	26.5
Male	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.7
Female	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.8	11.0	12.0	12.9	13.9
Alberta														
Both Sexes	28.7	29.3	30.0	30.6	31.1	31.7	32.3	32.8	33.4	33.9	34.4	37.0	39.7	42.0
Male	13.5	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	17.8	19.1	20.3
Female	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.5	17.7	18.0	19.3	20.5	21.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.5
Male	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6
Male	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Female	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: INUIT

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 1 (Current trends without migration) In Thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.7	41.6	42.5	43.4	44.2	45.0	45.8	46.6	50.7	55.3	60.3
Male	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.5	22.7	23.0	23.4	25.3	27.4	29.7
Female	18.5	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.5	21.9	22.3	22.8	23.2	25.4	27.9	30.6
Labrador														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.7
Male	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3
Female	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.8	10.8	11.9
Male	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	5.5	6.0
Female	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.9
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.8	27.3	29.6	32.3	35.2
Male	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.9	16.1	17.5
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4	14.7	16.2	17.7
Remainder														
Both Sexes	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.9	6.5
Male	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

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(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. MD. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	720.6	740.3	759.7	778.6	798.6	818.4	838.1	857.5	876.8	896.1	914.4	1006.7	1104.6	1207.1
Male	353.2	362.8	372.2	381.5	391.2	400.9	410.5	420.0	429.5	438.9	447.9	493.3	541.7	592.4
Female	367.4	377.5	387.4	397.2	407.4	417.5	427.6	437.5	447.4	457.2	466.5	513.3	562.9	614.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.5	30.0	30.6	31.2	31.7	32.2	32.8	33.3	35.7	38.5	41.5
Male	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.4	17.7	19.1	20.5
Female	14.2	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	18.1	19.4	20.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	69.3	70.9	72.4	73.9	75.5	77.1	78.6	80.1	81.6	83.1	84.5	91.5	99.1	107.4
Male	34.8	35.6	36.3	37.1	37.8	38.6	39.3	40.1	40.8	41.5	42.2	45.6	49.3	53.3
Female	34.4	35.3	36.1	36.8	37.7	38.5	39.3	40.1	40.9	41.6	42.3	46.0	49.9	54.1
Ontario														
Both Sexes	143.1	146.7	150.2	153.5	157.1	160.6	164.1	167.5	170.8	174.0	177.0	191.4	206.3	221.4
Male	68.4	70.1	71.8	73.4	75.2	76.9	78.6	80.3	81.9	83.5	85.0	92.2	99.6	107.2
Female	74.8	76.6	78.4	80.1	81.9	83.7	85.5	87.2	88.9	90.5	92.0	99.2	106.7	114.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	107.1	109.9	112.5	115.2	117.9	120.6	123.3	125.9	128.5	131.1	133.6	146.0	159.0	172.4
Male	52.6	53.9	55.3	56.6	58.0	59.3	60.6	62.0	63.3	64.6	65.8	72.0	78.4	85.1
Female	54.6	55.9	57.3	58.6	59.9	61.3	62.6	64.0	65.3	66.6	67.8	74.0	80.5	87.2
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	93.2	95.8	98.5	101.0	103.7	106.4	109.1	111.7	114.3	117.0	119.5	132.2	145.6	159.7
Male	46.3	47.6	48.9	50.1	51.5	52.8	54.1	55.4	56.7	58.0	59.2	65.6	72.3	79.3
Female	46.9	48.3	49.6	50.9	52.3	53.6	55.0	56.3	57.6	59.0	60.2	66.6	73.3	80.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	118.2	122.3	126.3	130.4	134.6	138.7	142.9	147.1	151.2	155.4	159.5	180.3	202.5	225.5
Male	56.8	58.9	60.9	62.9	65.0	67.0	69.1	71.2	73.2	75.3	77.3	87.7	98.8	110.3
Female	61.3	63.4	65.5	67.5	69.6	71.7	73.8	75.9	78.0	80.1	82.2	92.6	103.7	115.2
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	120.7	123.8	126.9	129.9	133.2	136.5	139.8	143.0	146.3	149.6	152.8	168.9	186.0	203.9
Male	59.7	61.2	62.6	64.0	65.6	67.1	68.6	70.2	71.7	73.3	74.8	82.5	90.7	99.4
Female	61.0	62.6	64.3	65.9	67.7	69.4	71.1	72.9	74.6	76.3	78.0	86.4	95.3	104.5
Yukon														
Both Sexes	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.1	8.9	9.7
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.7
Female	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.1
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	36.2	37.2	38.3	39.4	40.5	41.6	42.7	43.7	44.8	45.9	46.9	52.5	58.7	65.7
Male	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.6	22.1	22.6	23.1	23.6	26.3	29.3	32.6
Female	17.6	18.2	18.8	19.4	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.8	23.3	26.2	29.5	33.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

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(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.9	273.0	282.0	291.3	300.6	309.7	318.8	327.8	336.7	345.1	385.6	423.8	460.1
Male	133.9	138.1	142.2	146.4	150.7	155.0	159.4	163.6	167.9	172.2	176.2	195.8	214.3	232.0
Female	120.7	125.8	130.8	135.6	140.6	145.5	150.4	155.1	159.9	164.5	168.9	189.8	209.5	228.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	16.5	17.9	19.3
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.7
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.1	37.2	38.2	39.3	40.3	41.3	42.3	43.3	47.9	52.1	56.1
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	24.1	26.1	28.1
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4	23.8	26.0	28.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.1	49.3	50.6	51.9	53.2	54.4	55.5	56.7	57.7	62.2	66.1	69.6
Male	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.1	27.6	28.2	28.7	29.2	31.4	33.4	35.1
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.4	26.1	26.7	27.3	27.9	28.5	30.8	32.8	34.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.8	44.1	45.4	46.7	48.0	49.3	50.6	51.8	53.0	58.8	64.3	69.6
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.8	27.4	30.2	32.9	35.4
Female	18.6	19.4	20.2	20.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.6	28.6	31.4	34.1
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.2	40.5	41.8	43.1	44.4	45.7	47.0	48.2	54.1	59.6	65.0
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.5	23.1	23.8	24.4	25.0	27.9	30.7	33.4
Female	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.6	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.3	21.9	22.6	23.2	26.2	28.9	31.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.6	37.8	39.0	40.3	41.6	42.9	44.2	45.5	46.8	48.0	54.2	60.1	66.0
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.4	24.0	24.6	27.6	30.5	33.4
Female	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.1	22.8	23.5	26.6	29.6	32.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	51.0	53.4	55.9	58.4	60.9	63.3	65.8	68.2	70.6	81.9	92.7	103.0
Male	24.6	25.7	26.8	27.9	29.0	30.1	31.3	32.4	33.5	34.7	35.7	41.1	46.2	51.0
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.9	28.3	29.6	30.9	32.2	33.5	34.8	40.8	46.5	51.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.0
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	146.1	146.4	147.5	149.2	151.4	153.9	156.7	159.7	162.9	166.3	169.8	190.3	216.3	246.5
Male	72.1	72.6	73.4	74.5	75.7	77.0	78.5	80.1	81.7	83.5	85.3	95.9	109.3	124.9
Female	74.0	73.7	74.0	74.7	75.7	76.9	78.2	79.7	81.2	82.8	84.5	94.4	107.0	121.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.9	12.8	13.9
Male	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.9
Female	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	17.8	18.0	18.1	18.3	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	22.2	24.8	28.1
Male	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.4	12.7	14.3
Female	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.8	12.1	13.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.8	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.5	23.9	26.7	30.1	34.0
Male	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.6	13.1	15.0	17.0
Female	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	13.5	15.1	16.9
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	17.6	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.9	18.2	20.3	23.0	26.2
Male	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	10.4	11.8	13.5
Female	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.9	11.2	12.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.8	20.8	23.6	27.0
Male	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.6	12.1	13.9
Female	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	10.2	11.5	13.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.9	19.5	20.3	21.1	22.0	22.9	23.8	24.8	25.8	26.9	27.9	33.7	40.2	47.3
Male	9.2	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.8	16.8	20.1	23.9
Female	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.1	16.9	20.0	23.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.2	20.6	22.9	26.0	29.7
Male	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	11.6	13.2	15.2
Female	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	11.3	12.8	14.6
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.1	22.6	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.3	26.9	27.4	30.5	34.3	38.7
Male	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.9	15.4	17.2	19.3
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.5	15.1	17.1	19.4

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	320.0	330.1	339.2	347.5	355.9	363.9	371.6	379.0	386.1	393.1	399.5	430.7	464.5	500.5
Male	147.2	152.1	156.5	160.6	164.8	168.8	172.6	176.3	179.8	183.3	186.4	201.7	218.1	235.5
Female	172.8	178.0	182.6	186.8	191.1	195.1	199.0	202.7	206.3	209.9	213.1	229.0	246.4	264.9
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.3
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9
Female	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
Quebec														
Both Sexes	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.5	22.2	23.2
Male	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.9
Female	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.3
Ontario														
Both Sexes	76.9	79.1	81.1	83.0	85.0	86.9	88.7	90.5	92.2	93.9	95.4	102.5	110.1	117.8
Male	35.1	36.2	37.1	38.1	39.0	40.0	40.8	41.7	42.5	43.4	44.1	47.6	51.3	55.1
Female	41.8	43.0	44.0	45.0	46.0	47.0	47.9	48.8	49.7	50.5	51.3	54.9	58.8	62.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	49.5	51.4	53.0	54.4	55.7	57.0	58.2	59.3	60.4	61.4	62.3	66.9	71.6	76.6
Male	22.5	23.4	24.2	24.9	25.7	26.3	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.1	31.4	33.7	36.2
Female	27.0	27.9	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.7	31.2	31.8	32.3	32.8	33.3	35.5	37.9	40.4
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	39.9	41.5	43.0	44.3	45.7	46.9	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.4	52.4	57.3	62.4	67.7
Male	18.5	19.3	20.0	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.5	23.1	23.6	24.2	24.7	27.0	29.5	32.1
Female	21.3	22.2	23.0	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.7	27.3	27.8	30.3	32.9	35.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	64.0	66.2	68.3	70.3	72.3	74.2	76.1	78.0	79.9	81.7	83.5	92.5	102.2	112.2
Male	29.0	30.1	31.2	32.2	33.2	34.2	35.2	36.2	37.1	38.0	38.9	43.4	48.1	53.0
Female	35.0	36.1	37.1	38.1	39.0	40.0	40.9	41.9	42.8	43.7	44.6	49.2	54.1	59.2
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	56.0	56.7	57.4	57.9	58.5	59.1	59.6	60.2	60.7	61.2	61.6	64.0	67.3	71.2
Male	25.9	26.3	26.6	26.8	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.6	29.8	31.3	33.2
Female	30.0	30.4	30.8	31.1	31.4	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.5	32.8	33.0	34.3	36.0	38.0
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.5
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.1
Female	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.2	3.4
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	7.1	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.5	13.3	15.1	17.0
Male	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.5	7.3	8.2
Female	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.9	7.8	8.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PRGJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	438.0	452.8	467.0	480.6	495.5	509.9	524.1	537.8	551.2	564.3	575.8	629.0	679.0	727.0
Male	214.8	221.9	228.7	235.3	242.5	249.4	256.3	262.9	269.4	275.7	281.3	307.3	331.7	355.0
Female	223.2	230.9	238.2	245.3	253.0	260.5	267.8	274.9	281.8	288.6	294.5	321.7	347.3	372.0
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	15.8	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.6	19.9	21.3	22.6	23.8
Male	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.8
Female	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.8	11.4	12.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	43.7	45.0	46.2	47.4	48.7	49.9	51.1	52.3	53.4	54.5	55.4	59.7	63.7	67.6
Male	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.2	24.8	25.4	25.9	26.5	27.0	27.4	29.5	31.5	33.3
Female	22.0	22.6	23.3	23.9	24.5	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.5	28.0	30.2	32.3	34.3
Ontario														
Both Sexes	91.5	94.5	97.4	100.0	103.1	105.9	108.7	111.3	113.9	116.3	118.2	126.5	133.7	140.1
Male	44.0	45.5	46.8	48.1	49.5	50.9	52.2	53.5	54.7	55.9	56.8	60.8	64.3	67.5
Female	47.4	49.1	50.6	52.0	53.5	55.0	56.5	57.9	59.2	60.4	61.4	65.7	69.4	72.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	65.1	67.2	69.2	71.1	73.2	75.2	77.2	79.1	81.0	82.8	84.4	92.0	99.2	106.1
Male	32.0	33.0	34.0	35.0	36.0	37.0	38.0	38.9	39.8	40.7	41.5	45.3	48.9	52.2
Female	33.1	34.2	35.2	36.1	37.2	38.2	39.2	40.2	41.2	42.1	42.9	46.7	50.3	53.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	59.9	61.9	63.9	65.8	67.9	69.9	71.9	73.9	75.8	77.6	79.3	87.3	95.0	102.5
Male	30.2	31.1	32.1	33.0	34.0	35.0	35.9	36.9	37.8	38.7	39.5	43.5	47.2	50.9
Female	29.7	30.8	31.8	32.8	33.9	34.9	36.0	37.0	38.0	38.9	39.8	43.9	47.8	51.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	60.4	62.8	65.1	67.4	69.9	72.3	74.6	76.9	79.2	81.5	83.5	93.3	102.5	111.3
Male	29.3	30.5	31.7	32.8	34.0	35.1	36.3	37.4	38.6	39.7	40.7	45.5	50.0	54.4
Female	31.1	32.3	33.5	34.7	35.9	37.1	38.3	39.5	40.7	41.8	42.8	47.8	52.4	56.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	87.9	90.7	93.4	96.1	99.0	101.8	104.7	107.5	110.2	113.0	115.4	127.3	139.0	150.5
Male	43.1	44.4	45.7	46.9	48.3	49.6	51.0	52.3	53.6	54.9	56.1	61.7	67.3	72.8
Female	44.8	46.3	47.7	49.2	50.7	52.2	53.7	55.2	56.6	58.1	59.4	65.6	71.7	77.7
Yukon														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.4	7.8
Male	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7
Female	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.1
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.4	12.7	13.0	14.6	16.0	17.3
Male	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.1	7.8	8.5
Female	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

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SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.9	273.0	282.0	291.3	300.6	309.7	318.8	327.8	336.7	345.1	385.6	423.8	460.1
Male	133.9	138.1	142.2	146.4	150.7	155.0	159.4	163.6	167.9	172.2	176.2	195.8	214.3	232.0
Female	120.7	125.8	130.8	135.6	140.6	145.5	150.4	155.1	159.9	164.5	168.9	189.8	209.5	228.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.8	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	16.5	17.9	19.3
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.7
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	8.2	8.9	9.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.1	37.2	38.2	39.3	40.3	41.3	42.3	43.3	47.9	52.1	56.1
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.4	18.9	19.4	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9	24.1	26.1	28.1
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.9	20.4	20.9	21.4	23.8	26.0	28.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.1	49.3	50.6	51.9	53.2	54.4	55.5	56.7	57.7	62.2	66.1	69.6
Male	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.2	25.9	26.5	27.1	27.6	28.2	28.7	29.2	31.4	33.4	35.1
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.1	24.8	25.4	26.1	26.7	27.3	27.9	28.5	30.8	32.8	34.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.8	44.1	45.4	46.7	48.0	49.3	50.6	51.8	53.0	58.8	64.3	69.6
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.4	25.0	25.6	26.2	26.8	27.4	30.2	32.9	35.4
Female	18.6	19.4	20.2	20.9	21.6	22.3	23.0	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.6	28.6	31.4	34.1
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.9	39.2	40.5	41.8	43.1	44.4	45.7	47.0	48.2	54.1	59.6	65.0
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.9	22.5	23.1	23.8	24.4	25.0	27.9	30.7	33.4
Female	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.6	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.3	21.9	22.6	23.2	26.2	28.9	31.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.6	37.8	39.0	40.3	41.6	42.9	44.2	45.5	46.8	48.0	54.2	60.1	66.0
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.3	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.7	23.4	24.0	24.6	27.6	30.5	33.4
Female	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.5	22.1	22.8	23.5	26.6	29.6	32.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	51.0	53.4	55.9	58.4	60.9	63.3	65.8	68.2	70.6	81.9	92.7	103.0
Male	24.6	25.7	26.8	27.9	29.0	30.1	31.3	32.4	33.5	34.7	35.7	41.1	46.2	51.0
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.9	28.3	29.6	30.9	32.2	33.5	34.8	40.8	46.5	51.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.3	10.0
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration)														IN THOUSANDS
Canada														
Both Sexes	35.0	32.1	30.0	28.4	27.5	26.8	26.3	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.2	24.5	24.8	25.6
Male	15.7	14.7	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.9	12.2
Female	19.3	17.4	16.1	15.2	14.6	14.2	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	12.9	12.9	13.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4
Male	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5
Male	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Female	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.5
Male	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
Female	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
Male	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Female	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7
Male	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Female	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.0
Male	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9
Female	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.5
Male	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
Female	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	148.5	156.8	163.9	170.2	176.7	182.6	188.1	193.1	197.7	202.0	205.4	218.8	230.4	241.4
Male	65.2	69.1	72.6	75.7	78.9	81.8	84.5	87.0	89.3	91.5	93.2	99.8	105.5	110.8
Female	83.3	87.6	91.3	94.5	97.8	100.8	103.5	106.1	108.4	110.6	112.3	119.0	124.9	130.6
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Male	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Female	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.7	8.2	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0
Male	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Female	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.2	41.3	43.1	44.8	46.6	48.3	49.9	51.3	52.7	54.0	55.0	59.0	62.2	65.0
Male	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.0	20.9	21.7	22.5	23.2	23.9	24.5	25.0	26.9	28.4	29.8
Female	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.8	25.7	26.6	27.4	28.2	28.9	29.5	30.0	32.1	33.8	35.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	20.7	22.2	23.4	24.4	25.4	26.3	27.1	27.8	28.4	29.1	29.5	31.4	33.0	34.6
Male	8.7	9.4	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	14.3	15.1	15.9
Female	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.3	14.7	15.1	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.3	17.2	17.9	18.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	19.8	21.0	22.0	22.9	23.8	24.6	25.4	26.1	26.7	27.3	27.8	29.9	31.9	33.8
Male	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.9	14.8	15.7
Female	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.6	14.9	16.0	17.0	18.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	21.0	22.4	23.8	25.0	26.2	27.3	28.4	29.4	30.4	31.3	32.1	35.6	38.6	41.4
Male	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.9	11.5	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.1	14.5	16.2	17.7	19.0
Female	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.3	16.8	17.2	17.6	19.4	20.9	22.3
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	34.5	35.3	35.9	36.4	37.0	37.5	38.0	38.4	38.8	39.1	39.3	40.0	40.9	42.0
Male	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.7	18.1	18.6	19.1
Female	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.9
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6
Male	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Female	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.9	5.5	6.0
Male	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8
Female	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 3 (High growth with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	112.6	113.8	115.2	116.7	117.9	119.4	121.0	122.9	124.9	127.2	130.0	148.4	173.5	204.1
Male	54.4	55.0	55.7	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.9	59.8	60.9	62.1	63.5	72.9	85.7	101.4
Female	58.2	58.8	59.4	60.1	60.7	61.4	62.1	63.0	64.0	65.1	66.5	75.5	87.8	102.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.4	6.1	7.0
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.5
Female	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	11.6	13.3	15.7
Male	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.7	6.6	7.8
Female	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.8	6.7	7.8
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.1	40.6	41.2	41.6	42.2	42.7	43.3	44.0	44.8	45.6	51.1	58.2	66.1
Male	18.6	18.9	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.4	21.8	24.6	28.2	32.3
Female	21.0	21.2	21.5	21.7	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.4	23.8	26.5	29.9	33.8
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	11.7	14.3	17.6
Male	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.7	7.1	8.8
Female	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.9	7.2	8.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	10.1	12.9	16.6
Male	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.1	6.6	8.5
Female	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	5.0	6.3	8.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.6	27.7	32.9	39.3
Male	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	13.5	16.2	19.4
Female	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.2	14.2	16.7	19.8
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.8	28.6	32.7	37.6
Male	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	13.0	14.4	16.4	18.9
Female	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.8	14.2	16.3	18.8
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	3.1	4.2
Male	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1
Female	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 3 (High growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	34.9	35.9	37.0	38.1	39.1	40.2	41.3	42.6	43.9	45.3	47.0	57.3	70.9	87.4
Male	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.1	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.5	22.2	22.9	23.8	29.2	36.3	44.9
Female	17.5	18.0	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.7	22.4	23.2	28.1	34.6	42.5
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.9
Male	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5
Female	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.4
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	5.1	6.2	7.7
Male	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.3	4.0
Female	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.8	15.3	18.4	21.7
Male	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	7.6	9.2	10.9
Female	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.8	9.2	10.8
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.7	5.2	7.0
Male	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.7	3.7
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	5.0	6.7	9.0
Male	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.7
Female	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	3.2	4.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.3	9.5	12.2	15.4
Male	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.8	6.2	7.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.7	6.0	7.6
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.7	13.7	16.3	19.4
Male	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	7.1	8.4	10.1
Female	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	6.6	7.9	9.4
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2
Male	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 3 (High growth with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	77.8	77.9	78.2	78.6	78.9	79.2	79.7	80.3	81.0	81.9	83.0	91.1	102.6	116.7
Male	37.0	37.1	37.3	37.5	37.6	37.8	38.1	38.4	38.8	39.2	39.8	43.7	49.4	56.4
Female	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.3	42.7	43.3	47.4	53.2	60.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1
Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Female	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.4	7.1	8.0
Male	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.8
Female	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.2
Ontario														
Both Sexes	30.0	30.1	30.4	30.6	30.8	31.1	31.3	31.6	32.0	32.3	32.8	35.8	39.8	44.4
Male	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.6	17.1	19.0	21.3
Female	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.2	18.7	20.8	23.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.6
Male	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.8	4.4	5.1
Female	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.5
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.1	6.2	7.6
Male	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.8
Female	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.9
Alberta														
Both Sexes	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.0	16.3	18.2	20.7	23.8
Male	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.8	8.7	10.0	11.5
Female	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	9.5	10.7	12.3
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.9	16.3	18.2
Male	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.9	8.8
Female	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.4	9.4
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.0
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	139.4	142.3	145.2	148.2	151.1	154.1	157.1	160.1	163.1	166.1	169.2	185.1	202.1	219.1
Male	68.3	69.7	71.2	72.6	74.1	75.6	77.1	78.6	80.1	81.6	83.1	91.0	99.4	107.9
Female	71.1	72.6	74.0	75.5	77.0	78.5	80.0	81.5	83.0	84.5	86.1	94.1	102.7	111.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Male	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Female	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.5
Male	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8
Female	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.7	14.4	15.0	15.7
Male	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.7
Female	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	34.1	34.7	35.3	35.9	36.5	37.1	37.6	38.2	38.8	39.4	40.0	42.9	46.1	49.3
Male	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.6	19.8	21.3	22.8	24.4
Female	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.1	21.7	23.3	24.9
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.2	29.7	30.2	30.8	31.3	31.8	32.4	32.9	35.7	38.7	41.6
Male	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.0	17.5	19.0	20.5
Female	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.9	18.2	19.7	21.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.8	42.0	43.3	44.5	45.8	47.1	48.4	49.7	51.0	52.4	59.4	67.0	74.8
Male	19.0	19.6	20.2	20.8	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.3	24.0	24.7	25.3	28.8	32.6	36.4
Female	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.5	23.1	23.7	24.4	25.0	25.7	26.4	27.0	30.6	34.4	38.3
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.7	12.0	13.3	14.7	16.1
Male	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.9
Female	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.4	8.2
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.8
Male	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4
Female	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.4

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	49.3	50.8	52.3	53.7	55.1	56.5	58.0	59.4	60.8	62.2	63.6	70.7	78.1	85.5
Male	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.8	31.5	32.3	36.0	39.9	43.7
Female	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.5	27.2	27.9	28.6	29.3	30.0	30.6	31.3	34.7	38.2	41.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Female	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.3
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.1
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.7
Female	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.0	15.2	16.4	17.6
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.4	9.1
Female	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.8	13.7	14.7
Male	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.6
Female	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.7	7.1
Alberta														
Both Sexes	10.9	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.6	14.2	14.9	15.6	16.3	17.0	17.7	21.2	24.9	28.6
Male	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.8	10.6	12.5	14.4
Female	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.9	10.6	12.4	14.2
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7
Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
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SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	90.1	91.5	93.0	94.5	96.0	97.5	99.1	100.7	102.3	103.9	105.6	114.4	124.0	133.6
Male	43.2	43.9	44.7	45.4	46.2	46.9	47.7	48.5	49.3	50.0	50.8	55.0	59.5	64.1
Female	46.9	47.6	48.3	49.0	49.8	50.6	51.4	52.2	53.0	53.9	54.8	59.4	64.5	69.5
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
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	0.3	0.3
Female	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
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Female	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.5
Male	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Female	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.4	23.8	24.2	24.5	24.9	25.2	25.6	25.9	27.8	29.7	31.7
Male	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.7	13.5	14.4	15.3
Female	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.3	14.3	15.3	16.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	16.8	17.2	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.9	22.9	24.9	26.9
Male	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.9	11.9	12.9
Female	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	12.0	13.0	14.0
Alberta														
Both Sexes	28.7	29.2	29.8	30.4	31.0	31.5	32.2	32.8	33.4	34.0	34.7	38.2	42.1	46.1
Male	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.6	15.9	16.2	16.6	18.3	20.1	22.0
Female	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.8	18.1	20.0	22.0	24.1
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.9	10.8
Male	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.2
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	5.6
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.7
Male	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: INUIT

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 3 (High growth with migration) In Thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	37.8	38.8	39.9	40.9	41.9	43.0	44.0	45.0	46.1	47.1	48.1	53.7	60.4	68.1
Male	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.7	24.2	26.8	30.0	33.7
Female	18.5	19.1	19.6	20.1	20.7	21.2	21.8	22.3	22.9	23.4	24.0	26.9	30.4	34.4
Labrador														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.8	7.4
Male	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.7
Female	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	10.4	11.8	13.5
Male	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.3	6.0	6.8
Female	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.2	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	26.9	27.5	28.1	31.4	35.3	39.8
Male	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.3	15.8	17.7	19.8
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	15.6	17.6	20.0
Remainder														
Both Sexes	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.6	6.5	7.4
Male	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.4
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.5	4.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	720.6	740.0	758.4	775.8	793.7	810.9	827.5	843.5	859.0	874.1	887.9	952.4	1014.5	1071.3
Male	353.2	362.6	371.6	380.0	388.7	397.0	405.0	412.8	420.3	427.6	434.2	465.4	495.2	522.5
Female	367.4	377.4	386.8	395.8	405.0	413.9	422.5	430.7	438.7	446.6	453.7	487.1	519.2	548.9
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	27.7	28.3	28.9	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.7	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.2	33.7	35.1	36.4
Male	13.6	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.6	17.3	17.9
Female	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.3	17.0	17.8	18.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	69.3	70.8	72.3	73.6	75.0	76.4	77.6	78.8	80.0	81.1	82.1	86.5	90.8	94.9
Male	34.8	35.6	36.3	36.9	37.6	38.2	38.8	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.9	43.0	45.0	46.9
Female	34.4	35.2	36.0	36.7	37.4	38.1	38.8	39.4	40.0	40.6	41.2	43.5	45.8	48.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	143.1	146.7	150.0	153.1	156.3	159.4	162.4	165.2	167.8	170.4	172.6	182.5	191.5	199.4
Male	68.4	70.1	71.7	73.2	74.8	76.3	77.7	79.1	80.4	81.6	82.7	87.6	92.0	95.9
Female	74.8	76.6	78.3	79.9	81.5	83.1	84.7	86.1	87.5	88.8	89.9	94.9	99.5	103.5
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	107.1	109.8	112.3	114.7	117.1	119.4	121.6	123.7	125.8	127.7	129.5	137.8	145.5	152.3
Male	52.6	53.9	55.2	56.3	57.5	58.7	59.8	60.8	61.8	62.8	63.7	67.7	71.5	74.8
Female	54.6	55.9	57.2	58.3	59.6	60.7	61.8	62.9	63.9	64.9	65.8	70.0	74.0	77.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	93.2	95.8	98.2	100.6	102.9	105.2	107.4	109.5	111.6	113.6	115.4	124.0	132.2	139.7
Male	46.3	47.5	48.7	49.9	51.0	52.2	53.2	54.3	55.3	56.2	57.1	61.3	65.4	69.0
Female	46.9	48.2	49.5	50.7	51.9	53.1	54.2	55.3	56.3	57.3	58.3	62.6	66.8	70.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	118.2	122.2	126.1	129.9	133.7	137.4	141.0	144.5	148.0	151.4	154.6	170.3	185.5	199.7
Male	56.8	58.8	60.8	62.6	64.5	66.3	68.1	69.8	71.5	73.2	74.8	82.5	90.0	97.0
Female	61.3	63.4	65.3	67.2	69.2	71.0	72.9	74.7	76.4	78.2	79.8	87.7	95.5	102.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	120.7	123.7	126.7	129.5	132.5	135.4	138.3	141.0	143.8	146.4	148.9	160.7	172.2	182.9
Male	59.7	61.1	62.5	63.8	65.2	66.5	67.9	69.2	70.4	71.7	72.8	78.3	83.6	88.6
Female	61.0	62.6	64.2	65.7	67.3	68.9	70.4	71.9	73.3	74.8	76.1	82.4	88.6	94.3
Yukon														
Both Sexes	5.1	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.8
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.2
Female	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.1	4.3	4.6
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	36.2	37.2	38.2	39.2	40.2	41.1	42.0	42.9	43.8	44.6	45.4	49.3	53.3	57.2
Male	18.5	19.0	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.8	24.6	26.5	28.3
Female	17.6	18.2	18.7	19.3	19.8	20.3	20.8	21.2	21.7	22.1	22.6	24.7	26.8	29.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Métis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.5	280.9	289.4	297.6	305.5	313.2	320.6	327.8	334.4	363.7	388.0	407.5
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.8	149.7	153.5	157.2	160.8	164.2	167.6	170.7	184.4	195.8	204.8
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.6	144.1	148.3	152.4	156.4	160.2	163.7	179.3	192.2	202.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.5	15.5	16.4	17.0
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.5
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	36.9	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.4	41.2	42.0	45.2	47.8	49.7
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.2	22.7	23.9	24.8
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.8	22.5	23.9	24.9
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.0	49.2	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	55.4	56.1	59.0	61.1	62.4
Male	23.5	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.4	29.8	30.8	31.4
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.7	29.2	30.3	31.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.7	43.9	45.1	46.2	47.3	48.4	49.4	50.4	51.3	55.2	58.5	61.1
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.1	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.5	28.3	29.9	31.1
Female	18.6	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.8	24.3	24.8	26.9	28.6	30.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.8	39.0	40.2	41.3	42.4	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	50.5	53.9	56.7
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.6	24.1	26.1	27.7	29.0
Female	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.4	24.5	26.2	27.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.5	37.7	38.9	40.0	41.2	42.3	43.4	44.4	45.4	46.4	50.9	54.7	58.0
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	25.9	27.7	29.3
Female	16.7	17.4	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	25.0	27.0	28.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	50.9	53.2	55.6	57.9	60.2	62.4	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.8	85.7	92.3
Male	24.6	25.7	26.7	27.8	28.8	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	33.9	34.8	39.0	42.6	45.6
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.0	29.3	30.5	31.6	32.8	33.9	38.8	43.1	46.7
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.8
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration)														IN THOUSANDS
Canada														
Both Sexes	146.1	146.3	147.2	148.6	150.3	152.3	154.5	156.8	159.2	161.6	164.2	178.5	195.6	213.9
Male	72.1	72.6	73.3	74.1	75.1	76.2	77.3	78.5	79.8	81.0	82.4	89.7	98.5	107.7
Female	74.0	73.7	73.9	74.4	75.2	76.1	77.2	78.2	79.4	80.6	81.8	88.8	97.2	106.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.1
Male	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.0
Female	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8	6.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.2	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.5	20.8	22.4	24.2
Male	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.6	11.4	12.3
Female	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	10.2	11.0	11.9
Ontario														
Both Sexes	20.7	20.8	20.9	21.1	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.2	25.2	27.5	29.9
Male	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	12.4	13.6	14.9
Female	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.8	13.9	15.0
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	17.6	17.0	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.7	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	19.0	20.7	22.6
Male	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.6	11.6
Female	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.3	10.1	11.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.8	18.0	18.1	19.3	21.0	23.0
Male	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.8
Female	9.2	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.3	11.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.9	19.5	20.2	21.0	21.8	22.6	23.5	24.4	25.2	26.1	27.0	31.6	36.4	41.3
Male	9.2	9.6	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.5	12.9	13.3	15.7	18.2	20.7
Female	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.7	15.9	18.2	20.6
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.6	18.7	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.7	20.0	21.6	23.7	26.0
Male	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.9	12.0	13.2
Female	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.7	11.7	12.8
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5
Male	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.1	22.6	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.4	24.8	25.3	25.7	26.1	26.5	28.5	30.9	33.4
Male	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	14.4	15.5	16.6
Female	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.1	14.2	15.5	16.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.
(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: TOTAL ABORIGINAL

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	320.0	329.9	338.6	346.3	354.0	361.0	367.5	373.5	379.2	384.7	389.3	410.3	430.8	450.0
Male	147.2	152.0	156.3	160.1	163.8	167.3	170.5	173.5	176.3	178.9	181.2	191.2	200.9	209.9
Female	172.8	177.9	182.4	186.3	190.1	193.7	197.0	200.1	203.0	205.7	208.1	219.0	229.9	240.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3
Male	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5
Female	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Quebec														
Both Sexes	18.3	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.4	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.7	21.0
Male	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8
Female	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.2
Ontario														
Both Sexes	76.9	79.1	81.0	82.8	84.6	86.3	87.9	89.4	90.8	92.2	93.3	98.2	102.9	107.0
Male	35.1	36.1	37.1	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	43.0	45.4	47.6	49.6
Female	41.8	43.0	44.0	44.9	45.8	46.7	47.5	48.3	49.0	49.7	50.3	52.8	55.3	57.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	49.5	51.3	52.9	54.2	55.4	56.5	57.5	58.4	59.2	60.0	60.6	63.5	66.2	68.7
Male	22.5	23.4	24.2	24.8	25.5	26.0	26.6	27.0	27.5	27.9	28.2	29.7	31.0	32.1
Female	27.0	27.9	28.7	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.9	31.3	31.7	32.1	32.4	33.9	35.3	36.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	39.9	41.5	42.9	44.1	45.3	46.4	47.4	48.4	49.2	50.1	50.8	54.1	57.2	60.1
Male	18.5	19.3	20.0	20.6	21.2	21.7	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.5	23.8	25.4	26.9	28.2
Female	21.3	22.2	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.0	28.7	30.4	31.9
Alberta														
Both Sexes	64.0	66.2	68.2	70.0	71.8	73.6	75.2	76.8	78.3	79.8	81.2	87.8	94.4	100.4
Male	29.0	30.1	31.1	32.1	33.0	33.9	34.7	35.5	36.3	37.0	37.7	41.0	44.1	47.0
Female	35.0	36.1	37.0	37.9	38.8	39.7	40.5	41.3	42.0	42.8	43.5	46.9	50.3	53.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	56.0	56.7	57.3	57.7	58.2	58.7	59.1	59.4	59.7	60.1	60.3	61.3	62.9	64.6
Male	25.9	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.4	29.1	29.8
Female	30.0	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.2	31.5	31.7	31.9	32.0	32.2	32.3	32.9	33.8	34.8
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.9
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
Female	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.1
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.2	12.6	13.9	15.0
Male	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.7	7.2
Female	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.5	7.2	7.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	438.0	452.6	466.2	478.8	492.4	505.3	517.6	529.2	540.2	550.8	559.5	596.5	626.7	650.6
Male	214.8	221.8	228.3	234.4	240.9	247.0	252.9	258.5	263.7	268.8	273.0	290.6	304.8	315.8
Female	223.2	230.8	237.9	244.4	251.5	258.2	264.7	270.7	276.5	282.0	286.6	305.9	321.9	334.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	15.8	16.3	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.9	18.2	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.3	20.1	20.7	21.1
Male	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.4
Female	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.8
Quebec														
Both Sexes	43.7	45.0	46.2	47.2	48.4	49.5	50.5	51.5	52.4	53.2	53.9	56.6	58.7	60.3
Male	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.3	26.6	27.9	28.9	29.6
Female	22.0	22.6	23.2	23.8	24.4	24.9	25.5	26.0	26.4	26.9	27.2	28.7	29.8	30.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	91.5	94.5	97.2	99.7	102.5	105.1	107.6	109.8	111.9	113.9	115.4	120.9	124.7	127.2
Male	44.0	45.4	46.7	47.9	49.2	50.5	51.6	52.7	53.7	54.6	55.3	57.9	59.7	60.9
Female	47.4	49.0	50.5	51.8	53.3	54.7	55.9	57.1	58.2	59.3	60.0	62.9	65.0	66.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	65.1	67.2	69.1	70.8	72.7	74.5	76.1	77.7	79.2	80.7	81.9	86.9	91.0	94.1
Male	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.8	35.7	36.6	37.4	38.2	38.9	39.6	40.2	42.7	44.6	46.1
Female	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	37.0	37.9	38.7	39.5	40.3	41.0	41.6	44.2	46.4	48.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	59.9	61.9	63.8	65.5	67.4	69.1	70.8	72.4	73.9	75.4	76.7	82.1	86.6	90.3
Male	30.2	31.1	32.0	32.9	33.7	34.6	35.4	36.1	36.9	37.6	38.2	40.7	42.9	44.6
Female	29.7	30.8	31.7	32.7	33.6	34.6	35.4	36.3	37.1	37.8	38.5	41.3	43.7	45.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	60.4	62.8	65.0	67.2	69.4	71.5	73.6	75.6	77.5	79.3	80.9	88.1	94.1	99.1
Male	29.3	30.5	31.6	32.6	33.7	34.8	35.8	36.7	37.7	38.6	39.3	42.8	45.7	48.1
Female	31.1	32.3	33.4	34.5	35.7	36.8	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.8	41.6	45.3	48.4	51.0
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	87.9	90.7	93.3	95.8	98.5	101.1	103.6	106.0	108.3	110.6	112.6	121.4	129.3	135.9
Male	43.1	44.4	45.6	46.8	48.0	49.2	50.4	51.5	52.6	53.7	54.6	58.7	62.3	65.3
Female	44.8	46.3	47.7	49.0	50.4	51.8	53.2	54.5	55.7	56.9	58.0	62.7	67.0	70.6
Yukon														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.1
Male	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4
Female	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.8	14.7	15.5
Male	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.7	7.2	7.5
Female	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: ON RESERVE

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	254.6	263.8	272.5	280.9	289.4	297.6	305.5	313.2	320.6	327.8	334.4	363.7	388.0	407.5
Male	133.9	138.0	142.0	145.8	149.7	153.5	157.2	160.8	164.2	167.6	170.7	184.4	195.8	204.8
Female	120.7	125.8	130.5	135.1	139.6	144.1	148.3	152.4	156.4	160.2	163.7	179.3	192.2	202.7
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.2	14.5	15.5	16.4	17.0
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.5
Female	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.7	8.2	8.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	33.1	34.1	35.1	36.0	36.9	37.9	38.8	39.6	40.4	41.2	42.8	45.2	47.8	49.7
Male	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2	19.7	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.2	22.7	23.9	24.8
Female	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.2	18.6	19.1	19.5	20.0	20.4	20.8	22.5	23.9	24.9
Ontario														
Both Sexes	45.5	46.8	48.0	49.2	50.3	51.5	52.5	53.5	54.5	55.4	56.1	59.0	61.1	62.4
Male	23.5	24.1	24.6	25.2	25.7	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.6	28.1	28.4	29.8	30.8	31.4
Female	22.1	22.8	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.3	26.8	27.3	27.7	29.2	30.3	31.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	40.0	41.4	42.7	43.9	45.1	46.2	47.3	48.4	49.4	50.4	51.3	55.2	58.5	61.1
Male	21.4	22.0	22.6	23.1	23.7	24.2	24.7	25.2	25.6	26.1	26.5	28.3	29.9	31.1
Female	18.6	19.4	20.1	20.8	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.8	24.3	24.8	26.9	28.6	30.0
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	35.2	36.5	37.8	39.0	40.2	41.3	42.4	43.5	44.5	45.5	46.5	50.5	53.9	56.7
Male	18.8	19.4	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	23.2	23.6	24.1	26.1	27.7	29.0
Female	16.4	17.2	17.8	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.8	21.4	21.9	22.4	24.5	26.2	27.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	35.3	36.5	37.7	38.9	40.0	41.2	42.3	43.4	44.4	45.4	46.4	50.9	54.7	58.0
Male	18.6	19.2	19.7	20.2	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	25.9	27.7	29.3
Female	16.7	17.4	18.0	18.7	19.3	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.6	22.2	22.7	25.0	27.0	28.7
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	46.1	48.5	50.9	53.2	55.6	57.9	60.2	62.4	64.5	66.6	68.6	77.8	85.7	92.3
Male	24.6	25.7	26.7	27.8	28.8	29.9	30.9	31.9	32.9	33.9	34.8	39.0	42.6	45.6
Female	21.5	22.8	24.2	25.5	26.8	28.0	29.3	30.5	31.6	32.8	33.9	38.8	43.1	46.7
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Male	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.1	8.5	8.8
Male	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5
Female	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4

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SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	35.0	32.1	30.0	28.3	27.3	26.6	26.0	25.6	25.3	25.0	24.6	23.5	23.2	23.3
Male	15.7	14.7	13.8	13.2	12.8	12.5	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.6	11.1	11.0	11.0
Female	19.3	17.4	16.1	15.1	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.4	12.2	12.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3
Male	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4
Male	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Female	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.1
Male	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Female	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Male	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Female	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	4.9	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Male	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Female	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6
Male	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Female	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.1
Male	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Female	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Yukon														
Both Sexes	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Female	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - REGISTERED

Place of residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) IN THOUSANDS														
Canada														
Both Sexes	148.5	156.7	163.7	169.6	175.7	181.1	186.0	190.4	194.3	197.9	200.5	209.3	215.4	219.8
Male	65.2	69.1	72.5	75.4	78.4	81.1	83.5	85.7	87.6	89.4	90.7	95.0	98.0	100.0
Female	83.3	87.6	91.2	94.3	97.3	100.1	102.5	104.7	106.7	108.5	109.8	114.3	117.5	119.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Male	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Female	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.2
Male	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1
Female	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.2	41.3	43.1	44.7	46.4	48.0	49.4	50.7	51.9	53.0	53.9	56.7	58.5	59.7
Male	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.0	20.8	21.6	22.2	22.9	23.5	24.0	24.4	25.7	26.6	27.1
Female	21.9	22.9	23.9	24.7	25.6	26.4	27.2	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.5	31.0	32.0	32.6
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	20.7	22.1	23.3	24.3	25.2	26.0	26.7	27.4	27.9	28.4	28.8	29.9	30.7	31.3
Male	8.7	9.4	10.0	10.5	11.0	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.9	13.5	13.9	14.2
Female	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.4	16.8	17.1
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	19.8	21.0	22.0	22.8	23.7	24.4	25.1	25.6	26.2	26.6	27.0	28.4	29.4	30.3
Male	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	13.1	13.6	13.9
Female	10.6	11.3	11.8	12.3	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.0	14.3	14.5	15.2	15.8	16.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	21.0	22.4	23.7	24.9	26.0	27.1	28.0	28.9	29.8	30.6	31.2	33.9	35.9	37.4
Male	8.9	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.4	11.9	12.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.0	15.4	16.3	17.1
Female	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.5	16.9	17.2	18.5	19.6	20.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	34.5	35.3	35.9	36.3	36.8	37.3	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.4	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.6
Male	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.4
Female	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.2
Yukon														
Both Sexes	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.1
Male	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4
Female	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.4
Male	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5
Female	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 4 (Low growth with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	112.6	113.8	115.0	116.2	117.2	118.3	119.4	120.7	122.2	123.7	125.8	139.0	156.4	176.0
Male	54.4	55.0	55.6	56.3	56.8	57.4	58.1	58.7	59.5	60.3	61.4	68.1	76.9	86.8
Female	58.2	58.8	59.5	59.9	60.3	60.8	61.4	62.0	62.7	63.4	64.4	71.0	79.5	89.2
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.5	6.0
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0
Female	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.8	12.0	13.4
Male	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.9	6.6
Female	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.1	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.3	42.8	43.3	43.8	44.5	48.5	53.5	58.6
Male	18.6	18.8	19.1	19.4	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.3	20.6	20.9	21.2	23.3	25.8	28.4
Female	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.9	23.3	25.2	27.7	30.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.7	12.5	14.6
Male	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.2	6.2	7.3
Female	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	6.3	7.3
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.7	9.1	11.1	13.5
Male	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.6	5.6	6.8
Female	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.5	5.5	6.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	18.4	18.8	19.3	19.7	20.1	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.3	22.8	25.9	29.6	33.8
Male	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.0	12.6	14.5	16.6
Female	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.8	13.3	15.1	17.2
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	23.8	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	26.9	29.6	32.7
Male	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.6	13.5	14.8	16.3
Female	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.5	13.4	14.8	16.4
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.5
Male	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8
Female	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
 Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	34.9	35.9	36.9	37.9	38.7	39.7	40.6	41.6	42.6	43.7	45.0	52.8	62.5	73.3
Male	17.4	17.9	18.4	19.0	19.4	19.9	20.4	21.0	21.5	22.1	22.8	26.8	31.8	37.5
Female	17.5	18.0	18.5	18.9	19.3	19.7	20.2	20.6	21.1	21.6	22.2	26.0	30.7	35.8
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.8	4.2
Male	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Female	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Quebec														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.4	6.3
Male	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.3
Female	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0
Ontario														
Both Sexes	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.4	14.4	16.6	18.8
Male	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.0	7.1	8.2	9.4
Female	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.3	8.4	9.4
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	5.5
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.3	2.9
Female	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.4	5.6	7.1
Male	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.7
Female	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.4
Alberta														
Both Sexes	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	8.7	10.7	12.9
Male	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.4	5.4	6.6
Female	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	5.3	6.4
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.3	12.8	14.6	16.6
Male	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.6	7.5	8.6
Female	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	6.2	7.1	8.0
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.8
Male	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Female	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - NON-STATUS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
Proj. No. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	77.8	77.9	78.1	78.4	78.4	78.6	78.8	79.1	79.5	80.0	80.8	86.2	93.9	102.7
Male	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.5	37.6	37.8	38.0	38.2	38.6	41.3	45.0	49.3
Female	40.7	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.4	41.5	41.8	42.2	45.0	48.9	53.4
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Male	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Female	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Quebec														
Both Sexes	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5	7.1
Male	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3
Female	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	30.0	30.1	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.9	31.0	31.3	31.5	31.7	32.1	34.2	36.9	39.7
Male	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.0	15.2	16.2	17.5	18.9
Female	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.9	17.9	19.3	20.8
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	8.2	9.1
Male	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.4
Female	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.7
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.4
Male	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1
Female	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2
Alberta														
Both Sexes	14.2	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.8	17.2	18.9	20.8
Male	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.2	9.1	10.0
Female	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.8
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	14.7	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.7	14.2	15.0	16.1
Male	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.8
Female	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.3
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7
Male	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration) In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	139.4	142.2	145.8	147.7	150.2	152.8	155.2	157.6	160.0	162.3	164.6	175.8	186.7	196.2
Male	68.3	69.7	71.1	72.4	73.7	74.9	76.1	77.3	78.5	79.6	80.7	86.1	91.4	95.9
Female	71.1	72.6	73.9	75.3	76.6	77.8	79.1	80.3	81.5	82.7	83.9	89.6	95.3	100.3
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Male	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Female	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Quebec														
Both Sexes	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.3	10.5
Male	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2
Female	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2
Ontario														
Both Sexes	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1
Male	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.9
Female	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	34.1	34.7	35.2	35.8	36.3	36.7	37.2	37.6	38.1	38.5	38.9	40.8	42.6	44.2
Male	17.0	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.1	19.3	20.2	21.0	21.7
Female	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.6	21.6	22.5
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	27.5	28.1	28.6	29.0	29.5	29.9	30.3	30.8	31.1	31.5	31.9	33.7	35.5	36.9
Male	13.2	13.5	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.3	15.5	16.4	17.3	18.1
Female	14.3	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.4	17.3	18.1	18.8
Alberta														
Both Sexes	39.6	40.8	41.9	43.1	44.2	45.4	46.5	47.6	48.7	49.8	50.9	56.4	61.8	66.8
Male	19.0	19.6	20.1	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.0	24.6	27.2	29.9	32.3
Female	20.6	21.2	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.5	24.1	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.3	29.1	31.9	34.5
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.6
Male	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.1
Female	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.4	7.0	7.5
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.9	6.1
Male	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
Female	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: RURAL

SEX	(2)												2011	2016
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006		
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	49.3	50.8	52.2	53.5	54.8	56.0	57.2	58.4	59.6	60.7	61.7	66.9	71.7	76.0
Male	25.1	25.8	26.5	27.1	27.8	28.4	29.0	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.3	34.0	36.6	38.8
Female	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.4	27.0	27.6	28.2	28.8	29.4	29.9	30.4	32.9	35.1	37.2
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Female	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.7
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Ontario														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.4
Male	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3
Female	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	14.4	15.0	15.7
Male	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.7	8.0
Female	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.9
Male	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7
Female	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.3
Alberta														
Both Sexes	10.9	11.5	12.2	12.8	13.5	14.1	14.7	15.3	16.0	16.5	17.1	20.0	22.8	25.4
Male	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	10.0	11.4	12.7
Female	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.6	10.1	11.4	12.6
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.8
Male	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
Female	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3
(3) Territories														
Both Sexes	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8
Male	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Female	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)

Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
Canada and Regions, 1991-2016

Aboriginal Group: METIS

Place of Residence: URBAN

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (Low growth with migration)														
In thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	90.1	91.5	92.8	94.1	95.4	96.7	98.0	99.2	100.4	101.6	102.8	108.9	115.0	120.2
Male	43.2	43.9	44.6	45.3	45.9	46.5	47.1	47.7	48.3	48.8	49.4	52.1	54.8	57.1
Female	46.9	47.6	48.2	48.9	49.5	50.2	50.8	51.5	52.1	52.8	53.4	56.8	60.2	63.1
Atlantic														
Both Sexes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	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
Female	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
Quebec														
Both Sexes	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Male	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Female	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Ontario														
Both Sexes	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8
Male	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Female	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1
Manitoba														
Both Sexes	22.4	22.7	23.1	23.4	23.7	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.8	25.0	25.3	26.4	27.6	28.5
Male	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.7
Female	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.6	14.3	14.8
Saskatchewan														
Both Sexes	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.4	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.2	21.6	22.9	24.0
Male	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	10.3	10.9	11.4
Female	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.4	12.0	12.6
Alberta														
Both Sexes	28.7	29.2	29.8	30.3	30.8	31.3	31.8	32.3	32.8	33.3	33.8	36.3	39.0	41.5
Male	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.1	17.3	18.5	19.6
Female	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.2	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.7	19.1	20.5	21.9
British Columbia														
Both Sexes	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.8
Male	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7
Female	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2
(3)														
Territories														
Both Sexes	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4
Male	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.

Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population. (3) Because of small population sizes, Yukon and Northwest Territorial populations were combined.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

(1)
**Projected Population with Aboriginal Identity, by Sex, Aboriginal Group and Total, by Place of Residence,
 Canada and Regions, 1991-2016**

Aboriginal Group: INUIT

Place of residence: TOTAL

SEX	(2)													
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2006	2011	2016
PROJ. NO. 4 (low growth with migration)														
In Thousands														
Canada														
Both Sexes	37.8	38.8	39.8	40.7	41.6	42.5	43.3	44.1	44.9	45.7	46.4	50.2	54.3	58.6
Male	19.3	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.3	25.0	26.9	28.8
Female	18.5	19.0	19.6	20.0	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.9	22.3	22.7	23.1	25.2	27.4	29.8
Labrador														
Both Sexes	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.5
Male	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2
Female	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3
Quebec														
Both Sexes	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.6	11.5
Male	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.8
Female	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	5.3	5.8
Northwest Territories														
Both Sexes	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.9	24.4	24.9	25.4	25.8	26.3	26.7	27.1	29.3	31.7	34.3
Male	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.7	15.8	17.0
Female	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.9	13.1	13.4	14.6	15.9	17.3
Remainder														
Both Sexes	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.2	5.8	6.4
Male	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.9
Female	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5

NOTE: Due to rounding, the data may not always add up to the totals.
 Caution is advised in using the projection data when population size is small.

(1) The count shown for each Aboriginal group includes persons reporting two or more Aboriginal identities (e.g. North American Indian and Metis). They are counted in each of their respective groups. No double counting occurs in the total Aboriginal population. (2) Adjusted 1991 APS base year population.

SOURCE: Population Projections Section, Demography Division, Statistics Canada,
 Prepared for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.