



Health Status Report

2024

Chapter 2:
NITHA Population Profile

Chapter 2

Population profile

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<https://www.nitha.com/>

Key Findings

- In 2023, Northern Inter-Tribal Health Authority (NITHA) served 39,566 individuals, comprising 47.9% of Saskatchewan's on-reserve First Nations population, with an 8.9% growth over seven years, averaging 1.3% annually, compared to a 7.7% increase for Saskatchewan's on-reserve population.
- In 2023, NITHA's on-reserve population had a higher proportion of children under 15 (26.7%) compare to Saskatchewan (19.1%) and Canada (15.4%). NITHA's working-age (15-64 years) population (67.9%) also surpassed Saskatchewan (63.4%) and Canada (65.7%), while seniors (65 years or older) accounted for 5.4%, below Saskatchewan (17.5%) and Canada (18.9%).
- The on-reserve population across NITHA partnerships has experienced significant growth. Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC) saw an 8.5% increase, rising from 14,287 in 2017 to 15,505 in 2023. Lac La Ronge Indian Band (LLRIB) grew by 7.8%, from 7,010 to 7,558. Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation (PBCN) rose by 10%, from 7,033 to 7,738, and Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) increased by 9.3%, from 8,017 to 8,765.
- Of the total NITHA population, the proportion of population living off-reserve rose to 41% in 2023, up from 38% in 2017, while on-reserve residents decreased from 62% to 59%. This shift could potentially be as a of factors like economic opportunities or better healthcare.
- From 2017 to 2023, PAGC had the highest on-reserve population at 65%, followed by PBCN and LLRIB at 64%, and MLTC at 52%.
- The projected NITHA population is expected to grow steadily from 2024 to 2034, with the on-reserve population increasing from 41,404 to 47,787, reflecting a 14.9% growth, while the off-reserve population is anticipated to rise by 7.8% from 23,240 to 25,059.
- The projected on-reserve NITHA population by sex shows a 15.9% increase in the male population, from 20,993 to 24,331, and a 14.9% rise in the female population, from 20,411 to 23,456.
- The projected on-reserve NITHA population by partnership is expected to grow consistently across all groups. PAGC is projected to increase by 14.9%, from 16,301 in 2024 to 18,742 in 2034. PBCN, LLRIB, and MLTC are each anticipated to grow by 15.0%, with populations rising from 8,005 to 9,205 in PBCN, 8,003 to 9,202 in LLRIB, and 9,033 to 10,386 in MLTC.
- The on-reserve population is projected to decline slightly over the next decade among children in various age groups: those aged 0-4 are expected to decrease by 2.8%, from 3,029 in 2024 to 2,945 in 2034; 5–9-year-olds may drop by 2.1%, from 4,187 to 4,101; and 10–14-year-olds by 1.4%, from 4,233 to 4,173.
- The on-reserve working age (15-64) population for both sexes is projected to increase by 17.8%, from 27,725 in 2024 to 32,679 by 2034, showing the growing demand for expanded employment opportunities.

- The on-reserve NITHA population aged 65+ is projected to grow by 74.4% from 2,230 in 2024 to 3,889 in 2034, showing the need to prepare for age-related health conditions and strengthen healthcare systems to support the elderly.
- Dependency ratios among the on-reserve NITHA population show a decline in child dependency from 45.7 dependents per 100 working population in 2018 to 39.3 dependents per 100 working population in 2023 (13.6%), while old age dependency has risen slightly from 6.9 dependents per 100 working population in 2018 to 8.0 dependents per 100 working population in 2023(15.9%).
- Total dependency ratios have decreased overall from 52.6 dependents per 100 working population in 2018 to 47.3 dependents per 100 working population in 2023 for the NITHA population, marking a reduction of around 10.1%, contrasting with rising ratios in Canada and Saskatchewan.

Population profile

The demographics of a population describes the distribution, composition and characteristics of the population. An evaluation of population demographics helps give insight into the trends which provide a better understanding of the population's needs. It also helps give information about the socio-economic and health status of a population¹. An understanding of a population composition could help guide decision and policy makers plan ahead and make better health care decision and interventions.

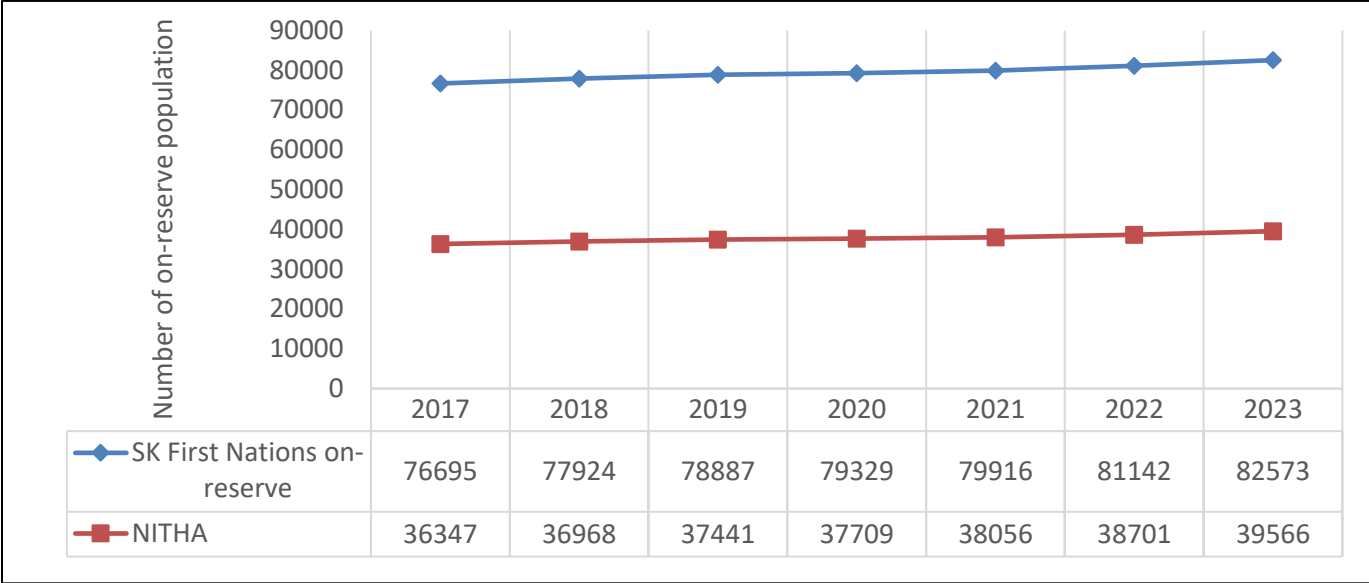
There exist different methods and sources for storing population data which poses a challenge when obtaining accurate data especially for First Nations. An example of such limitations in data can be seen in community head counts which includes all individuals currently residing in a given community which in some cases, does not account for permanent homes or Registered Indian status. In this chapter, data from the Indigenous Service Canada (ISC) for population characteristics of First Nations population living on-reserve will be used. The data was separated based on place of residence to allow for comparison between NITHA communities and all Saskatchewan First Nations living on-reserve.

Population Growth

NITHA served a total of 39,566 individuals in 2023, which accounted for 47.9% of the First Nations on-reserve population residing on Saskatchewan. Over a 7-year period (2017-2023), NITHA's population increased steadily from 36,347 in 2017 to 39,566 in 2022. NITHA experienced a population growth rate of 8.9% between 2017 and 2023 with a yearly increase of 1.3%. (Figure 1). During the same period, Saskatchewan's on-reserve First Nations population grew at a similar rate but slightly lower with a total increase of 7.7%, averaging a 1.1% increase each year (Figure 1).

¹ Statistics Canada (2015). Population composition. Retrieved from: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/82-229-x/2009001/demo/poc-eng.htm>

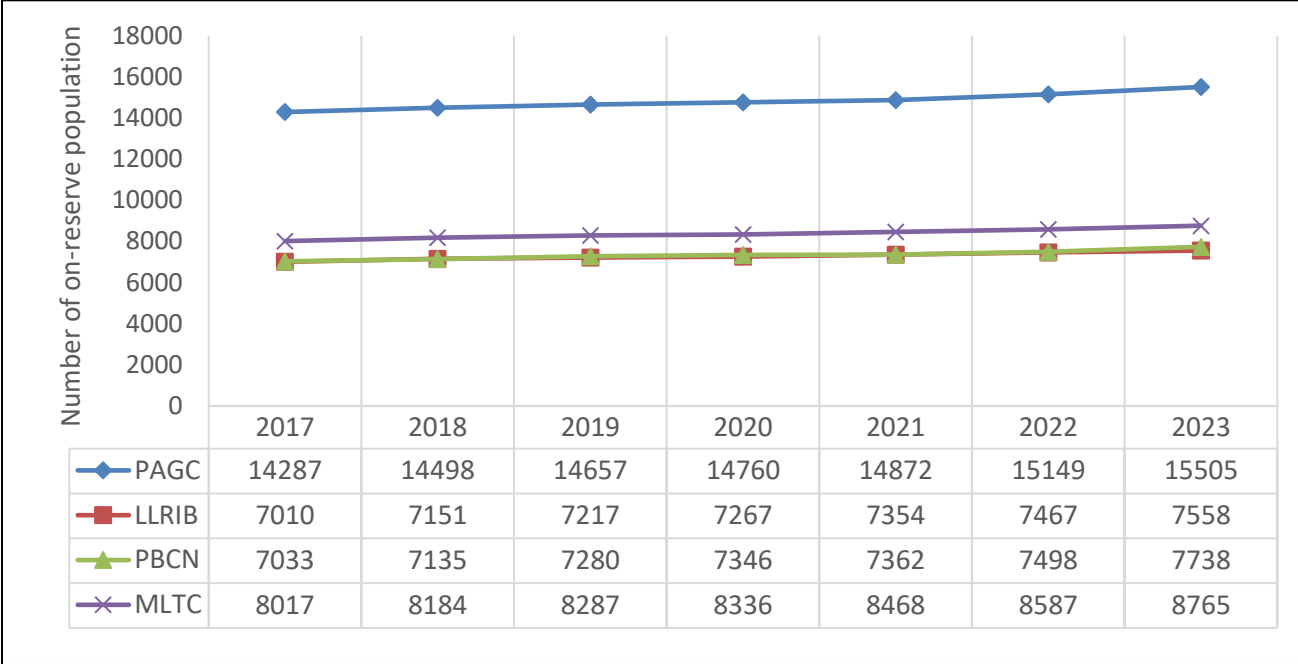
Figure 1: Population growth by year, NITHA and Saskatchewan’s on-reserve First Nations population, 2017 – 2023



In 2023, Prince Albert Grand Council (PAGC) had the largest population out of the four partners at 15,505 population, followed by Meadow Lake Tribal Council (MLTC) with a population of 8,765, then Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation (PBCN) with a population of 7,738, and Lac La Ronge Indian Band (LLRIB) with a population of 7,558 (Figure 2) (Appendix B).

All four partners have experienced continual population growth since 2017. While all partner organizations experienced an increase in population, certain partners had higher growth rates than others. From 2017-2023 PBCN had the highest growth rate at 10%, followed by MLTC with a growth rate of 9.3%, then PAGC with a growth rate of 8.5% and lastly, LLRIB with a growth of 7.8%. The growth rates for MLTC and PBCN partners were higher than the overall growth rate for NITHA (6.5%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Total on-reserve population by NITHA partner organizations, 2017 - 2023



Population Distribution

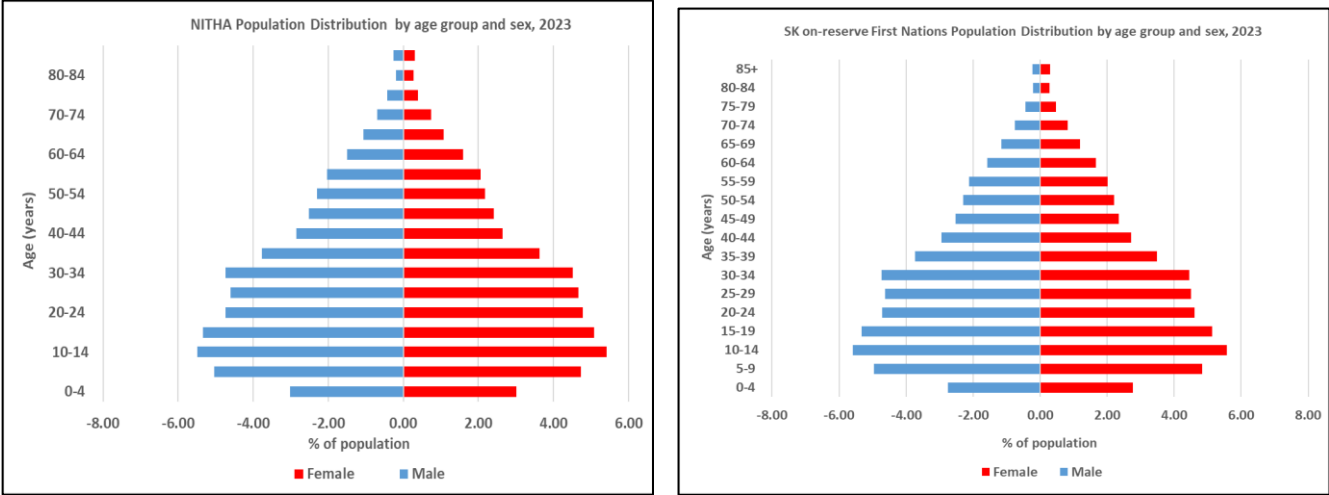
Population pyramids depicts the age-sex composition. It provides a way to effectively depict the distribution or structure of a population graphically. The 2023 population pyramid of Canada has 65.7% of the population in the age group of 15-64 years whereas 15.4% were aged 0-14 years and 18.9% were 65 years and older². At the same time in Saskatchewan, the proportion of the population aged 15-64 years (63.4%) and those aged 65 years and older (17.5%) were below the age-specific proportion of the Canadian population². In Saskatchewan, the proportion of the total population aged 0-14 years (19.1%) was higher than the Canadian average of 15.4%.² The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years (26.7%) and 15-64 years (67.9%) in NITHA on-reserve communities were higher than the Saskatchewan and Canadian average in 2023. In contrast, NITHA’s population aged 65 years and older were only 5.4% below the provincial and national average (Figure 3).

This population distribution gives NITHA’s population pyramid a wide base which narrows as you move upwards in age groups. Also, the NITHA pyramid shows a larger proportion of its female population are in the reproductive age groups (Figure 3). This population distribution suggests the need for health programs targeting the reproductive age groups and younger age groups which makes the large part of the population, particularly those 10-14 years old.

² Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0005-01 Population estimates on July 1, by age and gender
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/1710000501-eng>. Accessed on September 18, 2024.

NITHA’s population distribution (younger age groups) could be attributed to higher fertility rates and lower life expectancy³. Figure 3 also demonstrates a gap in those aged 0-4 years. This is likely due to the fact that many First Nations children are not registered in the Indian Registry until 1 to 5 years of age. Appendix C show population distribution for each partner by age group.

Figure 3. Population Pyramid For NITHA and On-Reserve Registered Nations in Saskatchewan, 2023



NITHA's population pyramid has a similar shape to Saskatchewan's on-reserve First Nations population pyramid, with a similar population distribution based on age and gender (see Figure 3).

NITHA's four partners' population pyramids are almost identical to NITHA's overall population, with minor differences. The population pyramid of PBCN has a slightly wider base than that of the other partners (Appendix A).

In 2023, Prince Albert Grand Council and Meadow Lake Tribal Council accounted for 39% and 22% of NITHA ‘s on-reserve population respectively, while Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation and Lac La Ronge Indian Band are made up 20% and 19% respectively. NITHA communities span a total of 2,026 square kilometers with a population density per square kilometer of approximately 19.5 people.

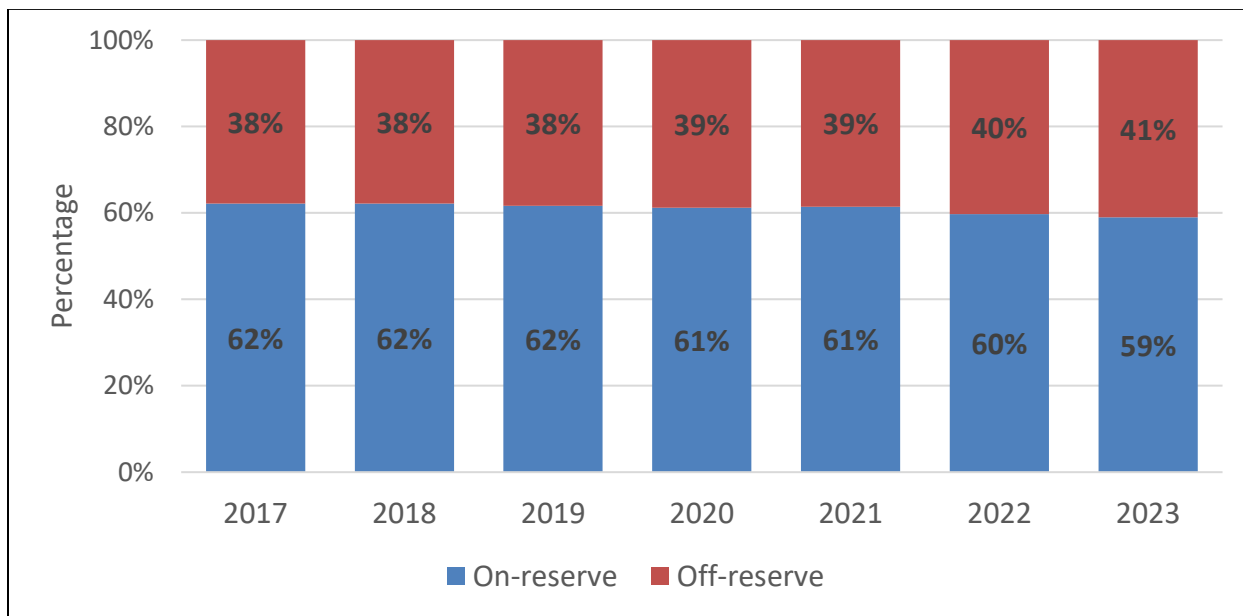
³ Statistics Canada (2013). Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit. Available from: <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-011-x/99-011-x2011001-eng.pdf>

NITHA First Nations On- and Off-reserve population

The number of First Nations people registered to bands within NITHA partnership and living off-reserve has grown over time (Figure 4). In 2023, NITHA recorded a total of 67,060 First Nations individuals registered to bands within its partners. The NITHA population has consistently shown a predominance of individuals living on-reserve, with approximately 59% in 2023, a gradual decline from 62% in 2017. Conversely, the off-reserve population has been steadily increasing, reaching 41% in 2023, up from 38% in 2017 (Figure 4). This shows a growing trend of individuals moving off-reserve, which may reflect broader social and economic factors influencing the community.

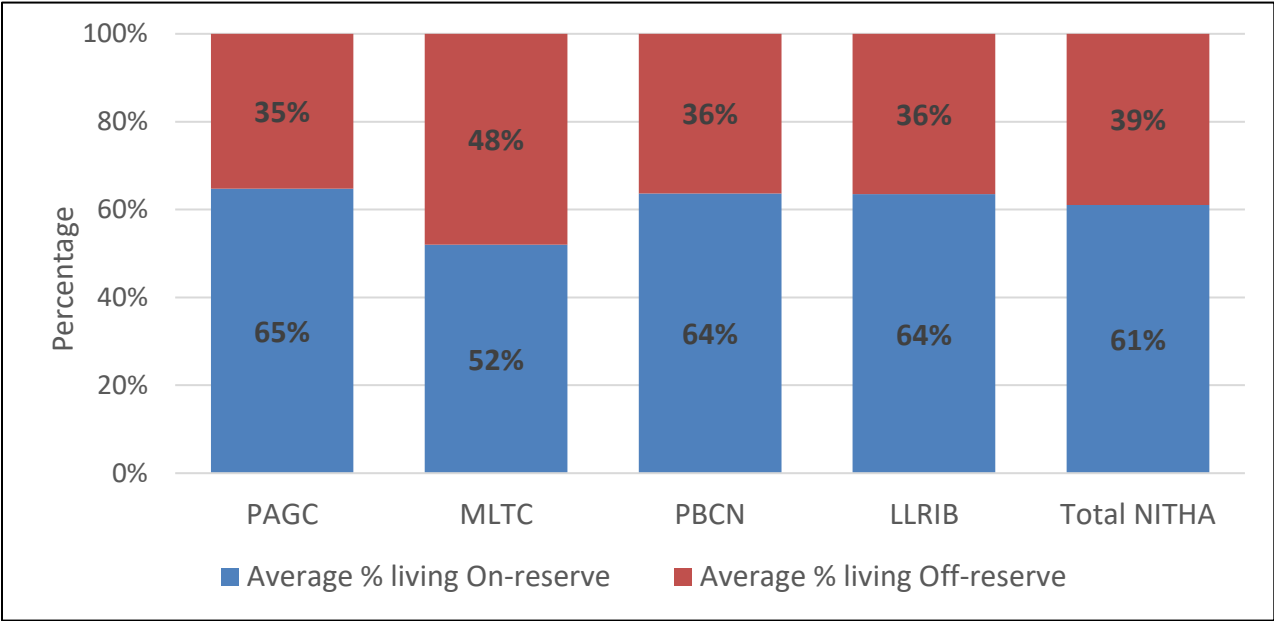
Between 2017 and 2023, an average of 61% of the NITHA population lives on-reserve, with PAGC reporting the highest at 65% (Figure 5). In contrast, MLTC has the lowest on-reserve average at 52%, which aligns with its highest off-reserve percentage of 48%. PBCN and LLRIB both have on-reserve averages of 64%, while their off-reserve populations stand at 36% (Figure 5).

Figure 4: First Nations population registered to Bands within NITHA partnership by year, 2017-2023



Source: Indigenous Services Canada. Custom Tabulations, Indian Registry System as of December 31st of 2023

Figure 5: Average proportion of the population living on and off-reserve by NITHA partnership, 2017-2023



Source: Indigenous Services Canada. Custom Tabulations, Indian Registry System as of December 31st, 2023

Population projection 2024-2034

Population projections are an important tool used by government, communities and other organizations in planning for a wide range of services such as community health plans, health care needs, education services, family services, infrastructure requirements, and a variety of other community services.

Three projections scenarios were developed and reflect **slow, medium and rapid growth** possibilities of future demographic trends (Figures 6 & 7). In this report, the results presented are according to the medium growth scenario, which is most consistent with recent trends and is based on the following assumptions:

1. Moderate decline in female and male fertility rates;
2. Moderate improvement in life expectancy at birth;
3. Moderate decline in the volume of net migration to reserves;
4. Declining rate of status reinstatements and number of newly entitled registrations under the 1985 and 2010 Indian Act amendments (Bill C-31 and Bill C-3); and
5. Constant rate of exogamous parenting.

These projections cover the period 2024 to 2034 and are based on the Indian Register data and the underlying assumptions are based on information available at the time of development.

Figure 6: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by Scenario, NITHA, 2024-2034

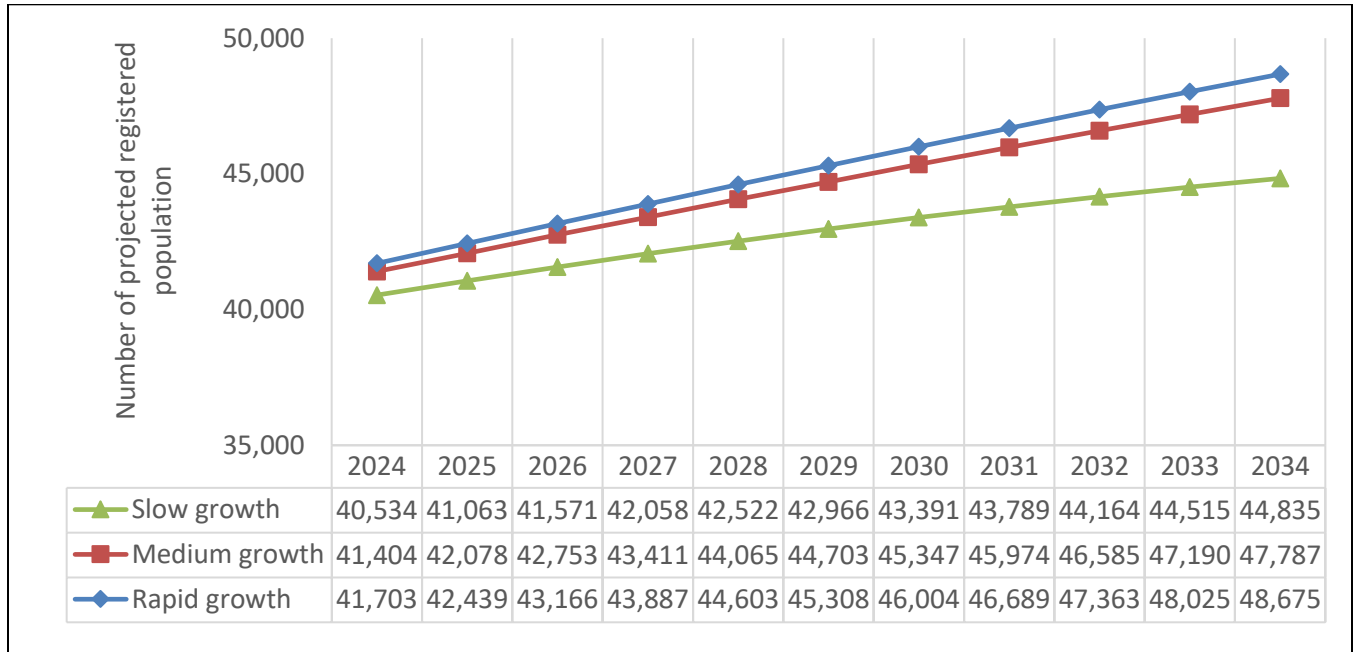
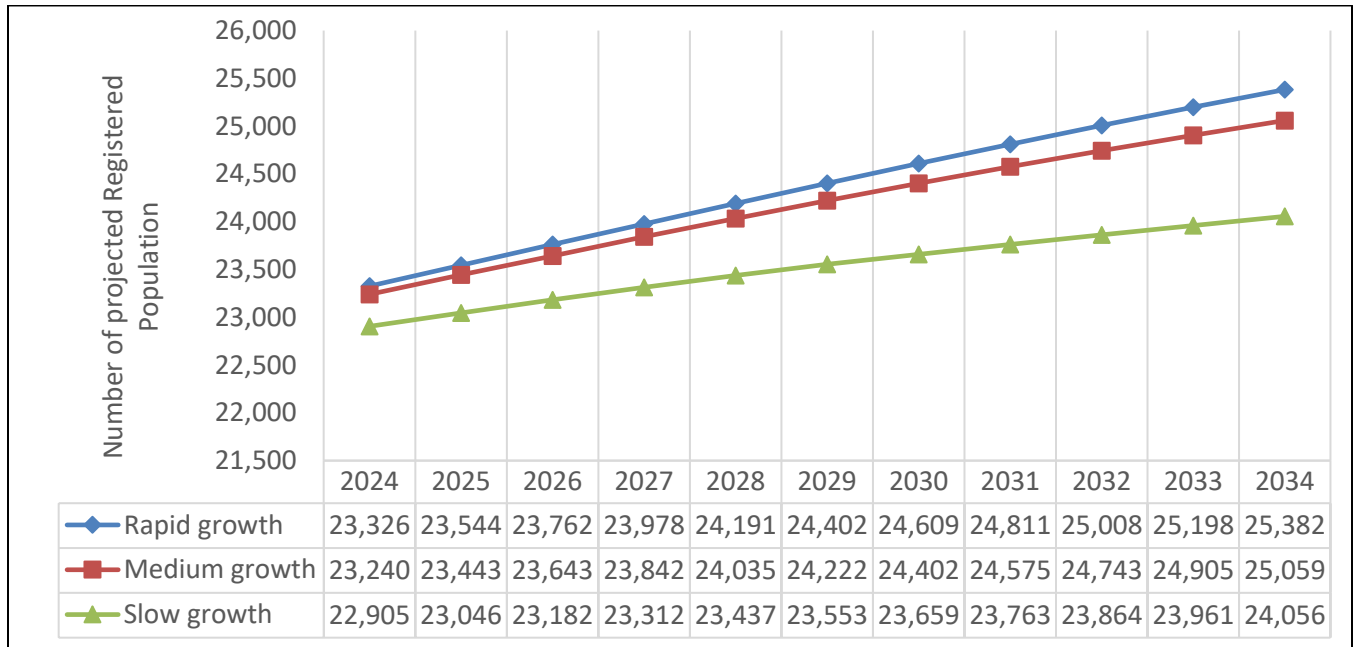


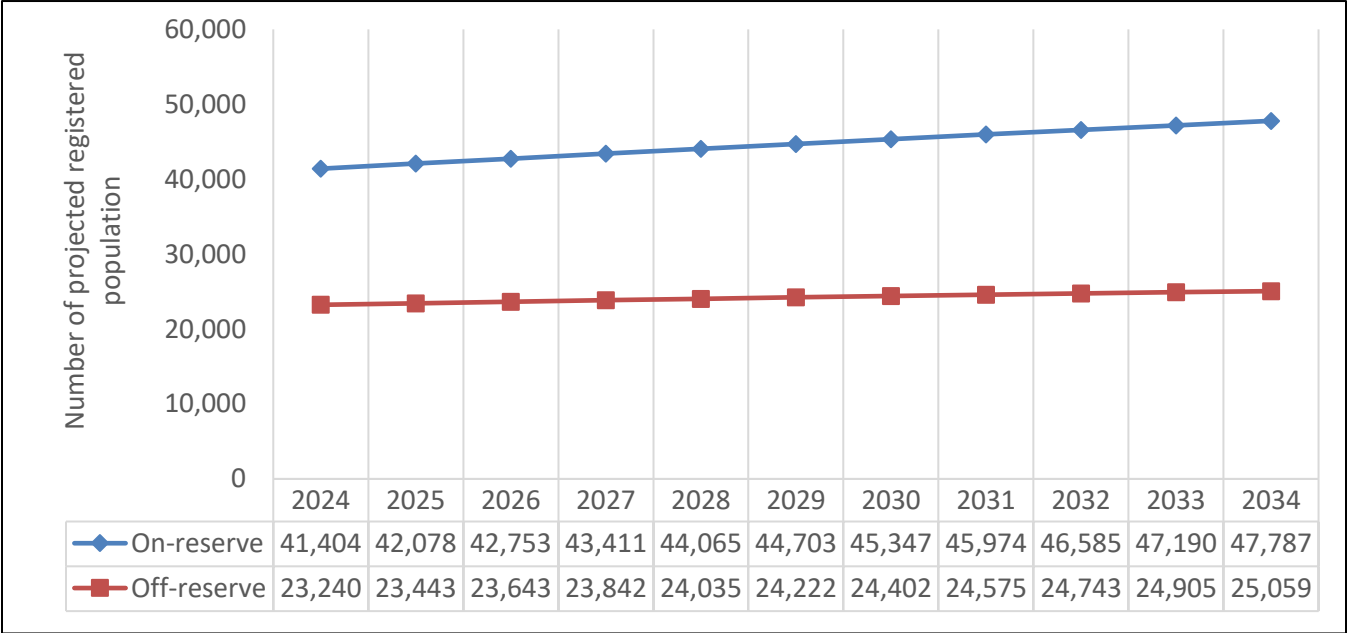
Figure 7: Projected Registered off-reserve First Nations population by Scenario, NITHA, 2024-2034



Projected Registered First Nation Population, NITHA, 2024-2034

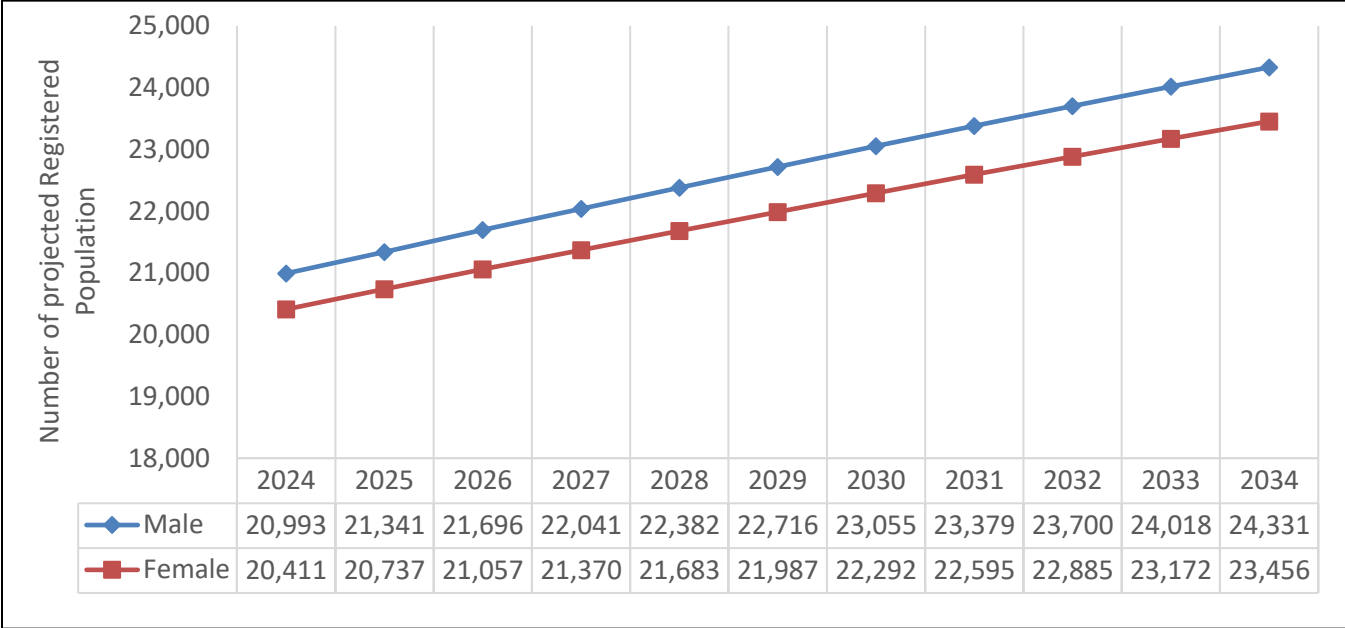
Based on the medium growth scenario, the projected NITHA population may increase steadily from 2024 to 2034. The on-reserve population is expected to grow from 41,404 to 47,787, representing a percentage growth of 15.4%. The off-reserve population may rise from around 23,240 to 25,059, reflecting a growth of 7.8% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by residency, NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



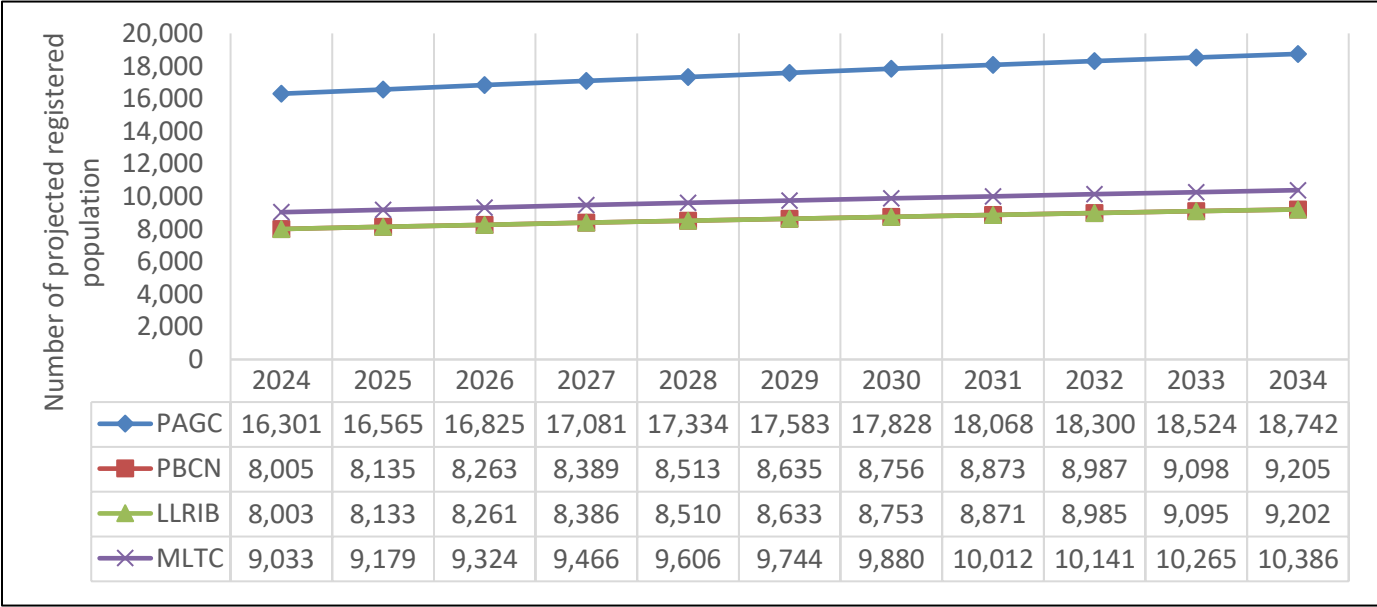
From 2024 to 2034, the projected NITHA population by sex shows consistent growth. The male population is anticipated to rise from 20,993 to 24,331, indicating an increase of 15.9%. Similarly, the female population is expected to grow from 20,411 to 23,456, reflecting a growth of 14.9% (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



The projected on-reserve NITHA population by partnership between 2024 and 2034 shows steady growth across all groups. PAGC is expected to rise from 16,301 to 18,742, reflecting a growth of about 14.9%. PBCN will grow from 8,005 to 9,205, a 15.0% increase. LLRIB is projected to increase from 8,003 to 9,202, representing a growth of 15.0%. MLTC will rise from 9,033 to 10,386, marking a growth of 15.0% (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by NITHA partnerships (PAGC, PBCN, LLRIB, MLTC), 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



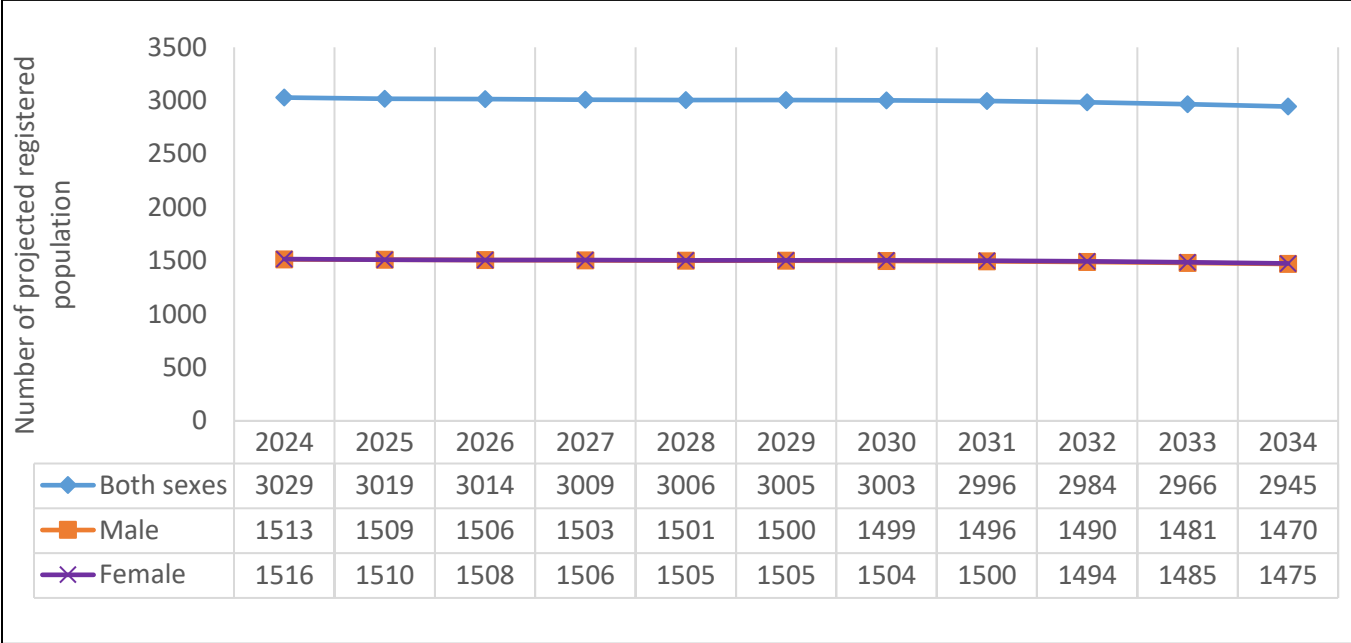
Age Structure of the Projected Registered On-Reserve First Nations Population, NITHA, 2024-2034

The Children Aged 0-14 years old Population on-Reserve, NITHA

The Projected Registered On-Reserve Children Population Aged 0-4 years

Under the medium growth scenario, the projected population of NITHA on-reserve individuals aged 0-4 is anticipated to experience a decline between 2024 and 2034. The total population of both sexes is expected to decrease from 3,029 in 2024 to 2,945 in 2034, representing a reduction of 2.8%. The male population may decline by 2.8%, from 1,513 to 1,470, while the female population is projected to decrease by 2.7%, from 1,516 to 1,475 (Figure 11).

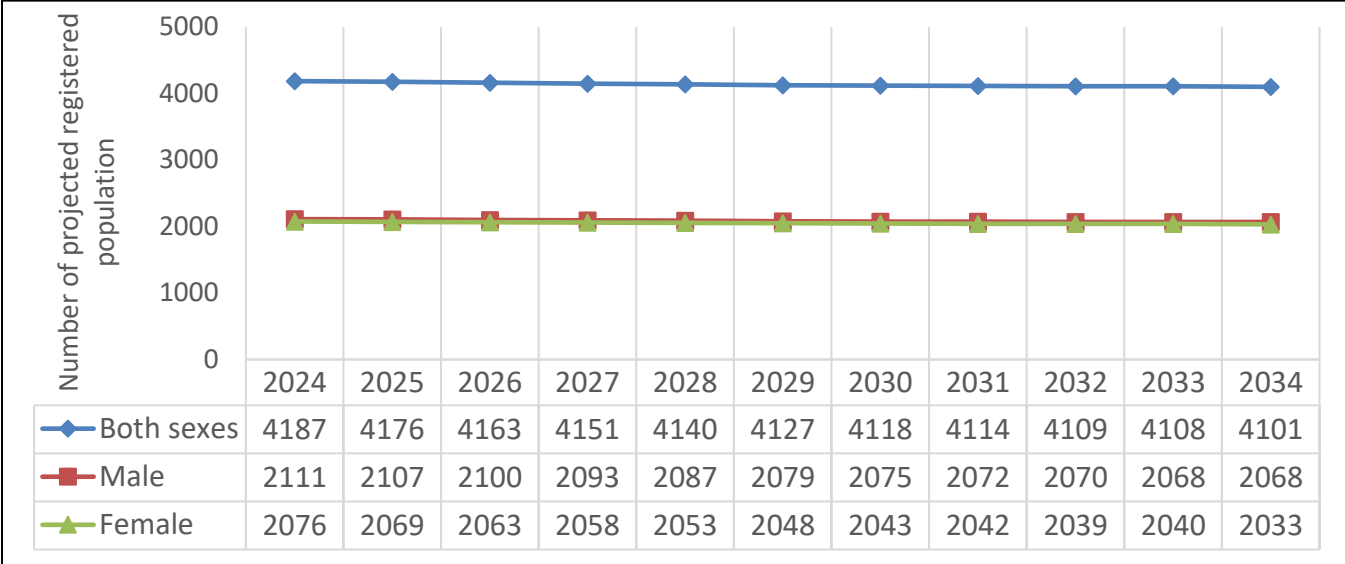
Figure 11: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, 0-4 years age group, NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



The Projected Registered On-Reserve Children Population Aged 5-9 years

Based on the medium growth scenario, the projected on-reserve NITHA population aged 5-9 is expected to show slight decline from 2024 to 2034. The total population for both sexes may decrease from 4,187 in 2024 to 4,101 in 2034, reflecting a decline of 2.1%. The male population may decline by 2% from 2,111 in 2024 to 2,068 in 2034, while the female population may decline by 2.1% from 2,076 in 2024 to 2,033 in 2034 (Figure 12).

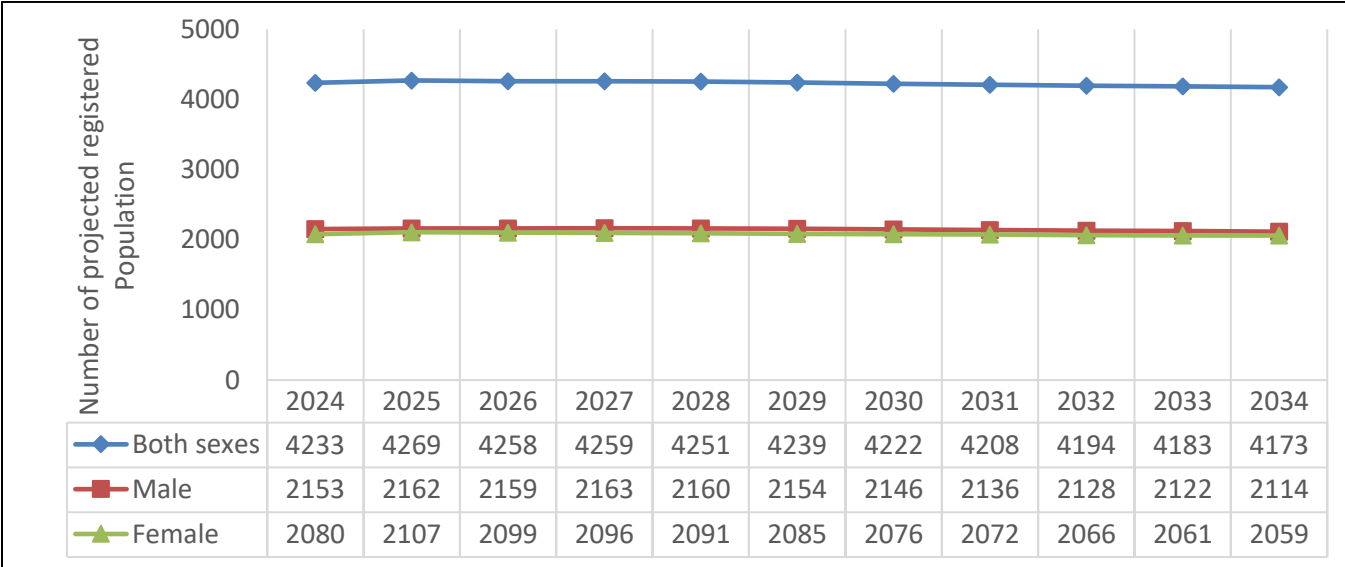
Figure 12: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, 5-9 years age group, NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



The Projected Registered On-Reserve Children Population Aged 10-14 years

The projected on-reserve NITHA population aged 10-14 is expected to exhibit steady decline from 2024 to 2034. The total population for both sexes may slightly decrease from 4,233 in 2024 to 4,173 in 2034, indicating a decline of 1.4%. The male population is expected to decrease by 1.8% from 2,153 to 2,114, while the female population may decline by 1% from 2,080 to 2,059 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, 10-14 years age group, NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)

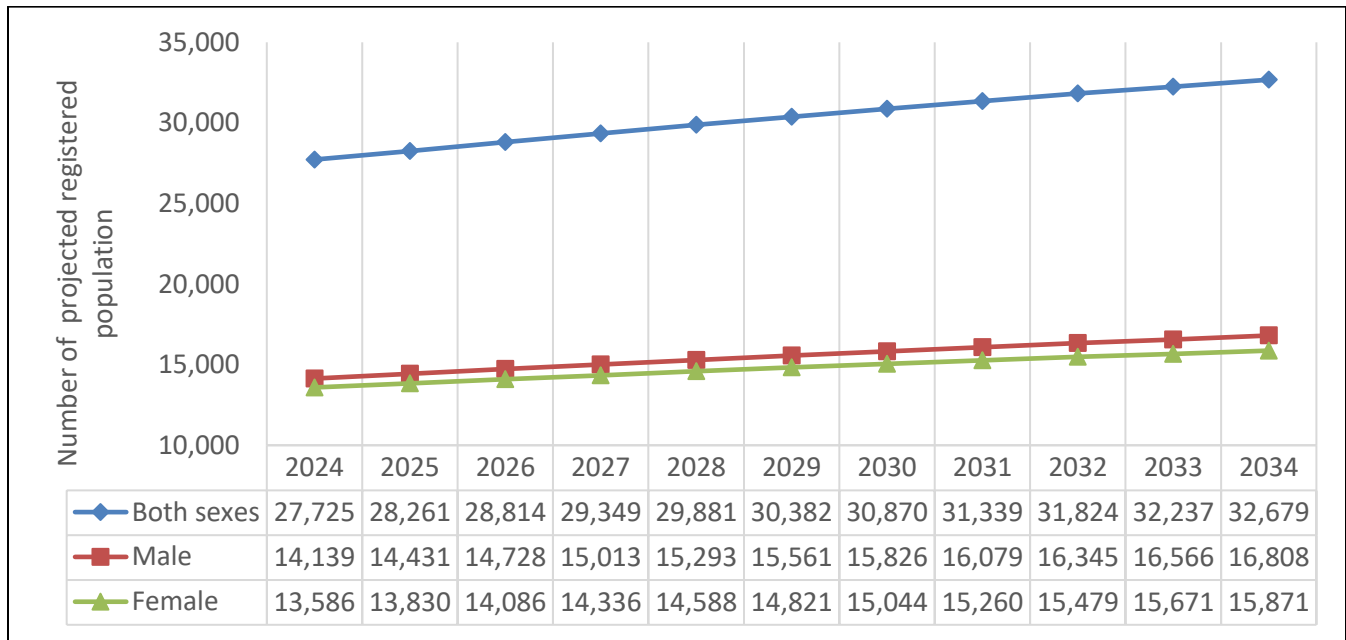


⁴ World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/indicator-metadata-registry/imr-details/1119#:~:text=Definition%3A,a%20specific%20point%20in%20time> Accessed on July 17 2024.

The Projected Registered On-Reserve Working Age Population (ages 15-64), NITHA

Based on the medium growth scenario, the projected on-reserve NITHA working-age population (ages 15-64) is anticipated to grow consistently from 2024 to 2034. Starting at 27,725 in 2024, the population for both sexes is projected to rise to 32,679 in 2034, reflecting a growth of 17.8%. The male population is expected to increase by 18.9% from 14,139 to 16,808, while the female population may rise by 16.8% from 13,586 to 15,871 (Figure 14). This increase highlights the growing need for more employment opportunities in NITHA communities to support the expanding working-age population.

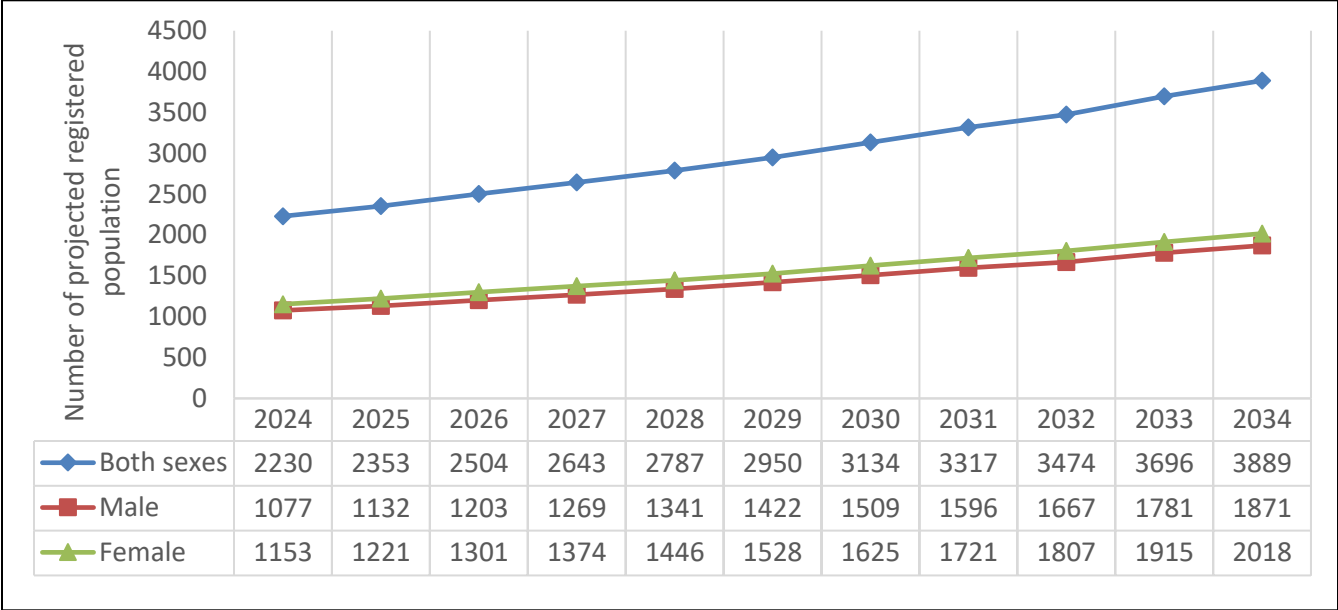
Figure 14: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, Working age (ages 15-64), NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



The Projected Registered On-Reserve Old-Age Population (65+ years old), NITHA

Based on the medium growth scenario, the on-reserve NITHA population aged 65 and older is projected to grow steadily over the next decade, from 2,230 individuals in 2024 to an estimated 3,889 by 2034, reflecting a significant increase of 74.4%. The male population is expected to rise by 73.7%, from 1,077 to 1,871, while the female population is projected to grow by 75%, from 1,153 to 2,018 (Figure 15). This growth shows the need to address the rising challenges associated with aging, such as chronic health conditions, and highlights the importance of strengthening healthcare infrastructure in NITHA communities to support the well-being of an increasingly elderly population.

Figure 15: Projected Registered on-reserve First Nations population by sex, Old-Age (65 years or older), NITHA, 2024-2034 (medium growth scenario)



Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio measures the number of economically dependent individuals per 100 economically productive individuals in a given geographic area at a specific time. Dependents include those under 15 and those 65 and older, while the productive population consists of individuals aged 15 to 64.⁴ While this indicator does not directly measure the number of employed individuals in the population, a large proportion of dependents are likely to be economically and socially dependent on someone of working age⁴. The dependency ratio is expressed as the number of dependents for every 100 workers.

The dependency ratios for the on-reserve NITHA population from 2018 to 2023 show a notable decline in child dependency, decreasing from 45.7 dependents children per 100 working individuals to 39.3 per 100 working individuals, a reduction of approximately 13.6%. Conversely, the old age dependency ratio has risen slightly from 6.9 old age dependents per 100 working individuals to 8.0 old age dependents per 100 working individuals, reflecting a growth of about 15.9%. Overall, the total dependency ratio has decreased from 52.6 dependents per 100 working individuals to 47.3 dependents per 100 working individuals, indicating a 10.1% decline (Figure 16).

The dependency ratios for the on-reserve NITHA population illustrate significant differences across partnerships. In 2023, PAGC had a child dependency ratio of 39.7 per 100 working population, while PBCN ratio was 45.2 dependents children per 100 working population. MLTC shows the lowest child dependency at 32.6 per 100 working population. In terms of old age dependency in 2023, LLRIB leads with a ratio of 9.0 dependents per 100 working population,

while MLTC follows closely at 8.8 dependents per 100 working population. In 2023, total dependency ratios range from 41.3 dependents per 100 working population in MLTC to 53.3 dependents per 100 working population in PBCN (Figure 17).

Figure 16: Comparison of child, old age and total dependency ratios for NITHA on-reserve First Nations population, 2018 to 2023

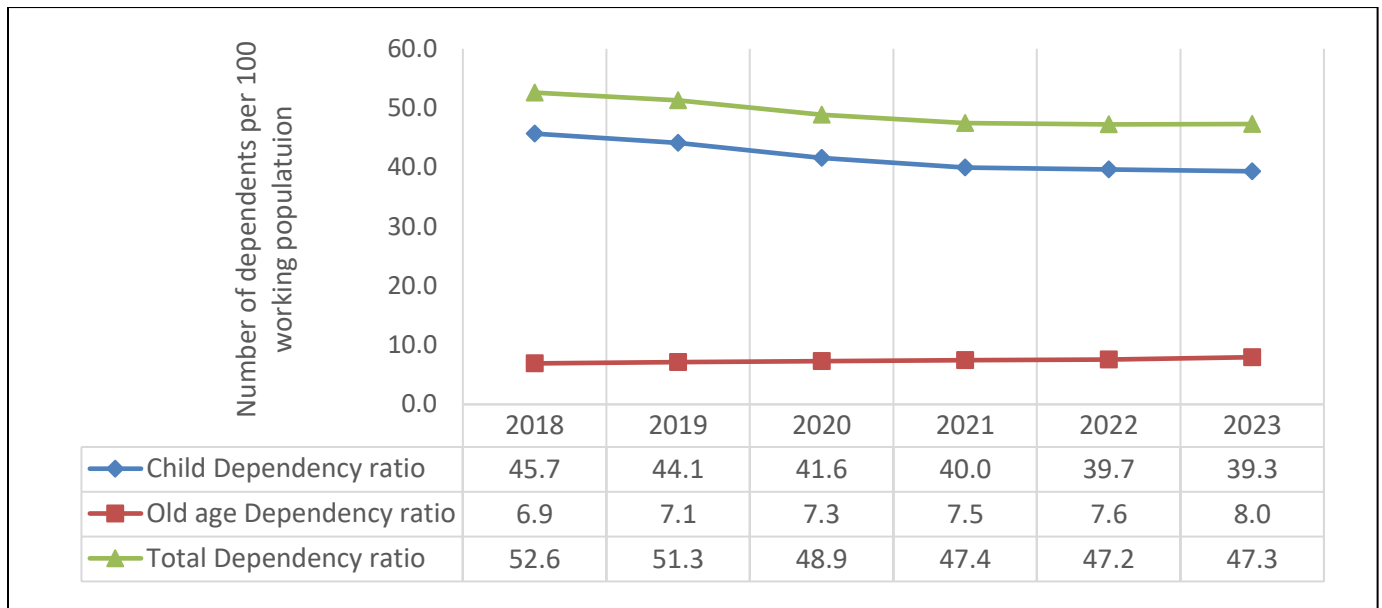
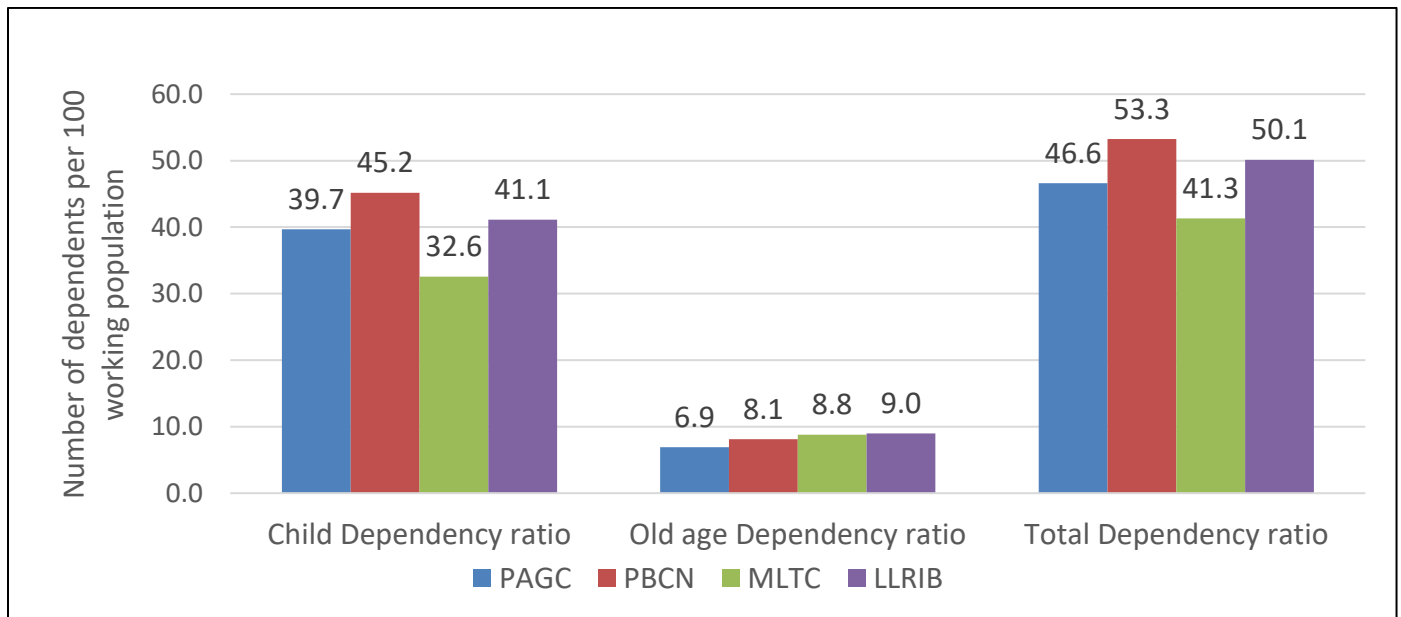


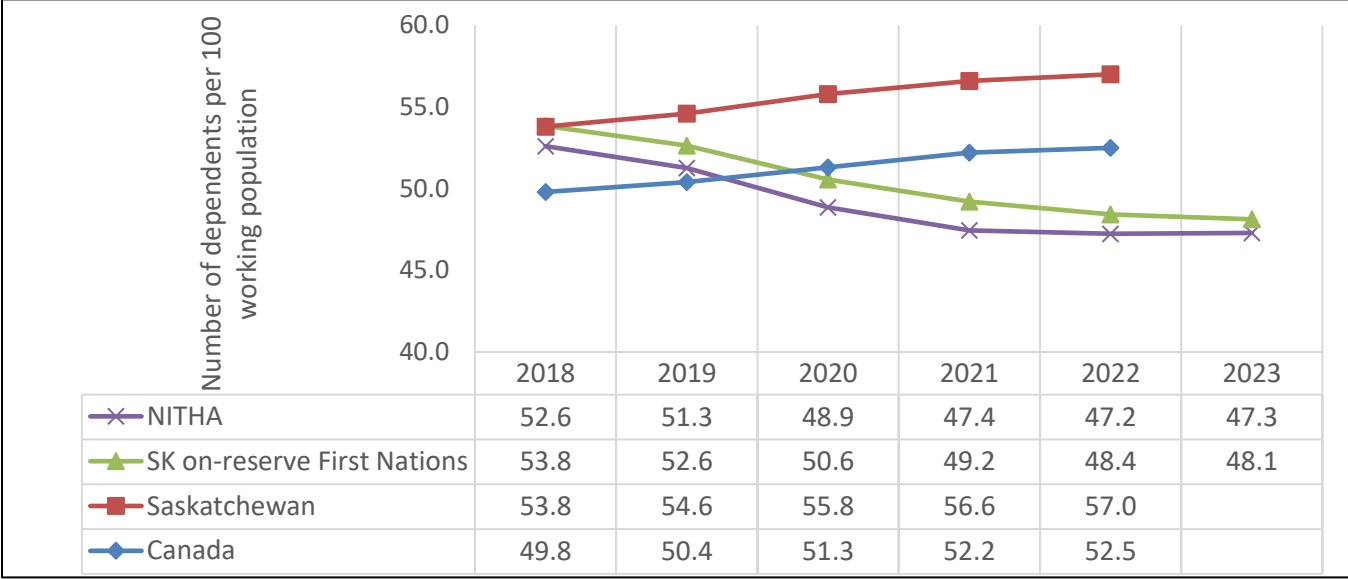
Figure 17: Comparison of child, old age and total dependency ratios for NITHA on-reserve First Nations population by Partner, 2023



The total dependency ratios from 2018 to 2023 illustrate notable differences among Canada, Saskatchewan, and on-reserve First Nations. Canada's ratio rose from 49.8 to 52.5, indicating a 5.4% increase, suggesting an increasing reliance on dependents. Saskatchewan's ratio consistently climbed from 53.8 to 57.0, a 6.0% rise, reflecting demographic shifts. Conversely, on-reserve First Nations experienced a significant decline, decreasing from 53.8 in 2018 to 48.1 in 2023, representing a substantial drop of approximately 10.6%.

Similarly, the NITHA population's ratio fell from 52.6 to 47.3, a reduction of around 9.9% (Figure 18). The declining dependency ratios in Saskatchewan First Nations on-reserve and NITHA's jurisdiction, in contrast to the increasing ratios in Canada and Saskatchewan, may be attributed to the younger demographic within First Nations populations. First Nations communities tend to have a larger proportion of individuals in the working-age group, with young children (0 to 4 years) now accounting for a smaller share of the population than in previous years. This shift indicates a growing working-age population, which contributes to the lower dependency ratios in the First Nations communities.

Figure 18: Comparison of total dependency ratios by Canada, SK, SK on-reserve First Nations and NITHA population, 2018 to 2023



Source: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-0133-01 Demographic dependency ratio, July 1, by health region and peer group, 2018 boundaries, inactive. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/1710013301-eng>

Methodology

Data Sources:

Data in this chapter was obtained from the INAC-hosted Registered Indian Population of Saskatchewan database. The information was current as of December 31, 2023. This data was broken down by age, sex, and place of residence—the data used for this chapter included both on-reserve and off-reserve residents.

Data Limitations:

1. An individual's IRS information is typically updated when a life event is reported to the First Nation's Indian Registry Administrator (IRA), though some bands may update the system more frequently. Almost 70% of all births reported in any given year actually occurred the previous year.

2. The IRS employs residency codes. Similar to life events, the IRA usually updates residency codes when a life event is reported (although some bands may again update the system more frequently). This allows an individual to move back and forth between on and off reserve without having his or her information updated if a life event is not reported. Furthermore, when the IRA updates the records, the residency field is optional.

1. An individual's information on the IRS is usually updated on the reporting of a life event to the First Nation's Indian Registry Administrator (IRA), although some bands may update the system more frequently. Nearly 70% of all births reported in any particular year actually occurred in a prior year.
2. IRS utilizes residency codes. Similar to life events, residency codes tend to be updated by the IRA when a life event is reported (although some bands may again update the system more frequently). This makes it possible for an individual to move back and forth between on and off reserve, and never has his/her information updated if a life event was not reported. Furthermore, the residency field is optional when the IRA updates the system.
3. IRS reflect residency codes for individuals affiliated with INAC recognized First Nations. As such, on reserve numbers for each First Nation should not be taken to represent the true population for the following reasons:
 - a. They contain no information on any non-Registered individuals who may be living on reserve or crown lands,
 - b. They contain no information on any individuals registered to other bands who may be living on reserve or crown lands.

Other Saskatchewan First Nations on-reserve

Saskatchewan on-reserve First Nations population was used as a comparison population for this chapter. Data for this population was also extracted from INAC's Registered Indian Population

of Saskatchewan database and included data from all persons living on-reserve except those living in communities served by NITHA.

Population Growth

Population growth rate was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{population 2023} - \text{population 2017}}{\text{population 2017}} \times 100$$

Population Pyramid (males vs female):

$$\frac{\text{Number of males or females in one age group}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$$

Dependency Ratios

Total Dependency ratio was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of people aged 0 – 14 (children) and those aged 65 years and over (old age)}}{\text{number of people aged 15 – 64 years (workers)}} \times 100$$

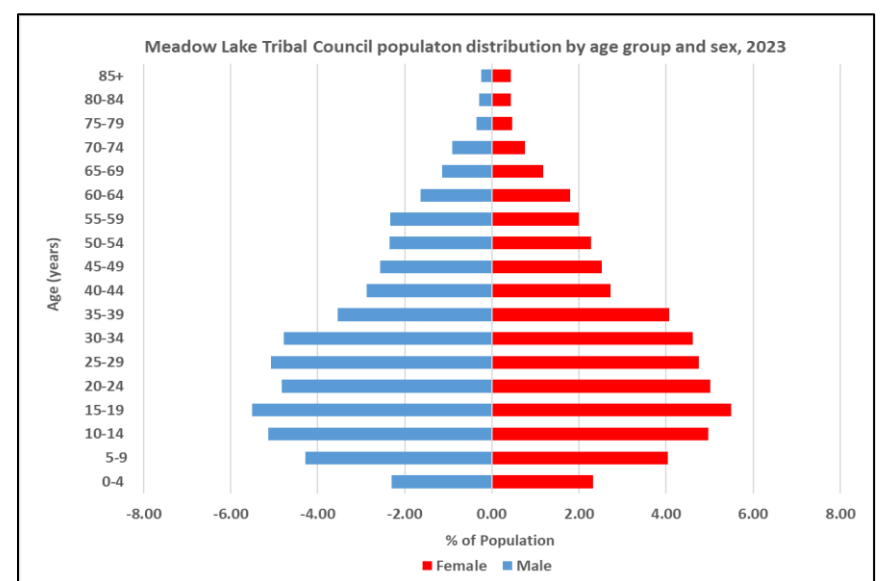
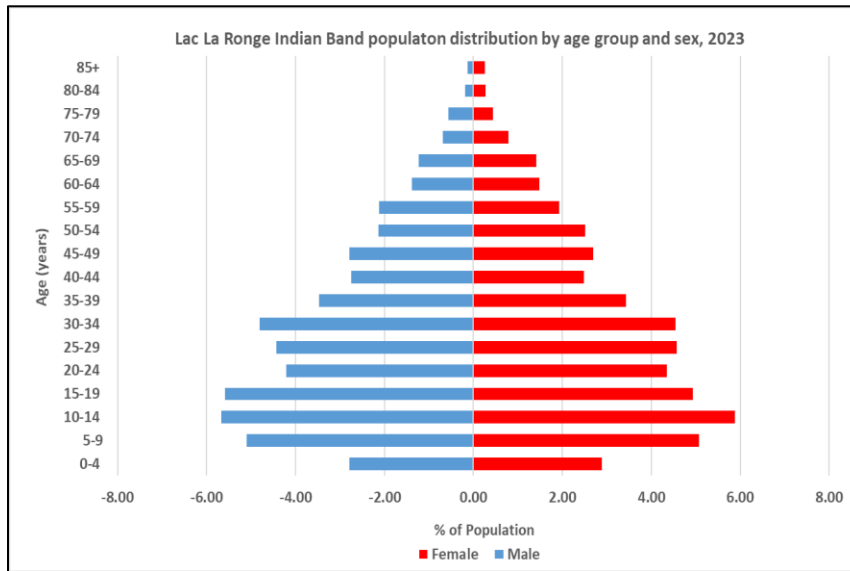
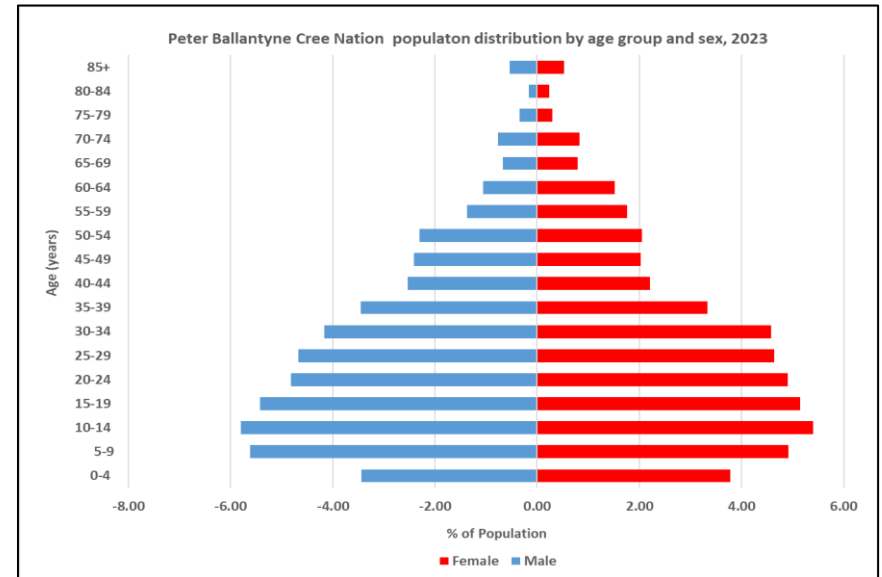
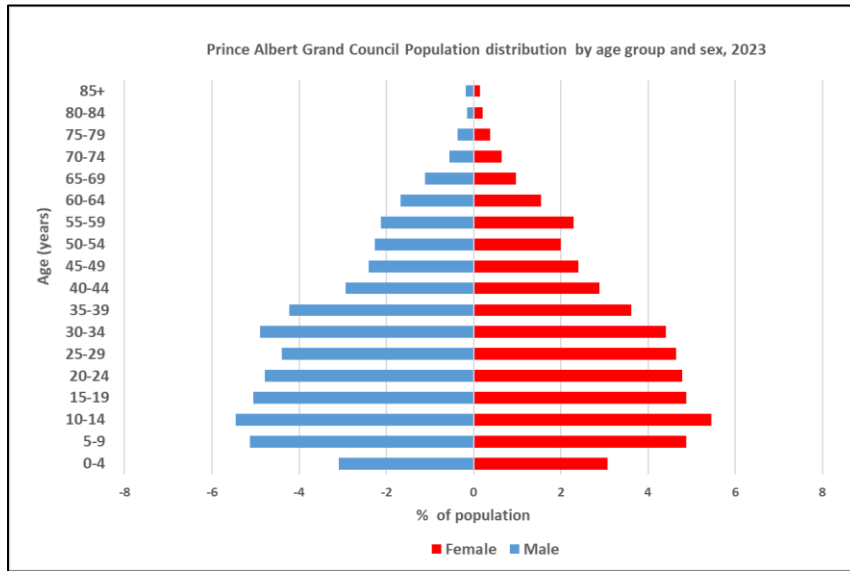
Child Dependency ratio was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of people aged 0 – 14 (children)}}{\text{number of people aged 15 – 64 years (workers)}} \times 100$$

Old age Dependency ratio was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{number of people aged 65 years and over (old age)}}{\text{number of people aged 15 – 64 years (workers)}} \times 100$$

Appendix A: Population Pyramids for NITHA Partners, 2023



Appendix B: NITHA population living on and off-reserve, PAGC, MLTC, PBCN and LLRIB, 2018 - 2023

	2018			2019			2020			2021			2022			2023		
Partner	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total	On-reserve	Off-reserve	Total
PAGC	14498	7658	22156	14657	7890	22547	14760	8041	22801	14872	8193	23065	15149	8429	23578	15505	8767	24272
MLTC	8184	6961	15145	8287	7310	15597	8336	7642	15978	8468	7227	15695	8587	8745	17332	8765	9433	18198
PBCN	7135	3902	11037	7280	4022	11302	7346	4103	11449	7362	4210	11572	7498	4504	12002	7738	4720	12458
LLRIB	7151	3964	11115	7217	4037	11254	7267	4122	11389	7354	4263	11617	7467	4430	11897	7558	4574	12132
NITHA	36968	22485	59453	37441	23259	60700	37709	23908	61617	38056	23893	61949	38701	26108	64809	39566	27494	67060

Source: Indigenous Services Canada. Custom Tabulations, Indian Registry System, as of December 31st of 2023

Appendix C: Population (on-reserve) distribution by age group, PAGC, MLTC, PBCN and LLRIB, 2023

Age Group	PAGC			MLTC			PBCN			LLRIB		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	15505	7877	7628	8765	4396	4369	7738	3953	3785	7558	3782	3776
0-4	955	479	476	405	202	203	596	304	292	429	211	218
5-9	1549	794	755	729	375	354	822	442	380	768	385	383
10-14	1692	846	846	885	450	435	862	444	418	873	429	444
15-19	1539	784	755	964	483	481	822	424	398	795	422	373
20-24	1483	741	742	862	423	439	770	391	379	647	318	329
25-29	1402	682	720	862	445	417	720	361	359	681	335	346
30-34	1442	758	684	823	419	404	691	337	354	706	363	343
35-39	1214	654	560	667	310	357	526	268	258	521	262	259
40-44	904	456	448	491	252	239	382	211	171	396	208	188
45-49	745	373	372	446	225	221	341	184	157	415	211	204
50-54	663	352	311	406	206	200	349	190	159	351	161	190
55-59	685	330	355	380	205	175	248	112	136	306	160	146
60-64	500	259	241	301	144	157	200	83	117	217	105	112
65-69	323	172	151	203	100	103	115	54	61	200	93	107
70-74	186	87	99	147	80	67	119	55	64	112	52	60
75-79	116	58	58	72	31	41	60	37	23	76	43	33
80-84	57	24	33	63	25	38	32	14	18	35	14	21
85+	50	28	22	59	21	38	83	42	41	30	10	20

Source: Indigenous Services Canada. Custom Tabulations, Indian Registry System, as of December 31st of 2023