31.—Indian Population classified by Age Group and Sex, by Province, Departmental Census 1954

Province or Territory	Under 7 Years		7 Years and Under 16		16 Years and Under 21		21 Years and Under 65		65 Years or Over		Totals	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island Nova Scotia Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta Fritish Columbia Yukon Territory N. W. T.	21 310 305 1,784 3,487 2,377 2,180 1,912 3,614 144 442	19 308 294 1,743 3,499 2,397 2,142 1,996 3,587 170 400	30 326 284 1,833 3,833 2,282 2,204 1,809 3,534 176 420	31 311 285 1,853 4,040 2,303 2,221 1,864 3,642 190 404	13 181 141 931 2,193 972 912 794 1,488 81 179	16 185 136 967 2,055 930 962 788 1,494 78 175	67 642 591 4,014 8,271 4,061 3,799 3,090 6,581 327 932	58 608 486 3,478 7,560 3,440 3,536 2,805 5,652 310 835	10 74 55 499 1,250 465 412 346 780 49 119	7 57 52 472 1,067 457 382 311 714 43 117	141 1,533 1,376 9,061 19,034 10,157 9,507 7,951 15,997 777 2,092	13 1,46 1,25 8,51 18,22 9,52 9,24 7,76 15,08 79 1,93
Totals	16,576	16,555	16,731	17,144	7,885	7,786	32,375	28,768	4,059	3,679	77,626	73,93

## 32.—Religious Denominations of the Indian Population, Departmental Census 1954

Province or Territory	Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Abori- ginal Beliefs	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island	_	_	_	_ '	272		_	272
Nova Scotia	_	_	_	-	3,002	-	_	3,002
New Brunswick		-	_	_	2,629	- 1	=	2,629
Quebec	3,383		425		13,482	141	143	17,57
Intario	11,313	1,960	7,038	622	12,917	1,232	2,173	37,25
Ianitoba	5,855	2	5,090	846	7,250	564	77	19,68
askatchewan	5,532	37	1,604	251	10,150	81	1,095	18,750
Iberta British Columbia	2,037	143	1,917	_	11,225	127	266	15,71
Cukon Territory	6,025		6,310		17,959	792		31,086
Northwest Territories	1,165	84	1		314	_	4	1,568
Northwest Territories	711	_	_	_	3,310		2	4,023
Totals	36,021	2,226	22,385	1,719	82,510	2,937	3,760	151,558

Education.—The proportion of Indians who have become satisfactorily adjusted to modern conditions is of course greater among those who have taken full advantage of the Federal Government's educational program. Residential schools are available to Indian children from broken homes, orphans or those who, because of isolation or the nomadic way of life of their parents, would otherwise be unable to attend school. For children who can live at home the Federal Government operates day schools in Indian communities. Alternatively, where conditions are favourable, arrangements are made with local educational authorities for Indian children to attend non-Indian schools. An increasing number of Indian children in the elementary grades have been admitted to schools where other children are enrolled and the majority of Indian children attending secondary school and college classes are educated in association with non-Indians. The Federal Government pays the charges for school fees and books, necessary transportation and, for some students who must live away from home, part or all of the cost of room and board.

Similar assistance is given to Indian young people to encourage them to obtain vocational and professional training. Of those who have qualified as school teachers, 81 are now serving in Indian residential and day schools. Indians have qualified in medicine, dentistry, nursing, agriculture and other professions. Preference in appointment to positions in the Indian service is given to qualified Indians.