

## Section 2.—Intercensal Surveys

Estimates of the total population of Canada and of the population of each province are prepared and appear about June 1 of each intercensal year. Such estimates have many uses. They are necessary to the calculation of costs of certain economic and social legislation. Business, educational and welfare organizations utilize population estimates in planning future development. They constitute a base for vital statistics rates, per capita figures of production and trade, and other analyses. They also have been found useful for estimating labour force and other population characteristics of data collected in sample surveys.

Estimates of population begin with the preceding census counts; births and immigration are added, deaths and emigration are subtracted and, for provincial estimates, inter-provincial migration taken into account. When figures become available from a new census, the estimates for the intervening years are adjusted to the newly recorded population figures. Thus the estimates prepared for the years 1957 to 1960, based on the 1956 Census, will be adjusted to the populations recorded by the 1961 Census. Such revisions will be available before this publication goes to press and will be carried in Appendix II.

## Section 3.—The Native Peoples of Canada

### The Indians\*

Approximately one of every hundred Canadians is registered as an Indian by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. This number includes all persons with a paternal ancestor of Indian race who have chosen to remain under Indian legislation. In the aggregate, the Indians are grouped into 562 bands and occupy or have access to 2,217 reserves having a total area of 5,899,890 acres.

About 26 p.c. of the Indians reside away from reserves, including those in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon for whom reserves have not been set aside. Many Indians, both on and off reserves, have specialized in various professions, trades and agricultural pursuits. Others have fitted into the economy of the areas in which they live in a wide range of occupations. More than 230 Indians are employed by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 116 of them as teachers. In the northern and other outlying areas, hunting, fishing and trapping remain an important means of livelihood for Indians.

Subject to special provisions in the Indian Act, all laws of general application are applicable to Indians. Indians are liable for taxation of property held off a reserve as well as of any income they earn off a reserve. They may vote in federal elections on the same basis as other citizens and in provincial elections where the electoral laws of the provinces permit. Indians are free to enter into contractual obligations and may sue and be sued. However, their real and personal property situated on a reserve is exempt from seizure except on suit by another Indian.

\* Revised in the Information Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

### 1.—Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands, by Province, as at Mar. 31, 1960

Province	Reserves		Bands	Province or Territory	Reserves		Bands
	No.	Area			No.	Area	
		acres	No.			acres	No.
Prince Edward Island....	4	2,741	1	Saskatchewan.....	120	1,205,538	67
Nova Scotia.....	43	25,352	11	Alberta.....	87	1,545,985	41
New Brunswick.....	23	37,565	15	British Columbia.....	1,619	818,196	195
Quebec.....	26	179,016	41	Yukon Territory.....	15	3,535	15
Ontario.....	163	1,555,797	111	Northwest Territories...	10	1,924	15
Manitoba.....	107	524,241	50				
				<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>5,899,890</b>	<b>562</b>