

29.—Estimated Population classified by Age Group and Sex, by Province, as at June 1, 1963—concluded

Province or Territory	55-64 Years		65-69 Years		70+ Years		All Ages	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Newfoundland.....	13.6	12.5	4.9	4.9	9.0	8.9	246.6	234.4
Prince Edward Island.....	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	3.9	54.7	52.3
Nova Scotia.....	27.1	25.9	10.4	10.8	20.4	23.2	383.6	372.4
New Brunswick.....	20.4	19.9	7.9	8.2	15.2	16.8	310.4	303.6
Quebec.....	178.5	184.4	59.0	63.6	92.5	108.5	2,734.5	2,733.5
Ontario.....	248.5	249.2	88.1	97.0	150.2	191.5	3,236.4	3,211.6
Manitoba.....	37.5	35.8	14.0	14.1	28.9	29.0	481.5	468.5
Saskatchewan.....	37.5	32.8	14.5	13.0	32.6	26.9	481.4	451.6
Alberta.....	50.7	43.0	17.4	15.3	34.8	29.7	724.0	681.0
British Columbia.....	68.3	62.4	24.5	25.6	59.6	59.1	859.6	835.4
Yukon Territory.....	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.4	6.6
Northwest Territories.....	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	13.3	10.7
Canada.....	687.4	670.4	242.8	254.5	447.2	497.7	9,534.4	9,361.6

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 descended in the male line from a paternal ancestor of Indian identity who have chosen to remain under Indian legislation. In the aggregate, the Indians are grouped into 559 bands and occupy or have access to 2,265 reserves or settlements having a total area of 5,985,107 acres.

About 26 p.c. of the Indians reside away from reserves, including those in the Yukon and Northwest Territories 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. Some 265 Indians are employed by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, 123 of them as teachers. In the northern and other outlying areas, hunting, fishing and trapping remain the 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.