

For the Eskimo people, on the land and in wage employment, education and vocational training form a vital bridge to future development. New schools have been built in most Arctic communities where the majority of the population is Eskimo, and more than 2,000 Eskimo children were enrolled in 1961. Because of the nomadic way of life of their parents, many children live in pupil residences during the school year. Vocational training and adult education courses are organized to help unskilled Eskimos toward wage employment and to improve the skills of those already employed.

The Eskimo people, as Canadian citizens, receive the same social benefits as those who live farther south—family allowances, old age assistance and disabled persons' allowances. Under a new program of loans and grants initiated by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, more and more Eskimos are owning their own homes. A thousand-dollar subsidy, consistent with aid in related types of programs across Canada, covers part of the cost; the owner borrows the balance from the Eskimo Loan Fund and repays it on terms adjusted to his income opportunities. A man's labour in building his house helps to keep its cost to a minimum and all financial arrangements encourage the Eskimo to remain self-reliant and independent in changing economic conditions. Where game is plentiful, community freezers are being used in a growing number of communities to store game and fish taken during the summer months. With the better use of local food, warm housing and higher cash incomes for many Eskimos, the threats of malnutrition and disease are dwindling. The natural increase of the Eskimo population was 3.3 p.c. in 1960.

For several thousand years the Eskimos have survived in Canada's northland on comparatively meagre resources. They are a hardy and intelligent people. With their native ability to adapt to changing circumstances, they are learning new skills and trades and proving that they can make an increasing contribution to the development of the North.

Section 4.—Statistics of World Population

World population figures given in Table 8 are from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report* for October 1961 and, except as otherwise noted, are mid-year estimates for 1960. The area figures are from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook, 1960*.

Estimated Population of the World by Continents.—The statement below presents adjusted estimates of the 1960 mid-year population of the world by continental divisions. These aggregates do not coincide exactly with the sum of the figures for individual countries and territories because they include, in addition, adjustments for over- and under-enumeration, over-estimation, data for categories of population not regularly included in the official figures, and approximations for those countries that have not provided official 1960 data. The estimates are as follows:—

<u>Continental Division</u>	<u>Number</u>
	'000
Africa.....	244,000
North America.....	265,000
South America.....	140,000
Asia (includes Syria and Asiatic Turkey).....	1,665,000
Europe (includes European Turkey).....	427,000
Oceania (includes Hawaii).....	16,400
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Asia and Europe).....	214,400
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,971,800
Commonwealth countries (at Jan. 1, 1962).....	717,948