

other countries during the last 50 years. Many specialized schools were established in the United States to help meet these professional manpower needs. Canada has benefited greatly from the establishment of these institutions in the number of both native-born Canadians and of immigrants who have obtained their professional training there. The high percentage of immigrants from "other" countries is largely attributable to a wave of post-war immigration from European countries, such as Hungary, Poland and Germany, where conditions have long been politically and economically unsettled.

There is a notable difference between the levels of academic education attained by immigrants and by registrants as a whole. In the case of the total Register, made up principally of native-born Canadians, 74 per cent attained bachelor level, only 58 per cent of immigrants have reached the same level. On the other hand, the proportion with post-graduate training is considerably higher for immigrants than for the Register as a whole.

The proportion of immigrants who have a no degree is also higher than in the case of Canadian registrants, but this is largely due to the fact that many immigrants possess other qualifications, such as the Higher National Certificate which is granted in the United Kingdom. Such qualifications, while not recognized as degrees, do confer professional status on their possessors, subject to certain conditions.

In the individual professions, the academic level of attainment reached by immigrants is largely similar to that achieved by Canadian-educated registrants. A high percentage of immigrant architects possess no degree. Engineers are concentrated at the bachelor level, and a high proportion of biologists and physicists hold a doctorate.

A higher proportion of immigrants than of registrants generally are employed in research, development and consulting work. In design work the ratio of immigrants to Canadian registrants so employed is almost 2 to 1. More than two-fifths of all immigrants in the Register are engaged in design, research or development work.

The proportion of immigrants employed in operation, maintenance and sales and service, on the other hand, is only one-half as great as for registrants as a whole.

In the remaining functions the ratios of both immigrants and the total Register are about the same.

In general, therefore, it appears that a larger proportion of immigrants than of native Canadians go into research and planning work, and a smaller proportion go into operational work.

About two of every five immigrants are employed in manufacturing industries, and almost one-sixth of all immigrants are engaged in work for the government. More than one-half

of all immigrants included in the Register are employed by these two major categories of employer.

The proportion of immigrants engaged in manufacturing (40 per cent) is considerably higher than for the Register as a whole (35 per cent), but the proportion in government work (15 per cent) is much lower.

Other employment fields in which relatively large numbers of immigrants are engaged include consulting, education, construction, mining and public utilities.

Most immigrants are employed in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, in order of decreasing numerical importance; Ontario employs almost four times the number employed in British Columbia.

The ratio of immigrants to the total Register is lowest in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and New Brunswick in ascending order of importance.

In the remaining areas the ratios are about equal. A relatively higher percentage of native Canadians (4.9 per cent) than of immigrants (1.7 per cent) are, however, employed outside Canada.

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## POPULATION UP 806,000

Increasing at a record rate, Canada's population reached an estimated 16,887,000 on January 1 this year, an increase of 543,000 or 3.3 per cent from the year-earlier total of 16,344,000, according to special estimates by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to meet a widespread demand for figures at the first of the year. The population was estimated at 16,860,000 on December 1, 1957, 16,745,000 on September 1, 16,589,000 on June 1, and 16,420,000 on March 1.

The 12-month increase compares with gains of 425,000 (2.7 per cent) in 1956-57, 384,000 (2.5 per cent) in 1955-56, 430,000 (2.8 per cent) in 1954-55, 423,000 (2.9 per cent) in 1953-54, and 405,000 (2.8 per cent) in 1952-53. The population growth was 806,000 from the 1956 Census total of 16,081,000 and 2,878,000 from the 1951 Census count of 14,009,000.

The estimate for January 1 does not include provincial figures, which are estimated only for the June 1 anniversary date.

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## NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS

Appointment of new Lieutenant-Governors for the provinces of Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Quebec has been announced by Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker.

The new Lieutenant-Governors are Frank L. Bastedo, a Regina, Saskatchewan, lawyer; F. Walter Hyndman, a Charlottetown, P.E.I., insurance executive, and the Hon. Onesime Gagnon, who resigned a Cabinet post in Quebec to accept the new appointment.