

Section 15.—Occupations of the People.

At pp. 134-147 of the 1929 Year Book a rather extended summary of occupations of the Canadian people was given for the census year 1921. It has not been found possible to summarize the occupational data for the 1931 Census in this edition, but the detailed tabulations are well advanced and it is expected that this section, which is the only part of the Census of 1931 that remains to be covered, will be dealt with in the 1937 Year Book. Preliminary results of the Occupation Census have been published in census bulletins: XXVIII.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over Classified According to Occupation and Sex for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931; XXXI.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931; XXXIV.—Ages of the Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and Provinces, 1931; XXXVI.—Gainfully Employed Ten Years of Age and Over by Industry and Sex for Canada and the Provinces and for Cities of 30,000 and Over, 1931; XLV.—Racial Origins of Gainfully Occupied, Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces; XLVI.—Birthplaces of Gainfully Occupied Ten Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces; XLVII.—Conjugal Condition of Gainfully Occupied Females Fifteen Years of Age and Over for Canada and the Provinces. These bulletins may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

The reader is referred to Section 1, Part I of the Chapter on Labour and Wages for statistics of wage-earners in Canada.

Section 16.—Annual Estimates of Population.

While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of populations are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. This method is impracticable for Canada, with 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed in both directions every day by many thousands of people. In almost all civilized countries, the actual methods of making the estimates vary. Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in estimating the populations in the older countries of the world; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population have been purely estimates, made on the basis of past increases, prior to the Census of 1931. They have now been worked out on a basis which takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to state the populations at inter-censal periods more accurately than any before published.

The new method upon which calculations are based was described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.*

*The table of estimates on p. 141 and the description of the method upon which calculations are based are the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.