

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION*

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
SECTION 1. HISTORY OF THE CENSUS	115	SECTION 11. ORIGINS	136
SECTION 2. THE CENSUSES OF 1951 AND 1956 . .	115	SECTION 12. RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS	137
SECTION 3. GROWTH OF THE POPULATION . . .	116	SECTION 13. COUNTRIES OF BIRTH	138
SECTION 4. INTERCENSAL ESTIMATES AND MOVEMENT OF POPULATION	118	SECTION 14. LANGUAGES AND MOTHER TONGUES	138
SECTION 5. DENSITY OF POPULATION	120	SECTION 15. DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES	139
SECTION 6. RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION . .	121	SECTION 16. THE BLIND AND DEAF POPULA- TION	145
SECTION 7. POPULATION OF COUNTIES AND CENSUS DIVISIONS	122	SECTION 17. THE INDIANS AND ESKIMOS OF CANADA	146
SECTION 8. POPULATION OF INCORPORATED URBAN CENTRES	124	SECTION 18. STATISTICS OF WORLD POPULA- TION	150
SECTION 9. SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION	132		
SECTION 10. MARITAL STATUS	135		

NOTE.—The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

This Chapter presents only a limited summary of the voluminous data on population recorded by the Censuses of Canada. More detailed information and extended analyses are published in the Census volumes and reports which are obtainable from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. A list of such publications and their prices is available on request.

Section 1.—History of the Census

A brief account of the early censuses of Canada is given under this heading in the 1956 Year Book at pp. 146-149. More detailed information on the history of census-taking in Canada may be found in Volume XI (Administrative Report) of the 1951 Census of Canada, in the Administrative Report of the 1941 Census of Canada, and in Volume I of the 1931 Census of Canada.

Section 2.—The Censuses of 1951 and 1956

The ninth Decennial Census of Canada taken in 1951 was one of the most significant in the country's history. Coming at the mid-point of the century, it provided a means of measuring Canada's development during the first half of the century. Following a decade of great international upheavals—World War II and the immediate postwar adjustment period—it reflected the widespread economic and social changes occurring during that period. Also, with the admission of Newfoundland into Confederation in 1949, it represented Canada's first census as a nation of ten provinces.

* Revised in the Census (Demography) Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.