

## **Section 12.—School Attendance**

See note under Section 9.

## **Section 13.—The Blind and Deaf-Mutes**

See note under Section 9.

## **Section 14.—Occupations of the Canadian People**

See note under Section 9.

## **Section 15.—Dwellings and Family Households**

See note under Section 9.

## **Section 16.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces**

The latest quinquennial census of the Prairie Provinces was taken in 1936. Since the results of the 1941 decennial census are now being tabulated the 1936 data are not reproduced here. The reader is referred to pp. 146-152 of the 1937 edition of the Year Book and to pp. 110-112 of the 1939 Year Book for results of the 1936 quinquennial census or to Volumes I and II of the 1936 Census.

## **Section 17.—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 latest quinquennial or decennial intercensal period. In the case of Canada annual figures of population were purely estimates, made on the basis of past increases, prior to the Census of 1931. They have now been worked out on a basis that takes into consideration collateral data back to 1867, and the resulting figures are believed to state the populations at intercensal periods more accurately than any published prior to 1931.

The method upon which calculations are now based is described at pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.