50.—Deaf-Mutes[1] by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1941

Province	Numbers							Proportions per 10,000 Population						
	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
P.E. Island......	122	87	98	46	40	45	64	11·2	8·0	9·5	5·0	4·5	5·1	6·7
Nova Scotia.....	581	495	627	472	437	456	432	13·2	11·0	13·6	9·6	8·3	8·9	7·5
New Brunswick..	401	354	443	273	297	345	379	12·5	11·0	13·4	7·8	7·6	8·5	8·3
Quebec..........	2,225	2,108	2,488	1,635	1,891	2,778	2,846	16·4	14·2	15·1	8·2	8·0	9·7	8·5
Ontario..........	1,963	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	1,807	1,968	10·2	7·6	9·2	5·6	6·3	5·3	5·2
Manitoba........	49	102	291	296	273	467	419	7·9	6·7	11·4	6·5	4·5	6·7	5·7
Saskatchewan....	–	–	73	180	256	361	48²	–	–	8·0	3·7	3·4	3·9	5·4
Alberta..	–	–	45	147	163	290	34²	–	–	6·2	3·9	2·8	4·0	4·3
British Columbia	27	44	92	108	132	218	260	5·5	4·5	5·1	2·8	2·5	3·1	3·2
Totals.......	**5,368**	**4,793**	**6,159**	**4,567**	**5,331**	**6,767**	**7,194**	**12·6**	**10·1**	**11·6**	**6·4**	**6·1**	**6·5**	**6·3**

[1] Not including blind deaf-mutes.

Section 13.—Occupations of the Canadian People

Final statistics under this heading were not yet available from the 1941 Census when this Chapter went to press—see Appendix III.

Section 14.—Dwellings and Family Households

Final figures under this heading were not yet available from the 1941 Census at the time of going to press.

Section 15.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces

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 latest quinquennial census or to Volumes I and II of the 1936 Census.

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 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.