

# DSCI 310: Historical Horse Population in Canada

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## Aim

This project explores the historical population of horses in Canada between 1906 and 1972 for each province.

## Data

Horse population data were sourced from Government of Canada (2017a) and Government of Canada (2017b).

## Methods

Van Rossum and Drake (2009) and the following Python packages were used to perform the analysis: McKinney (2010), VanderPlas (2018), Team (2020), as well as Allaire et al. (2022).  
*Note: this report is adapted from Timbers (2020).*

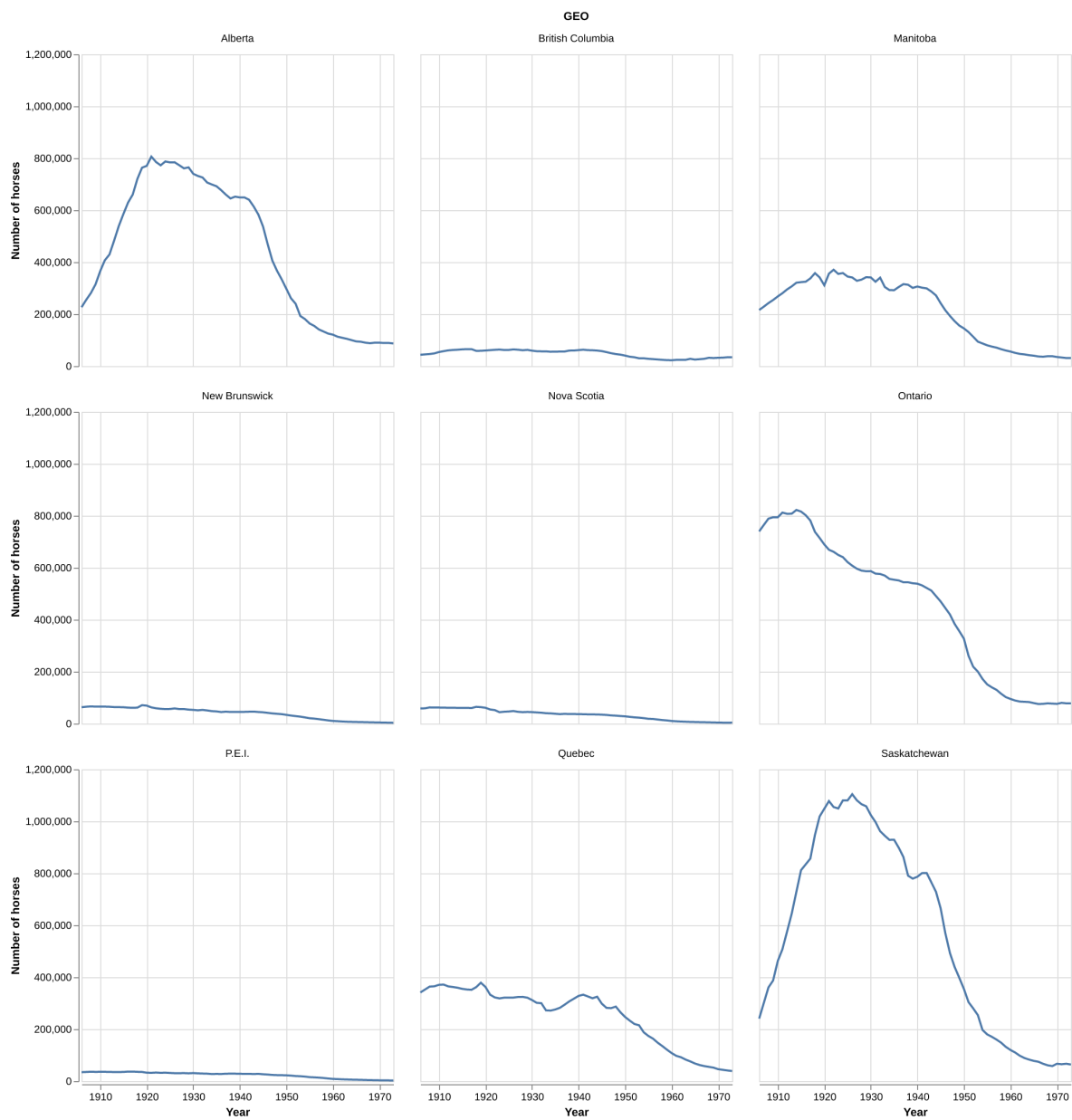


Figure 1: Horse populations for all provinces in Canada from 1906 - 1972

## Results

We can see from Figure 1 that Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta have had the highest horse populations in Canada. All provinces have had a decline in horse populations since 1940. This is likely due to the rebound of the Canadian automotive industry after the Great Depression and the Second World War. An interesting follow-up visualisation would be car sales per year for each Province over the time period visualised above to further support this hypothesis.

Suppose we were interested in looking in more closely at the province with the highest spread (in terms of standard deviation) of horse populations. We present the standard deviations in Table 1.

Table 1: Standard deviation of historical (1906-1972) horse populations for each Canadian province

Province	Std
Saskatchewan	377266
Ontario	266435
Alberta	266063
Manitoba	122404
Quebec	111411
New Brunswick	22019.5
Nova Scotia	19879.3
British Columbia	14945.7
P.E.I.	11355.7

Note that we define standard deviation (of a sample) as

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N - 1}}$$

Additionally, note that in Table 1 we consider the sample standard deviation of the number of horses during the same time span as Figure 1.

In Figure 2 we zoom in and look at the province of Saskatchewan, which had the largest spread of values in terms of standard deviation.



Figure 2: Horse populations for the province with the largest standard deviation

## References

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