36.—Percentages of School Attendance of Total Population[1] 5-19 Years of Age Inclusive, by Sexes, for all Canada, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Schedule.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.	1911.	1921.	1931.	Increase 1921-1931.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-9 years—												
At school	58·69	65·47	68·61	+3·14	58·87	65·35	68·35	+3·00	58·50	65·60	68·88	+3·28
Not at school	41·31	34·53	31·39	−3·14	41·13	34·65	31·65	−3·00	41·50	34·40	31·12	−3·28
10-19 years—												
At school	49·58	58·79	63·98	+5·19	48·40	58·01	63·38	+5·37	50·83	59·53	64·58	+5·00
Not at school	50·42	41·21	36·02	−5·19	51·60	41·99	36·62	−5·37	49·17	40·42	35·42	−5·00
5-19 years—												
At school	52·88	61·33	65·59	+4·26	52·15	60·80	65·12	+4·32	53·63	61·86	66·08	+4·22
1 month	–	–	0·03	+0·03	–	–	0·03	+0·03	–	–	0·03	+0·03
1-3 months[2]	1·97	2·62	1·41	−1·21	1·99	2·63	1·38	−1·25	1·94	2·62	1·43	−1·19
4-6 "	6·07	4·83	2·09	−2·74	6·22	4·89	2·10	−2·79	5·92	4·77	2·08	−2·69
7-9 "	44·84	53·87	62·06	+8·19	43·94	53·28	61·60	+8·32	45·77	54·47	62·53	+8·06
Not at school	47·12	38·67	34·41	−4·26	47·85	39·20	34·88	−4·32	46·37	38·14	33·92	−4·22

[1]Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. [2]2-3 months in 1931.

Section 12.—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, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in both directions. 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 1931 census. 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 more accurately state the populations at inter-censal periods than any before published.

The new method upon which calculations are based was described at p. 108-9 of the 1932 Year Book.[1]

[1] The table of estimates on p. 145 and the description of the method upon which calculations are based were the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.