

49.—Numerical and Percentage Distributions of the School Attendance of the Population of Canada,¹ 7-14 Years of Age, by Nativity and Sex, 1931.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Item.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.	Canadian Born.	British Born.	Foreign Born.
Totals, Population 7-14 years of age ¹	1,647,683	49,639	58,026	831,418	25,304	29,892	816,265	24,335	28,134
At school.....	1,532,894	47,678	53,497	774,314	24,278	27,560	758,580	23,400	25,937
Under 1 month.....	378	17	25	186	11	11	192	6	14
1-3 months.....	17,101	446	1,054	8,406	214	548	8,695	232	506
4-6 months.....	40,554	899	1,962	20,491	467	1,036	20,063	432	926
7-9 months.....	1,474,861	46,316	50,456	745,231	23,586	25,965	729,630	22,730	24,491
Not at school.....	114,789	1,961	4,529	57,104	1,026	2,332	57,685	935	2,197

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Totals, Population 7-14 years of age ¹	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
At school.....	93.03	96.05	92.19	93.13	95.95	92.20	92.93	96.16	92.19
Under 1 month.....	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05
1-3 months.....	1.04	0.90	1.82	1.01	0.85	1.83	1.07	0.95	1.80
4-6 months.....	2.46	1.81	3.38	2.46	1.85	3.47	2.46	1.78	3.29
7-9 months.....	89.51	93.31	86.95	89.63	93.21	86.86	89.39	93.40	87.05
Not at school.....	6.97	3.95	7.81	6.87	4.05	7.80	7.07	3.84	7.81

¹Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Section 13.—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 Census of 1931. 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 pp. 108-109 of the 1932 Year Book.*

*The table of estimates on p. 164 and the description of the method upon which calculations are based are the work of M. C. MacLean, M.A., F.S.S., Chief of Census Analysis, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.