

**11.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, by Provinces, 1921,  
with Averages for 1921 and 1911.**

Provinces.	0-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-69 years.	70 years and over.	Age not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	218·83	204·31	312·33	203·79	60·24	0·50
Nova Scotia.....	229·58	208·32	331·50	182·53	47·26	0·81
New Brunswick.....	247·07	213·41	327·19	172·58	38·53	1·22
Quebec.....	264·22	219·26	335·09	150·52	27·08	3·83
Ontario.....	207·66	180·66	377·44	197·82	34·87	1·55
Manitoba.....	258·99	197·44	379·89	145·82	16·87	0·99
Saskatchewan.....	289·93	190·67	382·89	123·82	11·65	1·04
Alberta.....	262·36	183·38	400·39	141·18	11·70	0·99
British Columbia.....	198·31	158·07	424·57	198·89	18·42	1·74
<b>Average for Canada, 1921<sup>1</sup>..</b>	<b>239·68</b>	<b>195·14</b>	<b>365·27</b>	<b>169·38</b>	<b>28·11</b>	<b>2·42</b>
<b>Average for Canada, 1911<sup>1</sup>..</b>	<b>231·83</b>	<b>191·59</b>	<b>385·35</b>	<b>158·03</b>	<b>28·12</b>	<b>5·09</b>

<sup>1</sup> The statistics for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not given in the table, but are included in the averages for Canada.

## Section 6.—Nationality and Citizenship.<sup>2</sup>

At the last three decennial censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 inquiry was made into the nationality of the population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the 1921 census were as follows:—

“It is proper to use ‘Canadian’ as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as ‘Canadian’; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

“A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

“A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents”.

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as “Canadian citizens” is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:—

(a) “Any person born within His Majesty’s dominions and allegiance; and

(b) “Any person born out of His Majesty’s dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person’s birth and either was born within His Majesty’s allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and

(c) “Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not”.

Provided (1) “that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty’s allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects”.

(2) “The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject”.

(3) “A woman, who, having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of her marriage, cease to be a British subject”.

<sup>2</sup> For more detailed information regarding the citizenship of the foreign-born population, see pp. 421-490 of Vol. II of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.