

APPENDIX II.

Population Statistics of the Census of 1931.

Note.—Subsequent to the preparation of the material in Chapter IV, a revision of the population figures of the Northwest Territories was found necessary. This in turn made a change in the total figures for Canada and in this Appendix the necessary adjustments have been made. The final figures of population for the Northwest Territories are 9,723 in place of 7,133, and for Canada, 10,376,786 in place of 10,374,196.

Section 1.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table 3.

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1666 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about 1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the country. At the middle of the nineteenth century, there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6.07 p.c. in 1911. The Great War, however, both checked immigration and took some 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population.

In 1931, however, there were 518 males to 482 females for Canada as a whole. It is interesting to note that the masculinity of the population has increased in the eastern provinces and decreased in the western ones, where it was formerly greatest. In Table 1 statistics are presented, showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table 2 shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table 3 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.