

3.—Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries.

Norw.—The minus sign (–) indicates a deficiency of males.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 Population.
Argentine Republic.....	1928	6.57	Sweden.....	1928	–1.74
Canada.....	1931	3.6	Denmark.....	1925	–2.39
India.....	1921	2.88	Austria.....	1920	–2.4
New Zealand.....	1931	2.00	Spain.....	1920	–3.07
Australia.....	1931	1.88	Northern Ireland.....	1926	–3.2
Union of South Africa ¹	1931	1.8	Norway.....	1925	–2.64
United States.....	1930	1.21	Poland.....	1921	–3.87
Japan.....	1928	0.97	German Empire.....	1925	–3.47
Bulgaria.....	1926	0.2	Switzerland.....	1920	–3.60
Chile.....	1920	–0.6	Scotland.....	1931	–3.90
Netherlands.....	1930	–0.62	England and Wales.....	1931	–4.18
Roumania.....	1915	–0.75	Prussia.....	1919	–4.49
Greece.....	1928	–0.8	France.....	1921	–4.92
Belgium.....	1928	–1.04	Portugal.....	1920	–5.4
Italy.....	1921	–1.37	Russia.....	1920	–9.56
Finland.....	1920	–1.4			

¹ White population only.

Section 2.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which have in the past rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there will be a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table 4), no fewer than 287 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age and over half the total population (526.76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231.83 were under 10 years of age and 423.42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239.68 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 434.82 per 1,000 under 20 years. In 1931, according to preliminary census figures, the number of children under 10 years of age had dropped to 212.69 per 1,000 of the population, and of persons under 20 to 416.36 per 1,000.

Table 5 shows the varying age distribution of the population of the different provinces, while Table 6 gives details of the age distribution of the population of the Dominion, by sex, for the census years 1881 to 1931.

4.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931.

Age Period.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931. ¹
Under 1 year.....	30.567	28.019	24.922	24.497	25.734	23.859	103.540
1–4 years.....	115.649	108.508	99.963	95.211	97.413	96.486	
5–9 “.....	140.691	128.251	121.242	114.663	108.685	119.334	109.145
10–19 “.....	239.854	227.404	219.712	210.906	191.585	195.138	203.677
20–29 “.....	171.436	175.957	178.480	173.550	189.335	159.041	163.592
30–39 “.....	111.404	113.099	122.079	129.259	141.938	146.246	134.655
40–49 “.....	79.995	83.817	88.441	98.494	100.071	109.480	118.666
50–59 “.....	54.788	58.086	62.360	67.896	69.121	73.080	82.470
60 and over.....	55.128	63.289	70.141	76.396	71.027	74.915	83.894
Not given.....	0.487	13.589	13.059	9.137	5.090	2.421	0.610

¹ Preliminary figures.