

9.—Masculinity of the Populations of Various Countries in Recent Years.

NOTE.—A minus sign denotes a deficiency of males. The figures are calculated from population figures of the latest census in each case, as given by the League of Nations Year Book, 1938-39.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males Over Females in Each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males Over Females in Each 100 of Population.
Argentina.....	1928	6.58 ¹	Denmark.....	1935	-1.56*
Canada.....	1931	3.58	Italy.....	1936	-1.82
India.....	1931	3.06	Finland.....	1930	-2.06
Irish Free State (Eire).....	1936	2.42 ²	Spain.....	1930	-2.42
Australia.....	1933	1.56	Norway.....	1930	-2.48
New Zealand.....	1936	1.52 ²	Northern Ireland.....	1937	-2.66 ²
United States.....	1930	1.22	Germany.....	1933	-2.92
Union of South Africa.....	1936	0.88	Czechoslovakia.....	1930	-3.00
Bulgaria.....	1934	0.50 ²	France.....	1931	-3.40
Japan.....	1935	0.30 ²	Switzerland.....	1930	-3.48 ²
Netherlands.....	1930	-0.64	Austria.....	1934	-3.90
Greece.....	1928	-0.86 ²	Scotland.....	1931	-3.94
Belgium.....	1930	-0.96	England and Wales.....	1931	-4.22 ²
Chile.....	1930	-0.98	Portugal.....	1930	-4.60
Sweden.....	1935	-1.14	U.S.S.R. (Europe).....	1926	-4.90

¹ Estimate.

² Revised since the publication of the 1939 Year Book.

In Canada there has been an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census (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 colony. 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 War of 1914-18, however, both checked immigration and took about 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the Census of 1921 the masculinity of the population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population.

In 1931 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 10 statistics are presented showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871. A table showing the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population, 1871-1931, appears at p. 113 of the 1934-35 Year Book.