

Section 2.—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 8.

8.—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, 1939-40 except as otherwise indicated.

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	-1.57
Canada.....	1931	3.58	Italy.....	1936	-1.82
India.....	1931	3.06	Finland.....	1930	-2.05
Irish Free State (Eire).....	1936	2.42	Spain.....	1930	-2.41
Australia.....	1933	1.57	Norway.....	1930	-2.49
New Zealand.....	1936	1.52	Northern Ireland.....	1937	-2.66
Union of South Africa.....	1936	0.88	German Reich.....	1939	-2.28
United States ²	1940	0.55	Austria.....	1939	-2.88
Bulgaria.....	1934	0.49	Czechoslovakia.....	1930	-3.01
Japan.....	1935	0.31	France.....	1931	-3.40
Netherlands.....	1930	-0.63	Switzerland.....	1930	-3.50
Greece.....	1928	-0.85	Scotland.....	1931	-3.94
Belgium.....	1930	-0.96	U.S.S.R.....	1939	-4.19
Chile.....	1930	-0.98	England and Wales.....	1931	-4.22
Sweden.....	1935	-1.14	Portugal.....	1930	-4.59

¹ Estimate.

² Based on preliminary figures

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 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. 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.