

9.—Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1931

Province or Territory	1871		1881		1891			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197		
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303		
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524		
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394		
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834		
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164		
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-	-		
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170		
Yukon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182		
Canada.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768		
	1901		1911		1921		1931	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728	45,392	42,646
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365	263,104	249,742
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525	208,620	199,599
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,179,726	1,180,939	1,447,124	1,427,131
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772	1,748,844	1,682,839
Manitoba.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551	368,065	332,074
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810	499,935	421,850
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246	400,199	331,406
British Columbia.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173	385,219	309,044
Yukon.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338	2,825	1,405
Northwest Territories.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859	5,214	4,509
Canada.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,643	4,258,306	5,374,541	5,002,245

¹ Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy.

Section 3.—Age Distribution

The same causes that, in the past, have 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 10), 286·91 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, as a result of this and other economic and social factors, have been fewer even in rural families. 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, 239·67 per 1,000 of the population were