

A characteristic of population distribution since 1911 has been the rapid growth of urban centres due to the far-reaching developments in manufacturing that have entirely changed the economic picture. In 1911, 54.6 p.c. of the population was classified as rural and 45.4 as urban. Of the rural population of 3,933,696, 2,143,893 or 54.5 p.c. were males and 1,789,803 or 45.5 p.c. were females: of the urban population of 3,272,947, 1,678,102 or 51.3 p.c. were males and 1,594,845 or 48.7 p.c. were females. In 1941, 45.7 p.c. of the population was rural and 54.3 p.c. urban. Of the rural population of 5,254,239, 53.7 p.c. were males and 46.3 p.c. were females, while 49.2 p.c. of the urban population of 6,252,416 were males and 50.8 p.c. were females, showing quite clearly the marked trend toward urbanization of both males and females.

Table 8 gives the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

### 8.—Masculinity of the Populations of Various Countries in Recent Years

NOTE.—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
Argentina.....	1914	7.22	Italy.....	1936	—1.82
India.....	1941	3.36	Finland.....	1930	—2.05
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>1941</b>	<b>2.56</b>	German Reich.....	1939	—2.15
Eire.....	1936	2.43	Norway.....	1930	—2.49
Australia.....	1933	1.57	Northern Ireland.....	1937	—2.66
New Zealand.....	1936	1.52	Poland.....	1931	—2.71
Union of South Africa <sup>1</sup> .....	1936	1.19	Czechoslovakia.....	1930	—3.01
Bulgaria.....	1934	0.49	Austria.....	1939	—3.11
United States.....	1940	0.34	Switzerland.....	1940	—3.30
Japan.....	1940	0.02	France.....	1940	—3.62
Netherlands.....	1930	—0.63	Scotland.....	1931	—3.94
Sweden.....	1940	—0.80	Portugal.....	1940	—4.01
Greece.....	1928	—0.85	Spain.....	1940	—4.06
Chile.....	1940	—0.88	U.S.S.R.....	1939	—4.19
Belgium.....	1930	—0.96	England and Wales.....	1931	—4.22
Denmark.....	1940	—1.14			

<sup>1</sup> White population only.

## Section 3.—Age Distribution

The age distribution of a population is fundamental to most, if not all, other analyses, for the age factor influences employment, marriage, birth rates and death rates, education, immigration, criminology and a multitude of events and activities that are of great importance in the national life.

Immigration has a strong influence on age distribution: it does not directly affect the very young sections of the population except to a very small degree, but it immediately affects the age groups between the 'teens' and the 'twenties' and its effects are carried to the older groups as time goes by. Thus, the influence of the very heavy immigration of the early years of the century (1900–11) is described in the text at p. 92. In 1901, 175.1 persons per thousand of the total population were in the age group 20–29 years and 130.5 persons per thousand in the group 30–39 years: a decade later, 190.3 per thousand were in the former group and 142.6 in the latter. This movement was cut down very severely after the outbreak