

Table 4 gives the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity.

4.—Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries

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

Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females per 100 Population	Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females per 100 Population
India.....	1941	3.36	New Zealand.....	1945	–2.39
Canada.....	1941	2.56	Norway.....	1930	–2.50
Argentina.....	1947	2.35	Northern Ireland.....	1937	–2.61
Ireland.....	1946	1.20	Czechoslovakia.....	1947	–2.83
Union of South Africa ¹	1946	0.70	Austria.....	1939	–3.11
United States.....	1940	0.34	Switzerland.....	1941	–3.40
Australia.....	1947	0.20	Portugal.....	1940	–3.87
Greece.....	1940	–0.38	Scotland.....	1931	–3.96
Sweden.....	1945	–0.43	Spain.....	1940	–4.06
Netherlands.....	1930	–0.63	Union of Soviet Socialist Re-		
Bulgaria.....	1946	–0.72	publics.....	1939	–4.19
Chile.....	1940	–0.87	England and Wales.....	1931	–4.22
Belgium.....	1930	–0.95	Italy.....	1936	–4.47
Denmark.....	1945	–1.01	France.....	1946	–4.69
Japan.....	1948	–1.85	Poland.....	1946	–8.45
Finland.....	1940	–2.13	Germany.....	1946	–11.16

¹ White population only.

Estimates of the population by age and sex for the intercensal years 1942-49 are given in Table 5, p. 125.

Age.—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 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 indicated by the fact that, in 1901, 175 persons per 1,000 of the total population were in the age group 20-29 years and 130 persons per 1,000 in the group 30-39 years: a decade later, 190 per 1,000 were in the former group and 143 in the latter. Since immigration slowed down very decidedly after the outbreak of war in 1914, the influence of these earlier accretions to the population has crept through the upper age groups year by year until it has now reached those of the population in their 'fifties'.

Between 1931 and 1941 a more pronounced general ageing of the population is shown owing to practically non-existent migration and a lower birth rate—factors that were emphasized during the depression years. In 1921 the number per 1,000 of total population between 40 and 59 years of age was 183.0; it was 201 in 1931 and 209 in 1941. Greater proportional increases, however, are shown by the group 60 years of age or over; this group represented 75 per 1,000 of the total population in 1921, 84 in 1931 and no less than 102 per 1,000 in 1941.

Estimates of Population by Sex and Age.—The figures for 1941 in Table 5 are those of the Census. For the other years they are estimates, calculated from the Census figures, the births and deaths in each year, and known migration into and out of the country.