

**12.—Proportions of Sexes per 1,000 of the Population in Canada, by Provinces,
1871-1941—concluded**

| Province or Territory | 1911 | | | 1921 | | | 1931 | | | 1941 | | |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | Males | Fe-males | Excess of Males over Females | Males | Fe-males | Excess of Males over Females | Males | Fe-males | Excess of Males over Females | Males | Fe-males | Excess of Males over Females |
| P.E.I..... | 502 | 498 | 4 | 507 | 493 | 14 | 516 | 484 | 32 | 518 | 482 | 36 |
| N.S..... | 510 | 490 | 20 | 509 | 491 | 18 | 513 | 487 | 26 | 512 | 488 | 24 |
| N.B..... | 511 | 489 | 22 | 509 | 491 | 18 | 511 | 489 | 22 | 512 | 488 | 24 |
| Que..... | 505 | 495 | 10 | 500 | 500 | — | 503 | 497 | 6 | 502 | 498 | 4 |
| Ont..... | 515 | 485 | 30 | 505 | 495 | 10 | 510 | 490 | 20 | 507 | 493 | 14 |
| Man..... | 548 | 452 | 96 | 525 | 475 | 50 | 526 | 474 | 52 | 518 | 482 | 36 |
| Sask..... | 592 | 408 | 184 | 546 | 454 | 92 | 542 | 458 | 84 | 533 | 467 | 66 |
| Alta..... | 598 | 402 | 196 | 551 | 449 | 102 | 547 | 453 | 94 | 536 | 464 | 72 |
| B.C..... | 641 | 359 | 282 | 559 | 441 | 118 | 555 | 445 | 110 | 532 | 468 | 64 |
| Yukon..... | 765 | 235 | 530 | 678 | 322 | 356 | 668 | 332 | 336 | 642 | 358 | 284 |
| N.W.T..... | 515 | 485 | 30 | 516 | 484 | 32 | 538 | 462 | 76 | 557 | 443 | 114 |
| Canada.... | 530 | 470 | 60 | 515 | 485 | 30 | 518 | 482 | 36 | 513 | 487 | 26 |

13.—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 |
| Canada..... | 1941 | 2.56 | 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 ¹ | 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 | | | |

¹ 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