

15.—Proportions per 1,000 of the Population, by Age Periods and Sex, by Provinces, 1941, with Totals for 1931

Province	Under 10	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 or Over
MALES							
Prince Edward Island.....	198.0	193.2	170.9	123.9	102.5	84.4	127.1
Nova Scotia.....	194.6	191.3	182.0	132.9	101.1	84.2	113.9
New Brunswick.....	211.5	207.7	175.0	124.6	98.0	81.0	102.2
Quebec.....	211.7	213.9	172.1	139.1	104.9	78.4	79.9
Ontario.....	158.4	175.3	168.4	148.2	128.9	106.2	114.6
Manitoba.....	166.7	187.2	177.6	135.4	114.0	112.8	106.3
Saskatchewan.....	184.3	203.3	170.7	125.4	107.7	112.9	95.7
Alberta.....	179.2	184.2	167.0	140.4	118.5	114.7	96.0
British Columbia.....	133.5	147.8	160.9	145.5	123.7	141.5	147.1
Canada, 1941.....	180.2	190.1	170.5	140.3	115.4	100.2	103.3
1931.....	207.7	198.9	162.6	135.4	124.6	86.8	84.0
FEMALES							
Prince Edward Island.....	206.0	200.0	159.1	110.5	102.6	87.4	134.4
Nova Scotia.....	198.0	195.7	180.7	123.6	101.6	83.2	117.2
New Brunswick.....	217.0	213.3	168.5	121.3	99.2	78.5	102.2
Quebec.....	209.3	213.9	179.9	139.5	102.4	74.2	80.8
Ontario.....	158.1	175.3	169.4	144.8	126.0	102.7	123.7
Manitoba.....	173.1	198.2	188.6	138.1	113.8	96.5	91.7
Saskatchewan.....	203.6	224.2	181.7	125.5	103.1	86.8	75.1
Alberta.....	201.1	209.7	183.7	136.0	106.5	87.4	75.6
British Columbia.....	147.2	164.6	185.8	142.3	122.3	116.3	121.5
Canada, 1941.....	184.6	196.1	177.1	138.3	112.5	90.5	100.9
1931.....	218.3	209.0	164.7	134.0	112.4	77.8	83.8

Certain observations stand out from the figures of Table 15. For instance, British Columbia shows smaller proportions of population than any other province in the early age groups (up to 30 years for males and up to 20 years for females) and in age groups above 30 years this Province is outstanding in the high proportions recorded. These signs of an ageing population would not, normally, be expected in a western province: the reasons for them must be attributed to the consistently low birth rate over a period of time and the clement climate that has a positive attraction for retired people of advanced age from other provinces. At the other extreme is the Province of Quebec, where the lower age groups are represented by very high proportions (the Maritime Provinces are close rivals here) and the groups above 40 by exceptionally low proportions—thus indicating a relatively young population in the oldest province of the Dominion.

Section 4.—Conjugal Condition

Next to the sex and age distribution of a population, that of conjugal condition is probably the most fundamental. Its incidence is twofold: 'vital' and 'economic and social'.

The vital basis lies in the influence of the marriage state on the fertility of a population and, from this angle, close analyses of conjugal condition, by age, are important. The ages of females, especially between 15 and 45 years, have, indeed, more significance than those of males; if the proportion of females in this group is small, the expected proportion of births will also be small. It has been shown*

* See Vol. I, Census of Canada, 1931, p. 204.