CHAPTER III.—POPULATION

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
Section 1. Census of Population	156	Subsection 7. Ethnic Groups and Birth-	
Subsection 1. Growth and Movement of		places	173
Population	156	Subsection 8. Religious Denominations	175
Subsection 2. Density of Population	160	Subsection 9. Languages and Mother Tongues	176
Subsection 3. Rural and Urban Population	160	Subsection 10. Households and Families	177
Subsection 4. Populations of Incorporated Urban Centres and Metropolitan Areas.	161	SECTION 2. INTERCENSAL SURVEYS	181
		Section 3. The Native Peoples of Canada	184
Subsection 5. Sex and Age Distribution	170	SECTION 4. STATISTICS OF WORLD POPULA-	
Subsection 6. Marital Status	173	TION	191

The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

Section 1.—Census of Population

This Section presents only a limited summary of the voluminous data on population recorded by the 1961 Census of Canada, with certain comparable data from earlier censuses. More detailed information is published in a series of reports which are obtainable from the Queen's Printer or the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A list of these publications is available on request from the Information and Public Relations Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Additional 1961 Census data on population may be found in the respective subjectmatter chapters of this volume: on immigration and citizenship in Chapter IV; on schooling in Chapter VII; and on the labour force in Chapter XVI. Summary information on housing is given in Chapter XV. (See Index.)

Subsection 1.—Growth and Movement of Population*

Population Growth.—Canada's population stood at 18,238,000 in 1961 as against 10,377,000 in 1931 and 5,371,000 in 1901. In the first decade of the century, the gain of 34 p.c. was greater than in any censal period up to 1961. Growth was associated with the opening up of the West for settlement and massive immigration from overseas. During the 1901-11 period, about 1,760,000 immigrants entered the country and natural increase amounted to an estimated 1,000,000. As the total increase in population was 1,835,328, it is evident that there was substantial emigration during the period. In the 1911-21 period, population growth dropped to 22 p.c. Military losses in the First World War and losses during the influenza epidemic, which together amounted to about 120,000,

^{*}An outline of the growth of population in Canada since the beginning of the seventeenth century may be found in Vol. I of the 1931 Census. Other accounts of population growth prior to the present century are included in Vol. I of the 1941 Census and Vol. X of the 1951 Census.