

of urban males is large the percentage of females is also large. Each decade emphasizes the greater opportunities for female employment in urban centres as compared with rural.

<i>Item</i>	1911	1921	1931	1941
Excess of all males over all females per 100 of total population..	6.07	3.09	3.59	2.56
Percentage of females in urban centres to all females.....	47.12	51.78	55.98	56.61
Percentage of males in urban centres to all males.....	43.91	47.41	51.57	52.18
Excess of urban females over urban males per 100 of urban population.....	-2.54	1.32	0.52	1.52

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 per 100 Population	Country	Year	Excess of Males over Females per 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 <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 indicated by the fact that, 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. Since immigration was cut down very severely 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; it has now reached those of the population in the 'fifties'.