

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

The number of Canadians less than 15 years old increased by nearly 2,000,000 in the 1951-61 period, according to 1961 Census figures by five-year age groups and sex published recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This report gives more detailed information on the age distribution of Canada's population than was contained in an earlier advance report by specified age groups and also shows the age distribution for males and females.

The population under 15 years of age rose from 4,250,717 in 1951 to 6,191,922 in 1961 and formed 34 per cent of the total population, compared to 30 per cent a decade earlier. Children 10 to 14 years of age accounted for most of this increase, with a gain of 725,216 or 64 per cent over the 1951 total of 1,130,783. This extreme increase in the 10-to-14 age group between 1951 and 1961 reflects the high birth rates in the 1946-51 post-war period contrasted with the relatively low rates of the 1936-41 period. In 1961, males exceeded females in each of the five-year age groups under 15.

WORKING PEOPLE

While the population in the working-age group, i.e. 15 to 64 years, increased substantially in the decade (1,982,732 or 23 per cent), the relative proportion was 3.5 per cent lower at 58.4 per cent in 1961 than in 1951, when 61.9 per cent were in this age group. This was owing largely to the modest growth in the 20-to-29 age group (persons born in the 1930's, when birth-rates were at their lowest), which increased by less than 8 per cent in the decade. In 1961, there were 102,199 more males than females 15 to 64 years of age and all five-year groups in the range, except the 20 to 24 and 35 to 39, showed a preponderance of males.

The proportion of older persons in the population of Canada, i.e. those 65 years and over, was approximately the same in 1961 as in 1951 (7.6 per cent compared to 7.8 per cent). However, those 65 to 69 years of age increased by 53,605 or 12 per cent and those 70 and over by 251,276 or 38.5 per cent in the decade. Females accounted for 182,067 or close to 60 per cent, of the increase in persons 65 years and over between 1951 and 1961 and outnumbered males in 1961 by 42,920.

PROVINCIAL PROPORTIONS

Newfoundland, with 42 per cent, had the largest proportion under 15 years of age in 1961, and British Columbia had the lowest, with 31 per cent. However, British Columbia, with Ontario, had the largest relative increase in this age group between 1951 and 1961. In British Columbia the number of persons under 15 years of age increased by 204,756 or 67 per cent over the 1951 total of 304,387, raising the pro-

portion in this age group from 26 per cent to 31 per cent. Similarly, the population under 15 years of age in Ontario increased by 62 per cent, the proportion rising from 27 per cent in 1951 to 32 per cent in 1961.

Ontario, with 60 per cent, had proportionately more persons in the working-age group, i.e. 15 to 64 years, in 1961 than any other province, while Newfoundland, with 52 per cent, had the lowest. All provinces had a smaller proportion in this age group in 1961 than a decade earlier, the most significant change occurring in Ontario, where the proportion fell from 64.3 per cent in 1951 to 59.7 per cent in 1961. Provincially as nationally, the 20-to-29 age group was largely responsible for the reduction in the proportion of the population in the working-age group. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed an actual decrease in the population 20 to 29 years of age between 1951 and 1961, while in Nova Scotia the numbers in this age group remained virtually unchanged. Modest increases of approximately 10 per cent were recorded in Newfoundland and Ontario, while Alberta and British Columbia showed the largest increase in the 20-to-29 age group, with gains of 21 per cent and 15 per cent respectively.

In the 65-and-over age group, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, with 10 per cent, had the highest proportion, and Quebec had the lowest, with 5.8 per cent. The percentage increase in this age group was most marked in Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia, with gains of 39 per cent, 32 per cent and 31 per cent, respectively, compared to a national average of 28 per cent.

U.K. ARMY SCHEMES IN CANADA

Two groups of British Army regulars will train in Canada this winter to get experience in winter warfare techniques. The units are "O" Battery of the 2nd Regiment, Royal Artillery, and a parachute-company group from the 3rd Battalion, The Parachute Regiment.

The 120 gunners will train at the Royal Canadian School of Artillery at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, from November 12 to December 15. They will bring their 105-millimeter pack-howitzers with them, since the Canadian Army does not use this weapon. The battery will do cold-weather firing and practice winter gun drills.

A group of 169 parachutists will arrive at Fort Churchill on January 28, 1963, where they will take a 13-day winter indoctrination course before going on to the Canadian Joint Air Training Center at Rivers, Manitoba, for winter parachute training. They will return to the United Kingdom on February 28.

The artillery training exercise is called "Bright Water"; the parachutists' scheme, "Frozen Jump".
