

Overall Sex Composition, 2006

Abstract

In 2006, Canada's population consisted of 49% males (15.5 million) and 51% females (16.1 million), a sex ratio of 96 males per hundred females. Females outnumbered males in every province except for Alberta and the three territories. Alberta had the most balanced sex ratio, with almost half male and half female. The map shows the sex distribution by census division and census subdivision.

In general, patterns of sex composition in Canada are similar to those observed in most industrialized aging societies where females tend to outlive males. In Canada, females outnumbered males everywhere except Alberta and the three territories. The highest proportions of males compared to female were found in Nunavut (51.3% versus 48.7%), followed by Northwest Territories (51.2% versus 48.8%) and Yukon (50.3% versus 49.7%). The male predominance in the territories is due to the economic dominance of mining and other primary industries requiring large amounts of manual labour. In Alberta, the number of females was very close to that of males. This can be attributed to the higher net influx of young men to that province. Lethbridge, Brooks, Rocky View, Mountain View, Red Deer, Ponoka, Sturgeon, Bonnyville, Yellowhead, Wood Buffalo, and Grande Prairie were some of the places in this province with a relatively high proportion of males.

The Daily is Statistics Canada's official release bulletin. The Daily for July 17, 2007 (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/070717/dq070717a-eng.htm>), marked the public release of this census variable. Highlight tables allowing users to perform simple rank and sort functions with the data at various levels of geography are available for this variable here: Age and Sex Highlight Tables, 2006 Census (<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/hlt/97-551/index.cfm?Lang=E>).

The text was adapted from Statistics Canada, Portrait of the Canadian Population in 2006 by Age and Sex, 2006 Census (<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/97-551/index-eng.cfm>), Catalogue number 97-551-XWE2006001 and Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada: 2005 and 2006 (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/91-209-x/91-209-x2004000-eng.htm>), Catalogue number 91-209-X. Statistics Canada information is used with the permission of Statistics Canada. Information on the availability of the wide range of data from Statistics Canada can be obtained from the Statistics Canada's Regional Offices, its World Wide Web site at: www.statcan.gc.ca, and its toll-free access number 1-800-263-1136.

Map Sources

Overall Sex Composition, 2006

Adapted from Statistics Canada, Age (123) and Sex (3) for the Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions, Census Subdivisions and Dissemination Areas, 2006 Census - 100% Data, Catalogue, Catalogue number 97-551-X2006006.

References

Statistics Canada. 2007. 2006 Census Dictionary. (<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/ref/dict/index-eng.cfm>)

Weiss, Carolyn; Cillis, Patricia; Rothwell, Neil. 2008. The Population Ecumene of Canada: Exploring the Past and Present. Geography Working Paper Series. Catalogue no. 92F0138M, No. 2008003. Geography Division, Statistics Canada. (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/92f0138m/92f0138m2008003-eng.pdf>)

Related Web sites (1999 – 2009)

Federal Government

Statistics Canada. 2006 Census. Analysis Series

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/as-sa/index-eng.cfm>

This series, launched via The Daily for each of the eight major releases, includes a number of comprehensive analytical articles which will supplement day of release information. These catalogued articles provide an analytical perspective on 2006 Census topics.

Statistics Canada. 2006 Census Highlight Tables

<http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census06/data/highlights/index.cfm>

This page provides tables for population and dwelling counts; age and sex; families and households; languages, immigration and citizenship; Aboriginal peoples; labour, language used at work, place of work, commuting to work, education; ethnic origin and visible minorities; income, and earnings, and shelter costs. Available on each official day of release, the tables will present information highlights by topic via key indicators for various levels of geography.

Statistics Canada. 2006 Census Trends

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/92-596/index.cfm?Lang=eng>

This product presents a series of summary data trends spanning three censuses: 2006, 2001 and 1996. The product is designed to facilitate the analysis and

comparison of the changing demographic and socio-economic composition of selected geographic areas across Canada.

Statistics Canada. 2006 Community Profiles

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-591/index.cfm?Lang=E>

These profiles present community-level information from the 2006 Census of Population. Users can search for an area of interest using the search engine provided in this site. Users can access data on population and dwellings, age, marital status, families, income, languages, immigration, education, labour force, income, and more.

Statistics Canada. Census Tract (CT) Profiles, 2006 Census

<http://www12.statcan.ca/census-recensement/2006/dp-pd/prof/92-597/index.cfm?Lang=E>

Census tracts are small, relatively stable geographic areas that usually have a population of 2,500 to 8,000. They are identified using seven-character numeric 'names' (e.g., 0005.00) and are located in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and larger census agglomerations (CAs). From this page you can visualize each census tract via a map and/or retrieve profile data for the census tract.

Statistics Canada. Learning Resources

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/edu/index-eng.htm>

This page gives support material, such as data, reference material and lesson plans, for teaching and learning in schools at elementary, secondary and postsecondary levels.

