

6.—Densities of Population in Various Countries In Recent Years

NOTE.—In the past, this table has been based on census data. Owing to the incidence of the War and the postponement of regular census taking in most countries, it has been decided to substitute density figures based on estimated population in those cases marked with an asterisk (*), rather than give census data that is not representative of existing conditions. Total area is used, except in the cases of Canada, the Netherlands and the United States, where figures of land area are available.

Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile	Country	Year	Persons per Sq. Mile
Belgium*	1938	713.75	Eire	1936	111.41
Netherlands	1938	686.64	United States of America (not including Alaska)	1940	44.23
United Kingdom (England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)*	1938	503.76	Sweden*	1938	36.40
Japan*	1938	489.45	Norway*	1938	23.45
German Reich	1939	383.32	Russia	1939	20.85
Italy*	1939	344.69	Russia in Europe*	1936	59.81
Poland*	1939	230.83	Union of South Africa	1936	20.33
France	1936	196.99	New Zealand*	1940	15.87
India	1931	195.07	Argentina*	1939	12.00
British India (includes Burma)	1931	247.67	Southern Rhodesia*	1940	9.55
China proper*	1936	145.59	Canada*	1940	3.29
Spain*	1939	128.32	Canada, exclusive of the Territories*	1940	7.79
			Australia*	1939	2.34

Elements of Growth.—The factors involved in estimating population movement and growth are: natural increase, which is a resultant of births and deaths; immigration; and emigration. As explained at p. 100, co-operation in the collection of vital statistics (births, marriages and deaths) in Canada was a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, and vital statistics for all provinces, except Quebec, were made available on a uniform basis for the years 1921 to 1925. Quebec has been included in the registration area from Jan. 1, 1926, and, since that time, figures for all provinces have been comparable.

Immigration figures are available from the old records of the Department of Immigration or, since 1936, from the Immigration and Colonization Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, for a period antedating Confederation by fifteen years (see p. 153). It is very difficult, however, to obtain correct figures for emigration; no record of this movement is kept by the Canadian Government, although its magnitude is indicated by United States, United Kingdom and other British returns of Canadian immigrants to those countries. Even these figures cannot, however, be taken at their face value since no allowance is made for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States or British countries outside Canada. Since 1924, however, the Canadian Government immigration officers have been instructed to take note of such Canadians returning from the United States. This group, of course, covers the greater part of "returning Canadians". (See pp. 167-170.)

Estimates of Canadian emigration based on United States and British returns, supplemented by the known figures for "returning Canadians" are made by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the process of work-