

To overcome some of the difficulties involved, and to provide a basis for comparison by size with other countries, Table 35 has been prepared. These data enable places outside any required size limits to be readily excluded. Similar data, by provinces, will be found in Volume II of the Census of 1941.

The actual percentages of the urban population resident in incorporated centres of less than 1,000 is shown in the statement below. The percentages are high for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta where the laws pertaining to incorporation are very much less rigid than in the industrial east.

URBAN POPULATIONS AND PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL IN CENTRES OF LESS THAN 1,000 POPULATION

Province	1921			1931			1941		
	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	Total Urban Population	In Centres less than 1,000 Pop.	P.C. of Urban Population in Centres less than 1,000 Pop.
P.E.I....	19,093	2,424	12.70	20,385	3,202	15.71	24,340	3,371	13.85
N.S.....	227,038	7,386	3.25	231,654	8,439	3.64	267,540	5,146	1.92
N.B.....	124,444	4,252	3.42	128,940	2,159	1.67	143,423	2,057	1.43
Que.....	1,322,569	118,871	8.99	1,813,606	130,206	7.18	2,109,684	123,040	5.83
Ont.....	1,706,632	75,832	4.44	2,095,992	80,327	3.83	2,338,683	69,367	2.97
Man.....	261,616	22,395	8.56	315,969	21,478	6.80	321,873	22,557	7.01
Sask.....	218,958	91,336	41.71	290,905	103,784	35.68	295,146	104,408	35.38
Alta.....	222,904	45,734	20.52	278,508	50,626	18.18	306,586	55,981	18.26
B.C.....	247,562	5,522	2.23	394,739	9,576	2.43	443,394	12,132	2.74
Yukon...	1,306	1,306	100.00	1,360	1,360	100.00	1,797	754	41.96
N.W.T.	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-	Nil	-	-
CANADA	4,352,122	375,058	8.62	5,572,058	411,157	7.38	6,252,416	398,813	6.38

A study of Canadian data and similar statistics for the United States taken in 1940 leads to the conclusion that Canada, although far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, viz., 54.3 p.c. in Canada as compared with 56.5 p.c. in the United States. There are, however, significant differences between Canada and the United States in regard to individual size classes. At the Census of 1940, the United States had 28.9 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 or over, while Canada, in 1941, had only 23.0 p.c. of its population in places of equal size. The United States had an additional 18.8 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population, and 5.1 p.c. of its population resident in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in cities of these categories only 15.5 p.c. and 4.4 p.c., respectively, of its population. In the United States 53 p.c. of the population resided in places of 5,000 or over (comparable figures for smaller places are not readily available) as compared with 43 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization that has been reached in the United States—a natural occurrence in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table 32 that from 1931-41, as in the previous decade, urban communities absorbed nearly 60.22 p.c. of the total increase in population with the result that the urban population of Canada in 1941 exceeded the rural by 998,177. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 457 were resident, on June 2, 1941, in rural and 543 in urban communities, as compared with 463 in rural and 537 in urban communities on June 1, 1931; 505