

unincorporated fringe areas of the larger cities. Table 21 shows the percentages of the total population living on farms, in rural non-farm areas, and in the urban centres according to specified size groups.

21.—Rural and Urban Populations of the Prairie Provinces, by Types and Sizes of Locality, 1946

Locality	Manitoba		Saskatchewan		Alberta	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Rural—						
Farm.....	227,808	31.3	443,499	53.3	339,364	42.3
Non-farm.....	161,784	22.3	72,429	8.7	109,570	13.6
Totals, Rural.....	389,592	53.6	515,928	62.0	448,934	55.9
Urban—						
Under 1,000.....	21,039	2.9	107,888	12.9	56,078	7.0
1,000– 4,999.....	28,923	4.0	40,184	4.8	55,777	6.9
5,000–29,999.....	58,324	8.0	62,414	7.5	29,381	3.7
30,000 or over.....	229,045	31.5	106,274	12.8	213,160	26.5
Totals, Urban.....	337,331	46.4	316,760	38.0	354,396	44.1
Grand Totals.....	726,923	100.0	832,688	100.0	803,330	100.0

Urban centres of the Prairie Provinces with populations of over 30,000 at the Census of 1946 are shown in Table 4 at p. 144, and those with populations of 1,000 to 30,000 in Table 5 at pp. 148-149.

Movement of Population.—In order to measure the movement of population, persons enumerated at the 1946 Census of the Prairie Provinces were asked to state their place of residence five years previously, that is, on June 1, 1941. The answers were classified as same home, same municipality, same province, other Canadian province (specified), other country (specified). All but the first two of these categories were considered to represent the migrant population. The migrants, with the exception of those who came from other countries, were asked in addition to state the type of locality in which they had lived five years ago, that is, farm, rural non-farm, urban over 30,000, etc. A basis was therefore provided for measuring the population movements (a) by geographic regions, and (b) by type of locality.

Two major limitations to this method of studying migration should be pointed out. First, although this method is suitable for measuring the inward movements of population, the outward flow of population to other provinces and other countries cannot be measured directly. This limitation would not be so serious in a country-wide census. Secondly, the migration figures thus obtained refer to two specific dates, viz., June 1, 1941, and June 1, 1946. A person may have moved several times between those dates, but such movements would not be recorded.

In spite of these limitations, this study of migration undertaken at the 1946 Census has yielded some valuable results. It has shown for instance that there was a general trend away from the farms to urban and rural non-farm areas between 1941 and 1946. The relatively large increase in the rural non-farm population suggests a tendency towards the growth of unincorporated satellite communities