

in rural and 495 in urban as on June 1, 1921; 546 in rural and 454 in urban on June 1, 1911; 625 in rural and 375 in urban on June 1, 1901; and 682 in rural and 318 in urban on June 1, 1891.

It is seen that during the latest four decades there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the Canadian population as between urban and rural districts. The change has been continuous throughout the period. During the decade ended 1941 the proportion has increased from 53.70 p.c. to 54.34 p.c. In this urban flow of population Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or lesser degree during the past century.

The information regarding rural and urban residence was enlarged upon in the Census of 1941. Every person stated not only his province of birth, but also whether he was born in a rural or urban municipality, the length of residence in the rural or urban municipality in which he was enumerated, the province or country of previous residence, and whether this was in a rural or urban municipality. This information will enable a closer study to be made of urbanization and its causes.

During the past decade, the continual growth of manufacturing and industrialization has accounted for the movement of population, the extent of which is shown in Table 34. Of all provinces in the Dominion, Quebec shows the largest urban percentage followed by Ontario; Prince Edward Island has the largest percentage of rural population.

The immigrant population is analysed in its rural and urban aspects in Table 37 in regard to birthplace and sex. Several interesting conclusions may be drawn from the resulting data.

Table 38 gives for all urban centres of 15,000 or over the numbers and proportions that are of Canadian birth and those born outside Canada. As is to be expected, the percentages of those born outside Canada are in general much greater in western than in eastern cities.

Summary figures showing the disparity between the sexes in the matter of urban concentration in 1921, 1931 and 1941 in the total population are given in the following tabulation. Where the percentage of urban males is large the percentage for the females is also large. Each decade emphasizes the greater opportunities for female employment in urban centres as compared with rural.

SEX DISTRIBUTION FOR TOTAL AS COMPARED WITH THE URBAN POPULATION

Item	1921	1931	1941
Excess of all males to all females per 100 of total population.....	3.09	3.59	2.56
Percentage of all females in urban centres to all females.....	51.78	55.98	56.61
Percentage of males in urban centres to all males.....	47.41	51.57	52.18
Excess of urban females to urban males per 100 of urban population.	1.32	0.52	1.52

Table 39 shows the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of urban centres, the rural-urban trend is very strongly indicated by the increased size of the larger cities and towns at a time when immigration, which in former decades, (especially that of British origin) tended to concentrate in urban centres, was negligible.