

Table B-6 – Population Statistics: Urban/Rural Division 1976 and 1976

	Total Population	Urban Pop. as % of Total	Rural Pop. as % of Total
Newfoundland	522,100	57.2	42.8
	557,725	58.8	41.1
P.E.I.	111,645	38.3	61.7
	118,230	37.1	62.8
Nova Scotia	788,960	56.7	43.3
	828,570	55.8	44.1
New Brunswick	634,560	56.9	43.1
	677,250	52.3	47.6
Quebec	6,027,765	80.6	19.4
	6,234,445	79.1	20.8
Ontario	7,703,105	82.4	17.6
	8,264,465	81.1	18.8
Manitoba	988,245	69.5	30.5
	1,021,510	70.0	30.0
Saskatchewan	926,245	52.9	47.0
	921,325	55.4	44.5
Alberta	1,627,875	73.5	26.5
	1,838,035	75.0	24.9
B.C.	2,184,620	75.7	24.3
	2,466,605	76.9	23.0
Yukon	18,390	61.0	38.9
	21,835	60.9	39.0
N.W.T.	34,810	48.3	51.6
	42,610	49.6	50.3
CANADA	21,568,310	76.1	23.9
	22,992,665	75.5	24.4

Source: Statistics Canada 1976 and 1976 Census.

New Brunswick (+ 4.5 per cent). Perhaps surprisingly, Ontario and Quebec have followed this trend also (+ 1.2 per cent and + 1.4 per cent respectively) while the three prairie provinces have shown a tendency to urbanization. One explanation for this trend may be the development of bedroom communities outside of municipalities but within commuting distance for workers. In other words, the development may be more definitional than real.

International Comparisons

When Canada is compared with other western industrialized countries, it is apparent that we are enjoying social and economic well-being. Table B-7