

### 32.—Deaf-Mutes<sup>1</sup> by Number and Proportion per 10,000 Population, by Provinces, 1881-1931.

Province.	Number.						Proportions per 10,000 Population.					
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.
Prince Edward Island.....	122	87	98	46	40	45	11.2	8.0	9.5	5.0	4.5	5.1
Nova Scotia.....	581	495	627	472	437	456	13.2	11.0	13.6	9.6	8.3	8.9
New Brunswick.....	401	354	443	273	297	345	12.5	11.0	13.4	7.8	7.6	8.5
Quebec.....	2,225	2,103	2,488	1,635	1,891	2,778	16.4	14.2	15.1	8.2	8.0	9.7
Ontario.....	1,963	1,603	2,002	1,410	1,842	1,807	10.2	7.6	9.2	5.6	6.3	5.3
Manitoba.....	49	102	291	296	273	467	7.9	6.7	11.4	6.5	4.5	6.7
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	73	180	256	361	-	-	8.0	3.7	3.4	3.9
Alberta.....	-	-	45	147	163	290	-	-	6.2	3.9	2.8	4.0
British Columbia.....	27	44	92	108	132	218	5.5	4.5	5.1	2.8	2.5	3.1
<b>Totals, Nine Provinces.....</b>	<b>5,368</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>6,159</b>	<b>4,567</b>	<b>5,331</b>	<b>6,767</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>

<sup>1</sup>Not including blind deaf-mutes.

## Section 14.—Dwellings\* and Family Households.

The definitions of "dwelling house", "family household" and "structurally separate units", are:—

*Dwelling House.*\*—A dwelling house, for census purposes, is a place in which, at the time of the census, one or more persons regularly sleep. It may be a room in a factory, a store or office building, a boat, a tent, a railway car, or the like. A building containing apartments, or flats counts only as one dwelling house.

*Family Household.*—For census purposes, a household means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house, who may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one household. A servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. A boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the household or family at the place where he lodges or rooms.

*Structurally Separate Units.*—A "structurally separate unit" has been defined for the census as any room or set of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or to a common landing. Thus each apartment in an apartment building or flat in a block of flats is reported as a separate unit; a single house which has not been structurally sub-divided is a separate unit whether occupied by one or by several private families, also each part of a "double house" or of a duplex or of a "row or terrace" which has its own front door opening on to the street is a "structurally separate unit"; each separate housekeeping unit in an apartment block or flat which is self-contained is, for census purposes, regarded as a "structurally separate unit".

**Number and Size of Dwellings.**—The number of dwellings in the nine provinces of Canada in 1931 was 1,984,286, of which 1,002,397 were rural dwellings and 981,889 were urban. The average number of persons per dwelling for the nine provinces was 5.22, and the average number of persons per household (see definition) was 4.57 in 1931. British Columbia, among the provinces, shows the lowest number of persons per dwelling and per household whereas Quebec province shows the highest. The number of households per dwelling is also highest in Quebec but is lowest in Prince Edward Island. Since comparison with earlier censuses is not possible, a definite trend cannot be established, but undoubtedly there has been a continuously improved housing situation in Canada as a whole over the last sixty years. Table 33 gives the statistics for 1931; the reader will find corresponding but not comparable\* statistics for previous censuses on p. 113 of the 1927-28 Year Book.

\*For 1921 and previous censuses a dwelling house was described as follows: "A dwelling, for census purposes, is any structure which provides shelter for human beings; it need not be a house in the usual sense of the word but may be a room in a factory, store or an office building, a railway car or the like". This definition being somewhat vague did not give the best of results, as sometimes buildings containing apartments or flats were counted more than once.

For the Census of 1931, a dwelling house was described more specifically (see definition above), and in consequence dwelling houses were rightly counted only once. The statistics are, therefore, more correct for 1931 than for 1921. For instance, Montreal alone shows a decrease from 1921 of 23,000 dwellings, this being due to the fact that in 1931 care was taken that each building containing flats was counted only once while in previous censuses this was not so.

The comparison of all figures for dwellings with those of previous censuses is therefore vitiated, but since, for 1931, structurally separate dwellings have been defined and, as the same classification will be employed in future censuses, better comparisons will be possible. For the reasons stated, text comparisons of the 1931 figures with those of earlier censuses have been avoided, and tables of this chapter have been limited to 1931 figures so far as they relate to dwellings.