

Section 11.—Dwellings, Households and Families

Included in this Section is a summary of the principal statistics on dwellings, households and families recorded at the Census of 1951. More detailed information may be found in Volume III of the 1951 Census.

Dwellings and Households.*—The 1941 Census of Housing was based on a 10-p.c. sample of dwellings situated within the nine provinces. For the 1951 Census, the size of the sample was increased to 20 p.c. and the coverage included Newfoundland but, as in 1941, did not extend to the Yukon and Northwest Territories. For comparison purposes, Newfoundland is omitted from the 1951 figures in Tables 24 and 25.

Table 24 shows that the increase in the number of dwellings during the 1941-51 decade was 11 p.c. higher than the increase in population, thus reducing the number of persons per dwelling from 4.3 to 4.0. Definitional changes between 1941 and 1951 are partly responsible for the relatively larger increase in dwellings, particularly of the apartment and flat type. Since owned dwellings increased by 49.1 p.c. and rented dwellings by only 4.2 p.c., it would appear that many people who were tenants in 1941 have since bought homes, and that most new homes were built for owners rather than for tenant occupancy.

24.—Dwelling Characteristics, Census Years 1941 and 1951

(Exclusive of Newfoundland and the Territories)

Item	1941	1951	Increase 1941-51	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Population.....	11,489,713	13,622,913	2,133,200	18.6
Occupied Dwellings ¹	2,575,744	3,338,315	762,571	29.6
Single detached.....	1,853,454	2,216,275	362,821	19.6
Apartments and flats.....	533,034	881,245	348,211	65.3
Single attached.....	189,256	240,795 ²	51,539	27.2
Owned.....	1,459,357	2,175,415	716,058	49.1
Rented.....	1,116,387	1,162,900	46,513	4.2
Rooms per dwelling.....	5.5	5.3
Persons per dwelling.....	4.3	4.0

¹ Exclusive of hotels, institutions, camps, etc. and other miscellaneous types.

² Includes auto-trailers, houseboats, tents and

The statistics of Table 25 reflect the high level of prosperity throughout the decade in both urban and rural areas. In 1951 a higher percentage of homes had indoor plumbing, electricity and furnace heating, and had such conveniences as mechanical refrigerators, electric vacuum cleaners, telephones, radios and passenger automobiles. There was a sharp drop in the number of homes needing major

* 1951 Census definitions are briefly as follows: DWELLINGS.—A *Dwelling* is defined as a structurally separate set of living premises with private entrance from outside the building, or from a common hallway or stairway inside. A *Single Detached Dwelling*, commonly called a single house, is a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building or structure. *Apartments and Flats* include dwelling units in apartment blocks, suites in duplexes or triplexes, suites in structurally converted houses, living quarters located in business premises, janitor's quarters in schools, etc. In determining the number of *Rooms* in a dwelling, only those used or suitable for living purposes, including rooms occupied by servants, lodgers, or members of lodging families, are counted. HOUSING.—A *Household* is a person or group of persons occupying one dwelling unit, the number of households thus equalling the number of occupied dwellings. Every person must be a member of some household, whether it consists of a family group with or without servants, lodgers, etc., a group of unrelated persons sharing a dwelling, or one person living alone. A dwelling is classed in need of *Major Repair* if it possesses any one of the following defects: sagging or rotting foundations indicated by cracked or leaning walls; faulty roof or chimney; unsafe outside steps or stairways; interior badly in need of repair. A *Crowded Dwelling* (or Household) is defined as one in which the number of persons exceeds the number of rooms occupied.