

Mother tongue spoken is dealt with in Table 19 which shows that 1,659,770 persons at June 1, 1951 had neither English nor French as mother tongue.

19.—Mother Tongues of the Population, Census 1951

NOTE.—Infants are classed as speaking the language of the home.

Mother Tongue	Number	Percentage of Total	Mother Tongue	Number	Percentage of Total
English.....	8,280,809	59.11	Lithuanian.....	12,307	0.09
French.....	4,068,850	29.04	Magyar.....	42,402	0.30
Chinese.....	28,289	0.20	Netherlander.....	87,935	0.63
Danish.....	15,714	0.11	Norwegian.....	43,831	0.31
Estonian.....	8,784	0.06	Polish.....	129,238	0.92
Finnish.....	31,771	0.23	Roumanian.....	10,105	0.07
Flemish.....	12,623	0.09	Russian.....	39,223	0.28
Gaelic.....	13,974	0.10	Serbo-Croatian.....	11,031	0.08
German.....	329,302	2.35	Slovak.....	45,516	0.32
Greek.....	8,036	0.06	Swedish.....	36,096	0.26
Icelandic.....	11,207	0.08	Syrian and Arabic.....	5,475	0.04
Indian and Eskimo.....	144,787	1.03	Ukrainian.....	352,323	2.51
Italian.....	92,244	0.66	Yiddish.....	103,593	0.74
Japanese.....	17,589	0.12	Other.....	19,356	0.14
Letkish.....	7,019	0.05			
			Totals.....	14,009,429	100.00

Section 14.—Dwellings, Households and Families

A fairly complete summary of the principal statistics on dwellings, households and families recorded at the 1951 Census is given in the 1954 Year Book, pp. 139-145. More detailed information may be found in Vol. III of the 1951 Census. The subject is only briefly covered in this Section.

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 Table 20. The number of occupied dwellings in Newfoundland in 1951 totalled 70,980 as against a 1945 figure of 62,293.

Table 20 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.

* 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.