

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	Percent- age of Total	Mother Tongue	Number	Percent- age 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	Netherland.....	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	Romanian.....	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
Lettish.....	7,019	0.05			
			Totals.....	14,009,429	100.00

Section 15.—Dwellings, Households and Families*

Households and Families.—Only a summary of the principal statistics on households and families recorded at the Census of 1956 is given here—more detailed information may be found in 1956 Census Reports 1-13 to 1-20 inclusive.

The total number and the average size of households and families for the census years 1951 and 1956 are shown in Table 20 for provinces and cities of 30,000 population or over. Similar figures for census metropolitan areas appear in Table 21. These figures show a consistent trend towards larger families in 1956 as compared with 1951, although the average size of household remained relatively stable over the five-year period.

* 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.

FAMILY.—A husband and wife (with or without children who have never married), or a parent with one or more children never married, living together in the same dwelling. Adopted children and step-children have the same status as natural children and, in fact, a family, for census purposes, may comprise a man or woman living with a guardianship child or ward under 21 years of age.