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ETHNO-CULTURAL QUESTIONS

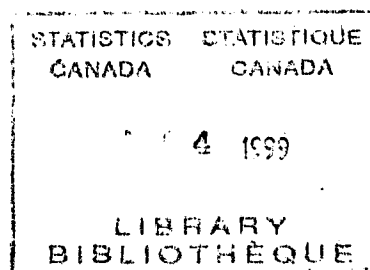
1871 - 1991



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CANADIAN CENSUS

ETHNO-CULTURAL QUESTIONS

1871 - 1991

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INTRODUCTION

Census-taking in Canada has a long history. In fact, the first modern census in history was conducted in 1666 in New France by the Intendant, Jean Talon. After Confederation in 1867 regular censuses were conducted throughout the growing Canadian nation.

From the beginning, ethno-cultural questions were a feature of the Canadian census. Every decennial census after Confederation except 1891 included questions on racial or ethnic origin; they were also asked in most mid-decade censuses of the prairie provinces. Starting in 1871 questions on place of birth were included in the decennial census. Questions on citizenship, including nationality and year of immigration, were first asked in 1901 and have been part of every decennial census since.

The early censuses in Canada were conducted by enumerators. Trained personnel went to every household and asked all the questions listed in the census schedule. However, as the population grew and new technology was developed, this method became no longer practical, or even necessary. In 1971 self-enumeration was introduced, and this method of enumeration is continued today.

This document records the development of the census ethno-cultural questions from 1871 to 1991. It covers the historical questions on ethnic or racial origin, citizenship or nationality, year or period of immigration, and place of birth. It also includes questions on place of birth of parents, as well as information on the collection of data on the aboriginal population. The historical questions on religious affiliation and language are not covered in this volume.

Besides the census ethno-cultural questions this document also contains the accompanying instructions to enumerators and commissioners for the 1871 to 1961 questions, and starting with 1971, the instructions and explanations for the guidance of respondents.

The material in this book reproduces the language, terminology and actual questions contained in the historic census material. It is based on the original documents. No attempt has been made to change the spelling or text to conform to contemporary standards. It is hoped that this material will convey something of the flavour and actual conditions of early census-taking in Canada, and that it will provide a permanent record of the long history and development of the ethno-cultural questions in the Canadian census.

For further information on the census ethno-cultural questions please contact the Centre for Ethnic Measurement, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613-951-2574).

Acknowledgements

The following people helped to put this volume together. Marcia Almey, Marcy Tenner and Elizabeth Moore researched and organized the historical questions and instructions to enumerators and respondents. Samdai Ramnanan did the word processing, while Terry Émond assisted with the translation and verification. Marcia Almey was responsible for publication. Pamela White and Jane Badets directed the project during its various stages of production.

CITIZENSHIP

(Includes Year/Period of Immigration, Year of Naturalization and Citizenship/Nationality)

1901 Census of Canada

Questions on Immigration and Nationality:

Year of immigration to Canada	Year of natural- ization
--	--------------------------------

Nat.

Instructions to Chief Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 13-14):

52. If the person is foreign born the year of immigration to Canada will be entered in column 12; and if born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its colonies or dependencies, the year in which the person has been naturalized and has acquired rights of citizenship should be entered in column 13. If the person has applied for papers, but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing in the column the letters "pa."

54. Nationality is a term of more or less conventional meaning. But as it applies by right of established usage to the citizens of Canada—the expression new nationality was in this sense introduced in the speech with which the Governor General opened the first Canadian Parliament—it is proper to use Canadian in column 15 as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as a Canadian; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies, whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classified by nationality according to the country of his birth, or the country to which he professes to owe allegiance.

1911 Census of Canada

Questions on Immigration and Nationality:

Year of immigration to Canada, if an immigrant	Year of naturaliza- tion, if formerly an alien
12	13

Nationality
15

Instructions to Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 29):

98. Year of immigration to Canada. This question, in column 12, applies to all persons, irrespective of age or sex, who were born outside of Canada, and also to Canadian born persons who had formerly become domiciled in a foreign country but have returned to their native soil. For those of foreign birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given, and for those of Canadian birth the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given.

99. Year of naturalization if formerly an alien. This question, in column 13, applies only to persons 21 years old and over who were born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its dependencies. It does not apply to foreign-born persons under 21 years of age or to persons born in any part of the British Empire. If a person has applied for papers

but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing the letters "pa." for papers.

101. Nationality. It is proper to use Canadian in column 13 as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany, or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

1916 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Questions on Immigration and Nationality:

CITIZENSHIP		
Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturaliza- tion	Nationality
15	16	17

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 28-29):

85. Column 15.—Year of immigration to Canada. This question, in column 15, applies to all persons, irrespective of age or sex, who were born outside of Canada, and also to Canadian-born persons who had formerly become domiciled in a foreign country but have returned to their native soil. For those of foreign birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given, and for those of Canadian birth the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given.

86. Column 16.—Year of naturalization. This question, in column 16, applies only to persons 21 years old and over who were born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its dependencies. It does not apply to foreign-born persons under 21 years of age, or to persons born in any part of the British Empire. If a person has applied for papers but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing the letters "pa." for papers.

87. Column 17.—Nationality. It is proper to use Canadian as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

1921 Census of Canada

Questions on Immigration and Nationality:

CITIZENSHIP		
Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization	NATIONALITY (Country to which this person owes allegiance)
18	19	20

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 25-26):

91. Column 18.—Year of immigration to Canada. This question, in column 18, applies to all persons, irrespective of age or sex, who were born outside of Canada, and also to Canadian-born persons who had formerly become domiciled in a foreign country but have returned to their native soil. For those of foreign birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given, and for those of Canadian birth the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given. (See "*Specimen Schedule*", lines 6 to 9 and 12 to 20.)

92. Column 19.—Year of naturalization. This question, in column 19, applies only to persons who were born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its dependencies and is to be answered, for all foreign-born persons, by writing the year in which the person attained full citizenship either through his or her own act or through the act of parents. It does not apply to persons born in any part of the British Empire and who have not, by legal process, become Naturalized Citizens of a Foreign Country. If a person has applied for papers but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing the letters "pa." for papers. (See "*Specimen Schedule*", lines 6 to 9, 19, 38, 40 and 49.)

In the case of persons "naturalized" through the act of a parent enter the date of the parent's naturalization.

93. Column 20.—Nationality. It is proper to use Canadian as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents.

1926 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Questions on Immigration and Citizenship:

RACE AND CITIZENSHIP			
	Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturaliza- tion	CITIZENSHIP (Country to which this person owes allegiance)
	17	18	19

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 24-25):

82. **Column 17.—Year of immigration to Canada.** This question, in column 17, applies to all persons, irrespective of age or sex, who were born outside of Canada, and also to Canadian-born persons who had formerly become domiciled in a foreign country but have returned to their native soil. For those of foreign birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given, and for those of Canadian birth the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given. (*See "Specimen Schedule".*)

83. **Column 18.—Year of naturalization.** This question, in column 18, applies only to persons who were born in some other country than the United Kingdom or any of its dependencies and is to be answered, for all foreign-born persons, by writing the year in which the person attained full citizenship either through his or her own act or through the act of parents. It does not apply to persons born in any part of the British Empire and who have not, by legal process, become naturalized citizens of a foreign country. If a person has applied for papers but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship, the fact should be indicated by writing the letters "pa." for papers. (*See "Specimen Schedule".*)

In the case of persons "naturalized" through the act of a parent enter the date of the parent's naturalization.

84. **Column 19.—Citizenship.** It is proper to use "Canadian" as descriptive of every person who has acquired rights of citizenship by birth, naturalization or otherwise. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen, should be entered as "Canadian"; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by citizenship or nationality according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents.

1931 Census of Canada

Questions on Immigration:

IMMIGRATION	
Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization
18	19

Question on Nationality:

NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN	
NATIONALITY (Country to which this person owes allegiance.)	
20	

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 28-29):

113. The facts regarding immigration, nationality and racial origin of the people of a country are closely related. Therefore, any analysis of the movement of population, its composition and structure requires that the information under these headings shall be gathered with the greatest care and the instructions which follow not only studied carefully, but followed implicitly. The information is of special value in a study of the foreign born population, its habitat, its tendency to assume Canadian citizenship, etc. It is also essential in dealing with questions relating to education, occupation and unemployment that these basic facts should be carefully ascertained.

114. **Immigration.** Information concerning the immigrant population at the date of the census is required under two headings (1) "The year of Immigration to Canada" and (2) "The year of Naturalization". Both of these questions are necessary to give a picture of the extent to which Canada is absorbing into its citizenship the immigrant population of alien nationality.

115. Column 18.—Year of Immigration to Canada. This inquiry applies to all persons irrespective of age or sex who were born outside of Canada. It also applies to Canadian born persons who had either through their own action or that of their parents become residents of a foreign country, but who have now returned to their native soil. For immigrants not of Canadian birth the year of their first entry into Canada should be given and for those born in Canada the year of their returning home to remain permanently should be given.

116. Column 19.—Year of Naturalization. Naturalization is the legal process by which a citizen of a foreign country becomes a citizen of Canada. A person born or naturalized in any part of the British Empire does not require naturalization in Canada provided he or she had not at any time taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign country.

117. This question, therefore, applies only to persons who formerly owed allegiance, either by birth or otherwise, to a foreign country. Such persons consist largely of foreign born persons, that is persons born in some other country than England, Ireland, Scotland, the British Dominions or other portion of the British Empire. The answer in this column is to be made for such persons by entering the year in which the person attained full Canadian citizenship either through his or her own act or through the act of his or her parents. It also applies to persons born in Canada or any other part of the British Empire who had become citizens of a foreign country but who subsequently have become British subjects. The inquiry in this connection regarding the Canadian born should be made for everyone who reports a year of immigration. The enumerator should ask of such persons if they had taken out citizenship in the country from which they permanently immigrated to Canada.

118. It should be noted, however, that the child of a British subject born in a foreign country does not require to be naturalized on becoming permanently domiciled in Canada if the latter occurs before his or her attainment of twenty-one years of age.

119. If a person has applied for naturalization papers but has not yet reached the full status of citizenship the fact should be indicated by writing the letter "Pa." for papers. In the case of a person naturalized through the act of a parent, enter the date of the year that the parent was naturalized.

(For further information as to what constitutes Canadian citizenship, see Instruction 120 under Column 20 "Nationality".)*

* An Act respecting British Nationality, Naturalization and Aliens.

This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Act, 1914, c. 44, s. 35.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

"The Minister may grant a certificate of naturalization to an alien who makes an application for the purpose, and satisfies the Minister:

- (a) that he has either resided in His Majesty's dominions for a period of not less than five years in the manner required by this section, or been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years, within the last eight years before the application; and
- (b) that he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of either the English or French language and,
- (c) that he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown."

"The residence required by this section is residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and previous residence either in Canada or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

The grant of a certificate of naturalization to any such alien shall be in the absolute discretion of the Minister, and he may, with or without assigning any reason, give or withhold the certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, and no appeal shall lie from his decision.

A certificate of naturalization shall not take effect until the applicant has taken the oath of allegiance.

In the case of a woman who was a British Subject previous to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, the requirements of this section as to residence shall not apply, and the Minister may, in any other special case, if he thinks fit grant a certificate of naturalization, although the four years' residence or five years' service has not been within the last eight years before the application.

For the purposes of this section a period spent in the service of the Crown may, if the Minister thinks fit, be treated as equivalent to a period of residence in Canada, 1914, c. 44, s. 2; 1914 (2nd Session), c. 7, s. 1; 1920, c. 59, s. 3."

120. Column 20.—Nationality. The term "Canadian" should be used as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has rights of citizenship in Canada. Every person born in Canada, and so entered in Column 15 should be entered in Column 20 as "Canadian" unless he or she has subsequently become the citizen of another country. Similarly any person born in the United Kingdom or in any of the British dominions or dependencies, who has not subsequently become the citizen of another country, and who is now permanently domiciled ⁽¹⁾ in Canada should be entered as "Canadian". Similarly, also any person born in the United States, France, Germany or any other foreign country, but whose home is now in Canada, and who has become a naturalized citizen of Canada, should be entered as "Canadian".

An alien person should be classed in Column 20 as of the nationality or citizenship of the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents.

The law of Canada relating to nationality is contained in the Immigration Act (Chapter 93, Revised Statutes of Canada 1927) under which a "Canadian" by nationality is defined as—

(I) a person born in Canada who has not become an alien;

(II) a British subject who has Canadian domicile; ⁽¹⁾

(III) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.

¹Canadian domicile can only be acquired for the purposes of the Immigration Act by a person having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein.

121. Following the participation of Canada in the Treaty of Versailles and in membership of the League of Nations, Canadian nationality was defined by Act of Parliament ("An Act to define Canadian Nationals and to provide for the Renunciation of Canadian Nationality", Chapter 21, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927) as including—

- (a) any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act, chapter 27 of the Statutes of 1910 as heretofore amended;
- (b) the wife of any such person;
- (c) any person born out of Canada, whose father was a Canadian national at the time of that person's birth, or with regard to persons born before the passing of this Act, any person whose father at the time of such birth possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national as defined in this Act.

In connection with the last paragraph it should be noted that a child of Canadian parents domiciled in a foreign country retains Canadian nationality up to the age of 21 years, and should he become domiciled in Canada prior to that age does not require to be naturalized.

It is proper to use the term "Canadian" in this column when the information furnished by the individual conforms to the foregoing definitions and explanations.

1936 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Questions on Immigration:

IMMIGRATION	
Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization
15	16

Question on Nationality:

NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN	
Nationality (Country to which this person owes allegiance)	
17	

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 32-35):

COLUMN 15 - YEAR OF IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

82. (1) Persons born outside Canada. The year in which a person born outside of Canada, irrespective of sex or age, first came into this country to reside, shall be written in Column 15.

(2) WHEN YEAR IS 1931. When the person being enumerated gives his date of arrival in this country as 1931 ask him the month of arrival, and enter the month, as well as the year. For example, if he says he arrived in September 1931, enter "September 1931".

(a) Take care to enter the month only when 1931 is the year of arrival; for all other years enter the year, for example, 1925. (See specimen schedule, lines 17 and 18, page 1.)

(3) **Persons born in Canada.** The year in which a Canadian born person returned to Canada after having become a resident of a foreign country shall be written in this column. This includes all persons born in Canada, irrespective of age or sex, who either through their own action or that of their parents became resident in a foreign country, but later returned to Canada. The entry shall consist of the year such a person returned to Canada to reside.

- (a) It shall be carefully noted that this instruction includes all persons who have resided in a foreign country, and not only those who acquired foreign citizenship.

COLUMN 17 - NATIONALITY

84. (1) The term Canadian. A Canadian is a person who is a national of Canada. The following are nationals of Canada and the entry in this Column for them shall be "Canada".

- (a) Every person born in Canada, and so entered in Column 14, unless such a person has become the citizen of another country.
- (b) Every person born out of Canada, whose father was a Canadian citizen at the time of that person's birth, unless such a person has become the citizen of some other country.
- (c) Every British subject who has lived in Canada for five years after his entry as an immigrant.

The words in bold type immediately above should be carefully noted. They are intended to emphasize the fact that a British subject born outside of Canada does not become a Canadian citizen until Canadian domicile has been acquired. A British subject can only acquire Canadian domicile by living in this country for a period of five years after his entry as an immigrant.

- (d) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.
- (2) It is to be carefully noted that a married woman does not now automatically become naturalized when her husband is naturalized, so that a married woman's nationality must now be ascertained separately and independently from that of her husband. [See Instruction 83 (7)].
- (3) **Other than Canadian.** When a person living in this country is not a Canadian citizen his or her nationality shall be shown in Column 17, by entering the name of the country of which such a person is a citizen, as— "England", "France", "Italy".
- (a) A foreign born person under 21 years of age is to be entered as the same citizenship as his father.

COLUMN 16 - YEAR OF NATURALIZATION

83. (1) Foreign Born. The year in which a person born outside the British Empire became a Canadian citizen by being granted a certificate of Naturalization is to be entered in Column 16.

(2) **Canadian Born and British Born.** A person born in Canada or any part of the British Empire, who has lost his British citizenship by becoming the citizen of a foreign country must go through the same process of naturalization as any other alien to become a

Canadian citizen. In the case of a Canadian born naturalized in the U.S.A., the application for re-admission to British nationality may be made directly to the Secretary of State Department after one year from the date of the return to Canada. The year of naturalization of any such person so becoming a Canadian citizen shall be entered in Column 16.

- (a) The Enumerator should be careful to ask everyone born in Canada and reporting an immigration date if they took out citizenship in the country from which they returned to Canada.

(3) Residence required for naturalization. The residence required of aliens before naturalization is residence in Canada for not less than one year immediately preceding the application, and previous residence either in Canada, or in some other part of His Majesty's Dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application.

- (a) A person who has been in the service of the Crown for not less than five years within the last eight years before the application may be granted naturalization.
- (b) The Minister may in any special case grant a certificate of naturalization although the four years residence or five years service has not been within the last eight years before the application.
- (c) A person naturalized since 1915 in Great Britain, Australia, Newfoundland, South Africa, and Canada only, becomes automatically a British subject in any part of the British Empire. Imperial certificates may be obtained by persons naturalized before this Act came into force, on application.

(4) Foreign born child of British subject. The child of a British subject, born in a foreign country, does not require to be naturalized on becoming a resident of Canada, unless he has acquired foreign citizenship. In this case enter in this column "P.B.S." meaning Parents British Subjects.

(5) Papers applied for. If a person has applied for naturalization papers but has not reached the full status of citizenship the fact shall be indicated by writing "Pa." meaning papers.

(6) Automatic naturalization. Children of persons naturalized under the Dominion Naturalization Act, in force before 1915, shall be deemed to be British subjects within Canada, if they were minor and in Canada, with the parents on the date of their naturalization or later on but before the first of January, 1915. Children of persons naturalized under the Imperial Act, in force since 1915, shall be deemed to be British subjects in the case only where their names are endorsed on the parents' certificates.

(7) Married women. Until the year 1932 the wife of an alien became naturalized automatically on the same date her husband was granted naturalization; but now by an amendment to the Naturalization Act, which came into force by proclamation on January 15, 1932, when an alien becomes a British subject his wife shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless within six months, or any longer period with the consent of the Minister, she makes a declaration that she desires to become a British subject.

- (a) The said amendment further provided that where a married woman would cease to be a British subject in consequence of the change of allegiance of her husband, she may within six months, or with the consent of the Minister within any longer period make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to have remained a British subject.

- (b) A woman who was a British subject previous to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died, or whose marriage has been dissolved, may immediately be granted naturalization on the death of her husband, or upon her divorce.
- (c) This change in the Naturalization Law, affecting married women, came into effect by proclamation on January 15, 1932; as previous to this date marriage to a British subject always made the wife a British subject.

N.B.— It is therefore now necessary to ascertain the nationality of all wives married since January 15, 1932, independent of their husband's nationality.

1941 Census of Canada

Question on Immigration:

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION	
	Period of naturalization (See footnote)
	23

Question on Nationality:

NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN	
	Nationality or citizenship (Country to which this person owes allegiance)
	24

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 37-44):

93. Column 22.—Period of Immigration to Canada. (1) **Persons born outside of Canada.** The period during which each person born outside of Canada first came to reside in this country shall be entered in Column 22 in accordance with the following table: —

Year of first arrival in Canada	Entry in Column 22
Before 1911	B.11
1911 to 1920, inclusive	11-20
1921 to 1930, inclusive	21-30
1931 to 1935, inclusive	31-35
1936 (See Instruction 93 (2) for British born immigrants) ..	1936
1937	1937
1938	1938
1939	1939
1940	1940
1941	1941

(2) **British-born immigrants.** For persons born in the British Empire, outside of Canada, if the immigration occurred in 1936 before the month of June, the Enumerator shall enter in Column 22 "+ 36"; if it occurred after the first of June, 1936, he shall enter "- 36".

(3) **Where a person has come to Canada from another country in 1939, 1940 or 1941** as a result of war conditions, place the letter "X" immediately following the year of immigration in Column 22. This will not include persons who are in Canada on official missions from other countries. Such persons will be treated in the same way as members of the Diplomatic Service, that is, they will not be enumerated in the Census. It will, however, include all so-called "refugees" or "evacuees" for the duration of the war. A separate compilation of these will be made from the census returns.

(4) **Persons born in Canada.** The Enumerator shall ask of each person for whom the name of a Canadian province or territory appears in Column 18, whether he or she has ever resided outside of Canada (for a period of a year or longer). In the affirmative, the Enumerator shall enter, in Column 22, the period during which the person has returned to Canada to live. The entry shall be made according to the table given in Instruction 93 (1). For persons born in Canada who have never resided for one year or more in another country, the Enumerator shall leave Column 22 blank.

94. Column 23 - Period of Naturalization. (1) An entry must be made in this column for every person, whether born in Canada or elsewhere, who at any time was a citizen or subject of a foreign country but who has since become a British subject. Enter the period during which naturalization took place according to the table given in Instruction 93 (1) for Column 22.

(2) **Foreign born.** The Enumerator shall inquire of every person born outside of the British Empire whether or not he or she has become a naturalized British subject, and if so, he shall enter the period of naturalization in Column 23. See Instructions 94 (6) and (7), and 95 (b) and (c) for illustrations of how an alien may become a British subject.

(3) **Canadian born and British born.** Persons born in Canada or in other British countries may have become citizens of a foreign country. To regain their British citizenship, such persons must take out naturalization papers the same as foreign-born persons. The year in which such persons resumed their status as British subjects shall be entered in Column 23, in accordance with the table published in Instruction 93 (1).

NOTE.—Every person born in Canada who reports a year of immigration in Column 22 must be asked if he or she took out citizenship in a foreign country and, if so, whether or not British citizenship was regained after returning to Canada. An entry must be made in Column 23 for every person who answers in the affirmative. The same question must be asked of every British born person who immigrated to Canada from a foreign country.

(4) **Foreign born children of British subjects.** Children born in a foreign country of parents who were British subjects at the time of their birth are of British citizenship. Consequently, unless they have acquired foreign citizenship, it is not necessary for them to be naturalized on becoming residents of Canada. For these persons, enter "P.B.S." (Parents British subjects) in Column 23. The Enumerator shall note, however, that persons born in foreign countries of British parents may, if they so desire, renounce their British citizenship upon reaching the age of 21. Consequently, he shall ask of every such person whether or not he or she has renounced his or her British citizenship. If the answer is in the affirmative Column 23 shall be left blank, while in the negative the entry shall be P.B.S. In the event of the person having renounced his or her British citizenship, then the entry in Column 24 shall be the country where the person was born.

(5) **Naturalization papers applied for.** If a person has applied for naturalization papers but has not reached the full status of citizenship, the fact shall be indicated by writing "PA." (meaning Papers) in Column 23.

(6) **Residence required for naturalization.** Since January 1, 1915, the residence requirements for aliens seeking naturalization have been residence in the British Empire for at least 5 years out of the last 8 years before application for naturalization; of this residence not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been in Canada. In addition to those qualifying under these residence requirements, persons who have been in the service of the Crown for 5 years or more within the 8 years immediately preceding application, may be granted naturalization.

Previous to 1915, the residence qualification for naturalization of aliens had been residence in Canada for a period of 3 years or more.

(7) **Naturalization of children.** Before 1915, a child born abroad but a minor and living with father or widowed mother when he or she was naturalized in Canada is deemed to have been naturalized with the parent although the child's name was not entered on the naturalization certificate. The same principle would apply to a child who entered Canada after the parent's naturalization so long as the entry took place before 1915 and during the minority of the child. Since the 1st of January 1915, a child is not deemed to be naturalized with the parent unless his name is entered on the certificate of naturalization.

95. The following general instructions on who is a British subject are given by the Naturalization Branch for the guidance of Enumerators in making entries in Column 23.

- (a) **British Subject by Birth.** (1) Any person born within the British Empire or on board a British ship is a British subject by birth. The following are countries and colonies of the British Empire: The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State (Eire), Newfoundland (including Labrador); India, Provinces, States and Agencies; Jersey, Guernsey and adjacent islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ascension, St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Swaziland, Zanzibar Protectorate, Kenya, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Mauritius, Dependencies of Mauritius, Seychelles, Aden (including Perim), Socotra, British Malaya, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis; Brunei, Ceylon, State of North Borneo, Sarawak, Hong Kong, Territory of Papua, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Tonga Islands Protectorate, Bermuda; Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Tobago; British Honduras, British Guiana, Falkland Islands.

It will be observed, however, that persons born in the above countries may have become citizens of another country. (See Instruction 94 (3).)

(2) **Any person born anywhere of natural born British subject parents**—e.g., a child born in the United States of America of a British subject father is a British subject. The naturalization of the father in the United States of America after the birth of the child in that country does not affect the British status of the child. The Enumerator shall follow Instruction 94 (4) for entries in Column 23 regarding such persons.

(3) **Any person born in a foreign country since the 1st of January 1915**, of a father who is a British subject by naturalization is a British subject unless he or she has renounced British nationality after becoming of age. (See Instruction 94 (4).)

(4) **Persons of the second or further generation** (i.e. children, grandchildren, etc., of a man born in a foreign country of parents who were British subjects) born in a foreign country since 1922 are deemed to be British subjects only when their births have been registered with a British Consul. This is provided, of course, that the father had not renounced his British citizenship prior to the birth of the child.

(b) **British subject by Naturalization.** Prior to 1915, naturalization granted in Canada as well as in England and other British Dominions was only local – that is, the person naturalized was not considered to be a British subject outside the frontiers of the country in which naturalization took place.

Since 1915 any person naturalized in Canada or England is considered to be a British subject throughout the world, as well as a person naturalized in Newfoundland since the 14th of May 1916, in Australia since the 1st of January 1921, and in South Africa since the 21st of May 1926. Consequently, are in Canada deemed to be British subjects by naturalization:

1. Any person naturalized in Canada prior to 1915.
2. Minor children of parents becoming naturalized in Canada prior to 1915, if such children were residing in Canada at the time of the naturalization of their parents or came to Canada, as minors, after the naturalization of their parents but before January 1st, 1915, although their names were not endorsed on the naturalization certificate of their parents.
3. A person naturalized in Canada and England since 1915; in Newfoundland since the 14th of May 1916, in Australia since the 1st of January 1921, and in South Africa since the 21st of May 1926, as well as their foreign-born children whose names have been endorsed on the naturalization certificate.

NOTE: Adoption or subsequent change of nationality of foster parents does not affect in Canada the status of adopted children. Similarly, the re-marriage of a woman or the subsequent change of nationality of her husband does not affect the status of her children by a previous marriage.

(c) British subject by marriage

1. **Marriage to a British subject.** A woman who marries a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject even when her name does not appear on the husband's certificate of naturalization.

2. **Naturalization of husband prior to January 15th, 1932.** The wife of a man naturalized prior to the 15th of January 1932, is a British subject with the husband, even when her name does not appear on the certificate.
3. **Naturalization of husband on or after January 15th, 1932.** In the case of a man naturalized on or after the 15th of January 1932, the wife shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless a certificate has been subsequently issued to her personally.
4. **Women marrying an alien before January 15th, 1932.** Marriage to an alien prior to the 15th of January 1932 caused a woman to lose her British nationality.
5. **Woman marrying an alien after January 15th, 1932.** Since the 15th of January 1932, a woman does not cease to be a British subject on marrying an alien unless she acquires the foreign nationality of her husband by this marriage. She does not lose British nationality by marriage to a citizen of the United States of America, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), Argentina, Cuba, Guatamala and Uruguay.
6. **Change in nationality of husband prior to January 15th, 1932.** Prior to the 15th of January 1932, the naturalization in a foreign country of a male British subject caused, in every case, the loss of British nationality for his wife.
7. **Change in nationality of husband since January 15th, 1932.** Since the 15th of January 1932, the naturalization of a male British subject in a foreign country causes the loss of British nationality for his wife only when on account of the change of his nationality she acquires with him the new nationality.
8. **Widows.** The death of a man does not affect the present status of his widow.
96. **Loss of British nationality.** As British nationality may be lost by naturalization in a foreign country, by declaration of alienage, and in certain cases by marriage or by the revocation of naturalization by the Governor in Council, it is important that the Enumerator ask whether or not the person has lost his or her British nationality. In the affirmative, this would also affect minor children whose names appear on the certificate.
97. **Stateless persons.** There is in Canada a certain number of persons who do not owe allegiance to any country. This is due mainly to the fact that they have lost their foreign nationality by taking the oath of allegiance to His Majesty during the last war or to other causes, and have not acquired British nationality. In such cases, the Enumerator shall enter "stateless" in Column 24.
98. **For the reasons given in instructions 96 and 97,** it will be necessary for the Enumerator to ascertain the nationality of all wives married since January 15, 1932. He shall ask of every person whether British nationality has been lost through one of the reasons given in instructions 96 and 97 or whether the person has become stateless.

COLUMNS 24 AND 25.—NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN

99. **Column 24.—Nationality.** (1) **The term Canadian.** A Canadian is a person who is a national of Canada. The following are nationals of Canada and the entry in this column for them shall be "Canada".

- (a) **Every person born in Canada, and so entered in Column 18, unless such a person has become the citizen of another country.**
- (b) **Every person born out of Canada, whose father was a Canadian citizen at the time of that person's birth, unless such a person has become the citizen of some other country.**
- (c) **Every British subject who has lived in Canada for five years after his entry as an immigrant.**

The words in bold type immediately above (Instruction 99 (c)) should be carefully noted. They are intended to emphasize the fact that a British subject born outside of Canada does not become a Canadian citizen until Canadian domicile has been acquired. A British subject can only acquire Canadian domicile by living in this country for a period of five years after his entry as an immigrant.

(d) **A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.**

(2) It is to be carefully noted that a married woman does not now automatically become naturalized when her husband is naturalized, so that a married woman's nationality must now be ascertained separately and independently from that of her husband. (See Instruction 94 (c).)

(3) **Other than Canadian.** When a person living in this country is not a Canadian citizen his or her nationality shall be shown in Column 24 by entering the name of the country of which such a person is a citizen, as— "England", "France", "Italy".

1946 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Citizenship:

NATIONALITY
Country to which this person owes allegiance
22
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 30-34):

94. The term Canadian. A Canadian is a person who is a national of Canada. The following are nationals of Canada and for them the entry in this column shall be "Canada":—

- (a) Every person born in Canada, as indicated in Column 18, unless such a person has become the citizen of another country.
- (b) Every person born outside of Canada, whose father was a Canadian citizen at the time of that person's birth, unless such a person has become the citizen of some other country.
- (c) Every British subject who has lived in Canada for five years after his entry as an immigrant. This is particularly important because a British subject born outside of Canada does not become a Canadian citizen until Canadian domicile has been acquired except in the case of a woman marrying a Canadian citizen. A British subject can only acquire Canadian domicile by living in this country for a period of five years after his entry as an immigrant.
- (d) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.

95. Other than Canadian. When a person living in this country is not a Canadian citizen his or her nationality shall be shown in Column 22 by entering the name of the country of which such a person is a citizen, as— "England", "France", "Italy".

96. Who is a British Subject?

The following general notes are intended as a guide to the determination of nationality in any difficult case which may arise.

- (a) **British subject by birth.**

- (1) Any person born within the British Empire or on board a British ship is a British subject by birth. For such persons "Canada" shall be entered in Column 22 if they have resided in Canada 5 years or more. The following are countries and colonies of the British Empire: The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Irish Free State (Eire), Newfoundland (including Labrador); India, Provinces, States and Agencies; Jersey, Guernsey and adjacent islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ascension, St. Helena, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Basutoland, Swaziland, Zanzibar Protectorate, Kenya, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Mauritius, Dependencies of Mauritius, Seychelles, Aden (including Perim), Socotra, British Malaya, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis; Brunei, Ceylon, State of North Borneo, Sarawak, Hong Kong, Territory of Papua, Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Tonga Islands Protectorate, Bermuda; Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands, Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Tobago; British Honduras, British Guiana, Falkland Islands. It will be observed, however, that occasionally persons born in the British Empire may have become citizens of another country.
- (2) Any person born anywhere of natural born British subject parents, e.g., a child born in the United States of America of a British subject father is a British subject. The naturalization of the father in the United States of America after the birth of the child in that country does not affect the British status of the child.
- (3) Any person born in a foreign country since the 1st of January 1915 of a father who is a British subject by naturalization is a British subject unless he or she has renounced British nationality after becoming of age.
- (4) Persons of the second or further generation (i.e. children, grandchildren, etc., of a man born in a foreign country of parents who were British subjects) born in a foreign country since 1922 are deemed to be British subjects only when their births have been registered with a British Consul. This is provided, of course, that the father had not renounced his British citizenship prior to the birth of the child.
- (b) **British subject by naturalization.** Prior to 1915, naturalization granted in Canada as well as in England and other British Dominions was only local, that is, the person naturalized was not considered to be a British subject outside the frontiers of the country in which naturalization took place.

Since 1915 any person naturalized in Canada or England is considered throughout the world to be a British subject. This is also true for persons naturalized in Newfoundland since the 14th of May 1916, in Australia since the 1st of January 1921, and in South Africa since the 21st of May 1926. Consequently, in Canada the following are deemed to be British subjects by naturalization:—

1. Any person naturalized in Canada prior to 1915.
2. Minor children of parents becoming naturalized in Canada prior to 1915, if such children were residing in Canada at the time of the naturalization of their parents or came to Canada, as minors, after the naturalization of their parents but before January 1st, 1915, although their names were not endorsed on the naturalization certificate of their parents.

3. Any person naturalized in Canada or in England since 1915, in Newfoundland since the 14th of May 1916, in Australia since the 1st of January 1921, or in South Africa since the 21st of May 1926, as well as their foreign-born children whose names have been endorsed on the naturalization certificate.

97. Loss of British nationality. As British nationality may be lost by naturalization in a foreign country by declaration of alienage, and in certain cases by marriage or by the revocation of naturalization by the Governor in Council, it is important that in doubtful cases the Enumerator ask whether or not the person has lost his or her British nationality. In the affirmative, this would also affect minor children whose names appear on the certificate.

98. Nationality of married women. It will be necessary for the Enumerator to ask specifically for the nationality of all women married since January 15, 1932. Following are some of the rules governing the nationality of married women:

1. **Marriage to a British subject.** A woman who marries a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject even when her name does not appear on the husband's certificate of naturalization.

2. **Naturalization of husband**

- (a) **Prior to January 15, 1932.** The wife of a man naturalized prior to the 15th of January 1932 is a British subject with the husband, even when her name does not appear on the certificate.
- (b) **After January 15, 1932.** In the case of a man naturalized on or after the 15th of January 1932, the wife shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless a certificate has been subsequently issued to her personally.

3. **Woman marrying an alien**

- (a) **Prior to January 15, 1932.** Marriage to an alien prior to the 15th of January 1932 caused a woman to lose her British nationality.
- (b) **After January 15, 1932.** Since the 15th of January 1932, a woman does not cease to be a British subject on marrying an alien unless she acquires the foreign nationality of her husband by this marriage. She does not lose British nationality by marriage to a citizen of the United States of America, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.), Argentina, Cuba, Guatamala or Uruguay.

4. **Change in nationality of husband**

- (a) **Prior to January 15, 1932.** Prior to the 15th of January 1932, the naturalization in a foreign country of a male British subject caused, in every case, the loss of British nationality for his wife.
- (b) **After January 15, 1932.** Since the 15th of January 1932, the naturalization of a male British subject in a foreign country causes the loss of British nationality for his wife only when, on account of the change of his nationality, she acquires with him the new nationality.

5. **Widows.** The death of a man does not affect the present status of his widow.

6. **Adopted children and step-children.** Adoption or subsequent change of nationality of foster parents does not affect in Canada the status of adopted children. Similarly,

the re-marriage of a woman or the subsequent change of nationality of her husband does not affect the status of her children by a previous marriage.

99. Stateless persons. There are in Canada a certain number of persons who do not owe allegiance to any country. This is due mainly to the fact that they have lost their foreign nationality by taking the oath of allegiance to His Majesty during the first Great War or to other causes, and have not acquired British nationality. In such cases the Enumerator shall enter "stateless" in Column 22.

100. Papers applied for. Persons who have applied for naturalization papers and have not yet reached the full status of citizenship shall report as their nationality the country to which they formerly owed allegiance.

1951 Census of Canada

Question on Immigration:

15. PERIOD OF IMMIGRA- TION IF BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BEFORE 1911 <input type="text"/>
1911-20 <input type="text"/>
1921-30 <input type="text"/>
1931-40 <input type="text"/>
1941-45 <input type="text"/>
1946 <input type="text"/>
1947-48 <input type="text"/>
1949-50 <input type="text"/>
1951 <input type="text"/>

Question on Citizenship:

16. CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALITY)		
CANADA <input type="text"/>	0	0
OTHER BRITISH <input type="text"/>	1	1
UNITED STATES <input type="text"/>	2	2
CHINA <input type="text"/>	3	3
CZECHO- SLOVAKIA <input type="text"/>	4	4
FINLAND <input type="text"/>	5	5
NETHER- LANDS <input type="text"/>	6	6
POLAND <input type="text"/>	7	7
RUSSIA (USSR) <input type="text"/>	8	8
IF NOT LISTED, WRITE BELOW.		

Enumeration Manual (pp. 42-44):

15. PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION (IF BORN OUTSIDE CANADA)	An entry must appear in Question 15 for all persons who indicate in Question 14 that their place of birth is outside of Canada. You will indicate by marking the appropriate oval, the period that the person <i>first</i> came to reside in Canada.		
16. CITIZENSHIP (NATIONALITY)	<p>You will ask "What is this person's citizenship, that is, the country to which he owes allegiance?" To this question there are only three possible answers:</p> <p>(a) The respondent will reply that he is a Canadian citizen.</p> <p>(b) The respondent will say he is a citizen of a country other than Canada.</p> <p>(c) The respondent will reply that he is uncertain of his citizenship.</p> <p>The following table will allow you to determine whether you can safely accept the respondent's statement or whether you must make further inquiries.</p>		
	Citizenship Reported	Place of Birth	Conditions Required for Acceptance
	Canada	Canada	Accept as given
		U.K. or British Empire	<p>Accept if—</p> <p>(a) The person has completed 5 years residence before Jan. 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>(b) The person is a woman who married a Canadian prior to Jan. 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate after that date.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or</i></p> <p>(c) The person's father was a Canadian citizen at the time of his birth and the person:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(i) is under 21 years of age;</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(ii) asserted his Canadian citizenship before his 22nd birthday.</p>

Citizenship Reported	Place of Birth	Conditions Required for Acceptance
	Other	Accept if— (a) The person completed 5 years residence in Canada and obtained naturalization papers prior to Jan. 1, 1947, or a citizenship certificate after that date. (b) Same as (b) above. (c) Same as (c) above.
Other than Canada	Other than Canada	Accept as given
	Canada	Make inquiries to be certain respondent has lost or renounced his Canadian citizenship.

Cases will probably arise in which a person is uncertain of his citizenship. In such cases you must attempt to determine this by further questioning, being guided by your knowledge of the Canadian Citizenship Act and the foregoing instructions. The following general regulations relating to this Act may assist you in dealing with such cases:

- (a) A Canadian citizen is a British subject; but the latter term has a broader meaning and includes all persons born or naturalized within the British Commonwealth of Nations.
- (b) An alien woman or a British subject marrying a Canadian citizen since Jan. 1, 1947, does not automatically become a Canadian citizen. She must apply for a certificate of citizenship and establish a residence of *one year* in Canada.
- (c) Service outside Canada either in the armed forces of Canada or in the public service of Canada or a Canadian province is considered as equivalent to residence in Canada for the purpose of the Citizenship Act.
- (d) A Canadian woman who married an alien prior to January 1, 1947, and by such marriage acquired her husband's nationality, or whose husband became an alien during the course of the marriage, lost her Canadian status. Since January 1, 1947, a Canadian woman marrying an alien retains her Canadian citizenship unless she voluntarily files a declaration of alienage.
- (e) An alien woman married to an alien may become a Canadian citizen even though her husband remains an alien, provided that she follows the same procedure for obtaining citizenship as required of a man or an unmarried woman.
- (f) An alien who has made only a Declaration of Intention *is not* a Canadian citizen.
- (g) The death of a husband does not affect the citizenship status of his widow.

- (h) If a child is born after the death of his father he shall be considered to have been born immediately before his father's death for purposes of establishing his citizenship.
- (i) It is quite possible for a person to be "stateless", that is, to have lost his foreign citizenship and not yet acquired Canadian citizenship. In such cases the entry "Stateless" should be written in.

If a person is not a citizen of Canada and does not know to what country he owes allegiance, enter "Unknown" in the space provided for write-ins. Do not accept this answer, however, until you have thoroughly questioned the person in an effort to determine his citizenship.

1961 Census of Canada

Enumeration Manual (pp. 31-33):

Question on Immigration:

64. Question 8

PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION

8. In what year did you immigrate to Canada?	Born in	or	Before	1921-	1931-	1941-	1946-	1951-	1956-	1958-		
	Canada		1921	1930	1940	1945	1950	1955	1957	1959	1960	1961

Mark one space only.

Mark "Born in Canada" if a province or territory has been marked in Question 7 (Birthplace).

If not born in Canada, mark the period when the person first came to live in Canada.

Question on Citizenship:

65. Question 9

CITIZENSHIP

9. <u>Country of citizenship</u> Are you a Canadian? (If not, of what country are you a national or a citizen?)	Canada	United Kingdom	U.S.A.	Germany	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	U.S.S.R.	If not listed, write here:

Mark one space only.

Note that this question is asked in two parts.

If the answer to the first part ("Are you a Canadian?") is "Yes", mark "Canada".

If the answer is "No", ask the second part to determine of what country the person is a national or citizen. Mark the appropriate space or write in the reply.

Refer to the following table and list of guides to determine the citizenship of persons who are uncertain of the correct reply to this question or whose reply you may have reason to doubt.

Country of birth	Citizenship reported	Rules for acceptance
Canada	Canada	Accept as given.
Canada	Other than Canada	Ask if the respondent has lost his Canadian citizenship or has become a citizen of another country.
U.K. or other Commonwealth	Canada	Accept if: (1) The person has completed 5 years residence before January 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate, or (2) The person is a woman who married a Canadian and came to Canada before January 1, 1947, or obtained a citizenship certificate after that date, or (3) The person's father was a Canadian citizen at the time of his birth and (a) the person is under 21 years of age, or (b) he asserted his Canadian citizenship before his 24th birthday or was a resident in Canada at that time.
Other than Canada or other Commonwealth	Canada	Accept if: (1) The person obtained naturalization papers before January 1, 1947, or a citizenship certificate after that date. or as in items (2) or (3) - as above.
Other than Canada	Other than Canada	Accept as given.

The following additional guides are based on the Canadian Citizenship Act also:

- (1) A Canadian citizen is a British subject; however, British subjects not born in Canada are not necessarily citizens of Canada.
- (2) Since January 1, 1947, a non-Canadian woman (including a British subject) does not now automatically become a Canadian citizen upon marriage to a Canadian. She must obtain a certificate of Canadian citizenship.
- (3) A Canadian woman who married an alien before January 1, 1947, and by this marriage acquired her husband's nationality, or whose husband became an alien during the course of the marriage, lost her Canadian status. A Canadian woman who married an alien since that date retains her Canadian citizenship.
- (4) If neither the husband nor the wife is a Canadian citizen, either may obtain a citizenship certificate without affecting the citizenship of the other.
- (5) A child born outside of Canada after his father's death will acquire the citizenship held by his father at the time of his death.
- (6) The death of her husband does not affect the citizenship status of the widow.
- (7) A person other than a natural-born Canadian citizen ceases automatically to be a Canadian upon residing outside of Canada for a period of ten consecutive years after January 1, 1947.
- (8) An alien who has made only a Declaration of Intention is not a Canadian citizen.
- (9) If a person under 21 years of age states that he has dual citizenship, accept the citizenship he wishes to report. If he is undecided, however, and if Canadian is one of the citizenships reported, enter Canadian.
- (10) Enter "Stateless" for a person who has no citizenship.

Do not accept the answer "Unknown" until you are certain the citizenship cannot be determined.

Immigrants who have lost their citizenship (such as the Hungarian group) and have not yet acquired Canadian or any other citizenship should be reported as "Stateless".

1971 Census of Canada


Question on Period of Immigration:


12. If born OUTSIDE Canada, in what period did you first immigrate to Canada?		
<input type="radio"/> Before 1931	<input type="radio"/> 1956-1960	<input type="radio"/> 1967-1968
<input type="radio"/> 1931-1945	<input type="radio"/> 1961-1964	<input type="radio"/> 1969
<input type="radio"/> 1946-1950	<input type="radio"/> 1965	<input type="radio"/> 1970
<input type="radio"/> 1951-1955	<input type="radio"/> 1966	<input type="radio"/> 1971

Question on Citizenship:

14. Of what country are you a CITIZEN?	
<input type="radio"/> Canada	<input type="radio"/> U.S.A.
<input type="radio"/> U.K.	
----- Other, write here	

Instruction Booklet (n.p.):

 Fill the circle for the period (or year) when you *first* came to *live* in Canada.

-  ● Persons born in Canada are Canadian citizens unless they have lost their citizenship.
- Persons born outside of Canada who have obtained Canadian citizenship papers should fill the circle for "Canada".
- Persons who have not yet become Canadian citizens and have lost their former citizenship, or have *no citizenship* for any other reason, should write "Stateless" in the space provided above "Other, write here"
- Persons who are citizens of more than one country should enter *only one* citizenship, preferably the last one acquired.

Content Manual (pp. 69-71):

Additional Information

1. The following chart is a guide to indicate the required conditions for Canadian citizenship:

Place of birth	Conditions for Canadian citizenship
Canada	The person is automatically a Canadian citizen by birth and remains so unless he takes active steps to change his citizenship, which seldom happens.
Outside Canada	(a) The person has obtained a Canadian citizenship certificate. (b) The person has completed five years of residence before January 1, 1947 (if born in the U.K. or a Commonwealth country). or The person has obtained naturalization papers prior to January 1, 1947 (if born in a foreign country). (c) The person was born outside of Canada to a Canadian father. (d) The person is a woman married before 1947 to a Canadian citizen and who came to Canada before January 1, 1947.

Question on Period of Immigration:

2. The following additional guides are based on the Canadian Citizenship Act:
- A Canadian citizen is a British subject; however, British subjects not born in Canada are not necessarily citizens of Canada.
 - Since January 1, 1947, a non-Canadian woman (including a British subject) does not automatically become a Canadian citizen upon marriage to a Canadian citizen. She must obtain a certificate of Canadian citizenship.
 - A Canadian woman who married an alien before January 1, 1947, and by this marriage acquired her husband's nationality, or whose husband became an alien during the course of the marriage, lost her Canadian status. A Canadian woman who married an alien since that date retains her Canadian citizenship.
 - If neither the husband nor the wife is a Canadian citizen, either may obtain a citizenship certificate without affecting the citizenship of the other.
 - A child born outside of Canada after his father's death will acquire the citizenship held by his father at the time of his death.
 - The death of her husband does not affect the citizenship status of the widow.

- An alien who has made only a Declaration of Intention is not a Canadian citizen.
 - If a person under 21 years of age states that he has dual citizenship, accept the citizenship he wishes to report. If he is undecided, however, and if Canadian is one of the citizenships reported, fill the circle opposite "Canadian".
 - Enter "Stateless" for a person who has no citizenship.
 - Children born outside Canada of immigrant parents who have become Canadian citizens retain their original citizenship until they become Canadian citizens.
3. Immigrants who have lost their citizenship (such as the Hungarian group) and have not yet acquired Canadian or any other citizenship should be reported as "Stateless".

Why We Ask This Question

Obviously the ideal condition would be that all persons immigrating to Canada and making a permanent home here should also acquire Canadian citizenship. Since the ideal condition does not exist, it is important to know if the failure to acquire Canadian citizenship is more evident in one ethnic or cultural group than another or if it is more evident in persons of one immigration period than another. Only in knowing existing conditions can steps be taken to speed up the rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship among the immigrant population.

Content Manual (p. 67):

Period of Immigration:

Why We Ask This Question

- (i) Information on period of immigration goes "hand-in-hand" with birthplace data and is of vital importance for studies of adaptation patterns of immigrants and acquisition of Canadian citizenship.
- (ii) Data from this question are needed for assessing the value of programmes designed to assist immigrants in adjusting to the Canadian way of life and in redesigning these programmes or establishing new ones as the need arises.
- (iii) Comparisons of census information on immigrant population with data on immigrants collected at time of arrival permit the calculation of rates of subsequent emigration for the immigrant population. No other source data are available for making these estimates.
- (iv) Information on immigrants' period of entry into Canada is valuable for the purpose of population projections.

1981 Census of Canada

Question of Citizenship:

24. Of what country are you a citizen? <i>Mark as many boxes as apply</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada, by birth	▶ Go to Question 26
<input type="checkbox"/> Canada, by naturalization	▶ Go to Question 25
<input type="checkbox"/> Same as country of birth (other than Canada)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	

Question on Period of Immigration:

25. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada? <i>Print year below</i> If exact year is not known, please enter best estimate.				
<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> Year				

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 24

Report whether you are a Canadian citizen by birth or by naturalization.

If you were born outside Canada of Canadian citizens and were registered as a Canadian citizen, mark "Canada by birth".

If you were born outside Canada and are not a Canadian citizen, mark "Same as country of birth (other than Canada)" if your citizenship is that of your country of birth; otherwise mark "Other". If you have dual citizenship, mark the applicable boxes.

If you have lost your former citizenship and have not yet become a Canadian citizen, or if you have no citizenship for any other reason, you should mark "Other".

Question 25

Report the year when you first immigrated to Canada.

Content Manual (pp. 40-41)

Citizenship (Q. 24):

Additional Guidelines

1. In general, a person may be considered a Canadian citizen by birth if he/she:
 - (i) was born in Canada;
 - (ii) was born outside Canada of one Canadian parent on or after February 15, 1977;
 - (iii) was born outside Canada of one Canadian parent before February 15, 1977, and was registered as a Canadian citizen.
2. A person may be considered a Canadian citizen by naturalization if he/she:
 - (i) was born outside Canada, but has obtained naturalization papers;
 - (ii) was born in the U.K. or a Commonwealth country and had established five years of residence in Canada prior to January 1, 1947.
3. Note that there could be exceptions to the above, such as for those who have revoked their Canadian citizenship. (Since February 15, 1977, a person does not automatically lose Canadian citizenship on becoming a citizen of another country.) However, such exceptions are usually known to the respondent concerned.

Why We Ask This Question

- (a) Knowledge of areas where there are high concentrations of non-Canadian citizens is needed to plan services such as citizenship courts, etc.
- (b) Not all persons who are Canadian citizens by birth were actually born in Canada. Information from this question, combined with that of Place of Birth, helps provide specific data for that particular group.

Content Manual (p. 42):

Year of Immigration (Q. 25):

Additional Guideline

Persons who immigrated to Canada after they had already been here as non-permanent residents should report the year when they first received landed immigrant status.

Why We Ask This Question

- (a) This information is basic to the determination of immigration policy and to the studies of concentrations of immigrants. Comparisons of census information about the immigrant population with data on immigrants collected at time of arrival permit an estimation of the number of immigrants who have left the country. No other source of data is available for making these estimates.

- (b) Information on year of first immigration goes hand in hand with birthplace data and is of vital importance for studies of adaptation patterns of immigrants and of acquisition of Canadian citizenship.
- (c) By asking for the year of first immigration, the age at first immigration can be calculated. These data are of great importance in distinguishing between those persons who immigrated to Canada as adults and those who immigrated to Canada as children.

1986 Census of Canada

Question of Citizenship:

15. Of what country are you a citizen?
Mark more than one box, if applicable

- ☐ Canada, by birth
- ☐ Canada, by naturalization
- ☐ Same as country of birth (other than Canada)
- ☐ Other

If you are a citizen of Canada by birth, go to Question 17.

Question on Immigration:

16. In what year did you first immigrate to Canada?

--	--	--	--

Year

*If exact year is not known, please
enter best estimate.*

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 15

Mark "Canada, by birth", if you were:

- (a) born in Canada
(except for persons of parents, one of whom was, at the time of their birth:
 - (i) in the service of a foreign government, or
 - (ii) an employee of a person in (i), or
 - (iii) in the service of an international organization to whom there is granted diplomatic privileges,
- AND neither parent was a Canadian citizen or permanent resident (landed immigrant));
- (b) born outside Canada of one or both Canadian parents on or after February 15, 1977;
- (c) born outside Canada before February 15, 1977, of both Canadian parents, if you did not lose your Canadian citizenship;

- (d) born outside Canada of one Canadian parent, if your birth was registered as Canadian with Canadian authorities, and if you did not lose this citizenship.

Persons providing a response of "Canada, by birth" will not have gone through the immigration process, and thus should not have a response to the year of immigration question.

Persons who are Canadian citizens by naturalization would normally have received citizenship certificates from Canadian citizenship authorities.

If you have dual citizenship, mark the applicable boxes, e.g., Canada by birth or Canada by naturalization and country of birth (other than Canada).

If you were born outside Canada and are not a Canadian citizen, mark "Same as country of birth (other than Canada)", if you still retain this citizenship; otherwise mark "Other".

If you have lost your former citizenship and have not yet become a Canadian citizen, or if you have no citizenship for any other reason, mark "Other".

This question serves several purposes. It identifies populations who may need special minority language education programs. It also supports electoral planning at all levels of government when combined with age information. Knowledge of the extent of non-citizenship when combined with language information helps those responsible for conducting citizenship preparation programs and court facilities.

Question 16

Information on period of immigration is important for studies of immigration trends.

1991 Census of Canada

Question on Citizenship:

CITIZENSHIP	
12. Of what country is this person a citizen? <i>Mark more than one circle, if applicable.</i>	<input type="radio"/> Canada, by birth
	<input type="radio"/> Canada, by naturalization
	<input type="radio"/> Same as country of birth (other than Canada)
	<input type="radio"/> Other country

Questions on Immigration:

IMMIGRATION									
13. Is this person now, or has this person ever been, a landed immigrant?	<input type="radio"/> No — Go to Question 15								
	<input type="radio"/> Yes — Continue with Question 14								
14. In what year did this person first become a landed immigrant in Canada?									
<i>If exact year is not known, enter best estimate.</i>	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="4">Year</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>	Year				1			
Year									
1									

Census Guide (p. 5):

Question 12: CITIZENSHIP

Information on citizenship helps in planning for elections since, when combined with age data, this information can reveal the number of potential voters. It is also used by those who plan citizenship classes and programs.

Mark Canada, by birth for persons:

- born in Canada (see exception below);
- born outside Canada if, at the time of birth, one or both parents were Canadian citizens and if Canadian citizenship has been retained.

For example, if born in West Germany and, at the time of birth, one or both parents were employed with the Canadian Armed Forces in West Germany, mark **Canada, by birth**. Also mark **Same as country of birth (other than Canada)**, if that citizenship is still retained.

EXCEPTION

DO NOT MARK Canada, by birth if born in Canada and at the time of birth one parent was:

- (a) in the service of a foreign government, or
- (b) employed by a person in (a), or
- (c) in the service of an international organization whose personnel were granted diplomatic privileges,

AND, neither parent was a Canadian citizen or permanent resident (landed immigrant).

Persons who have become Canadian citizens by naturalization would normally have received citizenship certificates from the Canadian government.

For persons who have dual citizenship, mark all of the categories that apply; for example, **Canada, by naturalization** and **Same as country of birth (other than Canada)**.

If born outside Canada and not a Canadian citizen, mark **Same as country of birth (other than Canada)** if this citizenship is still retained. Otherwise, mark **Other country**.

If former citizenship has been lost and if Canadian citizenship has not yet been obtained, or if a person has no citizenship for any other reason – mark **Other country**.

Immigration

We ask Questions 13 and 14 because information on immigration, when combined with data from other census questions, can be used to study the characteristics of Canada's immigrant population. Information on period of immigration is also important for studies of immigration trends.

Question 13: LANDED IMMIGRANT

A landed immigrant is a person who is not a Canadian citizen by birth, but who has been granted the right to live here permanently by Canadian immigration authorities.

For persons who are: Canadian citizens by **birth**, student authorization holders, employment authorization holders, refugee claimants and ministerial permit holders, answer **No** to this question.

Question 14: YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

If the response to Question 13 was **No**, do not answer this question.

For persons who have immigrated to Canada more than once, enter the year that landed immigrant status was **first** obtained.

ETHNIC ORIGIN

1871 Census of Canada

Question on Origin:

1871 CENSUS

NOMINAL RETURN OF THE LIVING

Origin

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the First Census of Canada (1871) (p. 23):

Column 13. Origin is to be scrupulously entered, as given by the person questioned; in the manner shown in the specimen schedule, by the words English, Irish, Scotch, African, Indian, German, French, and so forth.

1881 Census of Canada

Question on Origin:

1881 CENSUS NOMINAL RETURN OF THE LIVING

Origin

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Second Census of Canada (1881) (p. 30):

Column 13. Origin is to be scrupulously entered, as given by the person questioned; in the manner shown in the specimen schedule, by the words English, Irish, Scotch, African, Indian, German, French, and so forth.

1886 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Origin:

Origin

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Census of Manitoba (1886) (p. 20):

87. *Column 15.* Origin is to be scrupulously entered, as given by the person questioned; in the manner shown in the specimen schedule, by the words English, Irish, Scotch, African, Indian, German, French, and so forth. In this column will specially be entered Half-breeds as French Half-breed, Scotch Half-breed and English Half-breed, & c.

1891 Census of Canada

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Third Census of Canada (1891):

The Manual did not contain any instructions pertaining to the ethnic origin question nor did the census questionnaire contain the ethnic origin question for the year 1891.

1901 Census of Canada

Question on Racial Origin:

Racial
origin

Instructions to Chief Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 13-14):

53. Among whites the racial or tribal origin is traced through the father, as in English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, etc. A person whose father is English, but whose mother "American" or "Canadian" in a racial sense, as there are no races of men so called. "Japanese", "Chinese" and "negro" are proper racial terms; but in the case of Indians the names of their tribes should be given, as "Chippewa", "Cree", etc. Persons of mixed white and red blood - commonly known as "breeds" - will be described by addition of the initial letters "f.b." for French breed, "e.b." for English breed, "s.b." for Scotch breed and "i.b." for Irish breed. For example : "Cree f.b." denotes that the person is racially a mixture of Cree and French; and "Chippewa s.b." denotes that the person is Chippewa and Scotch. Other mixtures of Indians besides the four above specified are rare, and may be described by the letters "o.b." for other breed. If several races are combined with the red, such as English and Scotch, Irish and French, or any others, they should also be described by the initials "o.b.". A person whose father is English, but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French, or any other race, will be ranked as **English**, and so with any others - the line of descent being traced through the father in the white races.

1911 Census of Canada

Question on Racial Origin:

Racial or tribal origin
14
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 29):

100. Racial or tribal origin. The racial or tribal origin, column 14, is usually traced through the father, as in English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Bukovinian, Galician, Bulgarian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Jewish, etc. A person whose father is English but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French or other race will be ranked as English, and so with any of the others. In the case of Indians the origin is traced through the mother, and names of their tribes should be given, as "Chippewa", "Cree", etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be classed as Negro or Mongolian (Chinese or Japanese) as the case may be.

1916 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Racial Origin:

Racial or tribal origin
18

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 29):

88. Column 18.—Racial or tribal origin. The racial or tribal origin, column 18, is usually traced through the father, as in English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Bukovinian, Galician, Bulgarian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Jewish, etc. A person whose father is English but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French or other race will be ranked as English, and so with any of the others. In the case of Indians the origin is traced through the mother, and names of their tribes should be given, as "Chippewa", "Cree", etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be classed as Negro or Mongolian (Chinese or Japanese), as the case may be.

1921 Census of Canada

Question on Racial or Tribal Origin:

RACE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION	
Racial or tribal origin	
21	

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 26):

94. Column 21. - Racial or tribal origin. The racial or tribal origin is usually traced through the father, as in English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Ruthenian, Bukovinian, Galician, Bulgarian, Chinese, Japanese, Polish, Jewish, etc. A person whose father is English but whose mother is Scotch, Irish, French or other race will be ranked as English, and so with any of the others. In the case of Indians the origin is traced through the mother, and names of their tribes should be given, as "Chippewa," "Cree," etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be classed as Negro or Mongolian (Chinese or Japanese), as the case may be. The words "Canadian" or "American" must not be used for this purpose, as they express "Nationality" or "Citizenship" but not a "Race or people".

123. Origin is to be traced through the father. A person whose father is English and whose mother is French will be recorded as of English origin, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English will be recorded as of French origin, and similarly with other combinations. In the case of the aboriginal Indian population of Canada, the origin is to be traced through the mother, and the names of their tribes should be given as Chippewa, Cree, Blackfoot, etc. The children begotten of marriages between white and black or yellow races will be recorded as Negro, Chinese, Japanese, Indian, etc., as the case may be. The object of this question is to obtain a knowledge of the various constituent elements that have combined from the earliest times to make up the present population of Canada.

1936 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Racial Origin:

NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN	
	Racial origin
	18

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 35-36):

COLUMN 18 - RACIAL ORIGIN

85. (1) What is racial origin? The word "race" signifies—"descendants of a common ancestor".

- (a) It is imperative to understand that a person's racial origin, and nationality very often are different, for instance the Canadian nationality comprises many different racial origins, e.g., English, French, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Italian, German, etc.
- (b) The name of a country from which a person came to Canada gives no indication of that person's racial origin, e.g., a person may have come to Canada from Austria, but may be Polish, or German, or Italian, etc. A striking example are the Ukrainians (Ruthenians). They have no Ukrainian (Ruthenian) nationality, but have come to this country from the nations of Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other nations of Europe through which they are dispersed. It makes no difference what country they come from their racial origin is "Ukrainian".
- (c) Swiss is not a racial origin, the vast majority of the people of that country being derived from the German, French, or Italian races.
- (d) The word Canadian does not denote a racial origin but a nationality; the same applies to the word American.
- (e) It is therefore necessary for the Enumerator to ascertain a person's racial origin separately from his country of birth, or nationality.

(2) What determines racial origin? As a general rule a person's racial origin is to be traced through his father, e.g., if a person's father is English and his mother French the

racial origin shall be entered as English, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English shall be entered as French, and similarly for other combinations.

- (a) **Canadian Aborigines.** For the Canadian aborigines, the entry will be Indian or Eskimo as the case may be. For a person of White and Indian blood, the entry shall be "Half-breed."
- (b) **Coloured stocks.** For persons belonging to stock involving difference in colour (i.e. the black, yellow, and brown races) the entry shall be Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., respectively, thus indicating the branch within the distinct ethnic stock, to which such persons belong.
- (c) **Mixed blood.** The children begotten of marriages between white and black or white and Chinese, etc., shall be entered in the column as Negro, Chinese, etc., as the case may be.

1941 Census of Canada

Question on Racial Origin:

NATIONALITY AND RACIAL ORIGIN	
	Racial origin (See instructions)
	25

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 44-45):

100. Column 25.—Racial Origin.

- (1) What is racial origin? The word "race" signifies—"descendants of a common ancestor".
 - (a) It is imperative to understand that a person's racial origin, and nationality very often are different, for instance the Canadian nationality comprises many different racial origins, e.g., English, French, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Italian, German, etc.
 - (b) The name of a country from which a person came to Canada gives no indication of that person's racial origin, e.g., a person may have come to Canada from Austria, but may be Polish, or German, or Italian, etc. A striking example are the Ukrainians (Ruthenians). They have no Ukrainian (Ruthenian) nationality, but have come to this country from the nations of Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other nations of Europe through which they are dispersed. No matter what country they come from, their racial origin is "Ukrainian".
 - (c) The word **Canadian** does not denote a racial origin, but a nationality; the same applies to the word **American**.
 - (d) It is therefore necessary for the Enumerator to ascertain a person's racial origin separately from his country of birth, or nationality.
- (2) What determines racial origin? As a general rule a person's racial origin is to be traced through his father, e.g., if a person's father is English and his mother French the racial origin shall be entered as English, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English shall be entered as French, and similarly for other combinations.

- (a) **Canadian aborigines.** For the Canadian aborigines, the entry will be Indian or Eskimo as the case may be. For a person of White and Indian blood, the entry shall be "Half-Breed".
- (b) **Coloured stocks.** For persons belonging to stock involving difference in colour (i.e. the black, yellow, and brown races) the entry shall be Negro, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., respectively, thus indicating the branch within the distinct ethnic stock, to which such persons belong.
- (c) **Mixed blood.** The children begotten of marriages between white and black or white and Chinese, etc., shall be entered in the column as Negro, Chinese, etc., as the case may be.

1946 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Ethnic Origin:

ETHNIC ORIGIN
As English, Irish, French, Polish, etc. (See below)
23
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 34-35):

COLUMN 23—ETHNIC ORIGIN

101. "Ethnic origin" defined. The word "ethnic" refers to a race or people, i.e. descendants of a common ancestor or a group having a distinctive culture. The information under this heading is the same as that formerly obtained under the term "racial origin".

- (a) It is imperative to understand that very often a person's ethnic origin and nationality are different, for instance the Canadian nationality comprises many different origins, e.g., English, French, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, Italian, German, etc.
- (b) The name of a country from which a person came to Canada does not necessarily give indication of that person's ethnic origin, e.g., a person may have come to Canada from Austria, but may be of Polish, German, or Italian origin, etc. The Ukrainians (Ruthenians) are a striking example. There is no Ukrainian (Ruthenian) country of birth or nationality, but Ukrainians have come to Canada from Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and other countries of Europe through which they are dispersed. No matter from what country they may have come, their ethnic origin is "Ukrainian". It is therefore necessary for the Enumerator to ascertain a person's ethnic origin separately from his country of birth, and from his nationality.
- (c) Do not enter Canadian or American as an ethnic origin. These terms refer to country of birth or nationality.

102. How ethnic origin is traced. As a general rule a person's ethnic origin is to be traced through his father, e.g., if a person's father is English and his mother French the ethnic

origin shall be entered as English, while a person whose father is French and whose mother is English shall be entered as French, and similarly for other combinations. For the Canadian aborigines, the entry shall be Indian or Eskimo, as the case may be.

For persons of mixed white and Indian parentage the ethnic origin reported will be as follows:

- (a) For those living on Indian Reserves the ethnic origin to be entered in Column 23 will be Indian;
- (b) For persons not on Reserves the ethnic origin will be determined in the usual way, that is, according to the origin on the father's side. If there is any doubt as to the origin of the father, the surname of the person will be considered by the Enumerator in entering the ethnic origin.

1951 Census of Canada

Question on Origin:

17. ORIGIN			
ENGLISH <input type="text"/>	FRENCH <input type="text"/>	0	0
IRISH <input type="text"/>	NETHER- LANDS <input type="text"/>	1	1
SCOTTISH <input type="text"/>	NORWE- GIAN <input type="text"/>	2	2
WELSH & MANX <input type="text"/>	POLISH <input type="text"/>	3	3
CZECH & SLOVAK <input type="text"/>	RUSSIAN <input type="text"/>	4	4
FINNISH <input type="text"/>	SWEDISH <input type="text"/>	5	5
GERMAN <input type="text"/>	HUNGA- RIAN <input type="text"/>	6	6
ITALIAN <input type="text"/>	NATIVE INDIAN <input type="text"/>	7	7
JEWISH <input type="text"/>	UNKNOWN <input type="text"/>	8	8
IF NOT LISTED, WRITE BELOW.			

Enumeration Manual (pp. 44-45):

17. ORIGIN

It is important to distinguish carefully between "citizenship" or "nationality" on the one hand, and "origin" on the other. Origin refers to the cultural group, sometimes erroneously called "racial" group, from which the person is descended: citizenship (nationality) refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance. Canadian citizens are of many origins - English, Irish, Scottish, Jewish, Ukrainian, etc.

For Census purposes a person's origin is traced through his father. For example, if a person's father is German and his mother Norwegian, the origin will be entered as "German".

You will first attempt to establish a person's origin by asking the language spoken by the person (if he is an immigrant), or by his paternal ancestor *when he first came to this continent*. For example, if the person replies that his paternal ancestor spoke French when he came to this continent, you will record the origin as "French". However, if the respondent should reply "English" or "Gaelic" to this question, you must make further inquiries to determine whether the origin is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh.

If the respondent does not understand your first question, or you cannot establish the person's origin from the answer you receive, you will ask "Is your origin in the male line English, Scottish, Ukrainian, Jewish, Norwegian, North American Indian, Negro, etc.?"

Ordinarily, persons born and bred in Canada or the United States will report some European origin, such as English, French, or Spanish. However, if a person *insists* that his origin is Canadian or American, you are to accept that answer and write it in the space provided.

Do not confuse Question 12 (Language first spoken in childhood) with this question. Above all, do not assume that the answer given to Question 12 establishes the answer to the question on origin.

For persons of mixed white and Indian parentage, the origin recorded will be as follows:

- (a) For those living on Indian reserves, the origin will be recorded as "Native Indian".
- (b) For those not on reserves the origin will be determined through the line of the father, that is, by following the usual procedure.

If a person states that, because of mixed ancestry, he really does not know what to reply to the question on origin, you will mark the oval "Unknown".

1961 Census of Canada

Question on Ethnic or Cultural Group:

10. To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?	Austrian	Belgian	Czech	Danish	English	Estonian	Finnish	Native Indian	If not listed, write here:
	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Icelandic	Irish	Italian		
	Jewish	Lithuanian	Negro	Netherlands	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian		
	Russian	Scottish	Slovak	Swedish	Ukrainian	Welsh	Yugoslavic		
								Band member	
								Non-Band	

Enumeration Manual (pp. 33-34):

66. Question 10

Mark one space only.

It is important to distinguish carefully between "citizenship" or "nationality" on the one hand and "ethnic" or "cultural" group on the other. "Ethnic" or "cultural" group refers to the group from which the person is descended; citizenship (nationality) refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance. Canadian citizens belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Jewish, Scottish, Ukrainian, etc.

For Census purposes a person's ethnic or cultural group is traced through his father. For example, if a person's father is German and his mother Norwegian, the entry will be "German".

If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire, you will ask the language spoken by him on arrival if he is an immigrant, or by his ancestor on the male side on first coming to this continent. For example, if the person replies that his ancestor on the male side spoke French when he came to this continent, you will record "French". However, if the respondent should reply "English" or "Gaelic" to this question, you must make further inquiries to determine whether the person is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh.

If the respondent does not understand the question as worded on the questionnaire or you cannot establish the ethnic or cultural group through the language of the ancestors, you will ask "Is your ethnic or cultural group on the male side English, French, Jewish, Negro, North American Indian, Norwegian, Scottish, Ukrainian, etc.?"

Procedure for persons reporting British Isles:

If a person reports "British Isles" but does not know if he is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh, enter "British Isles" in the write-in space.

Procedure for persons reporting Native Indian:

- (1) If a person reports "Native Indian" ask an additional question: "Is your name on any Indian Band membership list in Canada?" If the answer is "Yes", mark the space for "Band member". If "No" mark "Non-band".

Note that "Treaty Indians" should be marked "Band member".

- (2) If the person is of mixed white and Indian parentage:
 - (a) Consider those living on Indian reserves as "Indian" and determine Band status as outlined above.
 - (b) For those not on reserves, determine the ethnic or cultural group through the line of the father.

Procedure for persons reporting "Canadian", "U.S.A." or "Unknown":

Since this question refers to the time when the person or his ancestors came to this continent, the answer should refer to the ethnic groups or cultures of the old world. However, if, in spite of this explanation, the person insists that his ethnic or cultural group is "Canadian" or "U.S.A.", enter his reply in the write-in space.

If the person states that he really does not know what to reply to this question, enter "Unknown".

1971 Census of Canada

Question on Ethnic or Cultural Group:

15. To what ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestor (on the male side) belong on coming to this continent?		
<input type="radio"/> English	<input type="radio"/> Native Indian - Band	<input type="radio"/> Polish
<input type="radio"/> French	<input type="radio"/> Native Indian - Non-band	<input type="radio"/> Scottish
<input type="radio"/> German	<input type="radio"/> Netherlands	<input type="radio"/> Ukrainian
<input type="radio"/> Irish	<input type="radio"/> Norwegian	
<input type="radio"/> Italian		
<input type="radio"/> Jewish		
----- Other, write here		

Instruction Booklet (n.p.):

- 15 Ethnic or cultural group refers to descent (*through the father's side*) and should not be confused with citizenship. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups — English, French, Irish, Scottish, German, Ukrainian, Jewish, Native Indian, Negro, Chinese, Lebanese, etc.

Use as guide if applicable in your case:

- 1 The language you spoke on first coming to this continent, if you were born outside of Canada.
- 2 If born in Canada, the language spoken by your ancestor on the male side when he came here.

Content Manual (pp. 72-73):

Additional Information

1. It is important to distinguish carefully between "citizenship" or "nationality" on the one hand, and "ethnic" or "cultural" groups, on the other. "Ethnic" or "cultural" group refers to the group from which the person is descended; citizenship (nationality) refers to the country to which the person owes allegiance.
2. For census purposes, a person's ethnic or cultural group is traced through his father. For example, if a person's father is German and his mother Norwegian, the entry will be "German".
3. If the ethnic origin of an adopted child is not known, ethnic origin of the adoptive father may be reported.
4. Procedure for persons reporting British or British Isles:

If a person is of "British Isles" but does not know if he is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh, he should enter "British Isles" in the "Other" space.

5. Procedure for persons reporting "Canadian", "U.S.A." or "Unknown":

Since this question refers to the time when the person or his ancestors came to this continent, the answer should refer to the ethnic groups or cultures of the Old World except for Native Indians and Eskimos. However, if, in spite of this explanation, the person insists that his ethnic or cultural group is "Canadian" or "U.S.A.", he should mark the circle for "Other" and write "Canadian" or "U.S.A." in the space provided. If the person states that he really does not know what to reply to this question, he should write in "Unknown" in the space provided for "Other".

Why We Ask This Question

- (i) The main purpose of this question is to provide an indication of the cultural or ethnic composition of Canada's people, for example, those of British Isles descent, those of French descent, and those whose forebears came from the many other cultural groups.
- (ii) Statistics from this question are used extensively by many groups of people, such as sociologists (for studies of living standards or degrees of cultural intermingling), government officials (for studies related to the Indian or Eskimo population), embassy officials (for information related to ethnic groups associated with their particular country), politicians (for factual data on the ethnic composition of their ridings), advertisers and market researchers (for the promotion of certain types of products), and ethnic societies (for statistical data related to their particular ethnic group).
- (iii) Although a number of ethnic or cultural groups can be identified by the question on language, the one-to-one relationship is only partial, since many new immigrants soon acquire English or French as their working language. Furthermore, certain important groups, such as Negroes, Jews, Irish and Scottish cannot be identified on the basis of language, hence the need for data on ethnic or cultural groups.

1981 Census of Canada

Question on Ethnic Origin:

26. To which ethnic or cultural group did you or your ancestors belong on first coming to this continent?
(See Guide for further information.)

<input type="checkbox"/> French	<input type="checkbox"/> Native Peoples
<input type="checkbox"/> English	<input type="checkbox"/> Inuit
<input type="checkbox"/> Irish	<input type="checkbox"/> Status or registered Indian
<input type="checkbox"/> Scottish	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-status Indian
<input type="checkbox"/> German	<input type="checkbox"/> Métis
<input type="checkbox"/> Italian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Dutch (Netherlands)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Polish	
<input type="checkbox"/> Jewish	
<input type="checkbox"/> Chinese	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (specify)

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 26

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" of the population, and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic or cultural groups - English, French, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Native Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

If applicable in your case, a guide to your ethnic origin may be the language which you or your ancestors used on first coming to this continent, e.g., Dutch, Japanese. Note, however, that in cases where a language is used by more than one ethnic group, you should report the specific ethnic group, e.g., Austrian rather than German.

For Native Peoples, the phrase "on first coming to this continent" should be ignored.

Métis are descendants of people of mixed Indian and European ancestry who formed a distinct socio-cultural entity in the 19th century. The Métis have gone on to absorb the mixed offspring of Native Indian people and groups from all over the world.

Content Manual (p. 44):

Additional Guidelines

1. Ethnic or cultural group refers to that group from which the person is descended, and is not to be confused with citizenship or nationality which refers to the country to which a person owes allegiance.
2. If the ethnic origin of an adopted child is not known, the ethnic origin of the adoptive parents should be reported.
3. If a person is from the British Isles but does not know if he/she is English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh, he/she should enter "British Isles" in the "Other" space.
4. Because this question refers to the time when a person or his/her ancestors came to this continent, the answer should refer to the ethnic groups or cultures of the Old World, except for Native Indians and Inuit.
5. If the person states that he/she really does not know what to reply to this question, he/she should write in "Unknown" in the space provided for "Other".

Why We Ask This Question

- (a) This question provides an indication of the cultural or ethnic composition of Canada's people, for example: those of British or of French descent, Native Peoples, and those whose ancestors came from the many other cultural groups (e.g., Japanese, Ukrainian, Portuguese).
- (b) Statistics from this question are used extensively by many groups such as sociologists, government officials, advertisers, market researchers and ethnic societies.
- (c) Because many new immigrants soon acquire English or French as their working language, many ethnic or cultural groups cannot be identified by the questions on language. Furthermore, certain groups, such as Irish and Scottish, cannot be identified on the basis of language. Consequently, there is a need for a specific question on ethnic origin.

1986 Census of Canada

Question on Ethnic or Cultural Group:

17. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) do you or did your ancestors belong? *(See Guide)*

Mark or specify as many as applicable

☐ French

☐ English

☐ Irish

☐ Scottish

☐ German

☐ Italian

☐ Ukrainian

☐ Dutch (Netherlands)

☐ Chinese

☐ Jewish

☐ Polish

☐ Black

☐ Inuit

☐ North American Indian

☐ Métis

Other ethnic or cultural group(s). *For example, Portuguese, Greek, Indian (India), Pakistani, Filipino, Japanese, Vietnamese. (specify below)*

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (specify)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (specify)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Other (specify)

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 17

Ethnic or cultural group refers to the "roots" or ancestral origin of the population and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians belong to many ethnic and cultural groups, such as Inuit, North American Indian, Métis, Irish, Scottish, Ukrainian, Chinese, Japanese, East Indian (from the subcontinent of India), Dutch, English, French, etc.

Note that in cases where you use language as a guide to your ethnic group, you should report the specific ethnic group to which you belong, e.g., Haitian rather than French; Austrian rather than German.

The ethnic origin question will provide information which is used extensively by the many ethnic or cultural associations in Canada to study the size, location, characteristics and other aspects of their respective groups.

1991 Census of Canada

Question on Ethnic or Cultural Group:

ETHNIC ORIGIN	
<p>15. To which ethnic or cultural group(s) did this person's ancestors belong?</p> <p><i>Mark or specify as many as applicable.</i></p> <p>Note: <i>While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background, has equal opportunity to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's ancestors.</i></p> <p>See Guide.</p> <p><i>Examples of other ethnic or cultural groups are: Portuguese, Greek, Indian from India, Pakistani, Filipino, Vietnamese, Japanese, Lebanese, Haitian, etc.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> French<input type="radio"/> English<input type="radio"/> German<input type="radio"/> Scottish<input type="radio"/> Italian<input type="radio"/> Irish<input type="radio"/> Ukrainian<input type="radio"/> Chinese<input type="radio"/> Dutch (Netherlands)<input type="radio"/> Jewish<input type="radio"/> Polish<input type="radio"/> Black<input type="radio"/> North American Indian<input type="radio"/> Métis<input type="radio"/> Inuit/Eskimo <p>Other ethnic or cultural group(s) - Specify</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>

Census Guide (p. 5):

Question 15: ETHNIC ORIGIN

This question provides information which can be used extensively by ethnic or cultural associations to study the size, location, characteristics and other aspects of their respective groups.

While most people of Canada view themselves as Canadian, information about their ancestral origins has been collected since the 1901 Census to reflect the changing composition of the Canadian population and is needed to ensure that everyone, regardless of his/her ethnic or cultural background, has **equal opportunity** to share fully in the economic, social, cultural and political life of Canada. Therefore, this question refers to the origins of this person's **ancestors**.

Ethnic or cultural origin refers to the ethnic "roots" or ancestral background of the population, and should not be confused with citizenship or nationality. Canadians have many ethnic or cultural origins - such as Inuit, North American Indian, Métis, Irish, Scottish, French, Ukrainian, Chinese, Japanese and East Indian (from India).

When determining cultural origin, report the specific ethnic group to which ancestors belonged rather than the language they spoke. For example, report Haitian rather than French, or Austrian rather than German.

For persons of South Asian origin, do not report Indian. Please specify Indian from India, Indian from Fiji, Indian from Guyana, etc., or indicate the group such as Punjabi, Tamil, Pakistani.

PLACE OF BIRTH

1871 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

1871 CENSUS

NOMINAL RETURN OF THE LIVING

Country or province of birth
--

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the First Census of Canada (1871) (p. 22):

Column 11 explains itself; and the entry must be made by writing such information as "England", "France", "Germany", "O.", "N.S.", & c., as the case may be.

1881 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

1881 CENSUS

NOMINAL RETURN OF THE LIVING

Country or province of birth
--

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Second Census of Canada (1881) (p. 28):

Column 11 explains itself; and the entry must be made by writing such information as "England", "France", "Germany", "O.", "N.S.", & c., as the case may be.

1886 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Place of Birth:

Country or place of birth

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Census of Manitoba (1886) (p. 20):

Column 18 explains itself; and the entry must be made by writing such information as "England", "France", "Germany", "O.", "N.S.", & c., as the case may be.

1891 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

Country or province of birth
--

Place of birth, father	Place of birth, mother
------------------------------	------------------------------

Manual containing the Census Act and the Instructions to Officers employed in the taking of the Third Census of Canada (1891) (p. 13):

Column 11 explains itself; and the entry must be made by writing such information as "England", "France", "Germany", "O", "N.S.", & c., as the case may be.

1901 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

Country or place
of birth
(if in Canada
specify Pro-
vince or
Territory and
add "r" or "u"
for rural
or urban as the
case may be)

Instructions to Chief Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 13):

51. In describing the country or place of birth it will suffice in the case of all persons born out of Canada to give the name of the country, as England, France, Germany or the United States, without giving the names of smaller subdivisions. If born in Canada, the name of the Province or Territory should be given, as it will serve to indicate the tendency towards migration. In all cases, too, it is important to know whether the person is country born or town born, which will be denoted by the addition of the letter "r" for rural or the letter "u" for urban, as the case may be. Thus, a person born in a town in Nova Scotia will be described in column 11 as "N.S. u", or if born on a farm in Quebec as "Q. r".

1911 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

Country or place of birth (If in Canada specify province or territory.)
11

Instructions to Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 27):

89. Country or place of birth. If the person was born in Canada the name of the province or territory in which born should be given in column 11. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. See Instruction No. 37.

90. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

91. If born in British Islands. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

92. If born in Austria-Hungary. In the case of persons born in the double kingdom of Austria-Hungary care should be taken to give the particular provinces, as Austria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, Dalmatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, etc.

93. If born in Poland, Lithuania or Finland. In the case of persons who say they were born in Poland, which is no longer an independent country, inquiry should be made whether the birthplace was in what is now known as German Poland, or Austrian Poland, or Russian Poland, and the answer should be written accordingly as Germany (Pol.), Austria (Pol.), or Russia (Pol.). Similarly for persons born in what was formerly Lithuania, the answer should be written Russia (Lith.) or Germany (Lith.), and not simply Russia or Germany as the case may be. "Finland" and not "Russia" should be written for a person born in Finland.

94. If born in Turkey. If the birthplace given is Turkey, the enumerator should ask whether European or Asiatic Turkey, and write Turkey (E.) or Turkey (A.) accordingly.

95. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German.

96. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

97. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Census Office, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

1916 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Place of Birth:

NATIVITY AND RELIGION	
Country or place of birth. (If in Canada, specify province or territory)	
13	

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 26-28)

75. Column 13.—Country or place of birth. If the person was born in Canada the name of the province or territory in which born should be given in column 13. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. See Instruction No. 34.

76. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

77. If born in British Islands. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

78. If born in Austria-Hungary. In the case of persons born in the double kingdom of Austria-Hungary care should be taken to give the particular provinces, as Austria, Tyrol, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukovina, Dalmatia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Sclavonia, etc.

79. If born in Poland, Lithuania or Finland. In the case of persons who say they were born in Poland, which is no longer an independent country, inquiry should be made whether the birthplace was in what is now known as German Poland, or Austrian Poland, or Russian Poland, and the answer should be written accordingly as Germany (Pol.), Austria (Pol.), or Russia (Pol.). Similarly for persons born in what was formerly Lithuania, the answer should be written Russia (Lith.) or Germany (Lith.), and not simply Russia or Germany as the case may be. "Finland" and not "Russia" should be written for a person born in Finland.

80. If born in Turkey. If the birthplace given is Turkey, the enumerator should ask whether European or Asiatic Turkey, and write Turkey (E.) or Turkey (A.) accordingly.

81. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German.

82. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

83. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Census Office, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

1921 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

NATIVITY		
Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If Foreign born give Country. (See instructions)		
PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER
15	16	17

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 23-25):

84. Column 15.—Country or place of birth of Person. If the person was born in Canada the name of the Province or Territory in which born should be given in column 15. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. See Instruction No. 35.

85. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born. However, if a person says he was born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, or Turkey, as they were before the war, enter the name of the Province (State or Region) in which born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Bavaria, German or Russian Poland, Croatia, Galicia, Finland, Slovakland, etc.; or the name of the city or town in which born, as Berlin, Prague, Vienna, etc.

If the person was born in any other foreign country, enter the name of the country only, as Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, China, Japan, etc, as the case may be.

If born in British Isles. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

86. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German.

87. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

88. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Bureau of Statistics, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

89. Column 16.—Place of birth of father. Enter in column 16 the birthplace of the father of the person whose own birthplace was entered in column 15. In designating the birthplace of the father, follow the same instructions as for the person himself (see

paragraphs 84 and 85). In case, however, a person does not know the *Province* of birth of his father, but knows that he was born in *Canada*, write "*Canada*" rather than "*unknown*".

90. Column 17.—Place of birth of mother. Enter in column 17 the birthplace of the mother of the person whose own birthplace was entered in column 15. In designating the birthplace of the mother, follow the same instructions as for the person himself (see paragraphs 84 and 85). In case, however, a person does not know the *Province* of birth of his mother, but knows that she was born in "*Canada*", write *Canada* rather than "*unknown*".

1926 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Place of Birth:

PLACE OF BIRTH		
Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If foreign born give country. (See instructions and sample schedule)		
PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER
13	14	15

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 22-23):

74. Column 13.—Country or place of birth of person. If the person was born in Canada the name of the Province or Territory in which born should be given in column 13. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. See Instruction No. 33.

75. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born. However, if a person says he was born in Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, or Turkey, as they were before the war, enter the name of the Province (state or region) in which born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Bavaria, German or Russian Poland, Croatia, Galicia, Finland, Slovakland, Ukraine, etc. or the name of the city or town in which born, as Berlin, Prague, Vienna, etc. If the person was born in any other foreign country, enter the name of the country only, as Belgium, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, China, Japan, etc., as the case may be.

If born in British Isles. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

76. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for the greater part of the Austrians and of the Swiss speak German.

77. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

78. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Bureau of Statistics, the name of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

1931 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

PLACE OF BIRTH		
Country or place of birth of this person and of parents of this person. If born in Canada give province. If Foreign born give Country. (See instructions)		
PERSON	FATHER	MOTHER
15	16	17

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 26-27):

106. Column 15: Country or place of birth of person. If the person was born in Canada the name of the province or territory in which born should be entered in column 15. The names of the provinces and territories will be denoted by abbreviations. (See Instruction 43.)

107. If born out of Canada. If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

Since it is essential that each foreign born person be credited to the country in which his birthplace is now located, special attention must be given to the six countries which lost a part of their territory in the readjustments following the World War. These six countries are as follows: -

Austria, which lost territory to Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland and Rumania.

Hungary, which lost territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria, which lost territory to Greece and Yugoslavia.

Germany, which lost territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, France, Lithuania and Poland.

Russia, which lost territory to Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Turkey.

Turkey, which lost territory to Greece and Italy, and from which the following areas became

independent: Iraq (Mesopotamia); Palestine (including Transjordan); Syria (including the Lebanon); and various States and Kingdoms in Arabia (Asir, Hejaz and Yemen).

If the person reports one of these six countries as his place of birth or that of his parents, ask specifically whether the birthplace is located within the present area of the country; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If a person was born in the province of Bohemia, for example, which was formerly in Austria but is now a part of Czechoslovakia, the proper return for country of birth is Czechoslovakia. If the enumerator cannot ascertain with certainty the present location of the birthplace, where this group of countries is involved, he should enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

If born in British Isles. Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

108. Language not evidence of birthplace. The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace. This is especially true of the German language, for over one-third of the Austrians and nearly three-fourths of the Swiss speak German; it is also spoken by many people in Russia.

109. If born at sea. If the person was born "at sea" his birthplace should be so recorded.

110. Write birthplace in full. To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Bureau of Statistics, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

1936 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Place of Birth:

PLACE OF BIRTH
Country or place of birth. If born in Canada, give province. If born outside of Canada, give country (see instructions).
14
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 30-32):

81. (1) **Person born in Canada.** If the person being enumerated was born in Canada the name of the province, or territory, in which such person was born, shall be entered in Column 14. If a person does not know the province of his or her birth write "Canada" rather than "unknown". The names of the provinces, and territories, shall be abbreviated as follows:—

Province or Territory	Abbreviation
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Yuk.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.

(2) **Person born outside Canada.** If the person was born outside of Canada the enumerator will enter the name of the country (not city, town or state) in which he or she was born.

(a) **National boundaries changed.** Since it is essential that each foreign-born person be credited to the country in which his birthplace is now located, special attention must

be given to the countries which lost a part of their territory in the readjustments following the World War. These countries are as follows:—

Austria, which lost territory to Czechoslovakia, Italy, Yugo-Slavia, Poland and Roumania.

Hungary, which lost territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Yugo-Slavia.

Bulgaria, which lost territory to Greece and Yugo-Slavia.

Germany, which lost territory to Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Lithuania and Poland.

Russia, which lost territory to Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Turkey and Poland.

Turkey, which lost territory to Greece and Italy, and from which the following areas became independent: Iraq (Mesopotamia); Palestine (including Transjordan); Syria (including the Lebanon); and various States and Kingdoms in Arabia (Asir, Hejaz and Yemen).

(b) **Person uncertain of birthplace.** If the person reports one of these countries as his place of birth, ask specifically whether the birthplace is located within the present area of the country; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If a person was born in the province of Bohemia, for example, which was formerly in Austria but is now a part of Czechoslovakia, the proper return for country of birth is Czechoslovakia. If the Enumerator cannot ascertain with certainty the present location of the birthplace, where this group of countries is involved, he should enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

(3) **Born in British Isles.** Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as England, Wales, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Scotland, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc.

(4) **Language not evidence of birthplace.** The language spoken should not be relied upon to determine birthplace.

(5) **Born at sea.** If the person was born on a ship at sea the entry shall be, "at sea".

(6) **Write birthplace in full.** To prevent errors and to facilitate the work of compilation in the Bureau of Statistics, the names of the place of birth of persons born out of Canada must be written in full.

1941 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

PLACE OF BIRTH
If born in Canada give province. If born outside of Canada give country as of 1936 (See footnote).
18
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (pp. 34-36):

88. (1) Place of birth. In this column the Enumerator shall enter the place of birth of every person enumerated. If the person was born in Canada, enter the name of the province or territory, using the abbreviations listed below. If the person was born outside of Canada, enter the country of birth. Following the place of birth, indicate whether the person was born: to parents then living on a farm by entering "F"; to parents then living in a rural community but not on a farm by entering "RNF"; or to parents then living in an incorporated city, town or village by entering "U" in column 18 after the place of birth. (See Specimen Schedule.)

(2) Abbreviations to be used:

Province or Territory	Abbreviation
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Yuk.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.

(3) Persons born outside of Canada. For persons born outside of Canada, the Enumerator will enter the name of the country only, except in the following cases:

- (a) **Born in British Isles.** Instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular country should be given, as, England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Eire), Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc. If a person is unable to state definitely whether his or her place of birth is in Northern Ireland or in Eire, enter the county as well, e.g. Ireland (Co. Donegal). Note that "Ulster" should not be reported, as six of its nine counties comprise Northern Ireland and the remaining three are part of the Irish Free State (Eire).
- (b) **Born in Continental Europe.** For persons born on the Continent of Europe enter the country of birth as it was constituted in 1936. For example persons in what constituted Austria before the German invasion should be reported as born in Austria and not in Germany.
- (c) **Born at sea.** For persons born on a ship at sea, the Enumerator will enter "at sea" in column 18.
- (d) **The Enumerator will write the name of the various countries of birth in full.** Abbreviations will be used only when persons were born in the various provinces or territories of Canada.

89. Person uncertain of birthplace. If the person reports as his or her place of birth one of the countries which have had changes of boundaries after the first World War, the Enumerator will ask specifically whether or not the birthplace is located within the present area of the country as of 1936; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If the Enumerator cannot find the present location of the birthplace, he should enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city, as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

1946 Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Question on Place of Birth:

BIRTHPLACE
If born in Canada, give province. If born outside of Canada, give country as of 1936.
21
.....
.....
.....
.....

Instructions to Commissioners and Enumerators (p. 29-30):

92. Place of birth. In this column enter the place of birth of every person enumerated. If the person was born in Canada, enter the name of the province or territory, using the abbreviations listed below:—

Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alberta
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Yuk.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.

For persons born outside of Canada, enter the name of the country only, except that instead of Great Britain or British Isles, the particular part of the country should be given, as England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State (Eire), Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Hebrides, Orkneys, Shetlands, etc. If a person is unable to state definitely whether his or her place of birth is in Northern Ireland or in Eire, enter the county as well, e.g., Ireland (Co. Donegal). Note that "Ulster" should not be reported, as six of its nine counties comprise Northern Ireland and the remaining three are part of the Irish Free State (Eire).

For persons born on the Continent of Europe enter the country of birth as it was constituted in 1936. For persons born on a ship at sea, enter "at sea".

Write the name of the various countries of birth in full. Abbreviations may be used only for the various provinces or territories of Canada except Alberta.

93. Person uncertain of birthplace. If the person reports as his or her place of birth one of the countries whose boundaries were changed after the first World War, ask specifically whether or not the birthplace is located within the area of the country as of 1936; and if not, find out to what country it has been transferred. If the location of the birthplace cannot be determined, enter in addition to the name of the country, the name of the province or state in which the person was born, as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Croatia, Galicia, Moravia, Slovakia, etc., or the city, as Warsaw, Prague, Strasbourg, etc.

1951 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

14. BIRTHPLACE (IN WHAT PROVINCE OR COUNTRY WAS THIS PERSON BORN?)	
NFLD. <input type="radio"/>	ENGLAND 0 0
P.E.I. <input type="radio"/>	& WALES <input type="radio"/>
N.B. <input type="radio"/>	NORTHERN 1 1
	IRELAND <input type="radio"/>
QUE. <input type="radio"/>	REPUBLIC OF 2 2
	IRELAND <input type="radio"/>
ONT. <input type="radio"/>	SCOTLAND 3 3
	<input type="radio"/>
MAN. <input type="radio"/>	U.S.A. 4 4
	<input type="radio"/>
SASK. <input type="radio"/>	GERMANY 5 5
	<input type="radio"/>
ALTA. <input type="radio"/>	ITALY 6 6
	<input type="radio"/>
B.C. <input type="radio"/>	POLAND 7 7
	<input type="radio"/>
YUKON & N.W.T. <input type="radio"/>	RUSSIA 8 8
	(U.S.S.R.) <input type="radio"/>

IF NOT LISTED, WRITE BELOW.

Enumeration Manual (pp. 41-42):

14. BIRTHPLACE

(IN WHAT
PROVINCE OR
COUNTRY WAS
THIS PERSON
BORN?)

If the person was born in Canada indicate the province or territory of birth by marking the appropriate oval in the left-hand column.

If the person was born outside Canada mark the country of birth *as it is now constituted*. This rule has particular bearing for persons born in certain parts of Continental Europe in which there have been recent changes in national boundaries. If the person is uncertain of his country of birth *as it is now constituted*, he should be asked to give the name of the province or district in which he was born - as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Slovakia; or the nearest city - as Warsaw, Danzig, Lvov, Trieste, Strasbourg, etc. They should be written in the space provided below the ovals.

Be certain to distinguish between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland when marking country of birth. If the respondent is uncertain of the part of Ireland in which he was born, ask him the name of the country of birth. For your guidance the following countries are situated in Northern Ireland:

Antrim,
Down,
Londonderry,

Armagh,
Fermanagh,
Tyrone.

All others are situated in the Republic of Ireland. If a person states his place of birth as Ulster this answer cannot be accepted since six of its nine counties comprise Northern Ireland while the remaining three are part of the Republic of Ireland.

For persons born on a ship at sea enter "at sea" in the space provided.

1961 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

7. In what province (or country) were you born? (If outside Canada, give country according to present boundaries)	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.
	Austria	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	England	Finland	France	Germany	If not listed, write here:			
	Greece	Hungary	Italy	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Republic of Ireland					
	Roumania	Scotland	Sweden	Switzerland	U.S.A.	U.S.S.R.	Wales	Yugoslavia				

Enumeration Manual (p. 31):

63. Question 7

If born in Canada. - Mark the appropriate province or territory in the top line.

If born outside Canada. - Mark the country of birth (according to its present boundaries) in the second, third or fourth row, or, if not listed, write the name in the write-in space.

If uncertain. - Because of changes in national boundaries, persons born in some parts of continental Europe or elsewhere may be uncertain of their country of birth. In such cases, ask them to state the province or district in which they were born (as Alsace-Lorraine, Bohemia, Slovakia) or the nearest city (as Warsaw, Danzig, Trieste, Strasbourg). Write such replies in the write-in space.

If born in Russia. - Before making an entry, determine whether the person was born in the U.S.S.R. (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Byelorussian S.S.R., Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, or Ukrainian S.S.R. Mark the space "U.S.S.R." only for those reporting "U.S.S.R.". For all others, write in "Byelorussian S.S.R.", "Esthonia", etc., as the case may be, but do not mark the space "U.S.S.R.".

If born in Ireland. - If the respondent is unsure of the part of Ireland in which he was born, ask him the name of the county of birth. The following counties are in Northern Ireland:

Antrim, Armagh, Down,
Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone.

All others are in the Republic of Ireland.

If born at sea. - Enter "At sea".

1971 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

11. Where were you born?

If born IN Canada, mark the province then SKIP TO QUESTION 13.

☐ Nfld. ☐ N.S. ☐ Que. ☐ Man. ☐ Alta. ☐ Yukon
☐ P.E.I. ☐ N.B. ☐ Ont. ☐ Sask. ☐ B.C. ☐ N.W.T.

Otherwise, mark country according to present boundaries.

☐ U.K. ☐ Poland
☐ Germany ☐ Rep. of Ireland
☐ Italy ☐ U.S.A. -----

Other, write here

Instruction Booklet (n.p.):

- 11** If born in Newfoundland or Labrador, fill the circle for "Nfld." whether or not you were born before Newfoundland became a province of Canada. If you are not sure of the country of your birth because of boundary changes, print in the space provided the name of the nearest city or district of birth. If you were born in one of the six counties of Northern Ireland (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone), fill the circle for "U.K."; if born in any of the other counties, fill the circle for "Rep. of Ireland".

Content Manual:

Additional Information

If born at sea - Write in "At sea".

Why We Ask This Question

- (i) Data from this question along with period of immigration from Question 12 provide background information for the planning of immigration policy.
- (ii) Combined with other information such as occupation, age and period of immigration, the adjustment patterns of new Canadians can be studied and programmes developed to familiarize them with the various aspects of Canadian society, thus helping them to become self-reliant, productive citizens. Knowing the birthplace of new immigrants, these programmes can be tailored to suit the needs of specific groups.
- (iii) For the Canadian born, the province of birth when compared with province of present residence provides a measure of the flow of population from one province to another.

1981 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

23. Where were you born? (Mark according to present boundaries.)	
IN CANADA	OUTSIDE CANADA
<i>Mark one box only</i>	<i>Mark one box only</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Nfld.	<input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom
<input type="checkbox"/> P.E.I.	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
<input type="checkbox"/> N.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.
<input type="checkbox"/> N.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Germany
<input type="checkbox"/> Que.	<input type="checkbox"/> East Germany
<input type="checkbox"/> Ont.	<input type="checkbox"/> Poland
<input type="checkbox"/> Man.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 150px;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sask.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 150px; border-top: 1px dashed black;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Alta.	Other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> B.C.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 80px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">: : :</div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yukon	
<input type="checkbox"/> N.W.T.	

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 23

Persons born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, should report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation should mark "Nfld.". Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland should mark "United Kingdom". Persons born in any of the other counties of Ireland should print "Eire" in the space provided.

If you are not sure of the country of your birth because of boundary changes, print the name of the nearest city or district in the space provided.

Content Manual (pp. 38-39):

Additional Guideline

If born at sea, report "Born at sea" in the space provided for "Other".

Why We Ask This Question

- (a) For the Canadian born, the province of birth when compared with the province of present residence provides a measure of the movement of population from one province to another.
- (b) Combined with other information such as occupation, age and year of immigration, the adjustment patterns of new Canadians can be studied and programs developed to familiarize them with the various aspects of Canadian society. These programs can be tailored to suit the needs of specific groups more adequately if the birthplaces of these individuals are known.
- (c) The census is the only source of data which can be used to determine the number of persons who have immigrated to Canada and who still live in Canada.

1986 Census of Canada

Question on Place of Birth:

14. Where were you born? (Mark or specify one only, according to present boundaries.)

IN CANADA	OUTSIDE CANADA
<input type="checkbox"/> Nfld.	<input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom
<input type="checkbox"/> P.E.I.	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy
<input type="checkbox"/> N.S.	<input type="checkbox"/> U.S.A.
<input type="checkbox"/> N.B.	<input type="checkbox"/> West Germany
<input type="checkbox"/> Que.	<input type="checkbox"/> East Germany
<input type="checkbox"/> Ont.	<input type="checkbox"/> Poland
<input type="checkbox"/> Man.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 200px;"></div>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sask.	Other (specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Alta.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 80px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>
<input type="checkbox"/> B.C.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yukon	
<input type="checkbox"/> N.W.T.	

Census Guide (n.p.):

Question 14

Persons born in parts of Canada which were part of the Northwest Territories at the time of their birth, but which have since become provinces of Canada, should report their place of birth according to present provincial boundaries. Persons born in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador before that province joined Confederation should mark "Nfld.". Persons born in the six counties of Northern Ireland should mark "United Kingdom". Persons born in any of the other counties of Ireland should print "Eire" in the space provided.

If you are not sure of the country of your birth because of boundary changes, print the name of the nearest city or district in the space provided.

This information, when combined with information from other census questions, can be used to review employment and immigration policies and programs, and to plan education, health and other services.

If born in any of the six counties of Northern Ireland, mark **United Kingdom**. If born in one of the other counties of the Republic of Ireland, print **Eire** in the box provided.

If a person is not sure of the country of birth because of boundary changes since the time of birth, enter the name of the nearest city or district.

When questionnaires were printed, East Germany and West Germany were separate countries. In the event of German reunification before Census Day, June 4, 1991, mark either West Germany or East Germany.

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