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Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People

(A study based on the Census of 1931 and supplementary data)

by

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PREFACE

The present volume is one of a series of monographs prepared in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics analysing and interpreting the data on population collected by the last census.

This particular study deals with the different nationalities and stocks in the Dominion. The general purpose is to measure the progress of assimilation and to discover and evaluate the forces which are working toward that end. The first three chapters discuss the changing proportions and date of arrival of the different nationalities and origins in Canada and the provinces; the two following, their distribution as regards age, sex, conjugal condition and urban and rural residence. The sixth chapter presents for the first time indices of segregation, by birthplace and race, of which much effective use is made in subsequent sections of the monograph in explaining the behaviour of the various groups. Chapters VII to XV include an examination of data on intermarriage, naturalization, language spoken, illiteracy, crime, occupations, unemployment, fertility, infant mortality, mental institutions and religions.

Where comparative figures are available, special attention is paid to changes occurring during the last inter-censal decade. Subjects on which information was collected for the first time in the 1931 Census are given prominence in the analysis. Extensive use is made of the method of partial and multiple correlation which throws much new light on the nature of many social problems. Important associations have been discovered and measured, which are not only of practical significance to Canada but of general scientific interest.

Preceding the main body of the work is a summary chapter which sets out briefly the main facts and conclusions, and an introduction in which appears for the first time an origins table adjusted for mis-statements as revealed by an analysis of collateral materials collected by the census. Part I is devoted to textual material and graphs; the underlying tables are designated by Arabic numerals and appear in Part II.

The monograph was written by W. Burton Hurd, O.B.E., Professor of Economics of McMaster University. Miss M. H. Buckley was responsible for the preparation of the special tabulations; Miss A. S. Dolighan, Miss M. E. MacGillivray, Miss M. E. Fleming and Mr. D. A. McLean assisted in working the correlations; Miss E. M. Carmichael helped in preparing the manuscript for the press and in the reading of proof; the graphs were drawn by Mr. J. W. Delisle.

R. H. COATS,

APRIL 12, 1937.   *Dominion Statistician.*

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SUMMARY

NOTE.—It should be clearly understood by the reader of this summary and the report proper that the conclusions reached apply only to those portions of the several nationalities and stocks which have emigrated to and are now a part of the population of Canada.

RACIAL ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA, 1901-1931

In 1931, 51·86 p.c. of the population of the Dominion was of British stock and 28·22 p.c. French. Other European origins constituted 17·59 p.c., Asiatics less than 1 p.c. and all others, including Indians and Negroes, approximately 1·50 p.c. All coloured people combined totalled slightly over 2 p.c. The population of Canada, as a whole, is predominantly British and French, these two stocks constituting 80 p.c. of the total. Other white races, principally Europeans, accounted for nine-tenths of the remaining 20 p.c.

In numbers, the North Western Europeans (other than British and French) exceeded the South, Eastern and Central Europeans by 12 p.c. in 1931 as compared with 20 p.c. in 1921. Numerically the most important foreign stocks in Canada of North Western European origin are the German, Dutch, Norwegian and Swedish in the order named; among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, those reported as of Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian origins. Approximately one-tenth of the population is accounted for by five foreign stocks, the German (474,000), Ukrainian (225,000), Hebrew (157,000), Dutch (149,000) and Polish (146,000).

Since the beginning of the century, the composition of the population of Canada has been in a state of rapid change (see Fig. 1). The proportion of Anglo-Saxons has dropped materially and that of the French moderately, while the percentage of foreign European has shown a consistent and drastic increase.

PROPORTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA
OF SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGINS
IN 1901 AND 1931
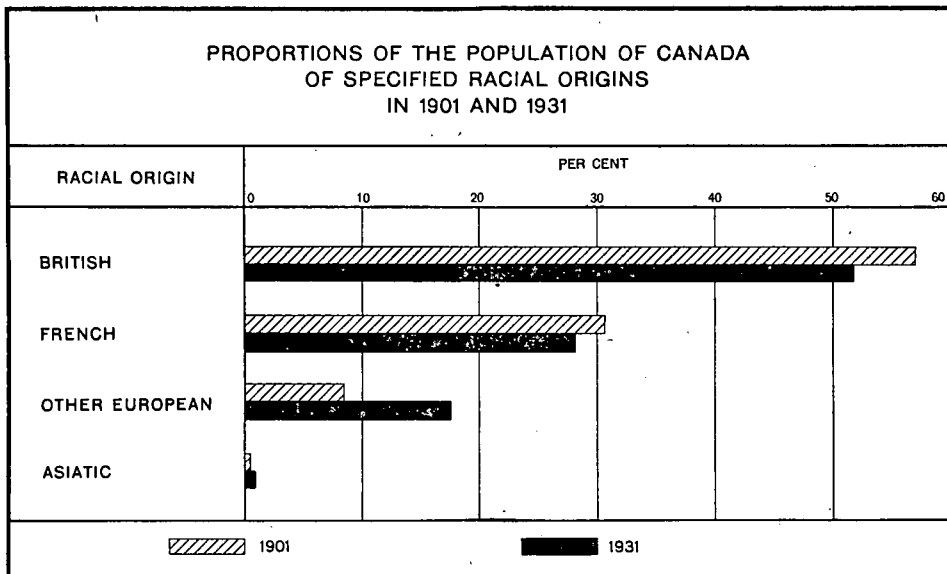
FIG. 1. Foreign immigration, native emigration and differential fertility have effected radical changes in the origin structure of the population of Canada during the last three census decades. Differential rates of natural increase, if continued, will bring about quite as drastic changes in the years to come. On the basis of current birth and mortality rates the population of French origin would increase 124 p.c. in the next forty years, that of foreign origins 73 p.c. and that of Anglo-Saxon origin 20 p.c. Thus in 1971, the French and Anglo-Saxons would each constitute 39 p.c. of the Canadian population and foreign origins 22 p.c. These estimates take no account of possible future immigration (or emigration).

In the absence of the customary volume of immigration from the British Isles during the last decade (1921-31) the French increased almost twice as rapidly as the Anglo-Saxon races; with the resumption of moderate immigration from Continental Europe and continuing higher birth rates among earlier immigrants, foreign European stocks increased nearly four and

a half times more rapidly than the British. The rate of increase for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans exceeded that of the North Western Europeans by 25 p.c. Even without further immigration (or emigration) differential fertility alone, if continuing on anything like the present scale, promises to effect quite as radical changes in the racial composition of the future Canadian population as have occurred in the past (see Chapters VII and XIII).

BIRTHPLACE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE

In 1931, 97 p.c. of the French and 75 p.c. of the Anglo-Saxons in Canada were Canadian-born. The North Western Europeans showed 64 p.c. of Canadian birth as against 48 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Among the linguistic groups, the Germanic with 71 p.c. had the highest figure though the Slavs and Latins and Greeks both showed somewhat higher proportions Canadian-born than the Scandinavians. A relatively large percentage of the latter group was born in the United States so that from the standpoint of date of arrival on this continent the Scandinavians with the Germanic peoples belong to the older immigrants. Considerable overlapping, however, exists. Of all foreign European origins the Dutch showed the largest proportion born in North America (86 p.c.), the Germans ranked next (79 p.c.); they are followed by the Icelandic and Norwegian races. The Belgians on the other hand are relatively recent arrivals. The Swedes though usually considered as among the earlier immigrants have smaller proportions Canadian- and United States-born than the Russians, Ukrainians or Austrians; the Danes follow the Roumanians who are next below the Swedes. The relative position of the several races is, of course, affected by their individual fertilities, differences in which tend to minimize the disparity in dates of arrival as measured by the proportions North American-born. In 1931, 16·3 p.c. of the Scandinavian and 8·5 p.c. of the Germanic origin groups resident in Canada were of United States birth as against less than 2 p.c. of the Slavs and Latins and Greeks.
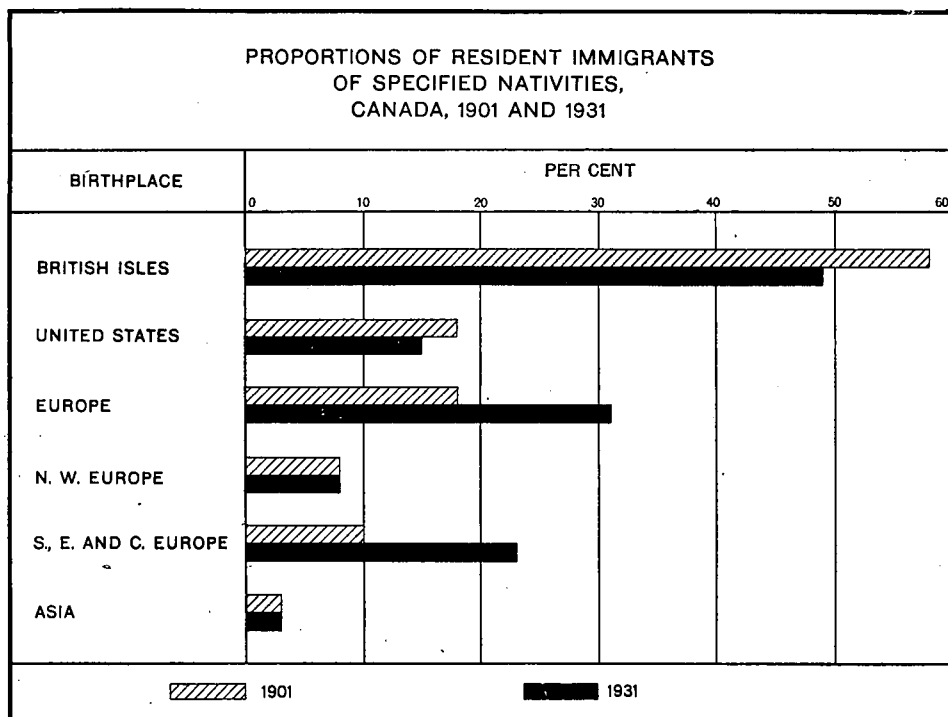
FIG. 2. This figure shows the effects of the disproportionate increase in immigration from Continental Europe during the first thirty years of the century. Immigrants from the British Isles now constitute less than half of all resident immigrants in Canada, Continental Europeans nearly a third, United States born about 15 p.c., and Asiatics less than 3 p.c. South, Eastern and Central Europeans outnumber North Western Europeans by three to one.

Of the resident immigrants from the United States in Canada in 1931, approximately 51 p.c. were of British racial origin and 16 p.c. of French. If to these be added United States-born immigrants of German, Dutch and Scandinavian extraction one has a total of 94 p.c. Immigration from the United States has included practically no South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

The net effect on our population structure of immigration, emigration and natural increase during the last decade (1921-31) has been a decrease in the relative importance of both the British (other than Canadian) and United States born and an increase in the absolute and relative importance of the other foreign-born portions of our population. There was a net emigration of United States-born Anglo-Saxons back to the States and a net immigration into Eastern Canada of descendants of earlier French-Canadian emigrants to the New England States. On balance the United States immigrants resident in Canada showed an absolute decline.

Over the period 1901-31 the number of resident immigrants in Canada increased more than three times faster than the Canadian-born population. Radical changes also have taken place in the source of Canadian immigration. Thirty years ago three out of five resident immigrants were from British countries; now the ratio is half and half. In 1901, United States-born residents of Canada slightly outnumbered Continental Europeans; in 1931, Continental Europeans exceeded United States-born by two to one. At the turn of the century only a slight disparity existed between the proportion of resident immigrants from North Western and South, Eastern and Central Europe; at the date of the last census the latter outnumbered the former by nearly three to one (see Fig. 2).

During the last decade the rate of increase of the British born dropped to half that in the previous decade while that of the Continental Europeans as a whole more than quadrupled with the result that it exceeded that for the British Isles and British Possessions by between four and five times. Among the Continental European immigrants only the Latin and Greek group failed to maintain a rate of increase several times greater than that for the population as a whole. The South, Eastern and Central European born increased nearly twice as rapidly as the North Western Europeans. Poland, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Finland, Yugoslavia and Roumania were heavily represented in descending order in the nativities of immigrants coming to Canada from Continental Europe between 1926 and 1930, the portion of the decade in which most of the immigration occurred.

SEX, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Sex.—Differences in sex distribution have an important bearing on criminality and law enforcement; indirectly, sex differences also throw light on the differing behaviour of immigrant peoples in respect to permanency of residence in Canada, conjugal condition, intermarriage and a number of other social phenomena. Marked disparity in sex ratio exists as between the various racial origins in Canada but of more direct interest are the differences in the sex composition of immigrant groups (see Fig. 3). Immigration and emigration are the basic causes of all major sex inequalities in our population. The percentage surplus of males in the population as a whole was approximately 7 p.c. in 1931; that in the immigrant section of the population approximately 28 p.c. or four times greater. Immigration was responsible for about 78 p.c. of the sex inequality of the population of Canada as a whole; some 96 p.c. of the surplus males in the total immigrant population of Canada in 1931 were over 21 years of age. Great variation occurs in the degree of sex inequality of the different origin and nativity groups. Certain peoples tend to migrate as families; then sex distribution is more or less evenly balanced. With others, emigration consists largely of unattached males who swell the large single floating male population of the country which constitutes a social problem of some magnitude. With the resumption of immigration in the post-War decade the surplus of unattached males increased for most immigrant groups.

Age.—In making comparisons between different population groups with regard to social or anti-social behaviour, age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached. Important as are age statistics as means of correcting crude data before comparing two or more sections of a population in respect to a given characteristic, they are equally valuable in helping to explain such differences in the behaviour as are attributable solely to the absence of persons of other ages in normal proportions.

SURPLUS MALES PER 100 FEMALES FOR
SPECIFIED GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS,
CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

BIRTHPLACE	PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES
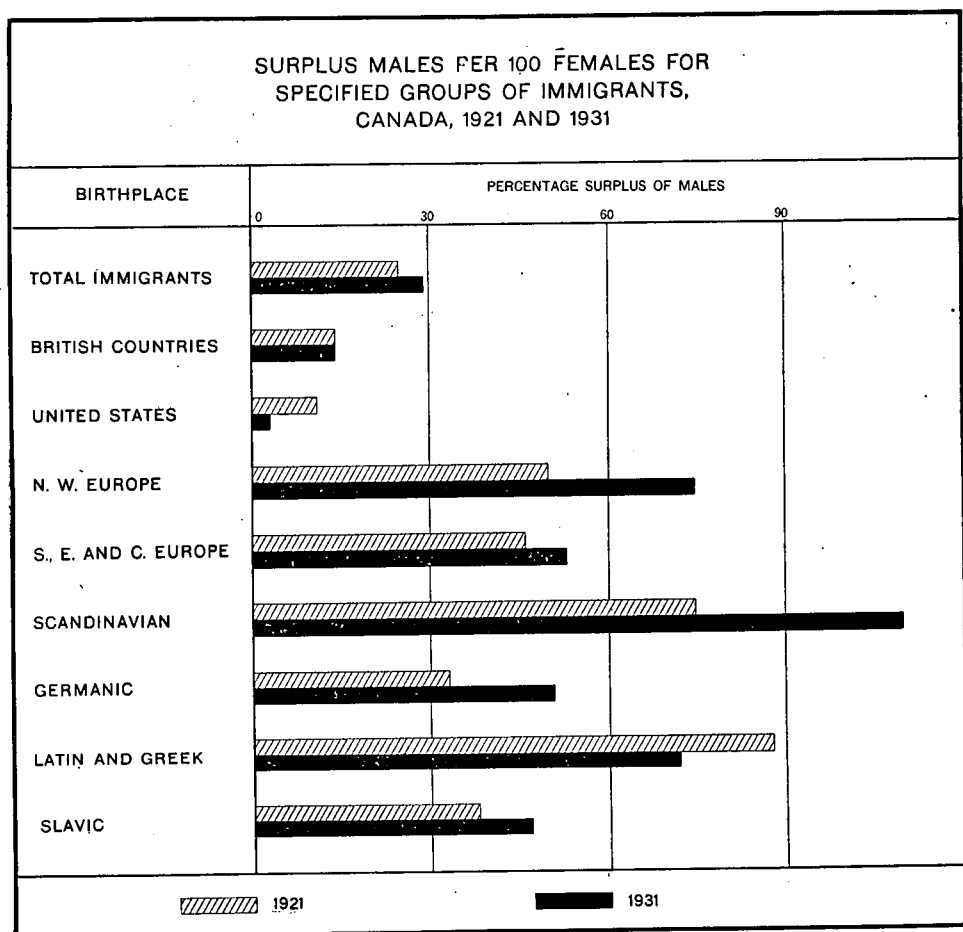
FIG. 3. The resumption of immigration in the post-War decade increased the surplus of males for most immigrant groups. The special circumstances accounting for the exceptions are discussed in the body of the report. A surplus of males consists almost entirely of adult males in the prime of life. The presence of large numbers of unattached males creates social problems of some magnitude.

Marked differences exist in the age distribution of the different nativities in Canada. Among the Canadian born, the proportion of children under 15 years of age was 4·8 times larger than that for the foreign born and 7·5 that for the British born. To compensate for the small percentage of children among the immigrant population both the British and foreign born show proportions very much larger than the Canadian born in the age groups 25 to 55. The largest percentage of males of foreign birth was in the age group 30–34 while the largest percentage of males of British birth appeared in the group 45–49. Similar percentages for the females occur in the quinquennial age groups immediately preceding. These differences are largely a matter of recency of immigration. The social effect of such radical differences in age distribution is illustrated in subsequent parts of the monograph, particularly in that dealing with criminality.

Equally significant are the differences in age distribution of the various stocks in Canada. An origin includes not only the foreign born but their Canadian-born children and thus has a more or less real and distinct existence as a population group. Next to the Chinese and a few origins which have been augmented by abnormally heavy immigration in recent years the British show the lowest proportion under 10 years of age. They are followed by the Scandinavian, Germanic, Slavic, French and Latin and Greek groups in the order named. While the proportion of young children in an origin group is a function of several factors—sex distribution, recency of immigration and fertility—a large proportion is almost invariably associated with high fertility (see Chapter XIII).

Conjugal Condition.—The 1931 Census tabulations make possible for the first time a study of the conjugal condition of the individual races which go to make up the Canadian population. Larger proportions of males than of females 15 years and over are unmarried in the case of every origin for which data are available. This fact is associated with inequality of the sexes attributable largely to immigration. For the population as a whole 40·93 p.c. of the males 15 and over were unmarried in 1931 as against 34·01 p.c. of the females, a proportion some 20 p.c. greater.

Not only do larger percentages of foreign European origins marry but they marry younger than females of the basic Anglo-Saxon stock. What applies to the group as a whole applies to an even more marked degree to races like the Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian who as population groups are among the more recent arrivals on this continent. The disparity decreases with the Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians and other Western European races containing smaller proportions of immigrants.

Differences in age and sex account for approximately 50 p.c. of the differences in the proportions of the females of the different origins who were unmarried in 1931, and age, sex, the percentage of eligible males to all males, the ratio of eligible females to eligible males and illiteracy combined account for slightly over 90 p.c. of the differences. The determining factors were age and sex distribution—more especially sex distribution—and economic status in relation to the customary standard of living which in a good many cases reduces itself to simple economic capacity to support a wife. The latter is lacking more particularly among races especially exposed to depression conditions whether because of recent arrival in this country or because of heavy representation in occupations particularly subject to unemployment during periods· of economic stress. Since the above variables which are largely non-racial in character account for such a high percentage of the differences between the racial origins in the matter of the proportions of females married, it follows that the *propensity* to marry differs very little as between the races. The only significant difference seems to be that some marry younger than others.

PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER MARRIED,
BY SEX AND BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS,
CANADA, 1931
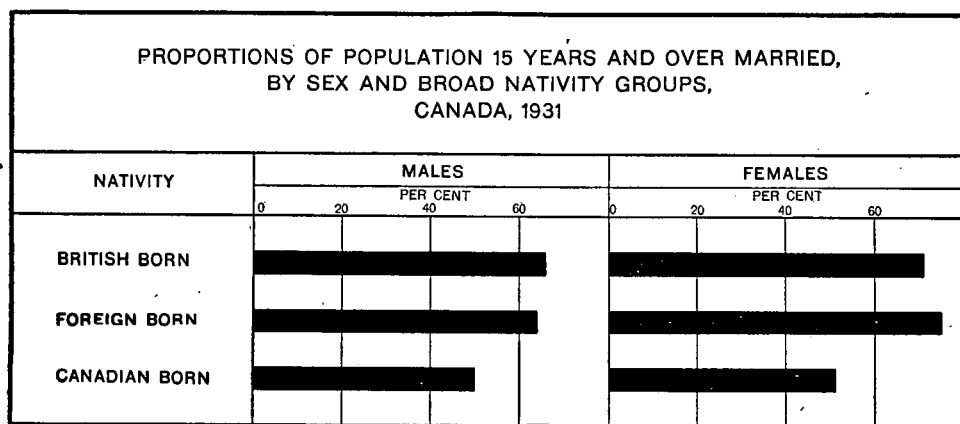
FIG. 4. Many factors affect the proportions of a given nativity married—age and sex distribution, economic capacity, ratio of eligible males to eligible females, differences in *mores* as to age of marriage, etc. No significant differences seem to exist in the *propensity* to marry as between the several ethnic groups in our population. In this respect statistics on conjugal condition tell a different story from data on fertility. The above graph, however, emphasizes one important reason why immigrant stocks are contributing disproportionate numbers to the present and future population of the country.

In Canada as a whole the proportions of the British and of the foreign-born 15 years of age and over who either are married or have been married are appreciably greater than that for the Canadian-born population. That this should be true of the immigrant males despite a large shortage of immigrant females is significant. The fact that these differences may be attributed in part to lower age of marriage customary among immigrant people and in part to differences in age distribution, does not alter their importance from the standpoint of the relative contribution that these nativities might be expected to make to the future population of Canada (see Fig. 4).

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANT STOCKS BY PROVINCES

The racial structure of the population of the Dominion differs radically as between the various sections of Canada. The proportion of Anglo-Saxon stock varies from 84 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 15 p.c. in Quebec. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia are between 70 and 80 p.c. Anglo-Saxon, New Brunswick around 63 p.c. and the Prairie region about 50 p.c. Approximately 80 p.c. of the population of Quebec are French and 33 p.c. of the residents of New Brunswick. In the other Maritime Provinces French constitute between 10 and 15 p.c. of the population and from 9 to 2 p.c. from Ontario west, the lowest proportion being in British Columbia. The relative density of foreign European stocks in the mid-western provinces is from two and a half to some forty-five times greater than in other parts of the Dominion and, on the average, perhaps four times greater than in the East as a whole. An appreciation of this phenomenal lack of inter-regional racial homogeneity is essential to a proper understanding of many important phases of our national life.

During the last decade, the decline in the proportions of Anglo-Saxons has continued in all sections of Canada. This decline is attributable to immigration which was largely of non-British origin, emigration of Canadian born (largely Anglo-Saxons) and high fertility on the part of non-Anglo-Saxon races. The declines were most marked in the West. In Saskatchewan the majority of the population is now non-Anglo-Saxon, and a continuation of present trends promises to bring about a similar situation in both Manitoba and Alberta before the next decennial census. Despite the absence of French immigration the proportion of that origin in the populations of most provinces moved slightly upward except in Quebec, which experienced a considerable emigration of native French Canadians to the States and an appreciable immigration of foreign stocks. Significant increases in the relative importance of Continental European stocks occurred in all provinces except the Maritimes where the numbers are negligible.

The proportions of the population *foreign-born* range from less than 2 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 27 p.c. in Alberta, 24 p.c. in Saskatchewan and close to 19 p.c. in Manitoba and British Columbia. The largest proportion shown in any eastern province was 8 p.c. for Ontario. The proportion *Canadian-born* ranges from over 97 p.c. in Prince Edward Island at the extreme east to 54 p.c. in the far west. The Prairies show from 58 to 66 p.c. Relative to the population, British immigration has been heaviest to British Columbia where 27 p.c. of the 1931 population was born in British countries other than Canada. The proportions of British born in Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta are approximately 15 p.c.; in Saskatchewan 11 p.c. In no province east of Ontario do British immigrants constitute a significant element in the population.

In Ontario and British Columbia the proportion of the population of *British birth* (outside Canada) is from half again to twice as large as the proportion of foreign birth; in Manitoba there are about a quarter more foreign than British born, in Alberta and in Saskatchewan approximately twice as many (see Fig. 5). Thus while the West generally has gained more than Ontario and many times more than the provinces east of Ontario through past immigration, it has received a disproportionately large share of alien stocks. Ontario was the one eastern province that got more than its quota of British immigration.

Alberta shows larger proportions of her population born in the United States, in Scandinavian countries, in Germanic countries and in Latin and Greek countries than does any other province in the Dominion and she ranks second only to British Columbia in the percentage of Asiatics. Manitoba has by far the largest percentage of Slavic nativities. Saskatchewan stands second for all foreign groups of nativities except the Scandinavian and Asiatic. Other western provinces hold third and fourth places for all foreign nativity groups other than the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, who now constitute a fractionally larger proportion of the population of Ontario than of British Columbia, although the actual percentage is appreciably less than half that for the Prairie region generally.

In the four western provinces as a whole the percentage of foreign born in the population has declined steadily since the beginning of the century. In all five eastern provinces the proportion has consistently increased. A greater proportion of foreign immigration is finding its way to Eastern Canada than formerly and a smaller proportion is going west. The same is true of the British. The figures, especially those of the last decade, suggest a marked shifting of the relative capacity of Eastern and Western Canada for absorbing immigration from other countries whether British or foreign.

PROVINCE	S., E. AND C. EUROPEAN	PER CENT BORN IN N. W. EUROPEAN	U. S. A.

PERCENTAGES OF SPECIFIED FOREIGN NATIVITIES IN THE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES, 1931

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALBERTA

SASKATCHEWAN

MANITOBA

ONTARIO

QUEBEC

NEW BRUNSWICK

NOVA SCOTIA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
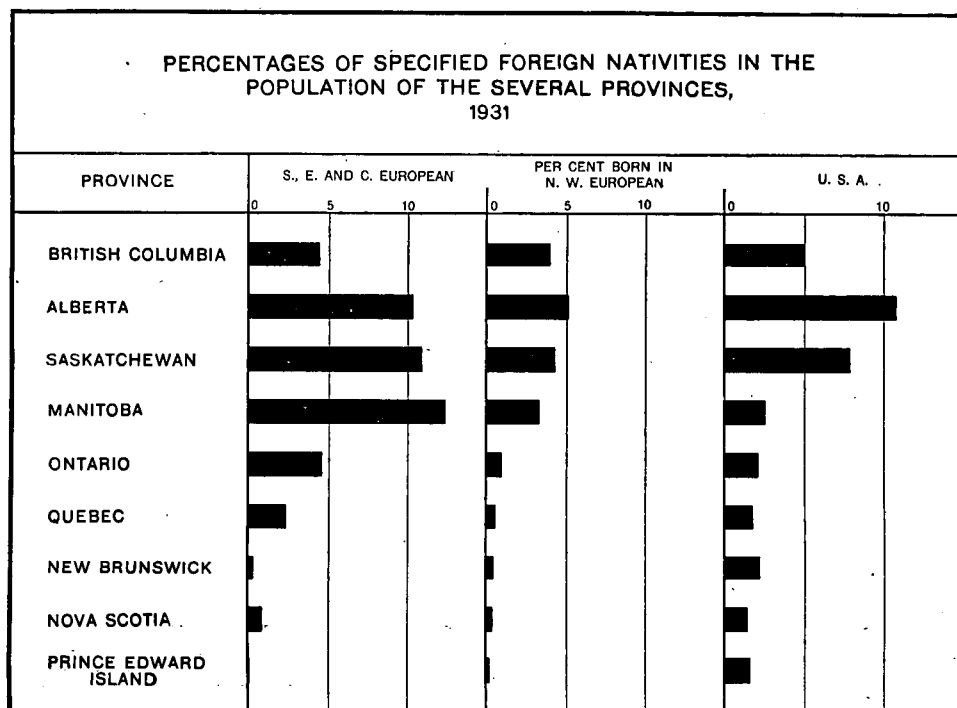
Fig. 5. Immigration is the original source of the growing lack of ethnic homogeneity as between the English-speaking provinces of the Dominion. Its influence may be judged by comparing the lengths of the bars for the Prairie region and British Columbia with those for the Eastern Provinces. While the direction of foreign immigration is shifting eastward, the West is still receiving more than its share. Natural increase will continue to accentuate the ethnic cleavage between East and West even in the absence of further immigration.

Comparison of the 1931 and 1921 figures provides further evidence of the declining importance of British and the increasing importance of the foreign born in the immigrant population of the country. This trend appears in all provinces save one (New Brunswick) and is most marked in Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In these provinces the foreign born constituted a proportion of resident immigrants from 4 to 6 p.c. larger in 1931 than in 1921 and corresponding declines occurred in the percentage of resident immigrants of British birth.

While since the War, Ontario and Quebec have received a larger proportion of foreign immigrants than formerly, up to 1931 the West was still receiving more than its share. A generation of foreign settlement largely directed toward the West has created tremendous differences in the nativity as well as the racial composition of the population in the eastern and western parts of the Dominion. Even if these differences are not accentuated by further immigration, they will continue to increase as a result of differential fertility. In so far as differences in population composition make for differences in culture, the above findings would seem to merit thoughtful consideration by all who are interested in the creation of a united Canadian people.

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Marked differences in the proportions urban existed as between the various groups of immigrants resident in Canada in 1931. The Asiatics were the most urban with 74·68 p.c. living in incorporated cities, towns or villages and the Scandinavians the lowest with only 34·58 p.c. Of the Europeans, immigrants from the British Isles and Latin and Greek countries (Roumania excepted) show marked preferences for urban life and urban occupations; the Slavs and United States born are about equally divided between city and country and the Germanic immigrants like the Scandinavians are definitely rural though not to quite the same extent (see Fig. 6).

During the decade 1921-31, urban industries and urban occupations appear to have been able to absorb a much larger share of the new immigration than have the rural. Not only did urban centres attract a disproportionate percentage of current immigration (nearly three-fifths of the total) but they seem to have suffered less from emigration of earlier immigrants and/or to have gained through a net rural-urban migration of pre-1921 rural immigrant settlers. Of the estimated net addition to the total foreign-born population in Canada between 1921 and 1931 over 75 p.c. was urban. The figures indicate an underlying change in the direction of immigration as between rural and urban parts during the decade.

In 1931, the foreign born were more urban than the Canadian born in the *six* eastern provinces and less urban in the *three* western provinces. Urbanization among the immigrants has been proceeding less rapidly than with the Canadian born in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; it has been proceeding more rapidly in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces.

For all but three countries of birth the percentage of females urban exceeds the percentage of males. The difference between the sexes in this regard is greater for the immigrants than for the Canadian born and greater for the North Western than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans.
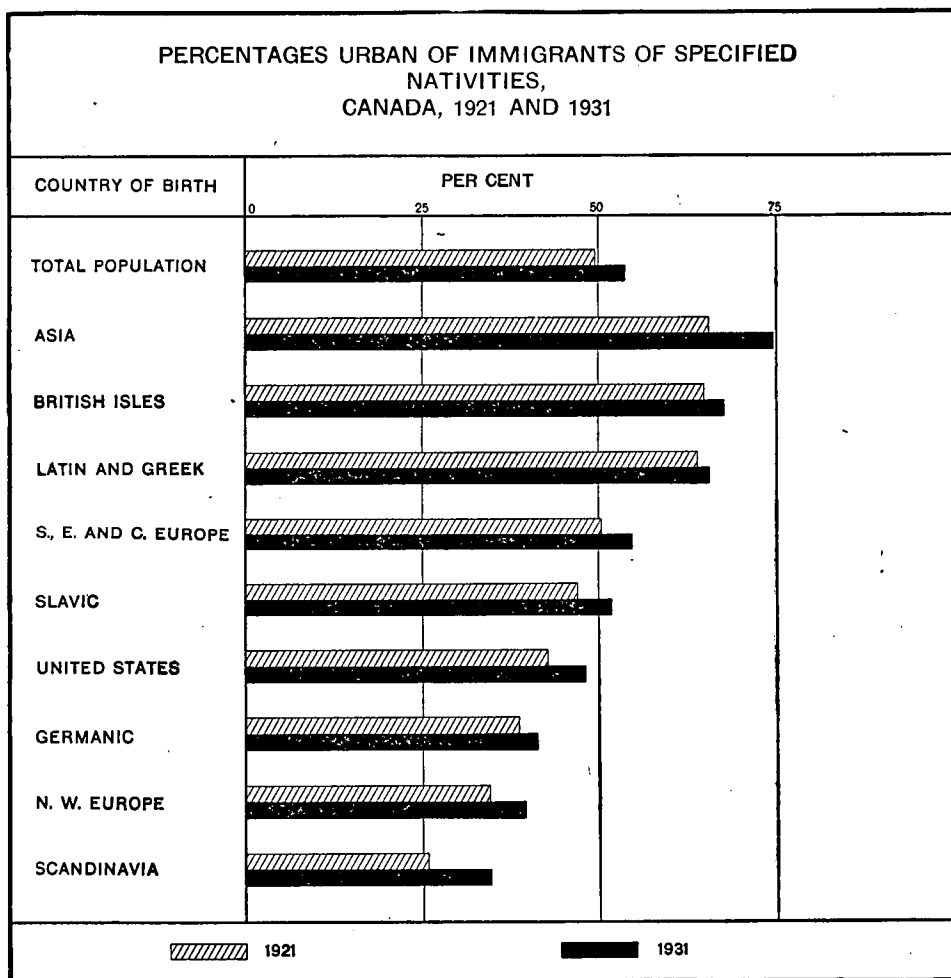
FIG. 6. Immigrants from Asia, the British Isles, Italy and Greece are the most urban settlers in Canada while those from North Western Europe and particularly from Scandinavia are the most rural. Great variation, however, exists as between individual nativities within the geographical and linguistic sub-classifications. The marked increases in the percentages of immigrants resident in urban centres reflects not only a definite change from rural to urban settlement on the part of new immigrants but a cityward drift on the part of the old.

Not only are the immigrant sections of the various *stocks* generally more urban than the Canadian-born sections but the adult portions of the several origins are more urban than the children. The latter circumstance is associated with higher birth rates in rural parts and less inequality of the sexes among the adults. The tendency of females to congregate in urban centres exceeds that of the males for the racial as well as the nativity grouping.

Approximately 29 p.c. of the population of Canada lived in cities of 30,000 and over in 1931. The Hebrews had a percentage in large cities nearly three times greater than had the population as a whole; the Greeks, Bulgarians and Lithuanians proportions over twice greater; the percentages for the Chinese, Italians and Syrians were between 50 and 100 p.c. larger; and those of the Japanese, Negro, British and Hungarian origins from 1 to 50 p.c. larger. The tendency to avoid large cities was most marked in the case of the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Swedes.

A considerably greater concentration in the metropolitan areas was in evidence in 1931 than in 1921, both for the population as a whole and for all but seven of the thirty racial origins for which separate data are available.

SEGREGATION

Segregation whether rural or urban, voluntary or involuntary, constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to those personal and social contacts which alone can break down the barrier between peoples of different nativities and racial origins. In any study dealing with the aptitude of different peoples for acquiring Canadian customs and ideals and for fitting into the social, political and economic life of the nation, an adequate measure of evenness of spread, or its converse, segregation, is of first importance. To be of any value or significance from the point of view of the present study, a measure of evenness of spread must be related to the existing geographical distribution of the population as a whole. A racial origin or nativity group to be perfectly evenly spread among the population of the Dominion must not only have representation in every section of the country, but that representation must conform, after making due allowance for difference in absolute numerical strength, to the relative distribution of the population as a whole over the inhabited area. Two indices were computed designed to meet the above requirements, one for the principal nativity groups in Canada and the other for the principal racial origins.

Before describing the indices two or three points regarding their meaning merit attention. (a) Evenness or unevenness of spread is usually only partly volitional. It is frequently to a large extent a function of conditions prevailing in the country at the time of and subsequent to settlement. (b) The tendency of a minority group toward wide dispersion over the settled areas of Canada argues a measure of indifference to climatic conditions, occupations and indirectly a high degree of aptitude for adjustment to different physical and occupational environments. (c) The more even the spread the more generally and permanently is an immigrating people placed in a minority position. Where such occurs one may presume an absence of other than personal motives in immigrating, and where the evenness of spread is volitional an absence of group consciousness and a readiness to identify personal interests with those of the country at large. (d) Finally, one must distinguish between *propensity* to spread which is a *bona fide* characteristic of the group, *capacity* to spread which is a function of the size of the group and *necessity* to spread which occurs as a result of uneconomically high population density in an area. In constructing the indices the influence of size was eliminated, size being the chief factor limiting the capacity for dispersion if very small or giving rise to the necessity for it if very large. The indices are designed thus to measure propensity to segregate, freed as far as possible from the influence of accidental and extraneous circumstances.

The range for the *nativity* index is from 100 for immigrants from Scotland to 247 for the Japanese. Among the nativities showing the least tendency to segregate are the British Isles, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland, United States, Belgium, Germany and Austria in ascending order, the figures ranging from 100 for immigrants from Scotland to 125 for immigrants from Austria. Immigrants from Poland, Czechoslovakia, China, Sweden, Roumania, Norway, Russia and Hungary occupy an intermediate position with indices between 129 for Poland and 146 for Hungary. The balance, *i.e.*, the Italians, Finns, Lithuanians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, Bulgarians, Icelanders and Japanese show more than the average tendency to segregate. The figures for the latter group run from 155 for the Italians to 247 for the Japanese as noted above.

The position of the various nativities in the list does not follow any definite geographical grouping. It is true, however, that immigrants from Britain, the United States and Germanic countries segregate much less than those from Slavic, Latin and Greek and Scandinavian countries, Denmark excepted.

The *racial* index has a wider range being based on municipal rather than county data. Here a distinct division appears. The Anglo-Saxons, Scandinavians and Germanic peoples spread much more evenly than do the Slavs and Latins and Greeks. The North American Indians and the Hebrews show the greatest tendency to segregate.

Neither of the above indices distinguishes between rural and urban segregation. When they are studied in conjunction with the data on rural and urban distribution in the preceding section the reader will have no difficulty in determining which type of segregation is characteristic of the several nativity and origin groups.

INTERMARRIAGE

Intermarriage is at once an index and a method of assimilation. The foreign stocks in Canada show great differences both in respect of the extent to which they have intermarried with each other and with the basic stocks of the country and of their inclination to do so. Some stocks like the Orientals, Hebrews and certain of the South, Eastern and Central European peoples do not readily assimilate by intermarriage; others do so with considerable ease and rapidity.

By 1931, 37·8 p.c. of the married men and 37·6 p.c. of the married women of North Western European origins had married outside their respective stocks, as against 18·4 p.c. of the men and 18·0 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European stocks. Thus the North Western Europeans as a group had intermarried with others over twice as much as the Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the linguistic groups, the Scandinavians had married out to the greatest extent —approximately 54 p.c. for the men and 52 p.c. for the women; the Germanic peoples ranked

PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MALES OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ORIGINS MARRIED OUTSIDE THE RACE, IN THE REGISTRATION AREA, 1921, AND IN CANADA ,1931
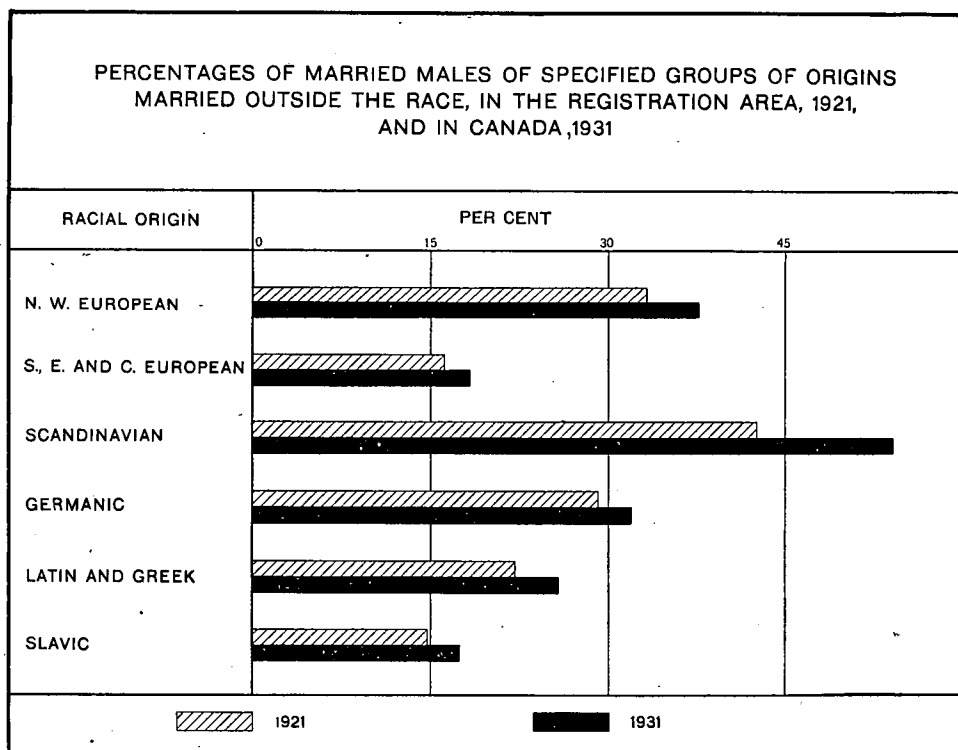
Fig. 7. Marked differences still exist as between the several racial origins in the progress of assimilation by intermarriage. The most potent deterrent to intermarriage generally is segregation. For all groups, and more particularly the Scandinavians, intermarriage increased over the decade. (The above chart is based on the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931, and in the Registration Area in 1921.)

second with 32 and 33 p.c. Only 25·9 p.c. of the men of Latin and Greek origin had crossed the racial line in marriage and 11·8 p.c. of the women; for the Slavs the figures were 17·6 and 19·4 p.c. respectively. The progress of intermarriage has thus proceeded much further with the Scandinavian and Germanic origins than with the Slavic and Latin and Greek. Many stocks have scarcely intermarried at all (see Fig. 7).

During the decade 1921–31, intermarriage increased appreciably for both geographical groups of origins, the increase being more marked for the North Western European males and the South, Eastern and Central European females. Increases were greatest in the case of the Scandinavians (both sexes) and by a wide margin.

Even greater differences appear in the progress of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic stocks of the country. The proportion of North Western Europeans who had married Anglo-Saxons by 1931 was five times larger than that of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Scandinavian males had married with the British ten times more than had males of Slavic origin, the Germanic peoples seven times and the Latin and Greeks three times more. Some 32·3 p.c. of the Scandinavian married males had married British wives as against 3·0 p.c. for the Slavs. The disparity was about the same for the females (see Fig. 8).

Much smaller proportions of alien stocks had married French at that date partly because the French are as yet less numerous than the Anglo-Saxons in Canada and partly because of their concentration in the province of Quebec, which has received a relatively small infusion of immigrant stocks from abroad. Save for the Italian and Greek males the North Western Europeans have also married more with the French than have persons of other European extractions. The Latin and Greek males have intermarried to a far greater extent with the French (and British) than have the females of those origins.

Speaking generally, assimilation by intermarriage with the British and French has made some progress among most of the North Western European peoples but it has scarcely begun with those of the South, Eastern and Central parts of the continent.
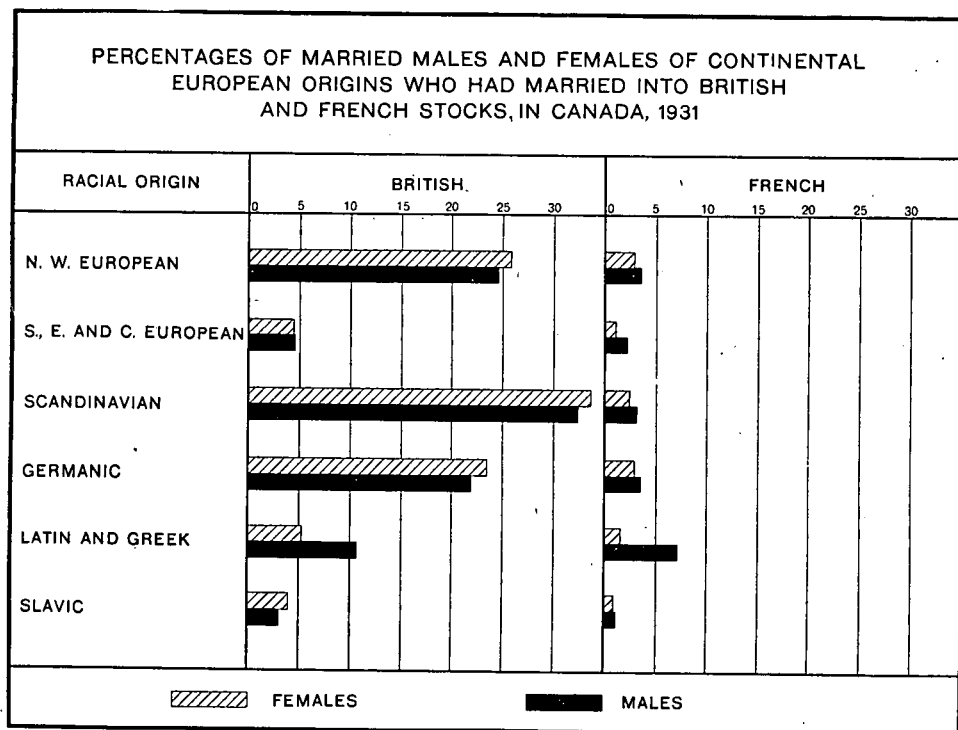
Fig. 8. Even greater differences appear in the proportions of the various stocks married to Anglo-Saxons and to French. Religion and length of North American residence are of dominant importance in explaining the recorded differences in the proportions of cross-marriages with the British. The same is presumably true in the case of the French. (The above chart is based on the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931.)

When the amount of intermarriage for the various stocks is correlated with length of North American residence, surplus males, size of the group, the index of segregation and the percentage urban, it is found that these five independent variables account for approximately 70 p.c. of the differences in the proportions of the several non-British and non-French stocks who had intermarried by 1931. Segregation was found to be the greatest single barrier to this type of assimilation with both the males and females; with the former its weight almost equalled that of the other four variables combined, with the latter it actually exceeded their combined influence. Long residence, small numerical strength and a large percentage urban favour intermarriage on the part of males. Their relative importance is in descending order, length of residence ranking next to segregation and urban residence fourth. In the case of males, differences in sex distribution have practically no effect on the amount of intermarriage. With the females the order is somewhat different. After segregation comes surplus males, then size of group, then percentage urban; length of residence has practically no influence. In view of the shortage of marriageable females of the same race, urban residence by facilitating social and business contacts with women of other origins promotes intermarriage on the part of males; with the females of alien stocks urban residence increases in-marriages by increasing the chance of finding a suitable mate of the same origin. A large surplus of males acts in the same manner. Except in the case of inter-marriage with the British (and probably with the French) long residence on this continent has practically no influence on the proportion of females marrying out. If an acceptable husband of the same race is not forthcoming, there are always plenty of recent arrivals of allied stocks wanting wives.

The correlation shows that variations in the amount of intermarriage are to a very consider-able extent racial in the widest sense of the term. Segregation, the dominant factor in the equation, is in no small degree a racial characteristic and so to a lesser extent are all the other variables except length of North American residence. Besides, the psychological, physiological, social, religious and occupational factors in terms of which the residual differences of 30 p.c. must be explained, are, in some measure, associated with racial derivation. And if such evidence is not conclusive there remains the fact that, after making allowance for differences in the five charac-teristics included in the equations, in the case of the North Western Europeans the actual amounts of intermarriage far exceeded expectation while with the majority of the South, Eastern and Central European origins it materially fell short of it. The former stocks have not only inter-married more, but they are more assimilable than the latter origins.

What is true, in general, applies with greater force to intermarriage with the basic stocks of the country, particularly the British. Of the males of North Western European extrac-tion who had married out by 1931, 64·8 p.c. had married Anglo-Saxons; with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the proportion was only 24·4. The former figure is well over two and a half times the latter. The proportion for the Germanic peoples was 68·1 p.c., for the Scandin-avians 59·6 p.c., for the Latins and Greeks 41·4 p.c. and for the Slavs only 17·1 p.c. The figures for the females are very similar except that all along the line they appear to show a somewhat more marked preference for Anglo-Saxon husbands than do the corresponding males for Anglo-Saxon wives. The situation is of course reversed as between the sexes if one thinks in terms of the Anglo-Saxons showing the preference (see Fig. 9).

Correlation shows that of all factors making for intermarriage with the British, religious affinity is the most important. Its relative importance parallels that of the absence of segregation in intermarriage generally. Religion has more weight than length of North American residence and the size and sex distribution of the various groups combined in explaining differences in the proportions married to Anglo-Saxons. Of the latter three variables, length of residence is domin-ant. The four factors combined account for 68 p.c. of the differences in the proportions of the males of the several origins married to Anglo-Saxons and for 71 p.c. in the case of the females.

Of these factors, religion is intimately associated with the cultural background of the several racial origins and as was intimated above, sex distribution is to some extent related to race. Yet when the actual is expressed as a percentage of the expected rates derived from the appropriate prediction equations, it is found that intermarriage with the British exceeded expectation by 50 to 52 p.c. for the average North Western European race and fell short of expectation by 20 to 26 p.c. for the average South, Eastern and Central European race. This contrast in behaviour must find explanation in terms of residual factors which are also largely racial in character.

Further analysis of the correlation indicates that the difference in the relative assimilability is under- rather than over-stated by the above figures.

In the matter of relative assimilability with the French, the Latins and Greeks rank first, Germanic peoples a poor second, and the Slavs and Scandinavians last. In view of the heavy concentration of the French in one province, the explanation of these differences must be sought in the geographical distribution of settlement as well as in the attributes used in measuring assimilability with the Anglo-Saxons.

Origins that marry least with the British and French when marrying out tend to marry more with geographically and linguistically allied stocks.

The general conclusion is that not only the amount of intermarriage in general but that with the British and French in particular is largely a racial matter using the term in its broad connotation. With some foreign origins intermarriage has proceeded far and is proceedng. rapidly; with others it has hardly begun and it is with those races that its progress is slowest. Whether the fault, if there be a fault, is on the part of the British and French or the alien stock makes no difference. The result is the same so far as Canada's population structure is concerned

MARRIAGES WITH BRITISH AS A PROPORTION OF ALL MIXED
MARRIAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES OF
SPECIFIED STOCKS FOR CANADA, 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	MALES				FEMALES			
	0	20	40	60	0	20	40	60
N. W. EUROPEAN								
S., E. AND C. EUROPEAN								
SCANDINAVIAN								
GERMANIC								
LATIN AND GREEK								
SLAVIC								
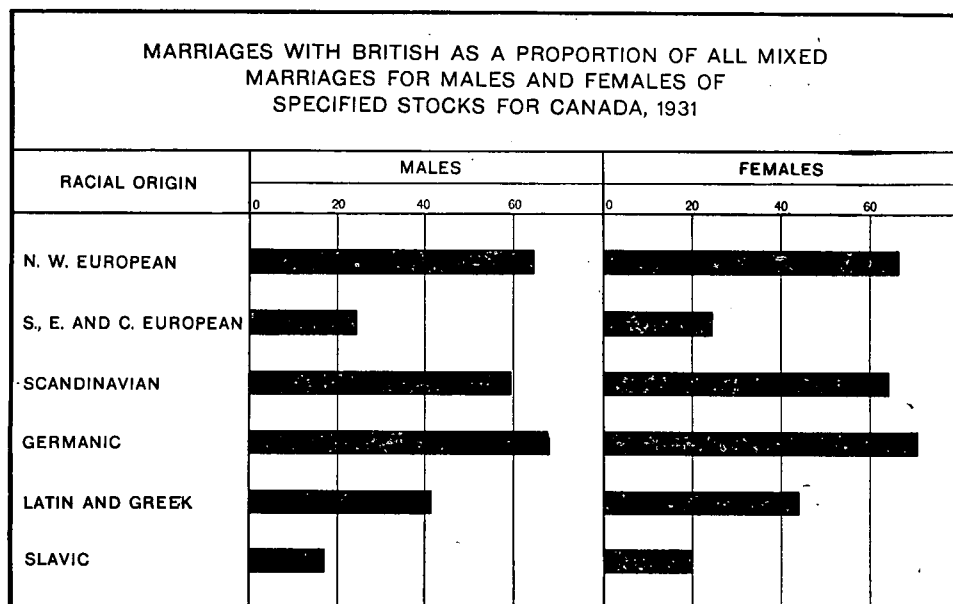
Fig. 9. The above chart gives a crude measure of relative assimilability with the Anglo-Saxons under conditions obtaining prior to 1931. The proportion of females marrying out who marry Anglo-Saxons exceeds that of the males for all linguistic groups. (The chart is based on the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931.)

NATURALIZATION

Naturalization is one step in assimilation. Like intermarriage it has a twofold aspect. In the first place, it is a measure of the progress of the assimilative process; in the second, it is an indication of the permanency of the interest of the foreign immigrant in the adopted country. Great differences appear both in the extent to which immigrants have naturalized as well as in their predisposition to do so.

To illustrate the first point, some 91·1 p.c. of the foreign-born Icelanders had become naturalized by 1931 while the proportion for the Chinese was only 7·0 p.c. At the date of the last census, 60·5 p.c. of the resident immigrants from Latin and Greek countries had naturalized; 51·1 p.c. from Scandinavian; 48·9 p.c. from Slavic, and 46·1 p.c. from Germanic. Such generalizations, however, do not adequately depict the situation. Wide disparities exist within both the linguistic and geographical groups which should be studied in detail.

The resumption of immigration appears to have been the principal cause of a drop in the proportion of foreign immigrants naturalized from 57·8 p.c. to 54·8 p.c. over the post-War

NATURALIZED FOREIGN BORN AS PERCENTAGES
OF THE POPULATION IN THE VARIOUS
PROVINCES, 1921 AND 1931

PROVINCE	PER CENT

(Chart with bars for provinces: BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN, MANITOBA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND; scale 0, 5, 10, 15)

Legend: ▨ 1921   ■ 1931
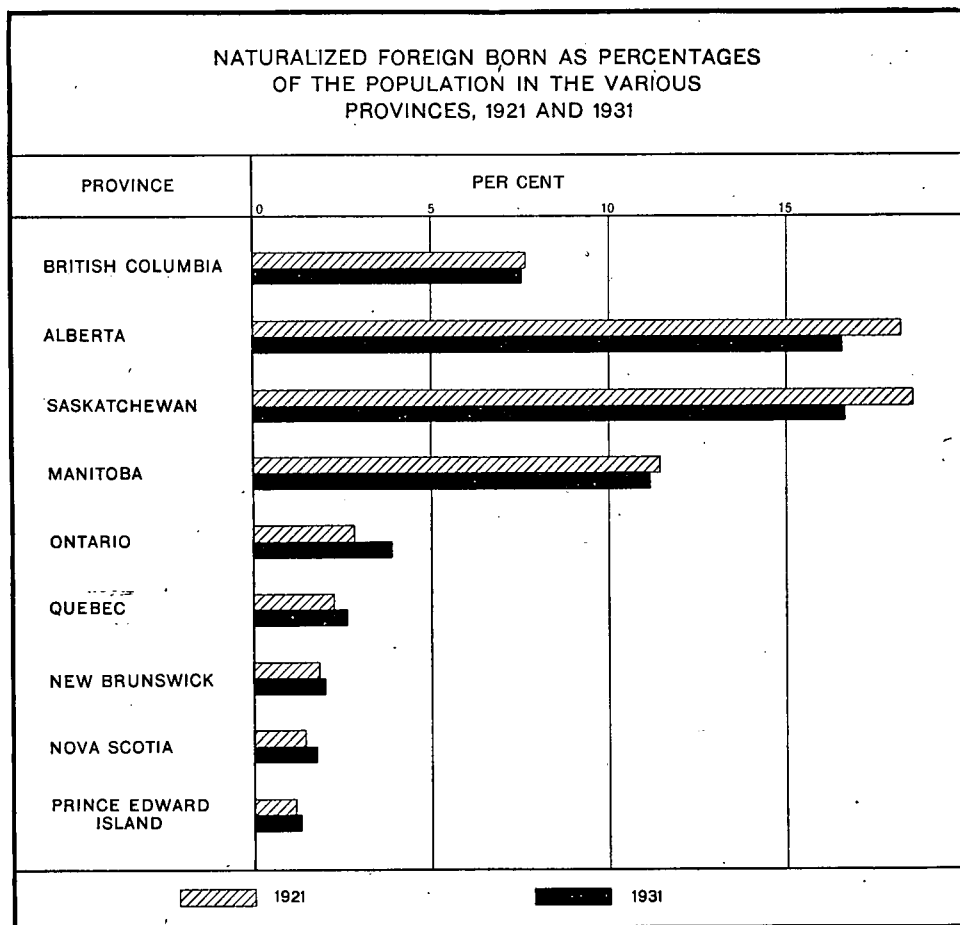
FIG. 10. This chart emphasizes not only the unequal distribution of foreign immigration as between the different sections of Canada but the unequal distribution of foreign-born citizens. Were allowance made for the preponderance of adults among persons of alien birth it would be found that the proportions which the votes of naturalized aliens constitute of the total votes would be considerably higher all around. The percentages on which the present chart is based do not include the Canadian-born descendants of immigrants. As compared with 1921, the naturalized aliens in 1931 constituted a somewhat smaller percentage of the total population in the West, and a somewhat larger percentage in the East.

decade. A marked association appears between the change in the percentage naturalized and the percentage increase in the number of resident immigrants from the twenty-six principal countries of birth indicating that for the immigrants as a whole length of residence exerts an extremely important influence on naturalization.

A comparison of the percentages naturalized by date of arrival shows that of the post-War immigrants, the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups had higher percentages naturalized than either the Germanic or Scandinavian. The reverse was true of pre-War resident immigrants.

By 1931 naturalization had proceeded only between a quarter and a third as far in cities of 30,000 and over as in the country at large. These figures apply to the foreign born as a whole; similar spreads existed for the individual countries of birth; in some cases they were larger, in others smaller, but they were consistently in the same direction. During the decade, the decrease in the proportion naturalized in large cities was much more drastic than for the population as a whole—from 49·5 p.c. for cities of 25,000 and over in 1921 to 15·5 p.c. for cities of 30,000 and over in 1931; i.e., a drop of 34 p.c. as compared with a decline of only 3 p.c. for the country at large. These differences reflect, among other things, the increasingly urban nature of the post-War immigration and the extent to which the larger cities serve as distributing centres for new immigration.

For the foreign born as a whole and for every country of birth except Iceland and Syria a larger proportion of females than of males have become Canadian citizens. Married immigrants with homes and families are ordinarily more permanent settlers and normally should show higher percentages naturalized.

When the proportion of immigrants naturalized was correlated with average length of Canadian residence, percentage urban and percentage surplus of males, it was found that these three independent variables accounted for nearly three-quarters of the differences between the various nativities. Long residence was positively related to naturalization and was nearly twice as important in the prediction as were the other two variables combined. Obviously it is the greatest single cause of differences in the progress of naturalization as between the various immigrant groups. A large surplus of males argues a large unattached floating population and was found to be unfavourable to naturalization. Contrary to expectation, *when the other variables are held constant, i.e.,* when their disturbing influence is eliminated, a large percentage urban is discovered to be associated, not with a low, but with a high proportion naturalized. This does not necessarily mean that urban residence *per se* is favourable to naturalization; the positive association may have resulted from an unusually large migration of older rural settlers to the city, the speeding up of naturalization on the part of urban immigrants with the necessary residence qualifications in order to qualify for urban relief and avoid possible deportation, and the inclusion in immigration to rural parts of larger numbers of unattached farm labourers and fewer permanent settlers than formerly. The question as to whether rural or urban residence in itself was more favourable to naturalization during the last decade is still unsettled.

In 1931, the naturalized 'foreign born formed a three times larger proportion of the population in Manitoba than in Ontario, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportions were over four times larger. The naturalized foreign born do not constitute so large a percentage of the population in British Columbia as on the Prairies, yet the figure for even that province was several times greater than that found in any province east of the Great Lakes (see Fig. 10). When certain sections of a country have abnormally large concentrations of foreign-born citizens (and their descendants) accustomed to different systems of government and with different social and cultural backgrounds, differences in social and political attitudes can not fail to be greater than would otherwise be the case. A population with a mixed political and cultural derivation is likely to be less inhibited by tradition, less fixed in its loyalties and more prone to political and social experimentation than a homogeneous population with a common cultural heritage.

LANGUAGE

Only 2·4 p.c. of persons 10 years of age and over of foreign North Western European extraction were unable to speak either French or English in 1931 while 13·0 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were unable to do so. The percentages for the linguistic groups were: Scandinavian 1·5, German 2·8, Latin and Greek 6·3 and Slavic 13·8; considerable variation occurs within the geographical and linguistic groups and considerable overlapping. The figures merely indicate in summary form the progress that still is to be made before all residents of Canada use one or other of the basic languages of the country.

Except for a few individual origins like the Finnish, the Hungarian and the Yugoslavic which received relatively large additions through immigration during the decade, the proportions were generally lower in 1931 than in 1921. The decline was very much more marked with the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups than with the Scandinavian and Germanic. The former, of course, had much further to go. Only negligible proportions of the North Western Europeans were unable to speak either French or English at either date (see Fig. 11).

Some 40·2 p.c. of the foreign North Western European origins spoke English and 1·1 p.c. spoke French as mother tongue in 1931. Corresponding figures for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were 5·0 p.c. and 0·4 p.c., respectively. The proportion giving one or other of the official languages as mother tongue was highest for the Germanic group (particularly the Dutch). The Scandinavians came next, the Latins and Greeks a low third and the Slavs last. For all groups but the Germanic, the percentages were higher in 1931 than in 1921. The differences are associated with length of residence, intermarriage and a number of other factors.

The extent to which the languages of Canada are acquired by origins speaking other mother tongues is partly a matter of extraneous circumstances and partly a matter of stock.

The percentage of children 10-20 years of age was found to be the largest single factor in promoting the learning of English which implies that the school and the associations that go with it are the most potent social agencies in this phase of assimilation. Segregation is a powerful impediment to linguistic assimilation. The more cosmopolitan commercial life of urban centres, on the other hand, favours it. As in the case of illiteracy and intermarriage (particularly with the British) there appears to be a real distinction between the behaviour of the North Western and the South, Eastern and Central Europeans and more especially between the Scandinavians and the Slavs. Apart altogether from differences attributable to age distribution, segregation, percentage urban and length of North American residence, which combined account for 62 p.c. of the variation, the former show appreciably greater proportions learning English than do the latter.

PERCENTAGES OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ORIGINS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931
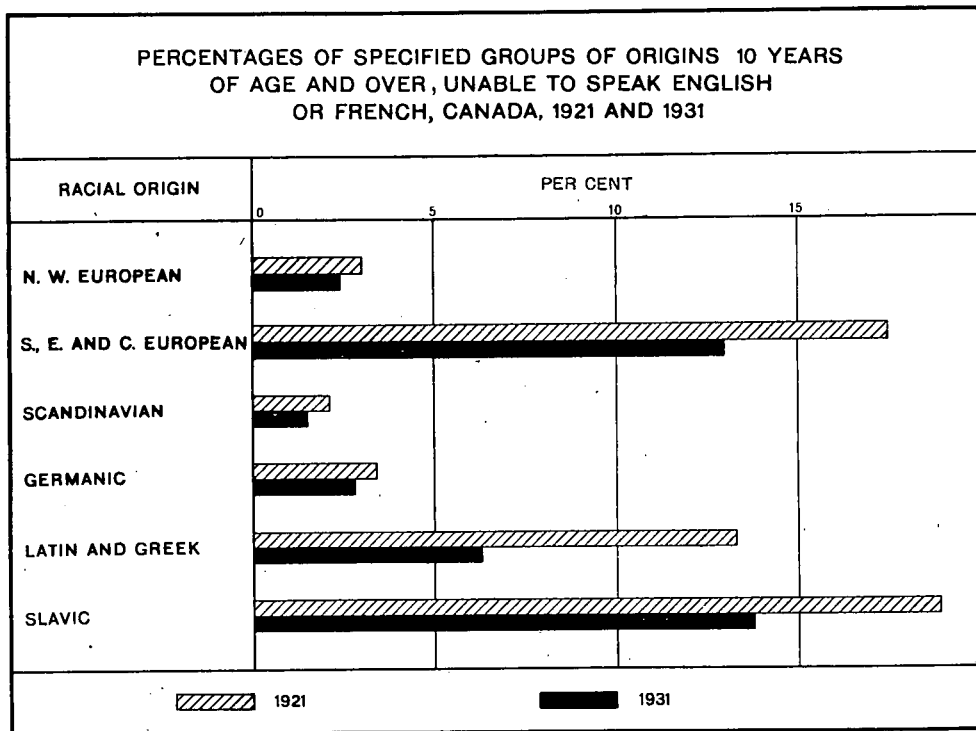
FIG. 11. Inability to speak either of the official languages of the country is confined largely to immigrants of Slavic and Latin and Greek origin, although some settlers of Germanic and Scandinavian extraction are still unable to do so. The school and the contacts associated therewith is the greatest single agency for promoting the use of English and French among immigrants. Inability to speak either language is more marked among females than among males and presumably among adults than children.

ILLITERACY

Mere inability to read and write is not in itself a circumstance of major significance. Rather is it the fact that the social behaviour of illiterates as a class is in many respects inferior to that of the literate elements of the population and, in some respects, anti-social.

Illiteracy has declined in Canada from 13·8 p.c. of the population 10 years and over in 1891, to 4·5 p.c. in 1921 and 3·4 p.c. in 1931. Illiteracy is being reduced by (a) death which is gradually eliminating it from the older ages in which it is heaviest, and (b) the school which is achieving a more or less irreducible minimum at the younger ages.

"Illiteracy imported from abroad is the greatest single element in the illiteracy of Canada." In 1931 illiteracy in Canada among the foreign-born males was 2·4 times greater than among the British-born males and among the females it was 5·3 times greater. For all but a very few races illiteracy among the Canadian born is absolutely quite small.

The proportion illiterate in the different racial origins varies from 37·62 p.c. for the Indian and Eskimo to 0·4 p.c. for the "Other British." The Ukrainian origin with 13·94 p.c.

had the highest figure of any European people. The relative proportions in the geographical and linguistic groups of origins are shown in Fig. 12. The reason for illiteracy among the foreign races is primarily, as has been said, because of foreign birth and as such it is largely a matter of group heredity.

PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE AMONG THE FOREIGN BORN 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	PER CENT
N. W. EUROPEAN	
S., E. AND C. EUROPEAN	
SCANDINAVIAN	
GERMANIC	
LATIN AND GREEK	
SLAVIC	

| 1921 | 1931 |
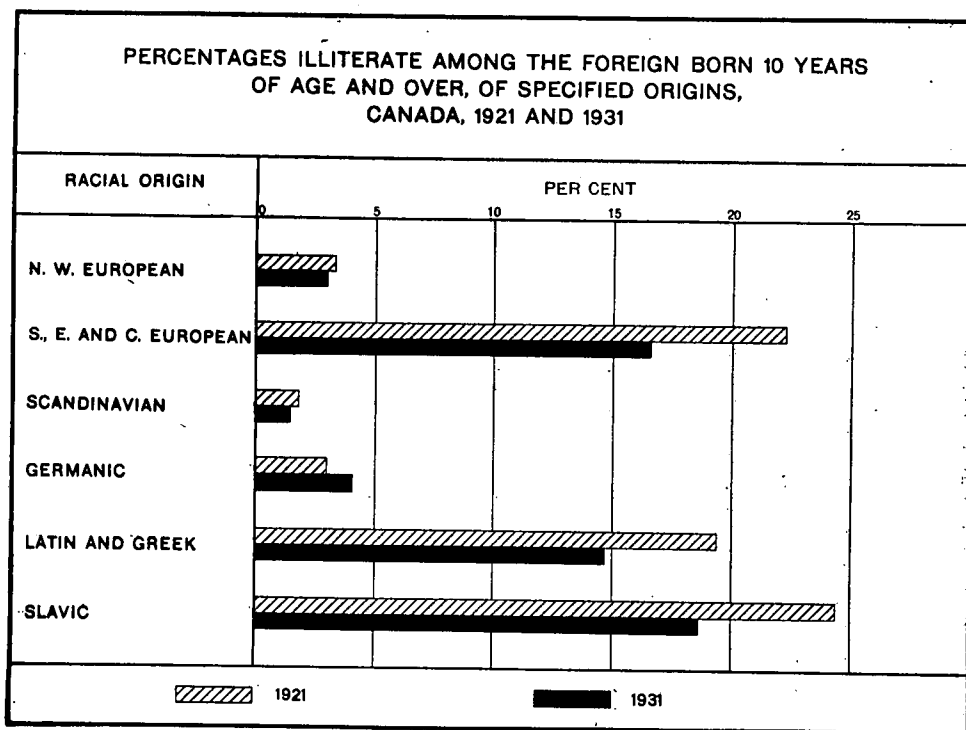
Fig. 12. Illiteracy is many times more prevalent among the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants than among the North Western European, and among the Slavic and Latin and Greek than the Germanic and Scandinavian. Immigration is the chief source of illiteracy in Canada. It is now confined largely to the upper age categories. Its real significance lies not so much in the mere inability to read and write but in the inferior social behaviour associated with the lack of this ability. The main agencies for its elimination are (1) death and (2) the school.

Under present conditions in Canada there is a decided connection between the illiteracy of a community and the school attendance of children 7 to 14 years of age. In communities where the amount of illiteracy is marked, there is a tendency to fail to provide accommodation for the children or to fail to send them to school when accommodation has been provided. An illiterate community thus tends to remain illiterate. Illiteracy and school attendance are largely functions of nativity and race.

CRIME

Indictable Offences.— In 1931, the number of convictions for indictable offences per 100,000 Canadian-born population was 226; the figure for the British born was 279 and that for the foreign born 426. These figures localize the problem of law enforcement as it actually existed in that year. When corrections are made for age and sex distribution the relative incidence of convictions for the three nativities was 100 to 148 to 184. The conclusion, obviously, is that in so far as convictions for indictable offences in 1931 are an index of criminality, disregard for the law was 48 p.c. more prevalent among the British born and 84 p.c. more prevalent among the foreign born after all due allowance is made for differences in the extraneous circumstances of age and sex (see Fig. 13). Conviction rates for the total population have drastically increased over the decade, notably for males between 16 and 39 years of age.

Reformatory Data.—For reasons set forth in the body of the monograph great care must be exercised in avoiding unwarranted conclusions from data on reformatories. The findings in this section are not adapted to summarization because of the constant necessity for elaborate

qualifications. The interested reader is, therefore, referred directly to the part of Chapter XI dealing with this subject.

INDEX OF RATES OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES FOR SPECIFIED NATIVITIES, CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

NATIVITY	
	0 50 100· 150
CANADIAN BORN	
BRITISH BORN	
FOREIGN BORN	
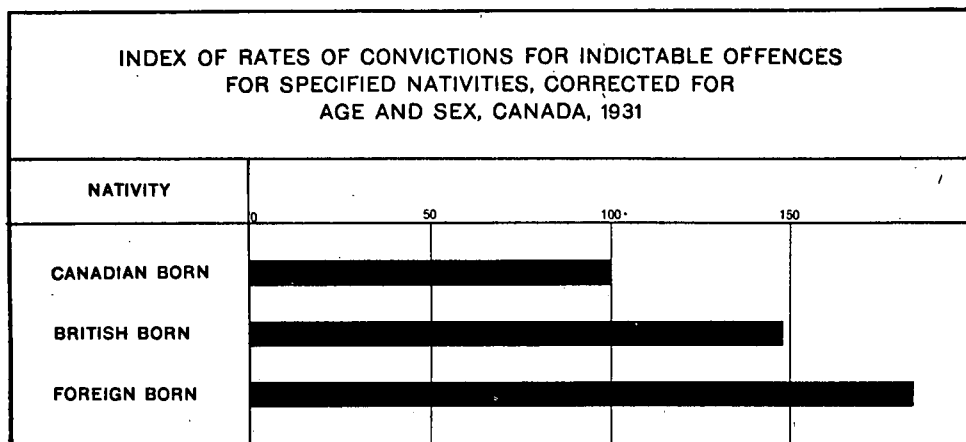
Fig. 13. The above chart indicates that even after corrections are made for differences in age and sex distribution, conviction rates for indictable offences are considerably higher for the British born and materially higher for the foreign born than for native Canadians. Relatively few of the immigrants convicted of indictable offences, however, are committed to penitentiaries, indicating that, *on the average*, the offences are of a somewhat less serious character.

Penitentiary Data.—In 1931, the number of Canadian-born males per 100,000 15 years and over, in penitentiaries was 62; that for the British-born 70 and for the foreign-born 108. These figures indicate that under existing age distributions, the actual problem of law enforcement as reflected by penitentiary commitments for major offences is still substantially greater in proportion to their numbers among the foreign-born males than among the British- or Canadian-born.

The decade has witnessed a rather remarkable change in the specific rates at different ages. For the Canadian born they were materially higher in 1931 than in 1921 at all ages between 20 and 55, and for the British born at ages between 20 and 40. With the foreign born the rates were lower for six of the ten age categories shown in the tabulations and for the early adult ages they were materially lower—lower even than those for the Canadian born. The increase for the British and Canadian born is doubtless in some measure related to the increase in convictions for indictable offences associated with the financial debacle of 1929. To this should be added, in the case of the Canadian born, the abnormal increase in the number of Canadian-born sons of immigrants in the early years of adult manhood resulting from the heavy immigration during the years preceding the War, and as well, the circumstances that in 1931 the young adults of Canadian-born parentage were the children of the War period who suffered from lack of paternal control. The latter would also apply to the British. The decline in the rates for the foreign born is more difficult to explain. Greater care in the selection of post-War immigrants may have had something to do with it together with the increased fear of deportation.

The net result of these changes seems to have been that, on the whole, the British born now show somewhat smaller percentages in penitentiaries, age for age, than do the Canadian born and that while the rates for the foreign born are generally higher, they are lower for the important age groups between 20 and 34. These findings are in curious contrast with those on indictable offences. Taken together they seem to imply that while much larger numbers of British and foreign born are convicted for indictable offences, relatively fewer of the convictions result in penitentiary sentences.

The incidence of penitentiary commitments differs greatly as between the individual foreign nativities. The number of males from both Russia and Poland in Canadian penitentiaries exceeded the number from all countries in North Western Europe combined. The total for the Chinese was only fractionally smaller. Italy and Austria accounted for almost twice the number attributable to either the Scandinavian or Germanic group.

Over 80 p.c. of the European-born males in Canadian penitentiaries on June 1, 1931, came from south, eastern and central parts of the continent; Slavic countries contributed 56 p.c.

of the total European, Latin and Greek 20 p.c., Scandinavian and Germanic countries each 7 p.c. The United States is responsible for a slightly larger number of male penitentiary population than are Slavic countries combined and three times more than all North Western European countries. Rates per 100,000 are shown in Fig. 14.

A comparison of the rates at the beginning and the close of the decade reveals a very real and significant improvement in respect to penitentiary commitments among the immigrant male population. This improvement was most marked in the nativity groups with excessively high rates in 1921. The only case where there was an important *bona fide* increase was that of the Chinese.

The relationship between citizenship and criminality is briefly summarized as follows: out of 696 foreign-born inmates of Canadian penitentiaries in 1931, 455 or 65·3 p.c. were aliens. The rate for the naturalized per 100,000 was 44, that for the aliens 109. The alien foreign born still constitute our major problem in respect to serious criminal offences among immigrants in Canada. Nevertheless the rate for this class of immigrants declined from 179 to 109 over the decade, while that for the naturalized rose from 20 to 44. The evidence of penitentiary records points to increasing criminality among the naturalized and decreasing criminality among the alien foreign born.

There is also marked variation in the proportion of individual stocks in penitentiaries. As in 1921 the rates for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples are still very low as compared with those for the Slavs and particularly the Latins and Greeks. A comparison of the figures at the two census dates, however, seems to indicate that the basic Anglo-Saxon and French stocks as well as the other North Western European, *i.e.*, the stocks with relatively low rates, have been becoming more criminal, while the South, Eastern and Central European stocks which have been and still are prominently represented in the penitentiary population have been becoming much less so.
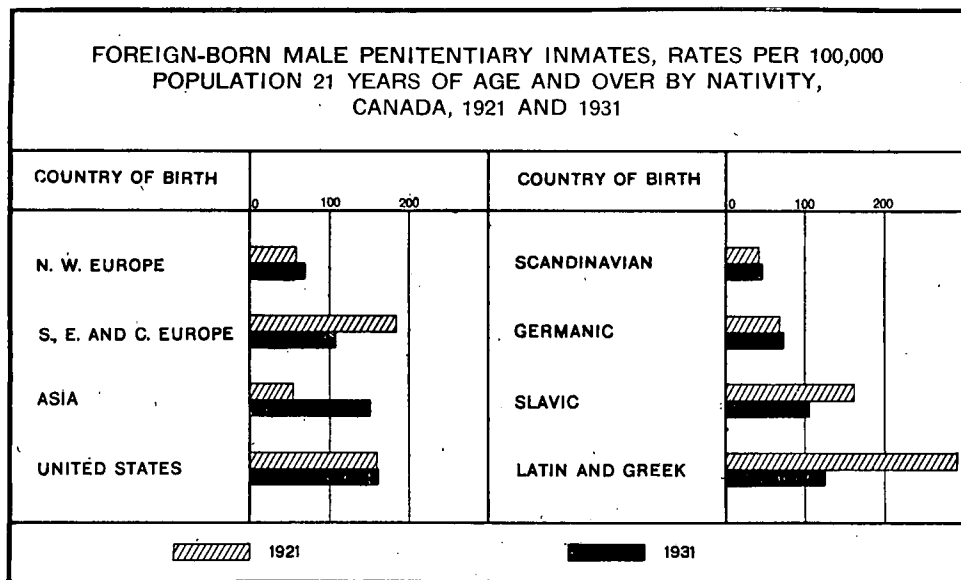
FIG. 14. This figure shows the incidence of serious crime as between the different nativity groups. It indicates the sections of the community in which the actual problem of law enforcement is more or less serious. A considerable portion of the differences are attributable, of course, to variation in age and sex distribution and other extraneous circumstances. The close of the inter-censal decade was marked by radically higher rates for the Asiatics, slightly higher for the North Western Europeans, stationary rates for the United States born and radically lower rates for the Slavic and Latin and Greek groups. These changes are also in some measure the result of changes in age and sex distribution.

Owing to an apparent lack of correspondence between the data for individual origins as recorded by the institutions concerned and the classification followed by the census enumerator in collecting statistics for the population as a whole, it is impossible satisfactorily to free the figures from the influence of such extraneous factors as age, sex, rural-urban distribution and length of

residence and determine differences in racial propensity to crime. Since the confusion in classi-
fication appears to be confined to the Slavic races, there are no grounds for questioning the
reliability of the rates for groups of origins or for other European stocks where the sample is
sufficiently large to yield reliable results. Further analysis of the figures for individual races,
however, must await more satisfactory racial origin records of penitentiary inmates

The obvious defects in penitentiary records for individual racial origins are largely
eliminated when the data are combined into geographical and linguistic groups. When corrected
for differences in age and sex distribution, the penitentiary rate per 100,000 15 years and over
was 66 for the South, Eastern and Central European origins as against 37 for the North Western
European. The Latins and Greeks ranked highest among the linguistic groups with a figure of
118; the Slavs came second with 64; then followed the French, British and Germanic origins in
the order named; the Scandinavians were the lowest with a rate of only 29.

OCCUPATIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Gainfully Occupied.—Persons reporting gainful occupations include both per-
sons who had employment and were unemployed at the date of the last census.

For the total population of all nativities and for each of the broad nativity groups except
the British Isles, females constituted a larger proportion of the population with gainful occupa-
tions in 1931 than in 1921.

While the number of *males* of Canadian birth reporting gainful occupations in 1931
represented only 85·4 p.c. of the total Canadian-born male population 15 years of age and over,
the proportions of the British and foreign born were 92·0 and 93·5 p.c. respectively. With the
females the situation was reversed, relatively more Canadian than British and foreign born having
gainful occupations. Differences in age distribution account for almost the whole of the variation
as between the nativities for the males, but fall far short of doing so for the females (see Fig. 15).

CRUDE PERCENTAGES WITH GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND PERCENTAGES
CORRECTED FOR DIFFERENCES IN AGE, BY SEX AND
BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA, 1931
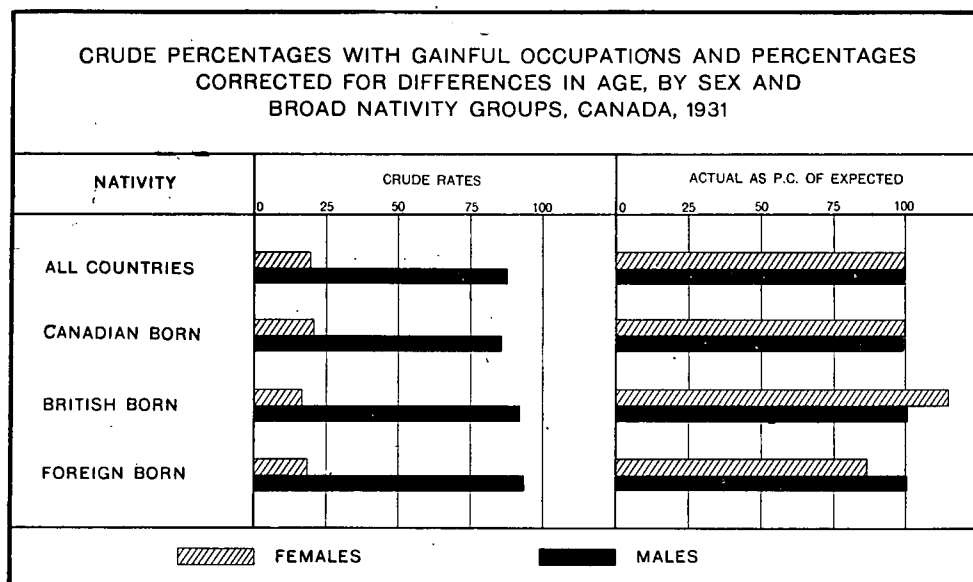
Fig. 15. The above chart is based on data for the population 10 years of age and over. Differences in age account for
practically all of the recorded differences between the nativities in the percentages of males with gainful occupations. The
same does not apply in the case of the *females;* the British born seek gainful employment much more generally than the
Canadian born, and the foreign born much less.

In 1921, the percentages of British- and foreign-born males with gainful occupations
exceeded that for the Canadian-born by amounts greater than could be accounted for by their
more favourable age distribution; by 1931 the situation had been corrected, at least temporarily,
to the advantage of the Canadian born and to the disadvantage of the other nativities. The

proportions of females with gainful occupations increased over the decade despite, on the whole, slightly less favourable age distribution at its close. When the influence of age is eliminated, the increase is several times greater in the case of the foreign born than with either the Canadian or British born, but age for age, employment is still less general in the former group. Reasons for these changes and their significance are discussed at length in the text.

Speaking relatively, *male* immigrants from the British Possessions and British Isles avoid agriculture and engage in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction to a much greater extent than do the Canadian born. The United States born show the largest percentage of all nativities in agriculture. The proportion of the European born engaged in agriculture is approximately the same as that for the Canadian born, and their distribution among the other industries does not differ radically from that of the native population. That, of course, does not apply to the immigrants from all individual European countries. Only 13 p.c. of the Asiatics are in agricultural industries but 43 p.c. are in domestic and personal service. Most of the other Asiatics are found in logging, fishing, trapping, in the wood and paper manufacturing industries and working as common labourers. The latter group accounts for 21 p.c. (see Fig. 16).
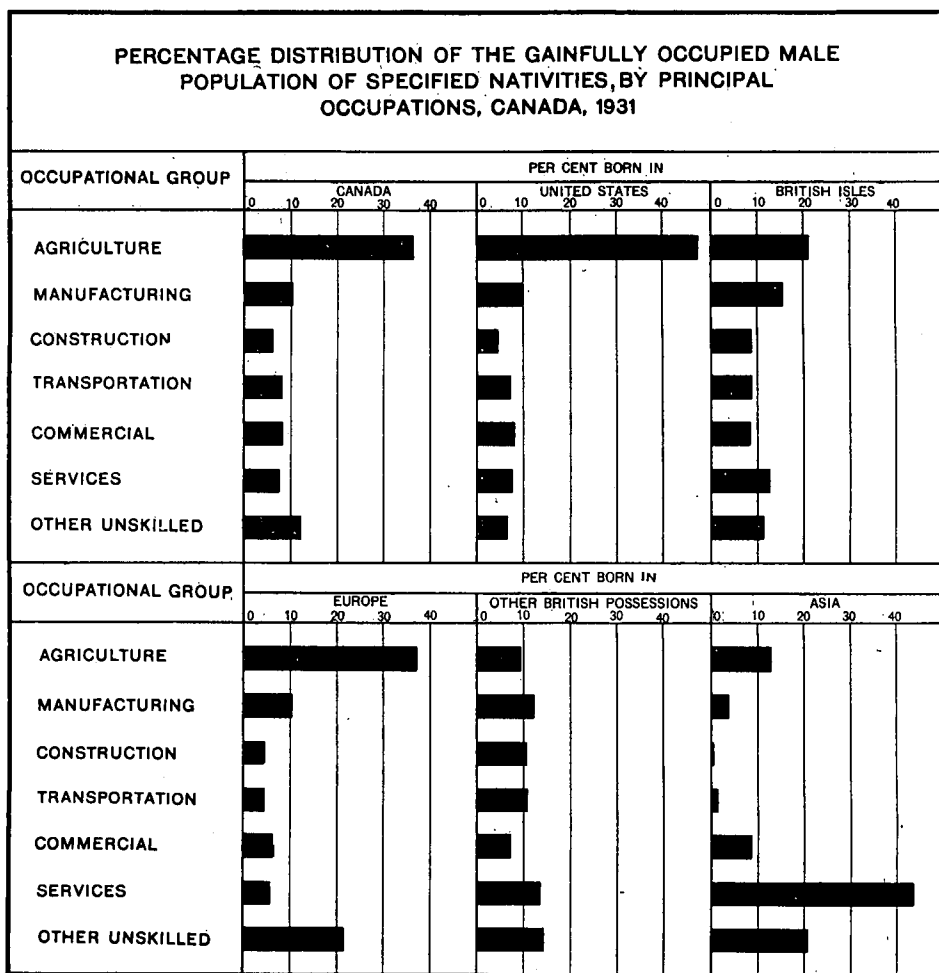
Fig. 16. A vertical reading of the foregoing figure indicates that some 36 p.c. of the Canadian-born male population with gainful occupations were in agriculture, 10 p.c. in manufacturing, 6 p.c. in construction, 8 p.c. in transportation and so on. A horizontal reading indicates that 36 p.c. of the Canadian born were in agriculture as compared with 48 p.c. of the United States born, 37 p.c. of the European born and 13 p.c. of the Asiatics. The figure is based on data covering all males reporting gainful occupations whether actually employed at the date of the last census or not.

Almost 51 p.c. of all Canadian-born *women* with gainful occupations appear in the service group, 20 p.c. being in professional occupations and 30 p.c. in domestic and personal service. The women of Continental European birth show the largest percentage in domestic and personal service, those from Asia and British Possessions tie for second place, the United States born come third and the Canadian born last. The United States born rank first, the Canadian born second in the proportion in the professions and the British Possessions come third. Clerical occupations are second in importance for females of all nativities except the Continental Europeans and the Asiatics where commerce is important. In general, the bulk of immigrant women with gainful occupations are in the service group, especially domestic and personal; considerable proportions are in clerical and manufacturing, notably the textile industries, and of the balance, the largest percentage is engaged in trade and commerce.

As between origins, occupational distribution varies radically and does not lend itself to summary statement. The subject is discussed in detail, in the body of the report.

Wage-Earners.—The term "wage-earner" as used in the census includes, persons receiving salaries as well as persons working for wages.

The percentage that wage-earners constitute of all persons with gainful occupations differs considerably as between the sexes and the several nativity groups. For the total population and for all nativities except the Asiatics the proportion was greater for the females than the males (see Fig. 17). European and Asiatic male immigrants show larger, and immigrants from the British Isles very much larger, proportions of wage-earners to persons with gainful occupations than do the Canadian born; immigrants from the United States show smaller proportions. With the females only the percentage for "Other British" exceeds that for the native Canadians. All others are smaller.

WAGE-EARNERS AS PERCENTAGES OF PERSONS REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND NATIVITY, CANADA, 1931
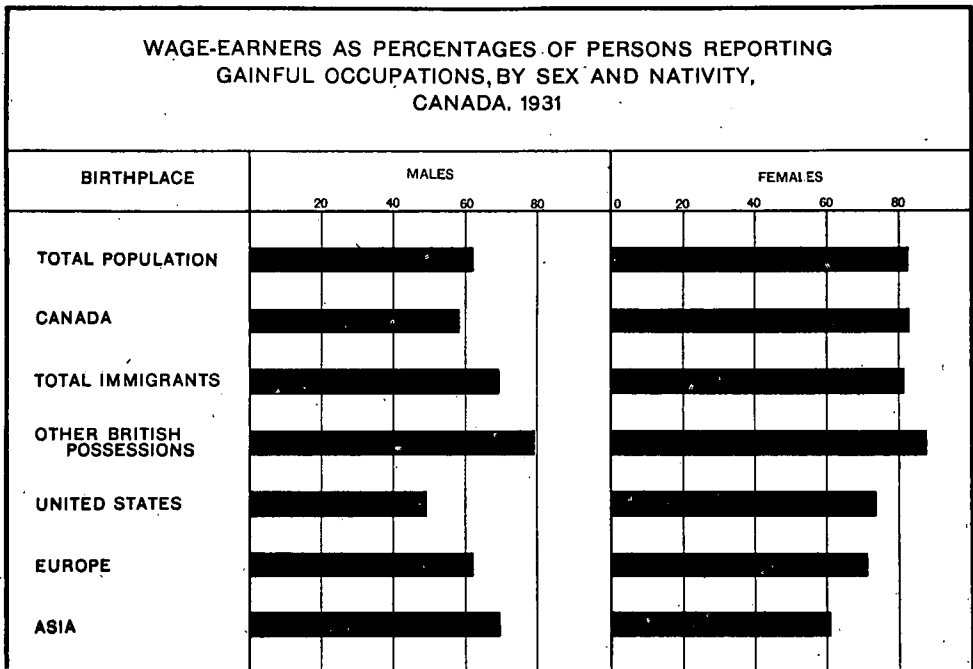
FIG. 17. More of the females than of the males reporting gainful occupations are wage-earners for every nativity except the Asiatic. Considerable variation exists as between the Canadian born and the several immigrant groups in the percentage that wage-earners constitute of the total reporting gainful occupations. This applies both to males and females. Explanations are suggested in the text.

The percentages that immigrant wage-earners constitute of all immigrants with gainful occupations are shown for specified racial origins by sex in Fig. 44, Chapter XII and merit careful perusal.

Unemployment.—Fig. 18 shows the average, number of weeks lost per male wage-earner between June 1, 1930, and June 1, 1931, for the immigrant and Canadian born by province of residence. It reflects the relative incidence of unemployment during the early part of the depression as it affected wage-earners of the different nativities. Unemployment is seen to have fallen much heavier on the male immigrants than on the Canadian born. On the average, male wage-earners lost about twice as much time as females in the year under review. All rates are in terms of all wage-earners. They would have been much higher had they been in terms of only wage-earners losing time.

Distribution by racial origin shows that the South, Eastern and Central Europeans suffered most, the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples less, and the French and Anglo-Saxons least.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST PER MALE WAGE-EARNER (TOTAL),
BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS FOR CANADA AND PROVINCES,
JUNE 1, 1930 TO JUNE 1, 1931
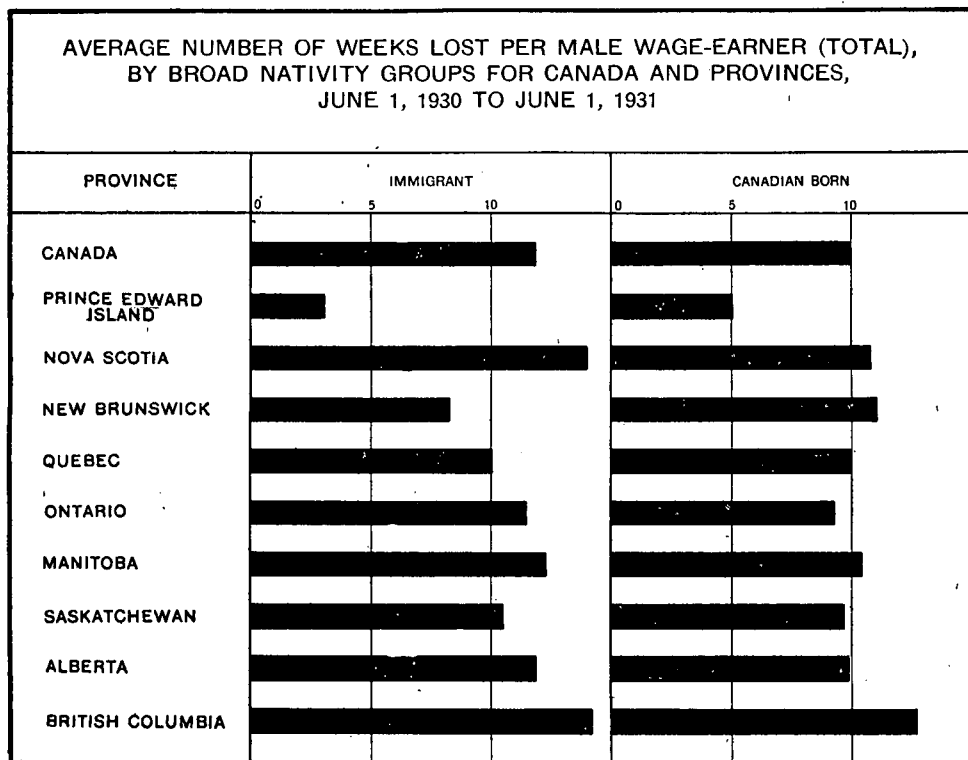
FIG. 18. In all but two provinces and in Canada as a whole immigrant male wage-earners on the average lost more time through unemployment during the twelve months preceding the census than did native Canadians. A vertical reading of the chart, particularly of the section dealing with the Canadian born, gives a rough idea of the relative severity with which the depression bore down on the wage-earners in the various sections of the Dominion during the year under review.

An attempt was made to weigh and eliminate the various influences contributing to these differences with the following results: it was found that occupational distribution, age and date of arrival combined accounted for 60 p.c. of the variability in the extent to which the different races suffered more or less heavily than the population of the province of residence. Their relative importance in the prediction descended in the order named. Occupational risk was found to be more than twice as important as the other variables combined. Immigrants suffered more, not because of recency of arrival *per se* but because they went or were forced into the more risky occupations.

For Canada as a whole, the position of the British born from the standpoint of expected steadiness of employment was on a par with that of the total wage-earning population. That of the Asiatic and United States born was much superior; that of the European born much inferior. Such was the expectation on the basis of the variables included in the equation. With the British, actual unemployment was materially less than expected, with the Asiatics, moderately less,

with the United States born moderately more and with the European born materially more. An examination of the work sheets shows that those deviations from expectation were the result of factors peculiar to the nativities and not included in the present correlation. They were quite distinct from expected differences in the basis of occupational and age distribution and date of arrival. Some suggestions as to their probable nature are made in the text among which might be mentioned the fact that during periods of economic stress, the less efficient and the single males without dependents usually are discharged first.

FERTILITY, INFANT MORTALITY, DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

Fertility.—On the basis of their numerical importance in the population, Anglo-Saxons contributed 22 p.c. fewer births than expected in 1931, and the French 38 p.c. more. Non-Anglo-Saxon races are contributing almost 60 p.c. of the additions to the Canadian population through birth.

Fig. 19 presents an index of fertility in terms of married women 15–44 years of age for specified groups of origins. The figure for the foreign European stocks is a fifth higher than that for the Anglo-Saxon, the figure for the Asiatic races higher by half and that for the French over twice higher. These figures can not fail to impress one with the tremendous heterogeneity of our Canadian population in the matter of fertility.

INDEX OF FERTILITY IN TERMS OF MARRIED WOMEN (15-44),
FOR GROUPS OF ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931
(BRITISH RATE—100)
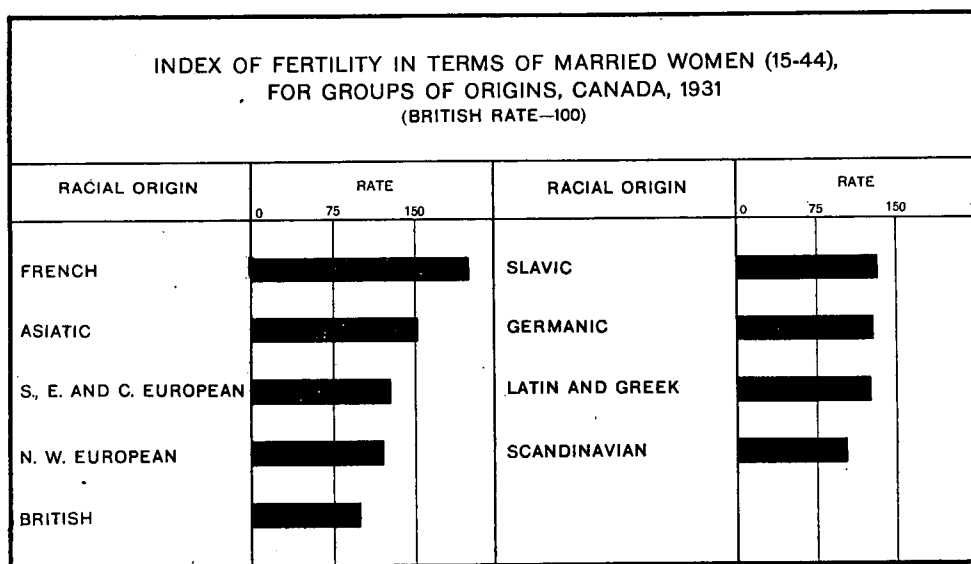
Fig. 19. So long as differences in fertility rates exist, the ethnic structure of the population changes. The above graph indicates that such changes are likely to be much more rapid than is commonly supposed. On the basis of current mortality and differential fertility rates, Anglo-Saxons and French will each constitute about 39 p.c. of the population of the Dominion in 1971 and foreign stocks about 22 p.c.

An attempt was made to determine how far these differences were the result of extraneous circumstances and how far they were racial in the broad sense. On the basis of data for seventeen origins in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and sixteen in British Columbia, a total sample of eighty-four, a coefficient of correlation was obtained of $R = \cdot 65 \pm \cdot 03$. This compares with a coefficient of $R = \cdot 88 \pm \cdot 05$ obtained for the Prairie Provinces as a whole in 1926. A comparison of these results indicates that differences in economic and physical environment, occupational distribution and the like are as important in explaining differences in fertility as are the five independents combined in the 1931 correlation.

This finding detracts in no way from the significance of the relationship emerging from the present correlation. The reliability of the correlation coefficient is beyond question. The five independents account for approximately 42 p.c. of the variability. Their relative importance in the prediction in descending order is age, urban residence which is unfavourable to high fertility, long North American residence which is favourable, the percentage of women married and illiteracy.

The influence of illiteracy is negligible. That of the percentage married is negative, a high percentage married being associated with a low fertility. Under the conditions obtaining at and around 1931, the races with high percentages married were those who were less affected by the depression, *viz.*, those with large proportions in the salaried and higher economic classes. These are low-fertility groups. As in 1926, the most that can be said regarding the positive partial correlation between the percentage North American-born and fertility is that it points to a rise in the fertility of women of the first and possibly the second generation of immigrants under the stimulus of the more favourable economic conditions of their country of adoption.

A comparison of actual and expected rates derived from the prediction by provinces leads to the conclusion that environmental, occupational and other factors not included in the correlation are favourable to low fertility in Ontario, to high fertility in Saskatchewan and to fertility on an intermediate level in British Columbia.

A *bona fide* residuum of considerable proportions exists over and above that accounted for by the independent variables and environmental and occupational factors. This residuum of nearly 25 p.c. is the proportion of the variability attributable to other factors such as religion, cultural background, etc., closely associated with race. Occupation and several of the variables included in the equation, of course, are also racial to a greater or less degree.

Infant Mortality.—Infant mortality rates in Canada are high for the Indian, Negro, French and Slavic origins generally; intermediate for the Latin and Greek, and low for the Scandinavian, Germanic and Anglo-Saxon stocks.

Marked positive associations are found to exist between high infant mortality on the one hand and high fertility, high illiteracy and a large proportion rural on the other. These three independents have about equal weight in the prediction. Combined they account for 72 p.c. of the variability in infant mortality.

Deaf-Mutism.—Approximately 61·5 p.c. of deaf-mutes in Canada are reported as suffering from the infirmity from birth. Increases are reported as between 1921 and 1931. The variation in the incidence is considerable as between the different origins. It is more prevalent in the older than in the newer provinces. The reader is referred to the text for details.

Blindness.—Blindness is a function of age. It appears to be increasing in Canada—the rate rose 40 p.c. between 1921 and 1931. Its incidence is extremely heavy among the North American Indians. There appears to be appreciable variation in its incidence as between the white races in Canada. Much of the variation is associated with age differences.

INMATES OF MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

The incidence of mental illness leading to institutional care and treatment is heavier among males than among females, among the immigrants than among the Canadian born, among the Continental Europeans than among persons of British or United States birth, and among the North Western Europeans particularly the Scandinavians, than among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans (see Fig. 50, p. 208). The indicated difference in incidence between the Canadian born and foreign born as a group is entirely attributable to peculiarities of age and sex distribution. That between the Canadian and British born is more than accounted for by similar causes. It seems to follow that differences in age and sex distributions are likely to be of major importance in explaining the differing incidence as between the individual nativities.

Persons of mixed parentage show much smaller percentages in mental institutions than do the Canadian born age for age and sex for sex. The difference is so great as hardly to be capable of explanation on the basis of any probable difference in attitude toward institutional care and treatment on the part of the two groups. While the rates for both persons of foreign- and British-born parents are somewhat lower than those for persons of Canadian-born parents, the spread is of moderate magnitude and quite possibly might be accounted for on the above grounds.

When the cross-classification is by racial origin, it is found that the proportion of the Anglo-Saxon race in mental institutions is appreciably above the all-Canada average; that for the French is slightly below. The standing of every group of foreign origins except the Scandinavian is lower than the British. That of the Germanic, Asiatic and North Western European peoples is materially below (see Fig. 20). The differences between the rates for the origin groups are smaller than those for the nativity groups, reflecting less distortion because of age and sex differences. These figures merely localize the incidence of institutional cases.

An attempt was made to eliminate the influence of age, sex, length of Canadian residence, rural-urban distribution, etc., from the data for individual origins and to determine if and to what extent racial differences in liability to mental illness or defects existed. The attempt merely succeeded in demonstrating a lack of correspondence between the racial origin data as collected by mental institutions for their inmates and those collected by the census for the population as a whole. It seems probable that the figures for the geographical and linguistic groups give a fairly accurate picture of the incidence as between these larger groupings, but the task of eliminating extraneous influences which doubtless account for a major portion of the indicated variation must await a more satisfactory racial origin record of mental institution inmates.

CRUDE RATES PER 100,000 IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND RATES CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA, 1931
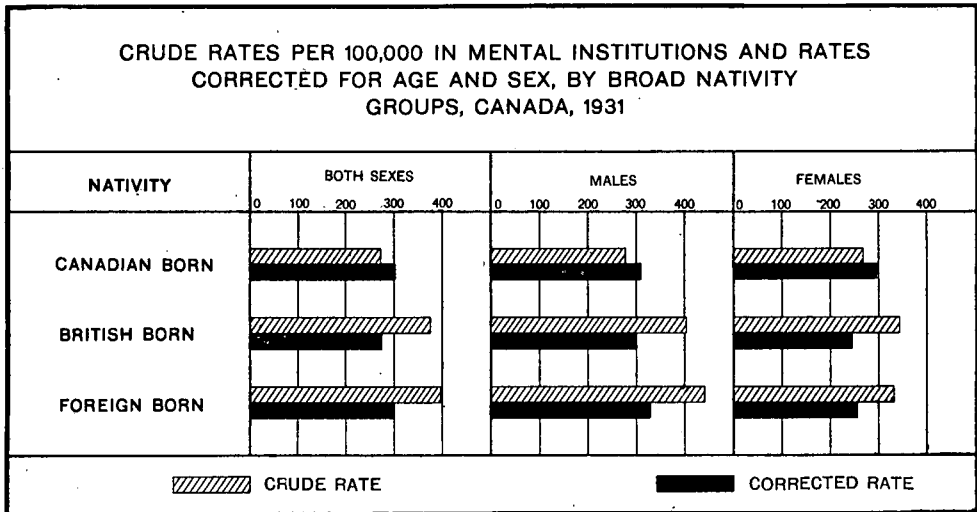
FIG. 20. The importance of age and sex in explaining the differing incidence of mental hospital commitments as between the broad nativity groups is strikingly demonstrated in the above chart. The crude rate for the British born (both sexes) was nearly 40 p.c. higher than that for the Canadian born and the crude rate for the foreign born 50 p.c. higher. When allowance is made for differences in age and sex distribution the rates for the Canadian and foreign born are practically identical and that for the British born nearly 10 p.c. lower than either.

RELIGION

The material in this chapter is largely descriptive and does not lend itself to summary statement save in the case of one or two conclusions growing out of the analysis. These are stated below.

The progress of religious assimilation of foreign races of the Protestant faith seems to vary directly with length of Canadian residence and inversely with the degree of segregation; its direction is dictated largely by considerations of geographical proximity to an acceptable place of worship. Generally speaking, in affiliating with a Canadian Protestant church the foreigner apparently fails to appreciate or recognize any important difference between the leading Protestant denominations within the country.

In the case of Roman Catholic immigrants there is no occasion for religious assimilation because of the absence of internal divisions in the Roman Catholic Church and its international scope. Immigrants of the Roman Catholic faith and their descendants continue to adhere to that faith generation after generation.

The religious like the racial distribution of new immigration as between the different sections of the Dominion has varied radically since the beginning of the century. As with racial composition, it is safe to conclude that in the absence of any large volume of immigration or emigration in the predictable future, differential fertility will bring about more rapid and more radical changes in the religious composition of the population of the Dominion than have occurred at any time since Confederation.

Summary Tables I and II are inserted for convenient reference.

Racial Origin	Number in Canada, 1931	P.C. Canadian-Born	P.C. United States-Born	P.C. Urban	P.C. in Cities of 30,000 and over	Index of Segregation	P.C. under 10 Years of Age	P.C. Surplus Males	Speaking English as Mother Tongue	Speaking French as Mother Tongue	Unable to Speak English or French	Not Speaking English as Mother Tongue but Had Acquired It	Illiterate	Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 born)	Births per 100 Women	Births per 100 Married Women
British—																
English............	2,741,419	70·05	3·13	59·30	33·64	104·3	18·28	4	99·5	0·3	²	69·8	0·83	6·49	8·4	14·3
Irish............	1,230,808	85·59	3·83	54·65	29·51	105·2	18·22	5	99·1	0·8	²	72·4	1·08	5·92	7·8	14·9
Scottish...........	1,346,350	75·98	2·80	56·59	30·03	100·0	17·80	5	96·8	0·4	²	92·5	0·83	5·32	7·6	13·9
Other..............	62,494	58·22	5·88	57·76	34·46	146·9	18·76	23	91·7	0·1	²	99·1	0·41	5·00	6·0	10·5
French.................	2,927,990	97·36	1·90	54·00	26·79	105·0	26·29	1	4·5	95·3	²	47·0	6·18	11·39	14·3	29·3
Scandinavian—																
Danish.............	34,118	37·45	11·37	39·93	22·61	110·0	19·62	56	29·7	0·2	1·2	98·4	1·16	5·42	9·7	
Icelandic..........	19,382	65·44	5·22	41·40	22·97	156·0	19·54	4	14·3	–	3·0	96·4	1·10	6·63	8·8	16·2
Norwegian.........	93,243	42·08	23·01	27·23	10·65	188·0	20·40	35	25·3	0·2	1·3	98·1	1·10	4·91	10·4	
Swedish...........	81,306	42·59	13·22	32·75	15·35	143·0	18·52	44	24·1	0·1	1·6	98·0	1·23	5·10	9·0	
Germanic—																
Dutch.............	148,962	79·89	6·53	33·95	13·42	188·7	22·51	10	67·1	0·1	3·9	88·4	2·02	5·54	7·9	13·7
Belgian...........	27,585	40·58	2·45	37·08	18·21	260·9	22·03	19	10·1	25·4	1·4	90·2	3·40	5·58	9·6	14·1
German...........	473,544	69·46	9·50	36·94	17·39	175·7	22·22	10	41·2	0·5	2·5	95·4	2·57	6·20	11·7	20·0
Latin and Greek—																
Greek..............	9,444	42·98	1·86	90·33	64·71	–	26·57	79	12·1	1·2	5·9	92·6	6·71	7·63	–	–
Italian.............	98,173	53·11	2·12	81·55	51·67	808·7	26·69	28	7·7	2·1	5·4	89·9	9·14	6·83	11·6	18·9
Roumanian........	29,056	50·73	1·04	44·63	25·39	339·1	26·73	37	5·7	0·3	9·4	90·8	12·63	8·90	10·1	14·7
Slavic—																
Austrian...........	48,639	53·70	2·32	37·82	17·11	220·9	23·01	26	10·1	0·3	8·2	90·5	10·50	11·00	9·9	15·5
Bulgarian..........	3,160	33·48	0·54	78·42	61·42	–	26·99	113	5·5	0·8	10·9	87·5	10·98	1·67	–	–
Czech and Slovak..	30,401	27·75	4·05	51·63	27·56	292·1	18·65	95	5·5	0·1	14·1	85·0	8·49	7·89	14·9	20·5
Lithuanian.........	5,876	28·39	1·55	72·92	58·13	–	15·90	64	4·3	0·1	15·7	83·1	10·79	–	–	–
Polish..............	145,503	47·05	1·25	46·57	28·38	307·6	22·82	29	5·4	0·2	13·8	85·0	11·75	9·39	11·4	17·5
Russian............	88,148	54·02	3·48	27·34	13·83	288·9	26·37	20	7·5	0·2	13·1	85·7	13·14	7·23	9·4	15·3
Yugoslavic.........	16,174	20·01	1·48	55·49	28·63	–	17·13	164	2·5	–	14·1	85·7	10·48	10·39	21·2	–
Ukrainian..........	225,113	56·99	0·32	29·53	16·88	540·0	25·22	20	1·8	–	15·3	84·4	13·94	8·89	14·1	21·7
Other European—																
Finnish............	43,885	28·17	3·40	45·80	18·04	617·4	13·08	36	3·7	0·1	17·7	81·6	6·61	6·76	7·3	12·3
Hebrew............	156,726	43·84	2·77	96·45	82·77	895·7	16·91	2	1·9	–	3·2	96·7	3·81	4·74	4·9	9·7
Hungarian.........	40,582	27·84	1·58	49·47	30·36	404·4	21·43	62	2·7	0·1	17·2	82·2	8·86	9·78	15·7	20·5
Asiatic—																
Chinese............	46,519	11·60	0·05	82·79	56·10	¹	5·76	1,141	0·5	–	29·5	70·4	17·40	7·35	16·0	
Japanese..........	23,342	48·46	0·12	46·98	38·39	–	29·11	45	0·5	–	21·5	78·5	11·20	5·93	18·6	24·0
Other..............	14,687	51·77	1·85	79·40	–	–	25·31	30	10·5	2·2	5·4	86·8	13·23	7·84	–	
Others—																
Indian.............	122,911	99·30	0·69	4·11	1·07	845·5	28·97	5	6·2	1·0	31·0	64·7	–	16·81	14·8	–
Negro.............	19,456	79·60	11·36	60·82	35·00	–	22·29	10	99·0	0·6	–	78·2	8·13	11·47	9·7	–

¹ Asiatics are omitted for the reason that an index of segregation for the group is apt to be misleading.　　² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

TABLE II.—SUMMARY SHOWING STANDING OF SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGIN GROUPS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIED HEADINGS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Number in Canada, 1931	P.C. Canadian-Born	P.C. United States-Born	P.C. under 10 Years of Age	P.C. Surplus Males	P.C. 10 Years and over					Infant Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 born)	Rates per 100,000 (15 years and over) in Penitentiaries Corrected for Age and Sex
						Speaking English as Mother Tongue	Speaking French as Mother Tongue	Unable to Speak English or French	Not Speaking English as Mother Tongue but Had Acquired It	Illiterate		
British.............................	5,381,071	74·95	3·24	18·15	5	98·6	0·5	²	85·7	0·88	5·68	47
French.............................	2,927,990	97·36	1·90	26·29	1	4·5	95·3	²	47·0	6·18	11·39	58
Other North Western European.....	878,140	63·60	10·53	21·57	17	40·2	1·1	2·4	95·0	3·02	5·38	37
South, Eastern and Central European	784,154	48·39	1·66	23·66	32	5·0	0·4	13·0	87·4	16·61	8·03	66
Scandinavian......................	228,049	43·56	16·26	19·54	38	24·6	0·2	1·5	97·7	1·44	5·51	29
Germanic...........................	650,091	70·63	8·52	22·28	10	45·8	1·5	2·8¹	91·3	4·11	5·77	39
Latin and Greek...................	136,673	51·90	1·87	26·69	33	7·6	1·6	6·3	91·1	14·72	7·79	118
Slavic.............................	563,014	50·60	1·48	23·91	29	4·6	0·1	13·8	85·9	18·70	8·07	64
Asiatic.............................	84,548	28·75	0·38	15·60	236	2·0	0·4	23·9	73·3	15·32	8·32	-

¹ Dutch and German.
² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Sources of Data.—The analysis in the present monograph is based for the most part on census materials collected in 1931 and at previous ten-year intervals. The Census of Canada cross-classifies the various nativity and racial groups in our population according to a great and increasing number of attributes so that it is possible to determine directly from census materials not only their spatial and rural-urban distribution but such attributes as age, sex, conjugal condition, length of Canadian residence, literacy, language spoken, citizenship, criminal record, religious and occupational distribution, fertility, etc. These sources are supplemented by the Vital Statistics Reports which are assembled under the direction of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are so arranged as to correlate with the census tabulations. The Vital Statistics Reports provide basic data for the study of intermarriage, infant mortality and certain aspects of the problem of fertility and natural increase. A third source of material is the periodic report covering such subjects as mental institutions. This report when related to appropriate census figures served as the basis for the discussion of the relation of birthplace and racial origin to the incidence of mental illness. Where use was made of other official statistics, care has been taken to indicate the source in each case. A copy of the pertinent sections of the official questionnaire used in the last census appears in the Appendix at the end of the present monograph.

General Objectives and Definitions.—The general purpose of this study is to discover the characteristic distributions of the several nativity and racial origin elements which go to make up the Canadian population, to determine wherein the behaviour of each resembles and wherein it differs from that of the basic Anglo-Saxon and French stocks, to investigate the reasons for such differences in behaviour and to measure, in so far as that is possible, the progress of assimilation up to the date of the 1931 Census and particularly during the last inter-censal decade. It might be well, therefore, before proceeding further to define exactly what is meant by nativity and racial origin. Nativity refers to a province (if in Canada) or country of birth. The connotation of the term is quite clear and simple but when one comes to make use of the statistics one encounters certain practical difficulties. These difficulties originate, for the most part, out of the drastic changes in national frontiers brought about by the Treaty of Versailles. They will be discussed in Chapter II and as occasion demands elsewhere throughout the monograph. The meaning of the term, however, presents no problem and requires no further elaboration here. Unfortunately the same can not be said of the term "racial origin" as used in the Canadian Census and in this report, and the three subsequent sections are devoted to an explanation of its meaning, a discussion of some of the difficulties encountered in collecting and tabulating information pertaining thereto, the presentation of a corrected origin tabulation for 1931 and a brief comment regarding the importance and significance of racial origin records to a new and growing nation like that within the confines of the Dominion of Canada.

Use of the Term "Racial Origin".—In a strictly biological sense, the term "race" signifies a subgroup of the human species related by ties of physical kinship. Scientists have attempted to divide and subdivide the human species into groups on the basis of biological traits, such as shape of the head, stature, colour of skin, etc., and to such groups and to such only, would the biologist apply the term "race". The use of the term, however, even in this strictly scientific sense is neither definite nor free from confusion, for there is no universally accepted classification. Furthermore, the identification of certain types of culture with definite biological types has led inevitably to the result that, even in the hands of the ethnologist, the term "race" has acquired a cultural as well as a biological implication.

Most modern national groups are composed of widely varying racial strains. The English type, if such exists in the biological sense, is the product of the commingling of perhaps half a dozen primitive stocks. The same applies to the French, Italian and indeed to any European group. Whether these peoples, during the past thousand years, have evolved distinct and homogeneous biological types which could appropriately be termed "races" is a matter for debate. Homogeneity is always relative; so with race differentiation. The technical biological question as such, however, is of minor importance as far as the census is concerned. Even in such cases as Scottish and Irish, where it is well known that distinct strains exist, the cultural consideration is predominant.

The significant fact in the present connection is this: the combined biological and cultural effect on Canada of the infiltration of a group of English is clearly different from that produced by the addition of a similar number of, say, Ukrainians. Admittedly, the difference is partly a biological and partly a cultural matter, yet it would be futile from a practical point of view to attempt to separate the two influences. The relative importance of the biological and the cultural is not subject to quantitative measurement. Both, however, are important and both are included in the term "racial origin".

The term "racial origin", therefore, as used by the census, has a combined biological and cultural significance. It also usually has a definite geographical association. It suggests whence our people come as well as their biological and cultural background. One merely follows popular usage in employing the terms, "English stock", "French stock", "Italian stock", etc., both to suggest original geographical habitat and to describe the sum total of the biological and cultural characteristics which distinguish such groups from others. Such usage is familiar to the public in general, and only when our "origin" classifications follow such lines can they be collected by a census, be understood by the people or have any significance from the practical standpoint of the development of a Canadian nation.

Practical Difficulties in the Origin Classification.—As has just been said the term "origin", as used here, has a combined biological, cultural and geographical significance. In certain cases all three aspects are clearly defined; in others the classification means little more than geographical origin, being distinct from nativity classification mainly in that it includes not only immigrants, but their descendants. The situation is made clear by examining the actual divisions in the racial origin tables of the census.

First, there are cases in which the biological connotation included in the term "origin" is pronounced, *i.e.*, where the strains of the immigrating people are comparatively pure. Such are the coloured stocks, the Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, Negro and aboriginal Indians. Each also has a more or less distinctive culture. Similarly, in the case of many of the white peoples the term "origin" includes both biological and cultural elements, as in the case of the English, French, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Syrian and so on. With such groups no serious statistical difficulties arise. With certain other groups, however, and particularly with those originating in the central and eastern parts of Europe, the problem of classification is not so simple.

While there are certain classes like the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Czechs and Slovaks where the admixture of other races is not great, there are census groups like the Roumanians, of whom 12 p.c. spoke German as the mother tongue and 15 p.c. spoke Ukrainian, arguing a statistical (and perhaps also a biological) mixture of stocks. The lack of homogeneity is perhaps not so great with the Poles, 88 p.c. of whom spoke Slavic languages as the mother tongue and only a little under 5 p.c. of whom spoke German. The Yugoslavs are of preponderantly Slavic extraction, judging from the data on mother tongue; but further difficulties emerge with the Russian, Ukrainian and Austrian groups. Of those reported as of Russian origin 35 p.c. spoke German as the mother tongue—presumably those from the Baltic provinces of Russia—and 54 p.c. spoke one of the Slavic languages, the great majority Russian. Thus, while the majority of those classed as of Russian origin were Slavs, there was a considerable admixture of Teutonic stock. Of the Austrians, some 46 p.c. spoke German as mother tongue, and 38 p.c. one of the Slavic languages. Such a group is clearly not a biological unit. The term "Austrian" in the "origin" tables merely designates a group of immigrant people, most of whom are Germanic and Slavic, and whose homes before coming to Canada in the pre-War days had been for many generations within common political boundaries and who had therefore the common traits begotten of a similar cultural and economic environment.

The Ukrainian classification, again, includes four distinct stocks: the Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian. But the problem here is not in the diverse elements within the group. The four peoples are separately classified and 96 p.c. of them speak Slavic languages. The group thus comprises only closely allied biological strains—a circumstance which did not obtain with the Austrian or Russian. The difficulty is that the Ukrainian classification probably includes only a part of those who might properly be so classed. There were about 13,000 persons reported as of Austrian origin who spoke Ukrainian as the mother tongue, and it is probable that there were also some Ukrainians among the 21,000 so-called Polish who were reported as speaking Ukrainian as the mother tongue and among the 4,500 Roumanians similarly reported.

It is clear, therefore, that in certain cases, especially with people from Eastern and Central Europe, the racial origin classification signifies, primarily, original geographical habitat. In view of these difficulties the data in the present report are presented not only by individual origins but by broad geographical and linguistic classifications. Separate figures have been computed for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central European origins, and for the Scandinavian, Germanic, Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. In some of the linguistic groups certain proportions speaking other languages were necessarily included. For example, the Austrians and Russians were classed as Slavs, yet about 46 p.c. of the former and 35 p.c. of the latter spoke German as the mother tongue. The Roumanians were placed among the Latins and Greeks although over a quarter used German or Ukrainian as the mother tongue. Apart from those three exceptions, however, considerable homogeneity appears within the larger group-ings, and in one of the cases mentioned (the Russians) it is a matter of debate whether from the point of view of culture the Germans of Russia domiciled in Canada are not closer to the Slavs than to the Germans coming to Canada from Germany.

The above facts and explanations concerning the "origin" classification should be borne in mind in reading the subsequent pages of this monograph. Except in the case of the Hebrews, the term "origin" *always* connotes the original geographical habitat of a population group, *usually* implies a distinct culture, and *often* a definite biological strain. In any case, it refers to a specific group of immigrants and their progeny.

Corrected List of Racial Origins in Canada, 1931.—While throughout the present mono-graph the returns as actually given to the census enumerator and as tabulated and cross-classified in the several census volumes must be used as the basis for all analyses and discussion, it was thought worthwhile to attempt to prepare an official corrected list showing the probable racial strength of each stock in Canada as accurately as can be deduced from both the origin and collateral information collected at the time of the census. There seems no doubt that through ignorance or intent quite a considerable number of mis-statements of racial derivation occurred and it is important to have some idea as to where such mis-statements occurred and as to their extent.

In Table III will be found a list of origins; the first column shows the number of each race in Canada based on statements to the census enumerator, and the second column gives the number corrected from considerations shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3 at the back of the monograph.

The bases of correction were the statistics on mother tongue, birthplace and intermarriage. Table 1 shows for each important European race the number giving the mother tongue corre-sponding to that race and also the numbers giving other mother tongues. With this information are compared figures of birthplace and of marriage within the race itself and of intermarriage with the races corresponding to the other mother tongues given.* For example, when one takes the German race, one finds 473,544 persons reporting themselves as of German racial origin in the census of whom 264,515 give German as their mother tongue and 209,029 give other mother tongues. The racial origin of those giving German as the mother tongue is regarded as being correctly stated but is there any reason to question the reported origin of any of the 209,029 giving other mother tongues? One finds 202,072 of these giving English, but at the same time that 375,514 Germans were born in British territory or the United States and that 87·9 p.c. of the Germans marrying into other races married into British races. Consequently there is no reason to question the 202,072 figure. The birthplace and intermarriage data easily explain the number giving English as a mother tongue. Going over the other mother tongues given by the German race, there appears to be no figure which could not be explained by birthplace or inter-marriage.

When, on the other hand, one examines, say, the Roumanian returns, one finds three question-able cases, *viz.*, where the person of the Roumanian race gives German, Magyar or Ukrainian as mother tongue. Of course any of these mother tongues are possible because Roumania annexed Bukovinia, a part of old Austria-Hungary, but in view of the fact that neither birthplace nor intermarriage can well account for all of the cases reported, the presumption is that the un-explained portion were really German, Hungarian or Ukrainian.

From a calculation based on four samples it was found that the relationship between the birthplace and the mother tongue was constant, *viz.*, that 15 p.c. of the birthplace accounted for

*As indicated by parentage of children born in Canada. 1930-32.

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the mother tongue corresponding to that birthplace but different from that of the race, where the two were different.* On the other hand, intermarriage seemed to explain mother tongue person for person. The corrections as shown in Tables 3 and III are based upon these relationships. The tables should be self-explanatory.

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EACH RACIAL ORIGIN ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS AND CORRECTED NUMBERS, CANADA, 1931[1]

Racial Origin	Total From Census Figures	Corrected Total	Racial Origin	Total From Census Figures	Corrected Total
CANADA	10,376,786	10,376,786			
			Italian	98,173	98,277
English	2,741,419	2,741,419	Lithuanian	5,876	5,876
Irish	1,230,808	1,230,808	Norwegian	93,243	93,243
Scottish	1,346,350	1,346,350	Polish	145,503	136,211
Other British	62,494	62,494	Roumanian	29,056	21,860
French	2,927,990	2,927,990	Russian	88,148	60,302
Austrian	48,639	0	Swedish	81,306	83,084
Belgian	27,585	27,585	Ukrainian	225,113	244,629
Bulgarian	3,160	3,415	Yugoslavic	16,174	11,374
Czech and Slovak	30,401	34,114	Other European	6,232	6,232
Danish	34,118	34,118	Chinese	46,519	46,519
Dutch	148,962	148,962	Japanese	23,342	23,342
Finnish	43,885	42,107	Other Asiatic	14,687	14,687
German	473,544	549,376	Eskimo	5,979	5,979
Greek	9,444	9,189	Indian	122,911	122,911
Hebrew	156,726	156,726	Negro	19,456	19,456
Hungarian	40,582	39,160	Various	681	681
Icelandic	19,382	19,382	Unspecified	8,898	8,898

[1]This table and the analysis on which it was based was made by M. C. MacLean, Chief of Social Analysis.

It will be noticed that there are a number of instances where the corrected figure is appreciably larger or smaller than that shown in the census. All of the 49,000 reporting themselves as of Austrian racial origin have been distributed among other categories. No changes seemed necessary in the Anglo-Saxon, French, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Hebrew, Icelandic, Italian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Other European, Chinese, Japanese, Eskimo, Indian or Negro totals. The corrected figures for the Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak and Swedish races were slightly larger than those given in the census; that for the Ukrainian was moderately and that for the German materially larger. A few were smaller, the Finnish, Greek and Hungarian totals being reduced slightly and the Yugoslavic, Polish, Roumanian and Russian to a greater extent. As was intimated above, however, with only two or three exceptions, these inter-racial transfers seldom crossed the broader geographical and linguistic groupings used throughout this monograph. The preceding table should prove of value for reference when studying the subsequent chapters.

Table 4 summarizes the material used in making the above corrections in a somewhat different and perhaps more convenient form.

Classification of Mixed Stocks.—The male line is used in the census for tracing derivation by racial origin. In this connection the population falls into two main categories: (1) the peoples who because of recent arrival or lack of assimilability have maintained their original purity and (2) those who have intermarried freely for several generations. In the case of those falling within the first category, the procedure of the census is obviously satisfactory. In the case of those falling within the second category, however, it might be objected that there are many

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*To illustrate let us take the Ukrainians. For persons of that race *not* speaking one of the Ukrainian languages as mother tongue the following data were computed:—

X_1 Mother Tongue	X_2 Birthplace	X_3 Intermarriage
P.C. giving German	P.C. giving Austria or Germany	P.C. of married males and females married to persons of German race
P.C. giving Hungarian	P.C. giving Hungary	P.C. of married males and females married to persons of Hungarian race
etc.	etc.	etc.

Similar figures were computed for each origin and the several hundred values of X_1 (with their associated values of X_2 and X_3) were ranked according to the size of X_1. The array was divided into four equal parts, the first including all the very large X_1's, the second the next largest and so on. Each of these parts served as a sample for the computation of a correlation between X_1, X_2 and X_3, and in all cases the coefficient of X_2 in the regression equation was found to be approximately 0·15 and that of X_3 to be approximately 1·00.

individuals whose origins are so intermixed through intermarriages that their designation as of the origin indicated by their fathers' patronymics is largely meaningless. This may be accepted as true in so far as the individual is concerned. The fact remains, however, that by the law of large numbers the practice followed in the census will yield approximately accurate measurements of the different infusions of blood that have gone to make up the total.

The Importance of Racial Origin Data to Canadians.—The significance of the preceding paragraph becomes clear when one considers in greater detail the purposes for which racial origin data are collected. Apart from purely scientific studies such data have two types of use. First, they have an important bearing on the study of immigration, for they show with what measure of success the newer peoples are mixing with the basic stocks of the country and adapting themselves to Canadian institutions. In the second place, such data have considerable historical interest in recording not only the continuous infusion of foreign blood and foreign cultures from abroad, but the combined effect of natural increase and immigration on the racial origin structure of the population.

In its bearing upon the problem of immigration, the accuracy of the origin classification varies directly with its importance to public policy. With certain categories of immigrants there is no problem, *viz.*, with such as readily intermarry with the native English and French stock in Canada and are easily assimilated in other respects. The larger the amount of intermarriage the greater is the number, for example, with part English blood who are classified as of Swedish origin and *vice versa*. As the fusion proceeds the social behaviour of such groups becomes more and more alike. However, even when such peoples have merged biologically and socially, the origin data perform a practical function in tracing the progress of the assimilative process and in finally demonstrating that assimilation has taken place.

There are other peoples who are less successful in adapting themselves to Canadian social and legal institutions or who because of recent arrival are comparatively unassimilated. The presence of such population elements constitutes a real problem. In many cases much less intermarriage has taken place than is often supposed. It is shown in Chapter VII, for instance, that only about 7 p.c. of the married men of South, Eastern and Central European origin had married into the British or French stocks in Canada up to 1931 and less than 6 p.c. of the women. Almost all of those classed as of Slavic stock are of Slavic or allied origin and the origin data for such people may be taken as accurately describing the behaviour of very definite groups in the population. This will continue to be the case until intermarriage has proceeded much further that it has done up to the present.

The origin data are thus most adequate in the case of groups where accuracy is most desirable, for it is with the groups where intermarriage has made least headway that the progress of assimilation is slow and merits careful attention. The differences established in the various chapters of this report testify to the adequacy of the census procedure in respect to these unassimilated peoples.

CHAPTER I

RACIAL ORIGINS OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA*

A population composed of many diverse stocks differs in many respects from one with a small admixture of foreign elements. First, there is the biological aspect. In certain parts of the world the problem of the half-caste or half-breed has assumed grave proportions. In Canada, this type of problem is largely potential. Such is not the case, with the various cultural sides of intermingling. Peoples of different origins have different educational, moral, economic, religious and political backgrounds. These differences in large measure determine not only the present but the future quality of our national life and some attempt will be made to evaluate their influence in subsequent sections of this monograph. A necessary antecedent to any detailed study of the problems of assimilation, however, is a general survey of the existing origin structure of our population and of the changes which have occurred therein during recent decades. Such is the task of the present chapter.

The Proportion of Specified Stocks in the Population of Canada.—The proportions of the various stocks in the population of Canada, in 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 are shown by principal origins in Table IV. Changes in these proportions are generally attributable to the joint operation of three main forces: first, immigration; second, emigration; and third, natural increase.

Attention is first drawn to the present composition of our population. In 1931 slightly over half of the population of Canada was of British stock, and somewhat over a quarter of the population, French. The other European origins combined constituted 17·59 p.c. of the total, and the Asiatics less than 1 p.c. The Indians made up 1·2 p.c., while the proportion of Negroes stood at the very low figure of less than one-fifth of 1 p.c. All coloured peoples combined totalled slightly over 2 p.c. Thus the population of Canada, as a whole, is as yet predominantly of British and French stock; these two constituted over 80 p.c. of the people domiciled in the Dominion at the date of the last census. Other white races, principally European, accounted for approximately nine-tenths of the remaining 20 p.c.

* See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. VIII, Introduction.

TABLE IV.—PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN THE POPULATION, CANADA, 1901-1931

Racial Origin	Percentage of Total Population			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
British..	57·03	54·08	55·40	51·86
English..	23·47	25·30	28·96	26·42
Irish..	18·41	14·58	12·61	11·86
Scottish...	14·90	13·85	13·35	12·97
Other..	0·25	0·35	0·48	0·60
French...	30·70	28·52	27·91	28·22
Other European..	8·53	12·82	14·19	17·59
Austrian, n.o.s...	0·20¹	0·59	1·23	0·47
Belgian..	0·06	0·13	0·23	0·27
Bulgarian..	-	-	0·02	0·03
Czech and Slovak......................................	-	-	0·10	0·29
Dutch..	0·63	0·76	1·34	1·44
Finnish..	0·05	0·22	0·24	0·42
German...	5·78	5·46	3·35	4·56
Greek..	0·01	0·05	0·06	0·09
Hebrew...	0·30	1·05	1·44	1·51
Hungarian..	0·03²	0·16²	0·15	0·39
Italian..	0·20	0·63	0·76	0·95
Lithuanian...	-	-	0·02	0·06
Polish...	0·12	0·46	0·61	1·40
Roumanian..	0·01³	0·08³	0·15	0·28
Russian..	0·37	0·60	1·14	0·85
Scandinavian...	0·58	1·49	1·90	2·20
Danish...	-	-	0·24	0·33
Icelandic..	-	-	0·18	0·19
Norwegian..	-	-	0·78	0·90
Swedish..	-	-	0·70	0·78
Ukrainian..	0·11	1·04	1·21	2·17
Yugoslavic...	-	-	0·04	0·16
Other..	0·10⁴	0·09⁴	0·18⁴	0·06

TABLE IV.—PROPORTIONS OF VARIOUS STOCKS IN THE POPULATION, CANADA, 1901-1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Percentage of Total Population			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
Asiatic	0·44	0·60	0·75	0·81
Chinese	0·32	0·39	0·45	0·45
Hindu	-	0·03	0·01	0·01
Japanese	0·09	0·13	0·18	0·22
Syrian	0·03	5	0·09	0·10
Other⁶	-	0·05	0·01	0·02
Eskimo	7	7	0·04	0·06
Indian	2·38	1·46	1·26	1·19
Negro	0·32	0·23	0·21	0·19
Various⁸	-	0·25	-	0·01
Unspecified	0·59	2·04	0·24	0·06

¹Includes Bohemian, Bukovinian and Slavic.
²Includes Lithuanian and Moravian.
³Includes Bulgarian.
⁴Includes Cuban, Laplander, Lettish, Maltese, Portuguese, Serbian, Spanish and Swiss.
⁵Included with Other Asiatic.
⁶Includes Arabian, Armenian, Korean, Malayan, Persian, Phoenician, Siamese and Turkish.
⁷Included with Indian.
⁸Includes Argentinian, Bermudan, Brazilian, Chilian, Creole, East Indian, Egyptian, Haitian, Jamaican, Maoric, Mexican, Moorish, Phillipine, Zulu, Peruvian, Algerian and Hawaiian.
n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

The Numerical Strength of Specified Stocks in Canada.—The numerical strength of the principal stocks in Canada as recorded in the 1931 Census is shown in Table V. For ten origins the totals exceeded 100,000. These origins are arranged in descending order of numerical importance in the following list:—

Racial Origin	Rank	Racial Origin	Rank
French	1	Ukrainian	6
English	2	Hebrew	7
Scottish	3	Dutch	8
Irish	4	Polish	9
German	5	Indian	10

Several changes occurred in this list during the decade. In 1921, the English ranked first exceeding the French by some 93,000; in 1931, the French had assumed the premier position outnumbering the English by nearly 187,000. This does not mean, of course, that the French outnumber the Anglo-Saxons as a group. There were only fifty-four French to every hundred persons of English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh descent combined, but the proportion has been increasing. In 1921 it was fifty. The explanation of this relative increase is to be found in a number of causes among which might be mentioned declining immigration from the British Isles, emigration of Anglo-Saxons to the United States and other countries especially during the earlier years of the decade, repatriation of large numbers of French Canadians from the United States and a generally higher rate of natural increase on the part of the French as compared with the various Anglo-Saxon peoples.

Another important change is the moving of the Ukrainians from tenth to sixth place. This origin group increased from 107,000 to 225,000 or more than doubled in the ten-year period. Of the 118,000 added to the Ukrainian group, about 41,000 or 35 p.c. are estimated to have come by natural increase and 77,000 or 65 p.c. by immigration. At any rate, by 1931, the Ukrainians ranked second only to the Germans among the non-Anglo-Saxon and non-French stocks in Canada.* The Hebrew race came next and they in turn were followed by the Dutch. The Polish group which ranks ninth in numerical importance appears in the 100,000 class for the first time in 1931 while the Austrians and Russians recede from the 100,000 mark which they attained in 1921. These changes are more difficult of explanation. Of the 92,000 increase in the number of Polish extraction, 14,400 or 16 p.c. is attributable to natural increase, 51,300 or 56 p.c. to immigration, leaving a balance of 26,300 or 28 p.c. unaccounted for. There is some evidence to suggest that the discrepancy may be explained by mis-statement of origin on the part of a considerable number of Polish Jews who reported themselves as of Hebrew origin in 1921, but claimed Polish extraction in 1931. The actual increase in Hebrews as shown by a comparison of the 1931 and 1921 Census tabulations fell some 30,000 short of the expected increase on the

* Unpublished memorandum by M. C. MacLean, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

basis of recorded births, deaths and immigration. The shortage, of course, might have been caused by emigration, but such an explanation is not supported by the Jewish Year Book figures. The former alternative is, therefore, the most probable and is confirmed by the close numerical correspondence between the Hebrew deficit and the Polish surplus. The one provides at least a plausible explanation of the other. As contrasted with the Polish, the Russian total was smaller than expectation by some 43,000 and the Austrian by 71,300. A portion of these differences is undoubtedly accounted for by mis-statement of origin in 1921 and represents a transfer to the German origin group which exceeded expectation by some 40,000. In the 1921 Census, 26,515 "Russians" over 10 years of age or 39 p.c. of all "Russians", and 28,748 of the "Austrians" over 10 years of age or 41 p.c. of all "Austrians" gave German as their mother tongue. At the same time, a considerable deficiency in the census returns of that year was noted in the total for the German racial origin group. It is reasonable to suppose that with the passing of the post-War prejudice against Germany, many who reported themselves as of Russian or Austrian origin in 1921, reverted with their descendents to their German origin classification in 1931 reducing to that extent the Austrian and Russian figures and increasing the German. Such at least is a tentative explanation of part of the decreases in the former origin categories. It is also reasonable to suppose that some of the gains recorded for the Yugoslavic and Serbo-Croatian groups were at the expense of the Austrian while a portion of those recorded for the Roumanian, Polish and Lithuanian categories were at the expense of the Russian. During the decade, former immigrants from pre-War Austria-Hungary and the western parts of European Russia doubtless acquired a more accurate understanding of the territorial changes effected in national boundaries in Central and Eastern Europe at the close of the War and were influenced thereby in reporting racial origins in 1931. A third factor contributing to the deficiency in the Austrian and Russian 1931 totals is emigration. A study of nativity data suggests that a certain amount did occur but its importance is difficult to determine with any significant degree of accuracy.

When the *foreign* stocks are grouped geographically and linguistically some interesting facts are brought to light (see Tables VI and VII). The North Western European stocks exceeded those from South, Eastern and Central Europe by about 12 p.c. (as compared with 20 p.c. in 1921). The former represent in the main the "old" immigration, and the latter the "new". The time is rapidly approaching when the Northern and Western European peoples will no longer constitute the bulk of the non-French and non-Anglo-Saxon stock in Canada. During the past three decades the South, Eastern and Central Europeans have been rapidly overtaking the North Western Europeans in Canada*. Among the linguistic groups, the Germanic ranks first with the Slavic a close second. The Scandinavian comes third with two-fifths the numerical strength of the Slavic; and the Latin and Greek is the smallest with about three-fifths as many as in the Scandinavian.

* The reasons for this change will be discussed in subsequent sections on immigration and fertility.

TABLE V.—POPULATION, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Number	Racial Origin	Number
All races	10,376,786	Hebrew	156,726
		Hungarian	40,582
British	5,381,071	Icelandic	19,382
English	2,741,419	Indian	122,911
Irish	1,230,808	Italian	98,173
Scottish	1,346,350	Japanese	23,342
Other	62,494	Lithuanian	5,876
French	2,927,990	Negro	19,456
		Norwegian	93,243
Austrian, n.o.s.[1]	48,639	Polish	145,503
Belgian	27,585	Roumanian	29,056
Bulgarian	3,160	Russian	88,148
Chinese	46,519	Swedish	81,306
Czech and Slovak	30,401	Syrian	10,753
Danish	34,118	Turkish	-
Dutch	148,962	Ukrainian[2]	225,113
Eskimo	5,979	Yugoslavic	16,174
Finnish	43,885		
German	473,544	Unspecified	8,898
Greek	9,444	Various[3]	10,847

[1] n.o.s.—not otherwise specified. About three-quarters of those reporting themselves as of Austrian racial origin gave German as the mother tongue and one-quarter gave Ukrainian.
[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.
[3] Includes "other" European, "other" Asiatic, and Various. Lettish, Portuguese and Spanish included with "other" European. Swiss distributed among French, Italian and German on basis of mother tongue.

TABLE VI.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN RACIAL ORIGINS (BRITISH AND FRENCH EXCEPTED), BY GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Number	Racial Origin	Number
North Western European	878,140	South, Eastern and Central European—Con.	
Belgian	27,585	Greek	9,444
Danish	34,118	Hungarian	40,582
Dutch	148,962	Italian	98,173
German	473,544	Lithuanian	5,876
Icelandic	19,382	Polish	145,503
Norwegian	93,243	Roumanian	29,056
Swedish	81,306	Russian	88,148
		Ukrainian	225,113
South, Eastern and Central European	784,154	Yugoslavic	16,174
Austrian, n.o.s.[1]	48,639		
Bulgarian	3,160		
Czech and Slovak	30,401	Other European[2]	6,232
Finnish	43,885		

[1] n.o.s.—not otherwise specified. See footnote 1, Table V.
[2] Includes Swiss, Lettish, Spanish, Portuguese, etc.

TABLE VII.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN RACIAL ORIGINS (BRITISH AND FRENCH EXCEPTED), BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Number	Racial Origin	Number
Scandinavian	228,049	Latin and Greek	136,673
Danish	34,118	Greek	9,444
Icelandic	19,382	Italian	98,173
Norwegian	93,243	Roumanian	29,056
Swedish	81,306		
		Slavic	563,014
		Austrian, n.o.s.[1]	48,639
		Bulgarian	3,160
Germanic	650,091	Czech and Slovak	30,401
Dutch	148,962	Lithuanian	5,876
Belgian	27,585	Polish	145,503
German	473,544	Russian	88,148
		Ukrainian[2]	225,113
		Yugoslavic	16,174

[1] n.o.s.—not otherwise specified. See footnote 1, Table V.
[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

In 1931, the Ukrainians constituted 40 p.c. of the Slavic group, the Polish 26 p.c. and the Russian 16 p.c.—a combined figure of 82 p.c. for the three races. All others contributed only 18 p.c. to the total. The Italians numerically dominated the population of Latin and Greek extraction with 72 p.c. of the total; the Roumanians represented 21 p.c. and the Greeks only 7 p.c. In the Germanic group, Germans accounted for 73 p.c. and Dutch for 23 p.c. or 96 p.c. between them. The Scandinavians were more evenly distributed among the individual stocks included under that heading; the Norwegian constituted 41 p.c., the Swedish 35 p.c., the Danish 15 p.c. and the Icelandic 9 p.c. These proportions should be kept in mind when considering the behaviour of the several linguistic groups.

Changes in the Proportion of Different Stocks in Canada.—While the proportion of stocks other than British and French in Canada in 1921 remains moderate, a comparison of the data at the last four census dates reveals some significant trends (Table IV). Both the British and the French show appreciably smaller proportions in 1931 than in 1901. Since the beginning of the century the percentage of British stock in the Canadian population declined over 5 p.c. (from 57·03 to 51·86 p.c.). The decline was arrested by the large volume of English immigration between 1911 and 1921 but proceeded at an accentuated rate during the past decade. Despite the relative insignificance of immigration of persons of French origin from abroad, the decrease in the proportion of French in our population during the first three decades of the present century was less than half that for the Anglo-Saxon races. The decline was most marked during periods of heavy foreign immigration. In the last decade the French more than held their own, an achievement for which high fertility is chiefly responsible (see Chapter XIII). The proportion

of other European origins on the other hand increased from 8·53 p.c. in 1901 to 17·59 p.c. in 1931. It thus more than doubled in the thirty-year period. Between 1901 and 1921 the Asiatics increased almost twice as rapidly as the population as a whole. The differential increase was less marked during the last decade and was confined largely to the Japanese. The rapid increase of the Chinese during the first twenty years of the century, the retarding influence of heavy head tax notwithstanding, is an indication of the potential pressure of Oriental immigration; the continued disproportionate rate of increase for the Japanese, despite the "gentleman's agreement", reflects the influence of natural increase.

In contrast with the Orientals, the Indian and Negro stocks have failed to keep pace with the rest of the population. Thirty years has seen the proportion of Indian stock cut in half. Next to the Indians the proportion of Negroes has declined most rapidly. In 1931 it was less than two-thirds that of 1901.

Changes of such magnitude, if continued for half a century or more will produce material alteration in the racial composition of the Canadian people.

A somewhat different approach is suggested by Table 5 (p. 225), which shows the numbers of the principal stocks in Canada at the last four census dates and the percentage increase for each stock in the decades 1901-11, 1911-21 and 1921-31. The last three columns permit direct comparison of the actual rates of growth of the various stocks.

Considering first the figures for *the opening decade of the century* the initial point to note is the wide range of percentage increases. In that decade they fluctuated between the limits of −17 p.c. for the Indians (partly due to change in census methods) to +12,528 p.c. for a group of minor stocks specified in footnote 8 of the table.

A second point of interest in that decade is the group of stocks with percentage increases less than that for the total population of Canada. There were five such stocks, which when arranged in descending order of magnitude of percentage increases are as follows:—

	P.C. Increase 1901-1911
British	27·22
German	26·67
French	24·59
Negro	− 3·21
Indian	−17·45

Though the English section of the British races grew 10 p.c. faster than the population as a whole, the British as a group increased 7 p.c. less rapidly. The French showed an increase of only 24·59 p.c., as against 34·17 p.c. for the total population.

The relative significance of various factors in bringing about these results can not accurately be weighed. The smallness of French immigration from overseas as compared with that of other stocks and heavy emigration of French Canadians to the States were chiefly responsible for the wide spread between the French and Dominion rates. That the rate of increase for the British stocks exceeded that for the French in this and the succeeding decade is attributable to heavy Anglo-Saxon immigration during the period. The relatively low figure for the Germans is the natural consequence of an unusually large volume of German immigration during the preceding two or three decades. As will be shown in Chapter II, the Germans were among the earlier of foreign immigrants to this country. The absolute decreases for the Negro and Indian stocks confirm the tendency noted above as to the declining importance of these stocks in our population structure.

Turning now to the stocks which grew more rapidly than the population as a whole, attention is drawn to the magnitude of the numerical and percentage increases for the Asiatic and European origins (other than British and French). *As a group*, the other European races increased by four times as large a proportion as did the English and French. The rate was such as to more than double the European stocks in the one decade, and was much higher for specific origins. For example, the Belgians and Scandinavians trebled; the Hebrews and Italians increased more than fourfold, and the Poles and Finns, respectively, were numerically five and six times stronger in 1911 than in 1901. The Asiatics increased three times as rapidly as the British.

These figures appear extremely large when compared with the increases of 27·22 p.c. for the British, 24·59 p.c. for the French and 34·17 p.c. for the population as a whole. It was not to be expected that such extreme differences would be repeated or could possibly obtain for any length of time. Of course, if the doors were thrown open to Orientals, the rate of increase of these people in Canada would undoubtedly soar for some years, but such an event may be dismissed as beyond the range of probability. For Europeans, however, the case is different. Continental Europe has a more or less determinate surplus of population for emigration each year. With the gradually declining birth rate, that surplus is becoming smaller. On the other hand, as the numbers of the several stocks in Canada grow, larger and larger streams of immigrants would be required to keep up these abnormally large percentage increases. Thus, such diversity in rates of growth among the various elements in our population as was witnessed in the first ten years of the century will not likely occur again.

Turning now to *the second decade of the century*, one finds a pronounced downward trend in the rates of increase not only for the population as a whole but for all except four individual stocks. This period included three years of the heaviest immigration in the history of the Dominion and four years of war with arrested immigration, reduced natural increase owing to the absence of soldiers overseas and heavy male mortality. The last three years of the period witnessed the resumption of immigration but on a very moderate scale. The net result was a drastic decline in the percentage increase in the total population—from 34·17 to 21·94 p.c. The increase in immigrant European stocks fell from 101·71 p.c. to 35·01 p.c., a figure only three-fifths larger than that for the entire population. The decline in the rates for the British and French were less marked. The four exceptions where the rates exceeded those in the previous decade are easily accounted for. The case of the Dutch is more apparent than real. It is attributable to mis-statement of racial origin in 1921 on the part of many thousands of Germans. Recent investigations indicate that a similar cause contributed to the high figure for the Russians, although especially heavy immigration directly preceding the War was a factor of some importance.[*] The other two exceptions were the Negroes and North American Indians for whom recorded declines in the previous decade were converted to moderate increases. The former probably constitutes a *bona fide* change; the latter a spurious one because of the unreliability of the 1901 figure to which reference was made above.

During the second decade of the century, then, declining rates of growth were almost universal. Nevertheless, all but a very few stocks increased much more rapidly than either the British or French.

Coming finally to *the last decade* one encounters several quite significant changes. For the British races the rate of increase fell to 42 p.c. of the figure for the preceding decade (*i.e.* from 24·94 p.c. to 10·52 p.c.); for the Asiatics to 53 p.c. (from 53·23 to 28·27 p.c.). The rate for the French, on the other hand, remained unchanged while that for other European races rose from 35·01 to 46·36 p.c. or by nearly one-third. The net result was that while the rate of growth for the population as a whole was only moderately lower than that during the previous decade, the disparity between the rates of increase of the important stocks of the country was greatly accentuated. In the absence of the customary volume of immigration from the British Isles the French increased almost twice as rapidly as the Anglo-Saxon races; and with the resumption of moderate immigration from Continental Europe and continuing higher birth rates among earlier immigrants, foreign European stocks increased nearly four and a half times more rapidly than the British (see Fig. 21). It need hardly be stated that such differential rates of increase if long continued will profoundly affect the racial structure of our population and available evidence points to the conclusion that *even if immigration is permanently barred*, significant changes are bound to occur (see Chapters VII and XIII).

Before closing this chapter a few comments by way of explanation of the behaviour of the figures for certain European races might not be out of place. The recorded absolute declines for the Austrians and Russians and the small magnitude of the increase for the Dutch are associated with the mis-statements of origin in 1921 to which reference was made earlier in this chapter. The same cause explains the drastic change in the figure for the German origin—from −25·09 p.c. between 1911 and 1921 to +60·72 p.c. in the last decade. The increases for the Czechs and Slovaks and Yugoslavs were probably also partly at the expense of the Austrians,

[*]See Introduction, p. 34.

and those for the Polish, Ukrainians and Lithuanians partly at the expense of the Russians. That is, they were to some extent a matter of reporting. It should not be overlooked, however, that during the last ten years immigration was relatively heavier for many of the aforementioned stocks, a circumstance which contributed materially to the prevalent higher rates of increase.
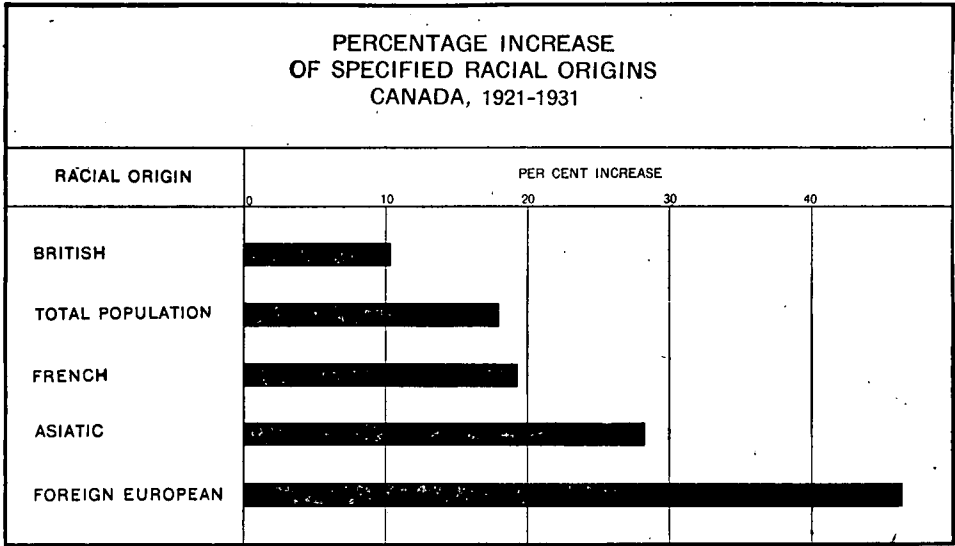
FIG. 21. The French population in Canada increased nearly twice as rapidly as the Anglo-Saxon during the last inter-censal decade despite considerable immigration from the British Isles. The fertility of married women of French extraction is over twice that for the Anglo-Saxons. Fertility is also high for Asiatics and many Continental Europeans. The Asiatics were only moderately augmented by immigration during the decade, but immigration from Europe, particularly from Eastern and Central Europe, was heavy.

NATIVITY AND DATE OF ARRIVAL

The Proportions of the Population Canadian-, United States- and Elsewhere-Born.—Table 6 shows the numerical distribution of the population by origins as between Canadian born, United States born and immigrants born in countries other than the United States. Tables 7 and 8 group the Europeans of Table 6 by rough geographical and linguistic classes, and Tables 9, 10, 11, and 12 express the same data in percentages. A summary appears in Table X.

In 1931, over 8,000,000 or 77·76 p.c. of the population of Canada were Canadian born. While the former figure is some 1,200,000 larger than that for 1921, the proportion is almost identical. Contrary to the general trend, the United States born numbered only 345,000 in 1931 as against 374,000 in 1921, indicating an absolute decline through death and emigration of nearly 40,000. The proportions which persons of United States birth constituted of the total population fell from 4·25 p.c. to 3·22 p.c. during the decade. At the date of the last census, persons born in countries other than Canada and the United States totalled 1,963,000* or 18·92 p.c. of the population (as against 18·00 p.c. in 1921). Of this number, 1,185,000† were British born, and 778,000 were from other foreign countries. While immigrants of British birth represent a declining proportion of the population (12·12 p.c. in 1921 and only 11·42 p.c. in 1931) the foreign born exclusive of United States born gained both in absolute and relative importance in the ten-year period, the numerical increase totalling 262,000 and the proportion rising from 5·88 p.c. to 7·50 p.c. The net effect on our population structure of immigration, emigration and natural increase between the two census dates, therefore, has been a decrease in the relative importance of both the British (other than Canadian) and United States born and an increase in the absolute and relative importance of the other foreign born.

Racial Origin of the Canadian, United States and Elsewhere Born.—The following percentages derived from the accompanying tables and similar tabulations for 1921 throw considerable light not only on the present racial composition of the several broad nativity groups in our population, but on the general direction and rates of change in their racial make-up. The percentages also indicate the type of contribution of each nativity class to the origin structure of the population as a whole.

*Includes 731 born at sea. See 1931 Census, Vol. II, Table 44, p. 709.
†See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. V, Introduction.

TABLE VIII.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY RACIAL ORIGIN AND BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin Group	P.C. Canadian-Born		P.C. United States-Born		P.C. Born Elsewhere	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
All races..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Anglo-Saxon...	52·9	50·0	54·8	50·6	66·6	59·8
French..	34·8	35·3	13·5	16·1	1·4	1·1
Other North Western European.......................	5·7	6·9	24·4	26·8	8·5	11·6
South, Eastern and Central European..................	3·7	4·7	4·1	3·8	15·3	19·9
Scandinavian..	0·9	1·2	10·4	10·8	4·1	4·7
Germanic..	4·6	5·7	13·6	16·0	4·2	6·9
Latin and Greek.....................................	0·6	0·9	0·7	0·7	3·0	3·2
Slavic..	2·9	3·5	2·9	2·4	11·1	13·7

Note.—Omission of Finnish and Hungarian from linguistic grouping accounts for the fact that the figures for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans exceed the combined figure for the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. The omission of the Swiss from the linguistic classification in 1921 accounts for the difference between the sum of the figures for the Germanic and Scandinavian groups and the North Western Europeans in the data for that census year. The reader is reminded of the minor changes in census procedure in 1931 which necessitates the omission of certain small racial groups from the geographical and linguistic classifications of that year, and of the case of the Germans, etc., who claimed incorrect racial derivation in 1921. Care should be taken to avoid unwarranted inferences from a comparison of the 1921 and 1931 figures for the geographical and certain of the linguistic groupings.

By 1931, the proportion of British stocks in the *Canadian-born* section of the population had fallen to 50·0 p.c. and the proportion of French origin had risen to 35·3 p.c., making a combined total of 85·3 p.c., which is 2·4 per 100 fewer than in 1921. During the same period, foreign European origins increased from 9·4 p.c. to something over 11·6 p.c. The relative contribution of the Anglo-Saxon races to the native population of Canada is, therefore, definitely declining, that of the French is increasing moderately while that of non-Anglo-Saxon and non-French origins is rapidly expanding, a circumstance which, as will be shown later, is capable of explanation in terms of more favourable age distribution and conjugal condition as well as generally higher fertility. A comparison of the above-mentioned figures (9·4 p.c. and 11·6 p.c.), reveals the fact that the *relative* importance of foreign European stocks among our Canadian-born people increased over 23 p.c. in the decade, their actual numerical strength rising from 636,000 to some 938,000 or in excess of 47 p.c.

PROPORTIONS OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS CANADIAN, UNITED STATES AND ELSEWHERE BORN, CANADA, 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	PER CENT
	0　　　　　25　　　　　50　　　　　75
TOTAL POPULATION	
FRENCH	
BRITISH	
N. W. EUROPEAN	
S., E. AND C. EUROPEAN	
ASIATIC	
GERMANIC	
LATIN AND GREEK	
SLAVIC	

CANADIAN BORN　　　UNITED STATES BORN　　　ELSEWHERE BORN
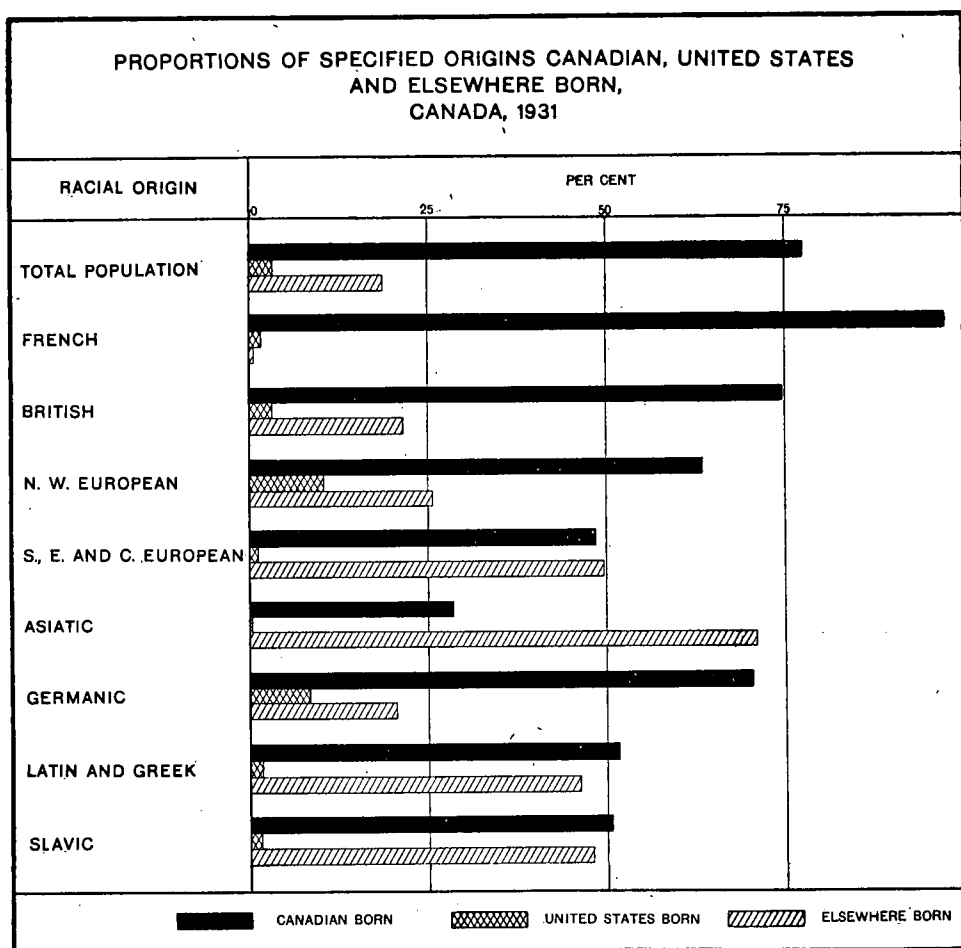
Fig. 22. The above chart emphasizes the distinction between the older and the newer ethnic elements in our population. As an index of length of residence it is of course quite rough because the percentages reflect differences in fertility and sex distribution as well as differences in date and volume of immigration. The figures for the Asiatics are greatly affected by abnormal sex distribution. The case of the Scandinavians who are omitted from the graph, is peculiar. While only 44 p.c of that ethnic group was Canadian-born in 1931, over 16 p.c. was born in the United States making a total of 61 p.c. born on this continent. Among the foreign origins, this figure ranks second only to that of the Germanic group.

Of the 2,308,000 immigrants resident in Canada in 1931, 345,000* or slightly less than 15 p.c. were *born in the United States.* Of these some 174,000 or 50·6† p.c. were of British racial origins and 56,000 or 16·1 p.c. French. Among these United States-born residents of Canada, the Anglo-Saxon strain has been decreasing not only in relative importance, as in the case of the native Canadian born, but in absolute numerical magnitude and to an extent which can be explained only by the occurrence during the decade of a return movement to the United States of former Anglo-Saxon immigrants from that country. The French, on the other hand, have been increasing both absolutely and relatively, reflecting, in the main, immigration into Eastern Canada of descendants of French-Canadian settlers in the New England States. Anglo-Saxon and French combined constitute approximately 66·7 p.c. of the total United States born as against 85·3 p.c. of the native Canadian born. Figures for the other principal stocks, arranged in order of importance, are as follows:—

TABLE IX.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF UNITED STATES-BORN IMMIGRANTS OF CERTAIN RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin	1921		1931	
	No.	P.C. of Total U.S. Born	No.	P.C. of Total U.S. Born
German	40,009	11	44,998[1]	13
Norwegian	22,186	6	21,451	6
Swedish	11,625	3	10,750	3
Dutch	10,176	3	9,731	3
Hebrew	4,851	1	4,346	1
Danish	4,122	1	3,880	1
Russian	6,158	2	3,065[1]	1

[1] The decline of some 3,000 in the figure for the Russian origin as compared with that for 1921, is undoubtedly associated with the increase of some 5,000 in the German figure. Many thousands of Germans incorrectly reported themselves as some other racial origins (including Russian) at the post-War Census of 1921. This apparently applied to the United States as well as the European born.

It is rather significant that nearly 94 p.c. of the total United States-born residents of Canada are of British, French, German, Dutch and Scandinavian racial origin and that, despite the predominantly South, Eastern and Central European character of immigration to the United States since the later decades of the last century, persons of South, Eastern and Central European extraction constituted such a negligible proportion of the American settlers who came to and remained in Canada. A partial explanation would seem to lie in the fact that the so-called new immigration to the United States for the most part went to urban centres and entered industrial occupations.

The *elsewhere born* include immigrants from the British Isles and British Possessions other than Canada and persons born in foreign countries other than the United States—principally Continental Europe (Table 6, Col. 4). British-born immigrants from abroad are practically all of Anglo-Saxon racial origin; the foreign-born are almost exclusively of non-British stocks.‡ The proportion of British origins among resident immigrants from overseas was just under 60 p.c. in 1931 as compared with 66·6 p.c. in 1921, both of these figures being appreciably higher than the corresponding proportion in the other groups.

The preponderance of Anglo-Saxons among past immigration from abroad is seen to have been a major factor in retarding the decline in the percentage of British races in our population as a whole. During the last decade the French in Canada more than maintained their relative position with little or no assistance from European sources. Their relative importance among overseas immigrants declined from 1·4 to 1·1 p.c. That of the Asiatics fell from 3·3 to 2·9 p.c. The proportion of other European stocks among the overseas section of the population rose from 23·8 p.c. in 1921 to something over 31·5 p.c. in 1931, offsetting the previously-mentioned decline

*It is interesting to note that the total United States born resident in Canada in 1931 (345,000) was less than the estimated net emigration of native Canadians to the United States during the decade. See Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31—Some Further Considerations,* The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. 1, No. 2, May, 1935, p. 241.

†Figures for the individual provinces show that during the last inter-censal decade there occurred a heavy net emigration of United States born from the Prairie region and a moderate net immigration to Eastern Canada. See Chap. IV.

‡*Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*—A Census Study Based on the Census of 1921 and Supplementary Data, p. 49.

in the proportions of British, French and Asiatic extractions.* In the overseas nativity group, South, Eastern and Central European races outnumber the North Western Europeans by nearly nine to five.

Proportions of Stocks Born in Canada, United States and Elsewhere.—Tables 9, 10, 11, 12 and X show the percentages of the respective stocks born in Canada, the United States and countries other than the United States, by various groupings. For purposes of distinguishing those born on the American Continent from all others, as in the previous tables, the British born, other than Canadian, are included with the other immigrant born in the third column in each table.

The first significant point brought out by these tables is the wide *range* of proportions shown as of Canadian birth. Neglecting the Eskimos and Indians, the French are highest with 97·36 p.c. Canadian-born and the Chinese lowest with 11·60 p.c. (Table 10). Three-fourths of the British stock is native Canadian, the Irish showing the high proportion of 85·59 p.c. and the Scottish and English following with 75·98 p.c. and 70·05 p.c., respectively. These figures conform closely to those of 1921 and on the surface would seem to imply that of the British immigrants, the Irish were on the whole the earlier settlers and the English the later, or put in another way, that in recent years immigration from Ireland has declined more in proportion than that from England and Scotland. It should be kept in mind, however, that the percentage of an origin group Canadian-born, is affected not only by the proportion between "new" and "old" immigrant arrivals, but also by sex distribution, conjugal condition and fertility of the group as a whole.† The analysis of these related factors is relegated to subsequent chapters of the monograph. By way of further contrast it is worthy of note that while under 3 p.c. of the French are foreign-born and of those nearly three-quarters came from the United States, over 25 p.c. of the British stock are of non-Canadian birth and of that number seven out of eight were born in Great Britain or elsewhere overseas.

In the case of the more important Asiatic races resident in Canada the proportions Canadian-born have appreciably increased during the past decade. Comparative figures are as follows:—

Racial Origin	P.C. Canadian-Born	
	1921	1931
Chinese	7·49	11·60
Japanese	27·31	48·46
Syrian	49·77	59·36

Deaths among original settlers coupled with arrested immigration and possibly some slight emigration have been contributory factors of some importance in all three instances. The remarkable increase for the Japanese is of special significance to the people of British Columbia and is to be explained in large measure in terms of high fertility and the presence of relatively large numbers of Japanese women (as compared, for example with the Chinese) in the Japanese population of that province.

Considerable variation in the proportions Canadian-born also appears within the geographical (Table 11) and linguistic (Table 12) groupings, although the spread is not so marked as in 1921. Several circumstances contribute to the latter result, *viz.*, the absence in 1931 of separate tabulations for certain numerically less important origins, differential fertility rates, differential reductions in the volume of current immigration and the generally declining effect of additions from abroad on the nativity distribution of a stock with the lengthening of its residence in Canada and its resultant increase in numerical strength. Among the Northern Europeans, the Dutch show the largest percentage Canadian-born (79·89 p.c.) and the smallest overseas-born (13·58 p.c.). The Germans are second with 69·46 p.c. and 21·03 p.c., respectively. The Danish have the lowest proportion born in Canada (37·45 p.c.) and the Belgians have the highest European-born (56·97 p.c.). Somewhat less variation characterizes the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. In this group, the Ukrainians show the largest percentage Canadian-born

*These figures refer to resident survivors of past as well as current immigration. The shift from Anglo-Saxon to Continental European stocks in the immigration of the past decade was, of course, much more marked than in the data at present under review.

†Account must also be taken of the possibility of differential emigration particularly to the United States. Certain origins may have been disproportionately represented in the movement of native Canadians across the southern border.

(56·99 p.c.) and next to the Roumanians the smallest European-born (42·70 p.c.); the Yugoslavs are at the other extreme with only 20·01 p.c. Canadian-born and 78·51 p.c. born in foreign countries other than the United States. As for the linguistic groups, the nativity distribution of the Latin and Greek and the Scandinavian peoples are the more uniform, wider variations occurring within both the Germanic and Slavic racial groupings.

The Old and the New Immigration.—The North Western Europeans are often styled the "old" immigration, and the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as the "new". In 1931, Canadian born constituted 74·95 p.c. of the British stocks resident in Canada and 63·60 p.c. of the North Western Continental European races as against only 48·39 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. That such a difference occurs despite the generally higher fertility of the latter stocks (Chapter XIII) leaves no doubt as to the *general* validity of the distinction. Nevertheless, when the percentages for the individual origins are examined a certain amount of overlapping appears although it is not nearly so marked as in 1921.* Among the North Western Europeans with small proportions Canadian-born are the Belgians for whom the percentage is well below both the mean and the median for the Southern European group, and three of the Scandinavian races, *viz.;* the Danish, the Norwegian and the Swedish. The low proportions of Canadian birth for the latter stocks brings the percentage for the Scandinavian group down to 43·56 p.c. as compared with 51·90 p.c. for the Latin and Greek, 50·60 p.c. for the Slavic and 48·39 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central European origins as a whole. The explanation was suggested when discussing the racial composition of immigration from the United States. While only 43·56 p.c. of the Scandinavians are Canadian-born (Table 12) an additional 16·26 p.c. were born in the United States and are thus at least of the second generation on this continent. An examination of the data will show that the influence of immigration from south of the line has been especially important in the case of the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes. While in some respects radical differences exist between Scandinavians born in Canada, the United States and the motherlands, from the standpoint of linguistic, economic and educational assimilation the United States and Canadian born are very similar. There are real grounds therefore for including the Scandinavians among the earlier immigrants. Of the Scandinavians resident in Canada in 1931, 60 p.c. were born on the North American Continent as against 54 p.c. for the Latins and Greeks and 52 p.c. for the Slavs.

A considerable proportion of United States born are also found among the Dutch and Germans in this country. While 80 p.c. of the Dutch and 69 p.c. of the Germans were born in Canada, over 86 p.c. of the former and 79 p.c. of the latter were born on this continent and raised under the more or less similar cultures of the two English-speaking North American nations.

Despite the rapid change in the nativity distribution of the Japanese, its second most important member, the Asiatic group is still unique with only 28·65 p.c. Canadian-born, 0·33 p.c. United States-born and 71·02 p.c. born in the Far East. These figures must be considered in the light of the peculiar conditions surrounding Oriental immigration and the unusual sex distribution obtaining particularly among the Chinese and Hindu residents of the Dominion.

Changes in the Nativity Distribution of the Several Racial Origins during the Decade 1921-1931.—Variations in the nativity distribution of a given stock from decade to decade result from a lack of balance between growth in the number of resident immigrants and of their descendants. The former is a function of immigration, emigration and deaths among the resident foreign born. The latter depends upon fertility, which in turn is a matter not only of fecundity but of conjugal condition, age and sex distribution of the stock as a whole, and upon deaths among the progeny of the original settlers which are intimately associated with age. In view of the extreme complexity of the problem, it is not considered worth while attempting any *complete* explanation of the changes which have occurred during the past decade, especially at this stage of our inquiry, but a few significant facts are revealed by a more or less cursory examination of the figures.

During the decade, the *number* of Canadian born increased for every origin group except the Austrian and Russian who suffered through transfer to the Germanic classification—purely a matter of reporting. Similarly, increases occurred in the number born overseas in all but five of the thirty-two origins for which individual data were available in the 1931 tabulations. Two

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*In this connection the absence in 1931 of separate figures for the Portuguese who had a very high proportion Canadian-born is a contributory factor of considerable importance.

of the five exceptions are explained by mis-statement of origin in 1921 so that apart from that of the North American Indians, the only origins where a *bona fide* decrease in European born occurred were the French and Icelandic groups and in both of those cases the decreases were small. With the United States-born section of the various stocks, on the other hand, absolute decreases were the rule rather than the exception, and where exceptions occurred, the increases were of negligible proportions (save in the case of the Germans). The figures thus reflect a growing body of second and third generation of immigrant stocks, a continued supplementing of immigrant stocks from abroad, and the cessation, indeed the reversal, of the stream of immigration from the United States.

The *percentages* behaved somewhat differently. Of course, there was the common characteristic of declining proportions United States-born with the single exception of the Asiatics who reported a fractionally higher percentage in this category (Table X). As between the geographical and linguistic groups, however, there was considerable variation both as to the extent and direction of change. With the Scandinavians there occurred a marked increase in the proportion Canadian-born despite only moderate fertility. This increase must be associated with an even more drastic decline in the proportion United States-born, largely attributable to deaths of persons in the higher age categories. The Scandinavians were among the earlier immigrant settlers from the United States. Immigration from Scandinavian countries during the decade was of relatively modest proportions so that the percentage of the Scandinavian origin European-born showed only a minor change. The Latin and Greek group displayed an even greater increase in the proportion Canadian-born which in the absence of any commensurate decrease in the United States-born of that racial derivation must be explained in terms of high fertility, the inclusion of relatively large numbers of women in such immigration as came from abroad, and the material falling off in the rate of increase of immigration as a whole from the corresponding countries of birth. Rural immigration from Roumania was retarded because of the decline of agricultural prosperity in Canada and improved conditions for the peasant population at home; there was active discouragement of Italian emigration by the Government of that country. By way of contrast, with the Germanic and Slavic groups the proportions Canadian-born actually declined during the decade while the proportions born overseas showed significant increases. In the case of the Germanic peoples, the increase in the proportion European-born is attributable not so much to immigration as to the transfer of a very considerable number of the newer German stock from Slavic origins (principally Austrian and Russian) among whom they had been improperly included in 1921. By the same token, the increase in the European-born proportion of the Slavic group was greater than is indicated by the figures, since the 1921 percentage was too high because of the inclusion of Germans who incorrectly reported themselves as of Slavic racial origin. Immigration from Slavic countries during the decade thus far outran natural increase of the Slavic population already in Canada despite the unusually high fertility of the group. With the Asiatics as a whole and with the Japanese in particular, natural increase greatly exceeded new immigration from abroad with the result that the proportion Canadian-born rose radically and the proportion born overseas fell proportionately.

TABLE X.—SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGES CANADIAN-, UNITED STATES- AND ELSEWHERE-BORN OF CERTAIN STOCKS, BY SPECIFIED GROUPS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931[1]

Racial Origin Group	P.C. Canadian-Born		P.C. United States-Born		P.C. Elsewhere-Born	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
Total...	75·75	77·76	4·25	3·32	18·00	18·92
Total European (Continental)............................	56·71	56·45	9·47	6·35	33·82	37·20
North Western European............................	63·06	63·60	14·95	10·53	21·99	25·87
South, Eastern and Central European....................	49·24	48·39	3·00	1·66	47·76	49·95
Scandinavian...	37·61	43·56	23·27	16·26	39·12	40·18
Germanic...	72·95	70·63	11·78	8·52	15·28	20·85
Latin and Greek......................................	42·69	51·90	2·84	1·87	54·46	46·22
Slavic...	51·41	50·60	2·78	1·48	45·81	47·93
Asiatic...	18·04	28·65	0·05	0·33	81·48	71·02

[1] The data for 1931 (Table X) are represented diagramatically in Fig. 22.

Changes in Sources of Immigration.—Hitherto attention has been focussed on the birthplace of the various *stocks* in Canada. We now turn to the changing percentage of the population *born in various foreign countries* with a view to studying more specifically the trend of immigration since the turn of the century. Tables XI and XII and Tables 13 and 14 will serve as a basis for the ensuing discussion.

TABLE XI.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, BY BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1901-1931

Birthplace	P.C. of Total Population			
	1901	1911	1921[5]	1931
Canada	86·98	77·98	77·75	77·76
Other countries	13·02	22·02	22·25	22·24
British Isles	7·54	11·16	11·67	10·98
British Possessions	0·29	0·41	0·45	0·44
Europe	2·34	5·62	5·23	6·89
Austria	0·53	0·94	0·65	0·36
Belgium	0·04	0·11	0·15	0·16
Bulgaria	0·02	0·28	0·01	0·01
Czechoslovakia	-	0·02	0·05	0·22
Denmark	0·04	0·07	0·08	0·17
Finland	-	0·15	0·14	0·29
France	0·15	0·24	0·22	0·16
Germany	0·51	0·55	0·29	0·38
Greece	-	0·04	0·04	0·05
Holland	0·01	0·05	0·07	0·10
Hungary	1	0·15	0·09	0·27
Iceland	0·11	0·10	0·08	0·06
Italy	0·13	0·48	0·40	0·41
Norway	2	0·29	0·26	0·31
Poland[6]	2	0·44	0·74	1·65
Roumania	4	7	0·26	0·39
Russia	0·58	1·25	1·15	1·10
Sweden	0·19	0·39	0·32	0·33
Switzerland	-	-	0·04	0·06
Ukraine	-	-	0·13	0·13
Yugoslavia	-	-	0·02	0·16
Other	0·03	0·07	0·04	0·09
Asia	0·44	0·57	0·61	0·58
China	0·32	0·37	0·42	0·41
Japan	0·09	0·12	0·13	0·12
Syria	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·04
Turkey	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01
Other	-	0·01	0·01	0·01
United States	2·38	4·21	4·26	3·32
Other countries	0·01	0·04	0·04	0·03
At sea	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
North Western Europe	*1·05*	*1·80*	*1·51*	*1·73*
South, Eastern and Central Europe	*1·26*	*3·74*	*3·68*	*5·06*

[1] Included with Austria.
[2] Included with Sweden.
[3] Included with Russia.
[4] Included with Bulgaria.
[5] Changes in 1921 due to deduction of part ceded to Newfoundland.
[6] Includes Galicia.
[7] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

The immigrant population resident in Canada at the census date June 1, 1931 numbered 2,308,000 as against 1,956,000 in 1921, 1,587,000 in 1911 and 700,000 in 1901.* Over the thirty-year period as a whole the increase in resident immigrants amounted to 230 p.c. as against a 73 p.c. increase in native born. Marked divergence in the two rates of increase, however, was confined to the first decade of the century. Since 1911, the increase in Canadian born has practically kept pace with that of the immigrant population as a whole. When one passes from a consideration of totals to individual nativities, one finds that very significant shifts have been taking place in the relative importance of the different sources of immigration. In 1901, resident immigrants from the British Isles and other British Possessions, outnumbered immigrants from foreign countries by 52 p.c.; in 1911 by 11 p.c., in 1921 by 20 p.c.† and in 1931 by only 5·5 p.c. Thus while thirty years ago three out of five resident immigrants were from British countries, and two out of five from foreign countries, now their numbers are approximately equal. Changes

*1931 Census, Vol. II, Table 44, p. 709.
†The War affected immigration from European countries (particularly enemy countries) to a greater extent than that from the British Isles, temporarily reversing the trend in the data.

have also occurred in the relative importance of the different sources of *alien* immigration. In 1901, United States-born residents of Canada exceeded Continental European-born by 2 p.c.; in 1931 Continental Europeans outnumbered United States born by 107 p.c. This change is attributable in part to the comparative cessation of immigration from the United States during the two last decades, but to a greater extent to the growth of immigration from Europe, particularly from the South, Eastern and Central portions of the continent. The increasing preponderance of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans among the European immigrant residents of Canada, is shown by comparing their numbers with the North Western Europeans at the several census dates (Table 13). In 1901, the former exceeded immigrant residents from the countries of North Western Europe by 20 p.c.; in 1911, by 124 p.c.; in 1921, by 144 p.c. and in 1931, by over 194 p.c. In other words, while at the beginning of the century Canada had 120 immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe for every 100 from the north west section of the continent, in 1931 she had 294. Or put in still another way, during the thirty-year period resident immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe increased over seven and a half fold, while those from North Western Europe increased threefold.

Before proceeding to a more detailed examination of the shifts in European immigration, some explanatory comments should be made regarding Tables 13 and 14. Owing to changes in national boundaries since the War and the consequent difficulty of securing pre-War statistics for countries of birth corresponding to present political divisions, separate data for certain countries have not been obtainable for the 1901 and 1911 columns. Even where complete statistics are shown for individual countries, care should be taken to make sure that they are directly comparable. In some cases, they are not. For example, Hungary is included with Austria in the 1901 data but not subsequently. When studying the figures the reader, therefore, is urged to follow the notations at the foot of Table 13. In many instances, of course, no significant change has occurred in the political boundaries or in census classification, so that direct comparison is warranted. This applies within a narrow margin of error to the *totals* for the geographical and linguistic groups where such are given. One linguistic sub-classification does not appear—the Slavic. Since only a small proportion of the Slavs enumerated in the earlier censuses could be re-allocated to their present national groups with any degree of certainty, it was considered impracticable to attempt a separate tabulation for this group.

A few words should also be said as to the meaning of percentage increases and decreases. Take for example the Belgians: in 1901-11, the number of European-born Belgians in Canada increased 249.78 p.c., *i.e.*, at an average rate of 25 p.c. per year over the 1901 total. The influx of Belgians was therefore adequate to offset any emigration that occurred in the period, to compensate for the deaths of Belgian immigrants already resident in Canada and to effect an increase in the number of Belgian-born persons resident in the Dominion in 1901 by two and a half times. In the second ten years of the century the increase was only 66.47 p.c. During that decade, immigration was reduced, emigration was more marked and the mortality rate among the Belgian born was probably higher owing to the higher average age of the Belgian residents in Canada. The same type of explanation applies to the still smaller percentage increase of 28.30 p.c. for the last decade.

There is another consideration, however, which must be taken into account in explaining a given percentage increase. Take for example the Greeks: in 1901 there were 213 Canadian residents born in Greece; in 1911, 2,640—an increase of 2,427 in numbers but of 1,139.44 p.c. Between 1911 and 1921 the number of native Greeks in Canada increased by 1,129, but this number amounted to only 42.77 p.c. of the natives of Greece resident in Canada in 1911. When people from a given country begin coming to Canada on a considerable scale the percentage increases of the foreign born are usually high merely because of the small number of those who had previously come.

Though not so determining a factor, the death rate is usually lower for the "newer" immigration than for the "old". On the whole, the age distribution of the former is more favourable to low mortality. Few of the young men and women immigrating to Canada in the prime of life have had time to grow old in the case of the stocks who have come to Canada in recent years in large numbers. While differences attributable to this cause may be of comparatively minor importance in comparison with other factors mentioned, that such differences do exist must be pointed out if attention is to be drawn to all aspects of the problem. The actual percentage

changes are thus the result of a number of more or less independent causes which vary in importance from time to time and from one nativity to another. Clearly too much care can not be taken in using and interpreting the data given in these tables. While an exhaustive analysis is beyond the scope of this report, a few comments may be offered.

As was pointed out in the 1921 Monograph* the census returns covering the previous decade (1911-21) indicated an actual *decline* of some 2,000 or 1·39 p.c. in the number of foreign-born residents from North Western Europe, as against an *increase* of 41,500 or 15·41 p.c. in immigrant residents from South, Eastern and Central Europe. Absolute decreases in the North Western European born were confined to those of German, Icelandic and Swedish birth. In the case of the Germans, the decrease was attributed to the comparative cessation of immigration during the War, a rather high death rate because of long average residence in this country, emigration and mis-statement of place of birth. With the Icelandic and Swedish born there were no grounds for assuming mis-statement of place of birth as a contributory factor in the numerical declines. With these nativities the comparative cessation of immigration and high mortality because of greater average age were of marked importance. In both instances the percentage declines were small. Nevertheless, the net effect of absolute decreases in these three nativities and drastically reduced percentage increases in the others was a decline of 1·39 p.c. in the figures for the North Western European group as a whole as contrasted with an increase of 131·31 p.c. for the previous ten years (1901-11). Passing to Central Europe one is reminded that Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria were enemy countries during the War. Changes in political boundaries, emigration and mis-statement of country of birth probably all contributed to their negative percentage increases. Were comparative figures for indivudual nativities more generally available, it would be found that, as with the North Western Europeans, retarded immigration and the increased size of base on which percentages were computed were reflected in lower rates of growth in all sections of the list. For the South, Eastern and Central European group as a whole the percentage increase fell from 232·57 p.c. in the decade 1901-11 to 15·41 p.c. in the decade 1911-21.

The post-War decade 1921-31 brought certain significant changes. The total for the North Western European born increased 35·29 p.c. as against the previously mentioned decrease of 1·39 p.c. for the previous decade; and that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans increased 59·07 p.c. (or 63·50 p.c. if Yugoslavia is included) as compared with 15·41 p.c. between 1911 and 1921. In 1921, resident immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe were not only 2·44 times as numerous as immigrants from North Western Continental European countries, but in the ensuing decade they increased 1·8 times more rapidly. Among the North Western European born, absolute declines occurred only in the case of persons of French and Icelandic birth and among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans only in the case of the Austrian born. Deaths and arrested immigration would seem to furnish an adequate explanation of the first two; the decrease in the Austrian figure is largely a matter of reporting and should be associated with the large numerical and percentage increases notably for the Yugoslavs, Hungarians and Czechs and Slovaks. The passing of the post-War prejudice against enemy countries, the more general understanding of the changes in political boundaries effected by the Treaty of Versailles and the growth of national consciousness on the part of both the resident and non-resident natives of the newly formed European states, undoubtedly combined to effect a considerably more accurate statement of birthplace in 1931 than in 1921, although when reporting birth place many of the earlier immigrants still think in terms of the old political frontiers. (See later section on length of residence, p. 54.)

Turning to the linguistic groups, the increase in the numbers born in Norway and Sweden was very marked in the first ten years of the century and the Danes also came in relatively large numbers. The significant changes in the post-War decade have been the resumption of immigration from Norway and Sweden on a moderate scale and a spectacular increase in immigration from Denmark. The number of immigrants of Icelandic birth on the other hand has continued its decline. That the percentage increase for the Germanic group exceeded that for the Scandinavian during the last decade is largely attributable to the increase in the number giving Germany as country of birth in 1931. While numerically much less important, the percentage increase for immigrants of Dutch birth exceeded that for persons claiming German nativity. The outstanding feature of the Latin and Greek group (France, Greece and Italy) is the rapid growth in the first ten years of the century and the small percentage increases during the last

*Op. cit. p. 60.

two 'decades. Immigration from France has ceased and while the last inter-censal period witnessed a resumption of immigration from both Italy and Greece, neither the absolute nor the percentage increases attained pre-War levels.

Before concluding this section the reader is referred to the summary given in Table XII. A vertical analysis of the columns yields some significant information. First, between 1901 and 1911 the percentage increase of persons born in South, Eastern and Central Europe was twice as great as that for resident immigrants from the north and western parts of the continent. During that decade an exceedingly high rate of increase must have obtained for the Slavs as well as for the Latins and Greeks. That period was notable also for a phenomenal increase for Scandinavian born, the rate being more than treble that for the Germanic immigrants as a group. The United States born increased about as rapidly as the North Western Continental Europeans as a whole and about two-fifths faster than the British born (British Isles and other British Possessions). In the second decade of the century the rates show heavy declines throughout. With the single exception of the Asiatics, the British-born showed the largest percentage increase; the rate of growth of the Continental Europeans as a group, fell to almost one-third the British figure and the North Western Europeans showed an absolute decline. Between 1921 and 1931 an almost complete reversal occurred. The rate of increase of the British born dropped to less than half that in the previous decade, while that of the Continental Europeans as a whole, more than quadrupled, with the result that it exceeded that for the British Isles and British Possessions by between four and five times. This increase was chiefly attributable to disproportionate expansion of immigration, particularly from South, Eastern and Central Europe, coupled with a less pronounced tendency on the part of Continental European immigrants generally to emigrate to the United States or elsewhere after arrival in Canada because of both legal and economic considerations. As has already been pointed out, the United States-born residents of Canada instead of increasing actually declined during the decade and for reasons previously discussed (see Fig. 23).

Finally, some striking comparisons emerge when the percentage changes in foreign born are compared with the rates of population growth in the country as a whole. Between 1901 and 1911, the number of foreign-born Latins and Greeks increased nearly eight times more rapidly than the total population; the foreign-born South, Eastern and Central Europeans and the foreign-born Scandinavians approximately seven times; the North Western European and United States born at about four times the average rate; the British born at almost three times; those born in Germanic and Asiatic countries showed over twice the general increase. In the next decade the rate of increase in only the British, United States and Asiatic born was as great as that of the population as a whole. For the European born as a class the rate was smaller by one-half and two of the sub-groups registered actual declines. During the last inter-censal period, the percentage increase in the British born and Asiatics dropped to two-thirds that of the total population, and that for the United States born fell to a negative quantity, while the rate of increase for the Continental Europeans rose to more than treble the figure for all Canada. Among the Continental Europeans, only the Latin and Greek group failed to maintain a rate of growth several times greater than that for the population as a whole. In this instance the figure fell to almost half the all-Canada percentage—a rather remarkable change as compared with its behaviour between 1901 and 1911.

TABLE XII.—SUMMARY OF PERCENTAGE INCREASES PER DECADE OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1901-1931

Group of Countries of Birth	P.C. Increase		
	1901-1911	1911-1921[1]	1921-1931
Total population	34·17	21·94	18·08
British Isles	98·65	27·47	11·10
British Possessions	83·99	35·93	13·81
Europe	222·54	13·43	55·55
Asia	73·65	30·99	13·00
United States	137·44	23·16	−7·87
North Western Europe	131·31	−1·39	35·29
South, Eastern and Central Europe	232·57	15·41	63·50
Scandinavian	233·04	5·81	38·96
Germanic	71·40	−13·61	50·85
Latin and Greek	266·38	6·45	10·87

[1] Changes in 1921 owing to deduction of the part of Labrador ceded to Newfoundland.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN IMMIGRANT POPULATION,
BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS,
CANADA, 1921-1931

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PER CENT INCREASE	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PER CENT INCREASE
	0 25 50		0 25 50
BRITISH ISLES		LATIN AND GREEK	
ASIA		SCANDINAVIAN	
N. W. EUROPE		GERMANIC	
S., E. AND C. EUROPE		SLAVIC	
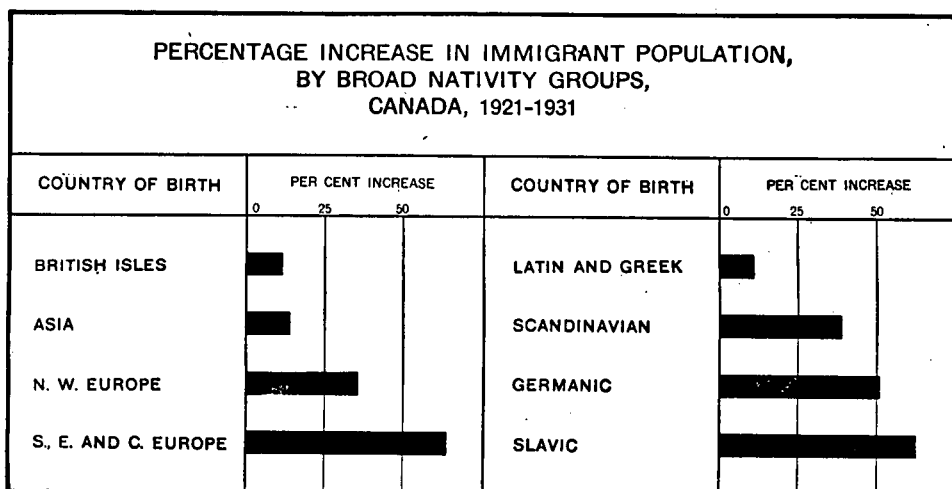
FIG. 23. During the last inter-censal decade the percentage increase in the number of resident immigrants from Asia was slightly larger than that for resident immigrants from the British Isles; that for immigrants from North Western Europe was three times and that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans was nearly six times greater. These figures reflect differences in the volume of earlier as well as of current immigration. The United States-born residents of Canada showed an absolute decrease of nearly 8 p.c. in the ten-year period.

Numerical Importance of Recent Immigration from the Principal Continental European Countries.—Table XIII shows those countries which the largest numbers of European-born residents of Canada reported as their respective countries of birth in 1931. The Russians were the most numerous of those reported as having come to Canada before 1901. Poland (including Galicia) ranked second. Thereafter, first place went to Poland, the second usually being held by Russia except in 1921-25 when that country jumped to first place, and in the War period 1916-20 when the rapid rise of Italian immigration carried that country to the second position. Total immigration was so small during the first five months of 1931 that the drop in the relative position of Russia can hardly be regarded as significant. Taken as a whole the figures indicate that during the last generation, Poland and Russia sent more permanent settlers to Canada than any other Continental European countries. Prior to her territorial reduction, Austria stood well up in the list. Between 1921 and 1925, Hungary appeared for the first time and moved rapidly forward. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia seem to have secured a permanent place among the leading sources of our immigration during the last half of the decade just closed. Of the Scandinavian peoples the Swedes appear among the first eight from the closing decades of last century until after the World War, and the Norwegians from 1901 to 1925. While Iceland was among the eight countries which sent the largest numbers of immigrants to Canada before 1901, it has never since reappeared in that group. Germany was third in the list prior to 1901 but has not since approached that rank, though she has consistently maintained a place except during the War period. France also ranked among the first eight prior to 1901, but since then has not appeared in that group except immediately after the War when there occurred a considerable movement to Canada of French women who had married Canadian soldiers, or who were about to do so. As in the case of Iceland the absolute importance of immigration from France has continuously declined since the beginning of the century.

Careful study of the table will show the gradual shifting of the weight of immigration from the North West of Europe and the Scandinavian and Germanic groups to the South, Eastern and Central nations and the Slavic and Latin peoples. Subsequent to 1926, there was only one North Western European country included among the leading sources of Continental immigration to Canada.

TABLE XIII.—PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS, BY SPECIFIED PERIODS OF ARRIVAL, CANADA, 1931

Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country	Rank	Country
Before 1901		1901–1910		1911–1915		1916–1920	
1.........	Russia	1......	Poland	1......	Poland	1......	Poland
2.........	Poland	2......	Russia	2......	Russia	2......	Italy
3.........	Germany	3......	Roumania	3......	Italy	3......	Russia
4.........	Austria	4......	Austria	4......	Roumania	4......	Belgium
5.........	Roumania	5......	Sweden	5......	Austria	5......	Sweden
6.........	Iceland	6......	Italy	6......	Sweden	6......	Norway
7.........	France	7......	Norway	7......	Norway	7......	France
8.........	Sweden	8......	Germany	8......	Germany	8......	Finland
1921–1925		1926–1930		1931 (5 mos.)		Total	
1.........	Russia	1......	Poland	1......	Poland[1]	1......	Poland
2.........	Poland	2......	Russia	2......	Hungary	2......	Russia
3.........	Italy	3......	Hungary	3......	Italy	3......	Italy
4.........	Finland	4......	Czechoslovakia	4......	Czechoslovakia	4......	Roumania
5.........	Sweden	5......	Germany	5......	Germany	5......	Germany
6.........	Norway	6......	Finland	6......	Yugoslavia	6......	Austria
7.........	Germany	7......	Yugoslavia	7......	Russia	7	Sweden
8.........	Hungary	8......	Roumania	8......	Roumania	8......	Norway

[1] In the 1931 Census tabulations Galicia was included with Poland.

Length of Residence of Foreign Born in Canada.—Table XIV shows the length of residence in Canada of the average immigrant from each of the specified countries of birth in 1931. The median was used in computing the averages which were derived from Table 20, Volume IV, 1931 Census. A few interesting points are brought out in this tabulation and in Table 15 which presents the same data by geographical and linguistic groupings. Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the figures it might be well to enumerate the principal factors, four in number, which contribute to the recorded differences in the averages for the several countries of birth. First, immigration from one country may have been earlier than from another. Second, the death rate among older immigrants may have been higher for one country of birth than for another. Third, in the case of certain countries of birth, a large proportion of the earlier immigrants have returned to their homeland or emigrated to some other part of the world, leaving only the more recent arrivals in Canada, while in the case of certain other countries of birth the majority of immigrants have settled in Canada for life. In the fourth place, the average number of years of residence would be increased by the slowing down of immigration in the latter part of the period. Thus, given an early start, a fairly long average life and a disposition to make Canada a permanent home, the average number of years of Canadian residence will be relatively great. On the other hand, a late start, a high mortality rate or a constant stream of emigrants returning to their native land will make for a short average length of residence and the combined influence of these factors will be intensified if immigration during the latter part of the period is very much greater than in the earlier part. Of the four influences, differences in mortality rates are probably the least important.

Turning now to the data in the adjacent tables, it is seen that the Asiatics as a group with an average residence of 19·25 years were the oldest of the 1931 survivors of past immigration to Canada, United States born stood next with an average of 18·55 years, the British born following very closely with a figure of 18·19 years. In the case of all three groups, immigration was relatively heavy during the final decade of the last and the first ten or twelve years of the present century, but has declined abruptly in recent years. The recent decline was especially marked with the Asiatics and the United States born. As was mentioned above, an absolute net emigration of United States born occurred between 1921 and 1931. The median length of residence of European-born immigrants was appreciably smaller than those of the British and United States born, being only 15·35 years. The figure for many individual European countries, of course, was much larger than 15·35. The length of Canadian residence for the average immigrant from Iceland, for example, was 31·51 years, the highest in the tables. Immigration from that country was early and virtually ceased a decade or two ago. The figure for France (21·80) was also relatively high and for somewhat similar reasons. The post-War Austria is only a fraction of its pre-War size and naturally in recent years it has been able to send only a relatively moderate stream of immigrants to Canada as compared with that from the larger Austria of earlier days. The relatively high figure of 19·50 years of Canadian residence for immigrants who claim Austrian

nativity should, therefore, be related to the very short length of residence of immigrants from the adjacent countries of Czechoslovakia (3·90 years) and Yugoslavia (3·95 years) which, were created in part out of the former Austrian territory. Immigrants from the latter two European countries show the shortest average lengths of Canadian residence not only because immigration has been relatively heavy from those areas during the past decade, but also because the countries themselves are new political entities. The almost equally small figure for Hungary which, like Austria was dismembered after the War, must be explained solely in terms of heavy recent immigration. Considerable additions were made to the territory of Lithuania by the peace treaty. Immigration for that country was consequently increased in recent years and a relatively short length of 4·74 years of Canadian residence is the result. The case of Ukraine (16·03 years) is somewhat analogous to that of Austria but to a much less accentuated degree.

Territorial changes such as the above, do not enter as causal factors into the comparatively short residence of the average immigrant from certain other European countries, such as Denmark (5·28 years), Finland (6·78 years) and Holland (8·31 years). Relatively heavy recent immigration is the principal explanation of these figures. On the other hand, relatively heavy early immigration coupled with considerably reduced volume during the past decade are the chief causes of the comparatively long Canadian residence of the average immigrant from such countries as Sweden, Norway, Italy, Roumania, Russia and Spain.

Doubtless a great many causes have contributed to the eclipse of the British Isles and the United States, and the ascendance of Continental Europe particularly Central and Eastern Europe as sources of Canadian immigration. Any complete explanation would have to take into account the influence of such factors as relative standards of living, the uneven decline of European birth rates, the effect of Canadian immigration activities both public and private, the attitude of foreign countries towards emigration, the effect of domestic and foreign trade policies and so on. Sometimes political factors are paramount, sometimes the economic, sometimes the social. An exhaustive study would involve careful analysis and weighting of the various influences affecting each individual country of birth. Unfortunately, many of the influences are incapable of quantitative measurement. Their combined effect, however, is clearly demonstrated in the foregoing tables and discussion. If immigration to Canada should again assume important dimensions and any significance attaches to its source, consideration must obviously be given to the revolutionary change of trend which has occurred during the last three decades and to the causes which have been responsible therefor.

TABLE XIV.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA OF THE AVERAGE (MEDIAN) IMMIGRANT FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1931

Birthplace	Length of Residence of Median Immigrant	Birthplace	Length of Residence of Median Immigrant
	years		years
Total	17·54	Lithuania	4·74
		Norway	16·34
British born	18·19	Poland[2]	14·57
British Isles	18·24	Roumania	18·54
British Possessions	16·34	Russia	17·45
		Spain	16·66
Foreign born	16·69	Sweden	18·57
		Switzerland	9·36
Europe	15·35	Ukraine	16·03
Austria	19·50	Yugoslavia	3·95
Belgium	14·01	Other	9·78
Bulgaria	15·84		
Czechoslovakia	3·90	Asia	19·25
Denmark	5·28	Armenia	12·87
Finland	6·78	China	19·60
France	21·50	Japan	16·49
Germany	10·38	Syria	26·51
Greece	16·07	Turkey	10·96
Holland	8·31	Other	11·13
Hungary	3·98		
Iceland[1]	31·51	South America	16·84
Italy	16·84	United States	18·55
		Other countries	16·22
		At sea	28·93

[1] Median prior to 1901; 31·51 estimate on assumption that those coming prior to 1901 came during the previous decade.
[2] Includes Galicia.

CHAPTER III

SEX, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

SEX COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS ORIGINS AND NATIVITIES

For many reasons it is of value to know the relative numbers of males and females of the different racial and immigrant groups who have come from various parts of the world. This is especially true in a new country like Canada. Only in the light of the relative numbers of the sexes is it possible to arrive at an adequate understanding of the relation between origin and intermarriage, naturalization, crime, occupational and territorial distribution, the learning of the languages of Canada and many other related problems. It is also of interest to know with some precision which stocks send whole families to Canada as permanent settlers and which send large numbers of unattached men looking forward to only a few years sojourn in the country and ultimate return to the homeland. The basic facts are presented in Tables 16, 17, 19 and 20 which show the numbers of males and females and the percentage surplus of males both for the total resident population and for the adult portion of same for each race and immigrant group.

Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the tables a few observations of a more general character might not be out of place. First, where a surplus of males is indicated, the surplus is mainly a surplus of men in the prime of life. While it is true that a slight disparity normally exists between the numbers of male and female children born in a given population, this disparity tends to be offset by compensating differences in mortality during the years especially of early childhood, so that the numbers of each sex in a group of children say 15 years of age and under tends to be approximately equal. The effect of differences in the longevity of males and females in the higher age categories is also negligible as compared with the recorded sex inequalities of the various origin and nativity groups, partly because of the small absolute magnitude of the differences in expectation of life for males and females of say 50 years of age and over, and partly because the proportion of the population in these higher age categories is relatively small as compared with the total for all ages. This is especially true of immigrant groups, and indeed of the population as a whole in a young country like Canada. Incidentally, any influence that this factor might exert would be in the direction of minimizing the recorded percentage surpluses of males. Furthermore, a surplus of young adult males (which is normally the result of immigration) tends to disappear as middle age is reached for by that time unattached immigrant males have usually either married and settled down or have returned to their native land. Clearly, then, the surpluses of males appearing in the accompanying tables are composed for the most part of persons in the years of early manhood.

Another point worthy of notice is that when the classification is by racial origin other factors tend to reduce the inequality of sex distribution with length of residence in a country. As the number of a stock increases with the birth of children the surplus males already in the population constitutes a progressively smaller percentage of the whole. Likewise, the surplus males in subsequent immigration tends to form a progressively smaller percentage of the total for it also is compared with an increasing volume of native stock of the same origin. Of course, for a time the volume of immigration may increase with abnormal rapidity as compared with the numbers of the same stock already resident in the country, but sooner or later it will constitute a decreasing percentage. The percentage surplus of males in a given racial origin, therefore, is usually smaller than that shown by the immigrant group from the corresponding country or countries of birth.

The intimate connection between immigration and the unequal sex distribution of origin groups may be seen by comparing the *change* in sex distribution of the several races, all ages, during the last inter-censal decade with the percentage increase in immigrants born in corresponding countries of birth. These figures are shown below and incidentally serve as a useful check on the findings of the previous chapter with respect to recency of arrival.*

* See Tables XII, 13 and 14.

TABLE XV.—PERCENTAGE INCREASES OR DECREASES DURING DECADE IN NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES OF SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGIN AND IN NUMBER OF RESIDENT IMMIGRANTS FROM CORRESPONDING COUNTRY OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1921-1931

Rank	Racial Origin	P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the Number of		Rank	Racial Origin	P.C. Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in the Number of	
		Males per 100 Females	Resident Immigrants from Corresponding Country of Birth			Males per 100 Females	Resident Immigrants from Corresponding Country of Birth
1	Yugoslavic..........	+ 81	+880	15	German.............	+ 1	1
2	Czech and Slovak....	+ 75	+428	16	British.............	0	+ 11
3	Hungarian...........	+ 51	+281	17	French.............	0	− 13
4	Danish..............	+ 20	+139	18	Belgian............	− 1	+ 28
5	Polish..............	+ 10	+162	19	Hebrew............	− 1	-
6	Finnish.............	+ 9	+150	20	Roumanian..........	− 3	+ 77
7	Swedish.............	+ 6	+ 24	21	Russian.............	− 3	+ 13
8	Norwegian..........	+ 5	+ 41	22	Syrian.............	− 8	+ 2
9	Austrian, n.o.s.......	+ 3	1	23	Italian.............	− 19	+ 20
10	Dutch..............	+ 2	+ 84	24	Japanese............	− 52	+ 5
11	Icelandic...........	+ 2	− 15	25	Greek..............	− 82	+ 48
12	Indian..............	+ 2	-	26	Bulgarian...........	−253	+ 50
13	Negro..............	+ 2	-	27	Chinese............	−292	+ 14
14	Ukrainian...........	+ 2	+ 21				

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

1 Figures for Germany and Austria are omitted because of gross mis-statement of place of birth in 1921.

A cursory examination of the above figures shows clearly how sensitive is sex distribution to a relatively large volume of immigration. Five out of the first six origins in the list are among the newer immigration from Eastern and Central Europe and in the case of the corresponding countries of birth, seven out of the first eight appear in either the 1921–1925 or 1926–1930 lists of countries sending the largest numbers of immigrants to Canada (p. 54). Denmark because of its size has not been one of the leading sources of Canadian immigration but the recent increase in emigration from that country is reflected in the increased surplus of males. Immigration from the British Isles and British Possessions during the last decade was just adequate to maintain the male surplus in the British stocks at its previous level in the face of existing size and fertility of the resident Anglo-Saxon population. The decrease in the surplus of males despite moderately large immigration in the case of the Roumanian, Italian, Greek and Bulgarian stocks is attributable perhaps not so much to length of residence (with the possible exception of the Roumanians) as to high birth rates (see Chapter XIII).

Sex Distribution by Racial Origin.—With these general considerations in mind, attention is directed to a detailed examination of the sex distribution of the individual stocks (Tables 16 and 17).

In 1931, there were nearly 7·5 p.c. more males than females in the population of Canada as a whole, a surplus slightly larger than that recorded ten years previously. While males exceed females for every specified origin, the major inequalities occur in the case of stocks which have recently come to Canada, where immigration has been relatively great in recent years and where immigration from corresponding countries of birth shows a large surplus of males (Table 20). Conversely, the numbers of the sexes are more nearly equal in the case of races of long Canadian residence, with relatively small recent immigration, with small sex disparities among immigrants from corresponding countries of birth and with high birth rates. With certain minor exceptions Table 16 tells a similar story to the corresponding tabulation for 1921. Figures for the geographical and linguistic groups appear in Table XVI for both 1921 and 1931. It is seen that the relative position of the various groups of origins was precisely similar at the two census dates and that immigration during the decade increased the surplus of males for each of the groups of foreign stocks except the Latin and Greek. As was pointed out in Chapter II immigration from Italy, Greece and Roumania has declined both relatively and absolutely in recent years. To this fact, together with the arrival during the post-War decade of large numbers of wives and fiancées of earlier immigrants from Italy and Greece and the generally high level of birth rates among the married women of those nativities, is attributable the falling off in the percentage surplus of males for this group of origins.

TABLE XVI.—PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES FOR SPECIFIED GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS,
CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin Group	P.C. Surplus of Males		Racial Origin Group	P.C. Surplus of Males	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
British....................................	5	5	Scandinavian............................	31	38
French....................................	1	1	Germanic.................................	9	10
North Western European..................	15	17	Latin and Greek..........................	51	33
South, Eastern and Central European......	26	32	Slavic....................................	22	29

A comparison of Tables 16 and 17 shows that the percentage surplus of males in the immigrant population of Canada is approximately four times greater than that for the population as a whole. Moreover for every race, with two minor exceptions*, the surplus of males is larger and in most cases materially larger, for the foreign-born than for the Canadian-born portion of the stock. Approximately 78 p.c. of the surplus of males in the population is chargeable to immigration. The balance in the main is explained by the larger percentage of females included in the net emigration of Canadian born during the decade, particularly to the United States.†

A much clearer idea of the differences in the sex distribution of the resident immigrant population of the various races is obtained when the percentages in Table 17 are arranged in order of rank.

TABLE XVII.—MALES AS PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES IN IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY VARIOUS
RACIAL ORIGINS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK, CANADA, 1931

Rank	Racial Origin	Males as P.C. of Females	Rank	Racial Origin	Males as P.C. of Females
1	Chinese.................................	3,900	15	Ukrainian...............................	150
2	Bulgarian...............................	364	16	Russian.................................	148
3	Yugoslavic..............................	353	17	Negro..................................	138
4	Greek...................................	276	18	Syrian..................................	135
5	Czech and Slovak.......................	256	19	Belgian.................................	132
6	Danish..................................	203	20	Finnish.................................	132
7	Hungarian..............................	193	21	Dutch..................................	129
8	Swedish.................................	191	22	German.................................	129
9	Roumanian..............................	187	23	British..................................	112
10	Japanese................................	184	24	Indian..................................	106
11	Italian..................................	172	25	Hebrew.................................	102
12	Norwegian..............................	165	26	Icelandic...............................	100
13	Austrian, n.o.s.........................	164	27	French.................................	98
14	Polish..................................	163			

After all due allowance is made for inequalities in length of residence which were discussed in the previous chapter, genuine differences of no mean magnitude in the sex distribution of the immigrant sections of the various stocks remain. Certain origins tend to migrate as families and their sex distribution is more or less evenly balanced. With others emigration consists largely of unattached males, i.e., of males without dependents, in this country at least. Of course as they stand, the figures reflect such differences in racial tendencies in only a very rough and ready manner.

The data in Tables 16 and 17, however, do describe the existing sex distribution of the individual origins and the immigrant portion of those origins with complete accuracy and this in itself is important. If a surplus of males represents a floating population which will never settle down and which expects to return to the motherland after having made a competence, Canada derives comparatively little benefit from such immigration and incurs the risks of having in the population a large body of more or less nomadic males who are not likely to feel the same obligations or loyalty to the country as do men who, with their families, make permanent homes here. If the surplus of males, on the other hand, consists of men who in due course marry into the popu-

*The two exceptions are the French and Icelandic races. The fact that the immigrant born of French extraction show a small deficiency in males is probably accounted for by a slight predominance of females among the descendants of earlier French-Canadian emigrants returning from the United States. Immigration from Iceland also shows a slight surplus of females (Tables 19 and 20) which was adequate to offset all but 21 of the surplus males in the sex distribution of the race as a whole.

†Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31 — Some Further Considerations*, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1935, p. 240.

lation already in the country or are merely getting established before bringing their wives and families to the new land, the case is entirely different. In any event the presence of such a surplus and its magnitude go far to explain many differences in the social behaviour of the different stocks in Canada.

Before concluding this section, reference should be made to Table 18 which makes available the sex distribution of the adult population by racial origins and offers definite statistical proof of the thesis previously supported by deductive arguments that the surplus of males in the different origin classifications consists largely of adults. Comparison with Table 16 shows that 87·4 p.c. of the excess males in Canada in 1931 were 21 years of age or over. For the non-British and non-French origins—*i.e.*, for foreign stocks—adults accounted for as much as 97·2 p.c. of the surplus and for the French, 114·0 p.c. indicating a slight shortage of males under 21.* Even for persons of Anglo-Saxon origin approximately two-thirds (65·8 p.c.) of the numerical inequality of the sexes is attributable to persons 21 years and over.† Frequent use will be made of these data in subsequent chapters of this monograph.

Sex Distribution by Country of Birth.—Table 19 shows the numbers of males and females in the immigrant population by country of birth and the percentage surplus of males over females for each nativity. Table XVIII presents the same data by geographical and linguistic groups of nativities for 1921 and 1931. Table 20 gives the same information as Table 19 but for the population 21 years of age and over only.

In view of the preceding discussion of the sex distribution of the immigrant population by racial origin no lengthy discussion nor explanation of Table 19 is necessary. Table XVIII serves to illustrate the net effect of immigration, emigration and deaths during the decade on the sex distribution of the various nativity groups in Canada's immigrant population. On the whole the surplus of males increased somewhat in the ten-year period. While the sex distribution of resident immigrants from British countries remained unchanged, the surplus of males among the foreign born increased appreciably. The increase was most marked for the North Western Europeans as a group, being notably large in the case of the Scandinavians (the Icelanders excepted). The South, Eastern and Central Europeans and those from Slavic countries also showed moderately larger proportions of males in 1931 than in 1921 but the surplus declined for the Latins and Greeks for reasons already explained. The influence of the net emigration of United States born to which reference was made in an earlier chapter is reflected in the closer approximation to equality of the sexes among the remaining immigrants from that country. Apparently the net exodus of United States-born contained a larger percentage of males than of females.

TABLE XVIII.—PERCENTAGE SURPLUS OF MALES FOR IMMIGRANTS, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Group of Countries of Birth	P.C. Surplus of Males		Group of Countries of Birth	P.C. Surplus of Males	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Total immigrants......................	25	29	Scandinavian..........................	75	110
			Germanic..............................	33	51
British................................	14	14	Latin and Greek.......................	88	72
Foreign...............................	40	46	Slavic.................................	38	47
			United States.........................	11	3
North Western Europe.................	50	75	Asia..................................	635	519
South, Eastern and Central Europe......	46	53			

It was shown earlier in this chapter that immigration was responsible for about 78 p.c. of the sex inequality of the population of Canada as a whole. A comparison of Tables 19 and 20 shows conclusively that sex inequality among *immigrants* is confined largely to adults. Approximately 96 p.c. of the surplus males in the total immigrant population of Canada in 1931

*A shortage of males (or surplus of females) appears to occur in the immigrant French population under 21 years of age. This shortage is probably associated with a slightly larger percentage of females than of males in the return movement to Canada from the United States of the descendants of earlier French-Canadian settlers in the latter country. A surplus of females characterized the reverse movement (which was largely Anglo-Saxon) across the southern border between 1921 and 1931.

†That adults accounted for a smaller proportion of the surplus males with the Anglo-Saxons than with other origins is attributable to a number of causes among which might be mentioned the settlement by interested organizations of considerable numbers of 'teen-age boys from the British Isles for the most part in rural Canada, and the relatively heavy emigration of native-born Anglo-Saxons to the States. The latter movement was confined largely to adults and was more general among females than among males. See reference in footnote*, p. 58.

were over 21 years of age. Under such circumstances it is only to be expected that the surplus of males for the adult immigrant population would exceed that for the immigrant population all ages, and the same condition would obtain for nearly every country of birth. There are only two exceptions to the rule, *viz.*, England and South Africa. In the latter case the figures are so small that the slight discrepancy might well be merely an accidental variation of no significance. The case of England is peculiar. In recent years there has been a definite effort on the part of official and other agencies to send English boys to Canada, especially to the farms and apparently the movement has been sufficient to bring about a slightly larger percentage surplus of males among young immigrants from England than obtains in the adult immigrant population from that country. This, however, is an exceptional situation and in no way invalidates the general statement that the surplus of males in an immigrant population is, as will be shown in the next section, a surplus of adults, for the most part in the prime of life.

THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Just as an individual at one age is radically different in disposition, capacity and outlook from what he was at an earlier or will be at a later age, so a population differs materially with the changing age distribution of the people who compose it. A people with unduly large numbers in the prime of life has characteristics which are much less pronounced in a population with large numbers of small children or with a considerable proportion of men and women above middle age. In making comparisons, then, between different population groups with regard to social or anti-social behaviour, the age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached.*

Thus age distribution is important from two points of view. First, it is necessary as a means of correcting crude data before comparing two sections of a population of entirely different age structures, in respect to a given characteristic. For example, before legitimate comparison is possible, crude statistics of crime for the Canadian born and foreign born must be adjusted for age. Crime is far more frequent at certain ages than at others, and allowance must be made when one group has an unduly large proportion of its numbers at the ages when criminal tendencies are most marked. Such corrections may be made with a great degree of accuracy, and that specific problem is dealt with in detail in a subsequent chapter.

The second way in which age statistics are valuable is in helping to explain such differences in the behaviour of two sections of the population as may be attributed solely to the absence of people of other ages in normal proportions. Twice as large a proportion of men between 20 and 40 years of age will mean a larger amount of crime in the community merely because of the numerical addition of a large percentage among whom the crime rate is greater. But the simple numerical correction would not be enough to account for the amount of crime which would actually occur in such a community. The mere fact of age distribution tends to increase the criminality of each one of those surplus men by reducing the influences combating crime emanating from the presence of numbers of younger and older people in a neighbourhood. Unfortunately the influence of this last aspect of age distribution is very difficult of measurement, but that its existence is real can not be doubted.

Age Distribution and Nativity.—Table 21 shows the percentages of each sex found in specified age groups for the total population in Canada and the three broad nativity groups which compose it. Fig. 24 presents the same data in graphic form.

A glance will reveal great differences as between the first two and the last two charts. The chart for the total population is a composite diagram of which the other three form the component parts, and since our object is the making of an analysis, attention is focussed on the latter three.

Among the Canadian born, between 31 and 32 p.c. of the population was under 15 years of age in 1931. Of the British born only 4·92 p.c. of the males and 5·41 p.c. of the females were in this category and among the foreign born 7·06 p.c. of the males and 9·74 p.c. of the females. Thus on June 1, 1931 the Canadian-born section of our population had a four times larger proportion of children under the age of adolescence than had the foreign born, and six times larger than that for the British born. This is the first outstanding point of difference between the age distribution of the native Canadians and that of either the British or the foreign born.

*See 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. III.

NOTE

The order of the age groups for males and females shown in the margins of the age pyramids of Fig. 24 are printed in reverse order. In interpreting the pyramids the reader should reverse the order thus reading downwards from "65 and over" to "Under 15" in each case.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF CANADA, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, 1931

| MALES | TOTAL POPULATION | FEMALES |

| MALES | CANADIAN BORN | FEMALES |

| MALES | BRITISH BORN | FEMALES |

| MALES | FOREIGN BORN | FEMALES |

PER CENT   PER CENT
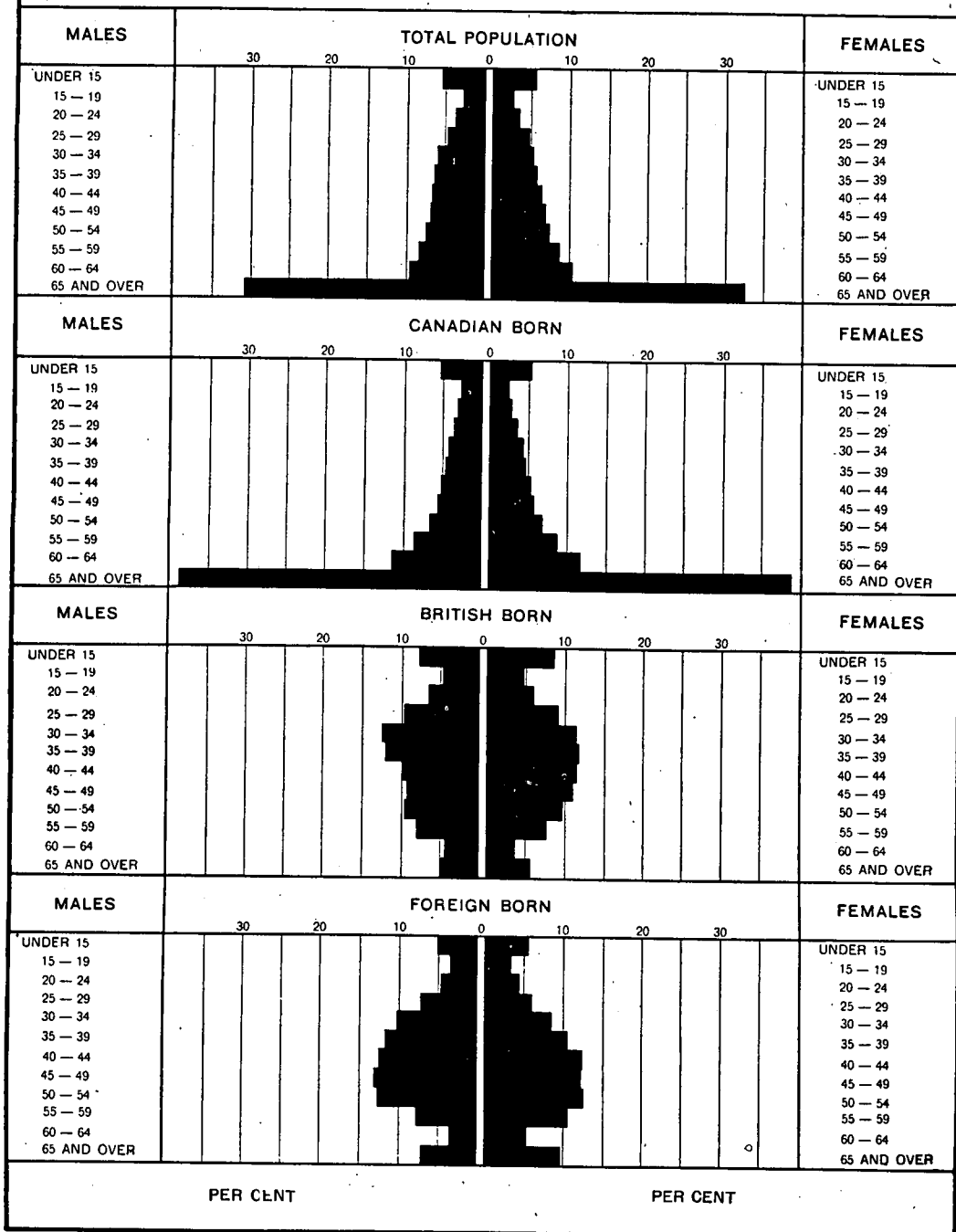
FIG. 24. Among the more important factors contributing to the radical differences in age distribution as between the native Canadian and the immigrant sections of our population is the fact that a migrating population almost invariably includes abnormally large numbers of adults, and the circumstance that Canadian-born children of immigrant parents are native Canadians. To explain, however, is not to alter the significance of the recorded differences. They are of paramount importance in interpreting all summary statistics describing the social behaviour of these broad nativity groups.

To compensate for the small percentage of children among the immigrant population, both the British and foreign born show proportions very much larger than the Canadian born in the age groups 25 to 55. Indeed in all groups above 25 years the percentages both male and female for the British born are larger than for the Canadian born and the same holds true for the foreign-born males except at very advanced ages and for foreign-born females in all age categories over 20. After 55 years of age, however, the differences are not so great as in the preceding adult age groups.

Thus the immigrant population, while marked by a smaller percentage of children, has the second important characteristic of an abnormally large proportion in the most active years of adult life. Such a condition is reflected in the outlook and enterprise of a population group, and is of equal importance with the comparative paucity of children in explaining many phases of life in those districts where considerable proportions of the population are new Canadians who have recently arrived from abroad and as yet have not raised families in this country. Enterprise may be directed to social or anti-social ends. A balanced population in respect of the proportion married and having families tends to keep the activities of adult manhood and womanhood in social channels. A population unbalanced in respect to age distribution, while capable of phenomenal progress when its energies are directed along constructive lines, is peculiarly subject to anti-social action and may become a serious menace to the body politic of which it forms a part.

When attention is turned from the significance of abnormal age distribution to its causes, greater difficulties are encountered. The first fact that should be kept clearly in mind is that the Canadian-born children of immigrant parents are native Canadians and as such are included with the Canadian born. This is probably the greatest single factor contributing to the abnormally large proportion under 15 years of age in the latter group and for the correspondingly smaller percentages of adults. Were the Canadian-born children of immigrant parents included in the same nativity category as their parents, the differences in age distribution of the several groups would be much less marked. Nevertheless, differences would exist. The age distribution of immigrants is quite different from that of a non-migrating population. Immigrants usually include a large percentage of adults in the prime of life; old persons seldom migrate to a new country. Many are young and unmarried, particularly the men, and the married persons usually migrate during the early years of married life and rear a large proportion of their children on the soil of the adopted country. The passage of the pre-War peak of immigration and the failure thereafter of the incoming stream to approach that high point also contributes to the small proportion of children among the resident immigrant population and the correspondingly large proportion of adults. Moreover, the earlier immigrants are yearly passing into the higher age categories, a fact which in itself tends to reduce the proportion that newly arrived immigrant children are likely to constitute of the immigrant population as a whole.

The combined effect of this ageing process and the general decline of immigration from the pre-War peak is demonstrated when the figures for 1931 are compared with those for the preceding census.* Between 1921 and 1931 the proportion of British-born males 40 years of age and over increased from 41 p.c. to 54 p.c., and that of the females from 38 p.c. to 51 p.c. A similar change took place in the age composition of the foreign born. For the males the proportion rose from 34 p.c. to 43 p.c. and for the females from 29 p.c. to 38 p.c. Conversely, the proportions under 40 were smaller for both nativities and for each age and sex group with one important exception, viz., British-born males 20-29. In the case of the British-born males the apparent increase in the proportions in the latter category in 1931 was really attributable to an abnormal deficiency in 1921 as a result of heavy war casualties.

The diagrams reveal another type of difference—a difference between the age distribution of males and females. The normal distribution is for males to be slightly in excess of females in early childhood. The high mortality rate among male children tends to even up the proportions before the adult age is reached. Then from 20 to 45, owing to higher mortality among women during the child-bearing period, the proportion of men is usually greater than that of women.

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*Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People, Table 39, p. 78.

Now, among those of Canadian birth, the proportions at the respective ages are very nearly equal, and in that respect the age distribution tends to be closer to the normal than in the case of the British or foreign born. With the Canadian born such departures from normal as occur would seem to be capable of explanation in terms of war casualties and emigration (particularly to the United States). For the British and especially the foreign born, the divergences are much larger. One of the reasons is purely mathematical. When the number of women in a population is appreciably smaller than that of men, the female children will tend to form a larger percentage of all females than will the male children of all males, the numbers of children of each sex being roughly equal. This is probably a major explanation of the behaviour of the figures for the foreign born—this coupled with the disproportionately large number of single adult males in an immigrant population. The same applies to the British born but with that nativity the situation is seriously complicated by war casualties and emigration which is more or less indeterminate.

As in 1921, a five-year age lag in the largest female age group behind that of the largest male appears for both the British and foreign born and is quite in accordance with expectation. The average age of husbands is normally higher than that of wives for married persons of all countries. Where unmarried male immigrants send back home for their fiancées, the same age differential would occur.

There is one other point of interest presented in the charts. The largest percentage of men of foreign birth was in the age group 30 to 34, while the largest percentage of men of British birth appeared in the group 45 to 49. The highest percentage of women immigrants from foreign countries was in the age group 25 to 29, while the largest percentage of women of British birth appeared in the age group 40 to 44. The explanation seems to be that *on the average* the British immigrants arrived in Canada at an earlier date than the foreign born. The differences are largely a matter of recency of immigration.

Age Distribution of the Different Stocks in Canada.—Table 22 shows the percentages of the principal stocks in Canada by specified age groups. In the previous subsection attention was focussed on the ages of the population by broad nativity groups, and especially on the foreign-born section of our population. Detailed age data for the foreign born by countries of birth were not directly available, but it has been possible to compile the present origin table showing the percentages for each stock under 10 years of age, between 10 and 20, and 21 years and over. Much useful information is contained in this table though only a partial analysis can be attempted here.

In the first place there is a wide variation in the percentages. From the Chinese with less than 6 p.c. of their number under 10 years of age and the Finnish, Lithuanian, Hebrew, Scottish, Yugoslavic, Czech and Slovak and Swedish with from 13 to 19 p.c., to the Japanese, Indian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Greek, Italian, Russian and French with between 26 and 29 p.c. in that age group, is an exceedingly wide spread. Similar differences appear in the other age classes. Now, variation in age distribution as between different sections of the population is exceedingly significant. That was pointed out in the foregoing discussion of *nativity*, but there is this difference when dealing with similar data for the respective *stocks, viz.*, that when age distribution for a given stock is abnormal, the unusual distribution applies to a more or less homogeneous section of the community and not merely to the Canadian-born or the foreign-born portion of a stock. When the nativity groups composing a given stock are combined, as they are under ordinary conditions in real life, the resulting population may constitute a fairly normal group in respect to age distribution. Table 22 shows very clearly, however, that this frequently does not occur. With many stocks in Canada, the combined influence of immigration, emigration, sex distribution, birth rate and death rate has resulted in quite unusual age groupings. In a great many cases the population of a given origin forms a very definite section within the community, and what has been said regarding social behaviour and abnormality in age distribution has considerable point when it is shown that such differences actually do exist in quite distinct population groups.

Table 23 arranges the stocks according to linguistic groups and gives the percentages of each stock and the percentage for each linguistic group in the three specified age classes. Of all peoples of European derivation the British as a group show the lowest proportion below 10 years of age and the highest in the group 21 and over. There are, however, a few isolated individual

origins which have lower percentages in the earlier ages. The Chinese is, of course, an extreme case. In 1931, there were twelve and a half Chinese males for every Chinese female in Canada. With all other stocks in this category except the Hebrew, the small proportions of young children are associated with relatively heavy recent immigration among which males preponderated to an unusual degree. The Scandinavians have a little higher proportion than the Anglo-Saxons in the earlier age group; they in turn are followed by the Germanic group, then the Slavic and finally the French and Latin and Greek who have the largest proportions of all. Such lack of uniformity as exists between the individual races within the respective linguistic groups may generally be explained in terms of date of immigration and sex distribution.

Where unusually high proportions under 10 years occur the principal explanation is of course high fertility. This subject will be dealt with in Chapter XIII using data from which extraneous influences have been eliminated. The present purpose is merely to draw attention to the wide differences in age distribution of the various origins which go to make up our Canadian population and to suggest some of the more obvious implications.

CONJUGAL CONDITION

Conjugal Condition and Racial Origin.—The 1931 Census tabulations make possible for the first time a study of the conjugal condition of the individual races which go to make up the Canadian population. Table 24 shows the conjugal condition of males and females 15 years of age and over for individual origins and Table 25 supplements these figures with information regarding the age distribution of single females.

The census takes cognizance of four conjugal conditions, *viz.*, single, married, widowed and divorced, and a casual perusal of Table 24 suggests the advisability of certain preliminary and more or less general comments before proceeding to a more careful analysis of the data. In the first place, it is immediately apparent that the proportion of the population (15 years of age and over) divorced is still very small—about one-tenth of 1 p.c. The proportions vary from 0·02 for the French to 0·24 for the Scandinavian males. The reasons for these variations have to do not only with differences in racial *mores* (especially religion) but also with differences in age and sex distribution which in turn are influenced by the sex distribution of immigration and length of residence in Canada. It is possible that differences in occupational and rural and urban distribution are also considerations of some importance. The quantitative isolation and measurement of these factors would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, and in any case the proportion of the population concerned is so small as to be negligible. Passing on to the widowed, although the percentages are sufficiently large to be of real significance, a cursory examination suggests that here too certain special influences are at work which are not subject to convenient measurement. For example, war casualties contributed to an appreciable extent to the high percentage of Anglo-Saxon females widowed, while in certain cases heavy maternal mortality undoubtedly was an important factor contributing to the high proportions of widowed males.

The bulk of the population is included in the other two classes. The married and single combined account for 95·7 p.c. of the males and 91·4 p.c. of the females. While the married females outnumber the single by a large margin in every race, and the same is true generally of the males, it is the proportion single, *i.e.*, the proportion which has never married which best reflects the difference in conjugal condition and is least affected by extraneous influences incapable of precise measurement.

Turning now to Table 24 one finds that materially larger proportions of males than of females are unmarried in the case of every origin for which data are available. For the population as a whole the percentage of males single was 40·93 p.c. as against 34·01 p.c. of the females, a proportion some 20 p.c. greater. The main explanation of this phenomenon is of course, the presence of large numbers of surplus males in the population of Canada. At the last census there were in the Dominion one hundred and twelve males per hundred females 21 years and over (see Table 18).

Differences as between the several races also appear in the proportions who have never married. For the males of the white races the range lies between 31·86 p.c. for the Czechs and Slovaks and 54·4 p.c. for the Scandinavians; and for the females between

21·24 p.c. for the Hungarians and 39·67 p.c. for the French. Such data, however, have significance only in so far as one may be interested in the existing conjugal condition of the several origins or in relating such data to other social characteristics, such as for example, crime or unemployment. They tell us nothing as to *why* the rates differ.*

In pursuing the latter aspect of the analysis attention is focussed on the females and for purposes of illustration the following data are taken from Table 25 which shows the percentage females unmarried, by racial origin and specified age groups, and from census tabulations on sex distribution of adults used earlier in the present chapter.

TABLE XIX.—PERCENTAGES OF FEMALES SINGLE, BY AGE AND BROAD RACIAL ORIGIN GROUPS, WITH NUMBER OF ADULT MALES PER 100 ADULT FEMALES, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Age Group						No. of Adult Males per 100 Adult Females
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–64	65 and over	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
French	95·74	66·80	30·12	15·65	11·62	11·05	103
British	95·38	65·34	27·34	13·20	11·60	11·90	105
European	93·32	53·31	15·81	5·58	4·48	4·73	142
Asiatic	93·75	44·44	7·57	1·84	1·60	1·30	660

The above figures serve to illustrate two important facts: first, that the percentage of females single varies radically as between the several age categories, the proportions falling to fractions of their initial value in passing from the 15-19 age group to the 65 and over category; and second, that, with one minor exception in the highest age group, the origins with the larger surpluses of males show smaller percentages of unmarried females in all age categories. It follows, therefore, that if it is desired to discover the extent to which races differ in the matter of propensity to marry or remain single the influence of the more or less accidental and extraneous influence of age and sex distribution must be eliminated before any intelligent comparison is possible.

Before proceeding with that phase of the analysis, there is one important fact that may be demonstrated directly from the figures under review. If one takes the Anglo-Saxon females as standard and subtracts from the proportions single in the respective age classes the proportions single in the corresponding age categories of the numerically more important foreign races the following results are obtained:—

TABLE XX.—DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROPORTIONS SINGLE FOR BRITISH FEMALES AND FOR FEMALES OF TYPICAL FOREIGN ORIGINS, BY SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Age Group				
	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–04	65 and over
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
European	12·03	11·53	7·62	7·12	7·17
Asiatic	20·90	19·77	11·36	10·00	10·60
German	8·94	7·61	4·20	4·22	5·49
Scandinavian	6·75	7·64	6·95	7·91	7·59
Ukrainian	27·98	21·99	12·11	10·83	11·16
Hebrew	−8·89	5·84	10·42	10·22	10·55
Dutch	6·77	6·35	3·57	4·18	5·61
Polish	20·83	17·44	10·57	9·59	9·82
Italian	18·07	18·00	10·93	9·15	9·15
Russian	19·84	14·60	9·60	10·05	10·29

The meaning of the above tabulation may be illustrated by reference to the figures of the foreign European races as a group. Take the age group 20-24. The females of these races as a whole showed only 53·31 p.c. who had not married as against a figure of 65·34 p.c. for the British, or 12·03 fewer per 100. Or put conversely, 12·03 p.c. more of the females of European extraction between 20 and 24 had married than in the case of the Anglo-Saxons in the

*For a discussion of general changes in conjugal condition since 1871 and further discussion of the conjugal condition of males in particular, see the Introduction to Chap. IV, Vol. I, 1931 Census.

same age category.   For the age group 25-34, the disparity was only 11·53 p.c.; for those between 35 and 44, only 7·62 p.c. and so on.   In other words, the excess is greater in the earlier age groups and declines with marked consistency as the age increases, which simply means that foreign European origins as a group *marry younger* than the basic Anglo-Saxon stock of the country. What applies to the group as a whole applies to an even more marked degree to races like the Ukrainian, Polish, Italian and Russian, whose original habitat was in Southern and Eastern Europe and who as population groups are among the more recent arrivals on this continent. The disparity decreases with the Germans, Dutch and Scandinavians and other Western European races containing smaller proportions of immigrants.   The case of the Hebrews is peculiar, Not only do a smaller percentage of their females marry than of the British but they actually marry at a later age.   It is understood that the latter characteristic is associated with a marked sense of filial responsibility which frequently expresses itself in postponed marriage on the part of the young, to permit an early retirement of the parent from active business life.   The age group 15-19 was omitted from the above tabulation because the legal age of marriage without parents' consent in Canada is 18 years.   The percentage married in the 15-19 age group would not be strictly comparable to those in the higher categories where legal limitation to the age of marriage is not a consideration.

Reverting now to the problem of measuring and eliminating the influence of age and sex distribution on the differing proportions of the females of the several racial origins who have failed to marry, the degree to which the age distribution of the females of each race was more or less favourable to marriage than that of the population as a whole was computed by applying the specific rates of single females for the total female population to the percentage age distribution of the race concerned and expressing the expected rate for the females of the race (all ages) as a percentage of the rate for the females of the population as a whole (all ages).   Since the specific rates for the total population were used as standard, the expected rates for the individual races differed from that for the population as a whole merely because of greater or less favourable age distribution.   The percentages obtained by this indirect method serve as an index either for directly eliminating the influence of age from the crude figures or for measuring the relative extent to which differences in age distribution contributed in conjunction with other factors to the variation in the proportions unmarried of the several origins.   The significant sex ratio is the surplus males per 100 females 21 years and over.   The method of multiple correlation was used and an initial coefficient of $R = ·70$ was obtained.   The resulting regression equation (or equation of average relationship) was as follows:—

$$X_1 = ·0612 \, X_2 - ·0770 \, X_3 + 27·96 \ (1)$$

where X_1 = the proportion of females 15 years and over who had not married by June 1, 1931;
   X_2 = index of age distribution from standpoint of degree of favourableness to having a high percentage unmarried;
   X_3 = surplus males per 100 females (21 years and over).

The above equation indicates that an increase of one in the index measuring the degree of favourableness of age to the unmarried state would on the average raise the expected percentage of females single by ·0612 points, while an increase of one in the number of surplus males per 100 females would lower the expected proportion by ·0770 points.   Of course, the chances of a unit change are by no means equal in the two cases.   A more definite idea of the actual importance under existing conditions is obtained by substituting the standard deviations of X_2 and X_3 in the regression equation.   When this is done it is found that fluctuations which actually occurred in sex distribution had, on the average, an influence on the fluctuations in the proportions of females unmarried over four and a half times greater than had differences in age distribution. Their relative importance was approximately as nine to two with the percentage surplus males the dominant factor.   The findings thus far are quite in accordance with expectation.

In estimating the combined importance of the independent variables in accounting for fluctuations in the dependent series, accepted usage attributes to them an aggregate weight equal to the square of the coefficient of correlation obtained, which in this case comes to just under 50 p.c.*   An attempt, therefore, was made to raise the correlation by the introduction

*Technically speaking they account for 50 p.c. of the variability which is a function of the square of the deviations from the arithmetic mean of the dependent series. One reason why the coefficient was not higher is that with a good many immigrant stocks the surplus males includes large numbers of married men with wives still in the homeland. Such are, of course, ineligible for marriage to single females in this country. See 1931 Census, Vol. I, Introduction to Chap. IV and subsequent correlation.

of additional factors. After considerable experimentation three other variables were selected, *viz.*, (1) the percentage of males (15 years and over) single, widowed or divorced, as representing the supply of eligible males, (2) the *ratio* of the number of males (15 years and over) single, widowed and divorced to the number of unmarried females (15 years and over) and (3) the percentage of females (10 years and over) illiterate. These together with the expected values of X_1 as computed from equation 1 above were correlated with the original X_1 and the coefficient was raised to $R = \cdot 95$. The resulting regression equation was as follows:—

$$X_1 = 85 \cdot 9250 - 1 \cdot 835\, X_2 + \cdot 6189\, X_3 - \cdot 1292\, X_4 + \cdot 1056\, X_5 \quad (2)$$

where $X_2 =$ the predicted values of X_1 on the basis of existing age and sex distribution;

$X_3 =$ the percentage of males (15 years and over) single, widowed or divorced;

$X_4 =$ the ratio of males (15 years and over) single, widowed and divorced to unmarried females of the same race (15 years and over);

$X_5 =$ the percentage of females (10 years and over) illiterate.

Squaring the coefficient of $R = \cdot 95$ one finds that the five independent variables in the correlation accounted for slightly over 90 p.c. of the variability in the percentages of females in the several races who had failed to marry. It now remains to examine the direction and relative importance of the influence of the independent factors as shown in the prediction equation 2.

X_2, being the predicted values obtained from equation 1, reflects the *combined* influence of age and sex distribution. The direction of their separate influence on X_1 was discussed above and inasmuch as the size of the surplus of males was at once the dominant factor and negatively related to X_1 it is quite in accordance with expectation that it should impose its sign on the new X_2 in equation 2. Passing to X_3 and X_4, it appears rather strange at first glance that, other things being equal, where eligible males (*i.e.*, single, widowed and divorced) constitute a large proportion of total males the proportion of unmarried women may be expected to be high while where the number of eligible males per 100 single females is large (other things being equal) the proportion of women unmarried may be expected to be low. No difficulty is encountered of course with the X_4. The equation simply means that where there is a large surplus of eligible males relative to eligible females of the same race competition for females will be keen and few will be found single. But this only obtains as long as other influences do not intervene to prevent it. The question immediately arises as to what extraneous cause might retard marriage of eligible males and females alike and bear down on the several racial groups with different weights. The answer seems to be the depression. By the date of the 1931 Census, the depression had existed for over a year and a half. The study of occupations and unemployment in Chapter XII (and in a special census monograph* on the subject) reveals that the burden of unemployment up to that date at least, fell most heavily on occupations in which immigrants are largely represented and that it increased with the recency of arrival of the immigrant. Such being the case it stands to reason that in the case of races with large proportions of males in exposed occupations and with relatively large numbers of recent immigrant arrivals, marriage of both males and females was unduly retarded so that *other factors being equal*, a large proportion of unmarried males might be expected to be positively associated with a large proportion of unmarried females of the same origin. If this reasoning be correct, X_3 would seem to be, in effect, an index of economic eligibility or capacity in relation to marriage. Where the economic status of the group is relatively unfavourable large numbers of females (and males) will be unmarried; where it is favourable the reverse will be true—always postulating of course, that other factors remain constant.

The negative relation between X_1 and X_5 means that, other things being equal, the larger the proportion of females illiterate, the smaller will be the proportions unmarried. This seems reasonable enough, however unfortunate it may seem. The findings on this point are supported by those of Mr. M. C. MacLean, in his monograph on Illiteracy. (See *résumé* in present volume, Chapter X). To the illiterate female few alternative vocations to marriage are open with the result that those population groups showing large proportions unable to read (or write) and by inference characterized by low educational status generally, tend to show larger proportions of their females married than other groups which have made better use of existing educational facilities.

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*See 1931 Census Monograph *Unemployment* by M. C. MacLean, A. H. LeNeveu, W. C. Tedford and N. Keyfitz.

Turning now to the *relative,* importance of the different independent variables, when the standard deviations were substituted in the equation as above, one obtains the following weights as compared with that of $X_2 = 100$.   (See also Fig. 25.)

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUR VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTION

Variable	Weight
X_2 (age and sex combined)..	100
X_3 (percentage of eligible males to all males)..	58
X_5 (illiteracy)...	15
X_4 (ratio of eligible males to eligible females)..	4

CORRELATION ON THE PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES SINGLE, BY RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

P.C. OF VARIABILITY ACCOUNTED FOR BY CORRELATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	RELATIVE WEIGHT OF INDEPENDENTS IN THE PREDICTION
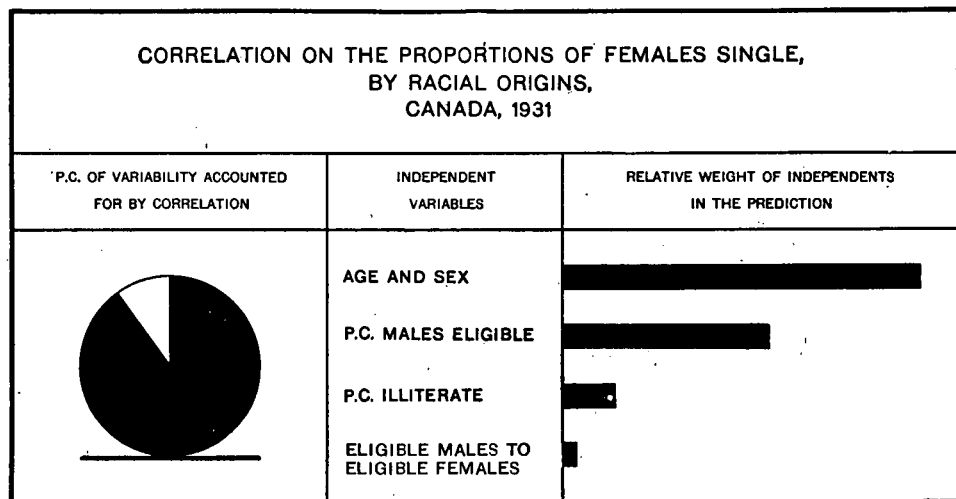
Fig. 25. The fact that 90 p.c. of the variability is accounted for by extraneous factors included in the correlation, suggests that, though marked differences occur in the proportions of females who have not married, no significant difference occurs in the *propensity* to marry given favourable conditions. Sex distribution is several times more important than age in explaining fluctuations in the proportions single.

It would appear from the foregoing that the determining factors in explaining the differences in the proportions of females in the several races who were unmarried on June 1, 1931, were sex and age distribution—more especially sex distribution—and economic status in relation to the customary standard of living of the group. In a good many cases the latter reduces itself to simple economic capacity to support a wife, the latter being lacking more particularly among races especially exposed to depression conditions whether because of recent arrival in this country or because of heavy representation in occupations peculiarly subject to unemployment during periods of economic stress.

The actual proportions of females single, the expected and the actual as percentage of the expected for the several races are shown in Table XXI. It will be noted that the actual differed from the expected by over 5 p.c. in only four out of the nineteen cases. With the Belgians, the percentage of females single was 6 p.c. below expectation while with the French, the Hebrews and the Hungarians it exceeded expectation by 8, 9 and 10 p.c., respectively. One can only hazard a guess as to why these should be the races where departure from normal was most marked. The fact that the Hungarians are the most recent arrivals of all the races included in the correlation may account in part for the abnormally large excess of single females. They too, are one of the smallest races numerically. This circumstance when associated with rather marked social barriers to intermarriage with the basic stocks of the country may have contributed to the result by effectively limiting the chance of females of the race meeting eligible and congenial males. Collateral studies on the decline in the birth rate have drawn attention to the occurrence of an abnormal increase in delayed marriage among the French in Canada during the last inter-censal decade, as compared for instance with that for the Anglo-Saxon population. This difference appears after allowance is made for age. The reasons can only be surmised.

The abnormal arresting of marriage among Hebrew females may be associated with the outstanding sense of filial responsibility for the economic support of the parent to which reference was made earlier in the chapter, coupled with certain peculiarities of occupational distribution which further accentuated the sensitiveness of the group to changing economic conditions.

Whatever be the explanations of the individual departures from normal expectation, the fact remains that they were few and in no case very significant. The importance of the present study attaches to the generalized relationship which was derived from the correlation analysis and the high degree of association between the marriage of females and the independent variables. There seems little doubt that the nature of the association is in the main causal.

TABLE XXI.—ACTUAL PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES SINGLE, THE EXPECTED PROPORTIONS ON THE BASIS OF THE ADJACENT PREDICTION EQUATION, AND THE ACTUAL AS A PER- CENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED, FOR SPECIFIED RACES, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Females Single		Actual as P.C. of Expected
	Actual	Expected	
English	30·3	32·0	95
Irish	35·1	36·1	97
Scottish	34·1	35·0	97
Other British	32·9	33·2	99
French	39·7	36·8	108
Austrian, n.o.s.	30·3	30·5	99
Belgian	24·8	26·3	94
Czech and Slovak	23·7	23·9	99
Dutch	29·8	31·2	96
Finnish	35·1	35·5	99
German	31·4	32·2	98
Hebrew	37·2	34·0	109
Hungarian	21·2	19·3	110
Italian	31·2	31·2	100
Polish	30·7	31·0	99
Roumanian	27·2	28·2	96
Russian	31·7	32·3	98
Scandinavian	31·2	30·7	102
Ukrainian	29·5	30·3	97

Conjugal Condition and Birthplace.—The conjugal condition of males and females 15 years of age and over is shown by broad nativity groups in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION, BROAD NATIVITY GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Conjugal Condition	Canadian Born		British Born		Foreign Born	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	46	40	29	18	32	17
Married	50	51	66	71	64	75
Widowed	4	8	5	11	3	8
Divorced	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1

[1] Fraction of 1 p.c.

In Canada as a whole the proportions of the British born and of the foreign born 15 years of age and over who either are married or have been married are appreciably greater than that for the Canadian-born population. That this tends to be true of all provinces was demonstrated from 1921 figures in the Origins Monograph* dealing with the census of that year. The fact that these differences may be attributable in part to lower age of marriage customary among many immigrant peoples and in part, to differences in age distribution does not alter their signi- ficance from the standpoint of the relative contribution these nativities might be expected to make to the future population of Canada.

* *Op. cit.*, p. 75.

A second point of interest is that for all classes the proportion of females unmarried is smaller than that for the males. Again, the difference between the percentage of males and females unmarried is greater for the foreign and British born than for the Canadian born. Similar differences were evident in the 1921 figures and, as in that year, are in large measure subject to explanation in terms of the excess of males in the population as a whole and the even greater excess among the foreign- and British-born sections of the population than among the native Canadians.

As in the earlier section on race, it is interesting to determine exactly how far age is responsible for these differences in marital condition and in the absence of specific rates for the individual nativities an index of the degree to which the age distribution of those several nativities was more or less favourable to marriage than was that of the population as a whole was computed by an indirect method similar to that described above. The following results were obtained for the *females* of the different nativities (15 years of age and over):—

TABLE XXIII.—DATA FOR SINGLE FEMALES 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	P.C. Unmarried	Index of Age	P.C. Unmarried Corrected for Age	Surplus Males per 100 Females (15 and over)
Total..	34	100·0	34	10
Canadian born..	40	111·1	36	2
British born..	18	64·7	28	15
Foreign born..	17	78·5	22	50

From the first column it is seen that before allowance is made for age the percentage of the British-born females unmarried was 22 points (40 p.c.—18 p.c.) below that for the Canadian born and that for the foreign born 23 points below. When allowance is made for differences in age distribution these spreads are reduced to 8 and 12 points, respectively. Too great dependence should not be placed on these percentage decreases *as a measure of the influence of age alone,* however, because the necessity of using the indirect method in correcting for age involves the assumption that a relatively large proportion in, say, the 20-24 age group has the same significance from the standpoint of marriage for the individual nativities as for the population as a whole while as a matter of fact such is not the case. Nor has it the same significance for the several nativity groups. The foreign born marry younger than the Canadian or British born. There seems to be no doubt, however, that differences in age distribution are an important cause of differences in the marital status of females of the several nativities—probably more important than in the case of the racial groups because greater variation in age structure occurs. That sex distribution is also intimately associated with conjugal condition may be seen by comparing the percentages in the first and last columns of the table. In the absence of detailed figures for sufficient nativities to permit analysis by the correlation method, it is impossible to accurately measure their joint and several effects on the marriage status of females. When age distribution changes, sex distribution changes, and the present technique does not permit the holding of one stationary while the influence of the other is examined. However, their influence was carefully evaluated in the foregoing racial study and it must suffice here merely to show that they are factors of major importance in accounting for the differences in the conjugal condition of the various nativity groups as well. The preceding table provides abundant evidence of this fact.

CHAPTER IV

DISTRIBUTION BY PROVINCES

In Chapter I, attention was directed to the proportions of different stocks in the population of Canada as a whole; Chapter II dealt with differences in length of Canadian residence. Important as are such considerations, in some ways they are overshadowed by those of territorial distribution. The geographical distribution of the *foreign* stocks is especially significant. In dealing with this topic several questions immediately arise. How are the foreign stocks and the foreign born distributed among the different provinces of Canada? What changes, if any, are taking place? How are the foreign stocks distributed as between urban and rural districts? Which stocks tend to settle in solid blocs and which intermingle with the present population? Finally, what is the significance of the differences appearing and how are they to be explained? This chapter attempts to answer the first two of the above questions and certain others incidental thereto. The immediately succeeding ones will be devoted respectively to rural and urban distribution and segregation.

Distribution of Various Stocks by Provinces.—Table 27 shows the percentage distribution of the population of the various provinces in Canada by racial origins as at the last four census enumerations. The first column shows the percentage of British origin in the population of each province in 1931. Prince Edward Island with 84 p.c. had by far the largest proportion of British stock. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were also predominantly Anglo-Saxon by extraction, with a proportion of well over 70 p.c. in each case. In the Prairies and New Brunswick the percentages were much lower.

As is to be expected, the proportion of French origin in the province of Quebec is far greater than in any other section of the country. New Brunswick ranks second with approximately a third French. Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia follow in the order named but with much smaller percentages. In the West the proportion of French stock is very small indeed, ranging only from 5 to 7 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, and dropping as low as 2 p.c. in British Columbia. Ontario stands midway between the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces.

A comparison of Column 2 and Column 3 reveals the interesting fact that while the proportions of French in the Eastern Provinces are large as compared with the West the reverse obtains in the case of other European origins. From Quebec east, the proportion of other European origins in the populations of the respective provinces is less than 11 p.c. In fact, Nova Scotia with 10·31 p.c. is the only province east of Ontario with a significant intermingling of foreign stocks. In Prince Edward Island the proportion is less than 1 p.c. Passing westward one finds Ontario and British Columbia with 16 p.c. of their populations of "other" European origin, while the proportions in the three Prairie Provinces range between 38 and 45 p.c. It would be difficult to over-emphasize the significance of these facts. In the middle western provinces, the relative proportion of foreign European stocks is from two and a half to some forty-five times greater than in other parts of the Dominion, and on the average perhaps four times greater than in the East as a whole. The racial structure of the population in the Prairie Provinces is thus entirely different from that in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Reference will be made below to some of the consequences of these differences.

The Asiatics form a far larger proportion of the population of British Columbia, where the Orient and Occident meet, than in other parts of Canada. The percentage is eleven times greater than in Alberta, which stands second, and the disparity generally increases in passing eastward.

The significance of these figures may be brought out more clearly by arranging the provinces in rank according to the proportion of British, French, Other European and Asiatic stocks in their populations in 1931:—

Province	Rank	Province	Rank
British origin—		**French origin—**	
Prince Edward Island	1	Quebec	1
Nova Scotia	2	New Brunswick	2
Ontario	3	Prince Edward Island	3
British Columbia	4	Nova Scotia	4
New Brunswick	5	Ontario	5
Alberta	6	Manitoba	6
Manitoba	7	Saskatchewan	7
Saskatchewan	8	Alberta	8
Quebec	9	British Columbia	9
Other European origin—		**Asiatic origin—**	
Saskatchewan	1	British Columbia	1
Alberta	2	Alberta	2
Manitoba	3	Saskatchewan	3
British Columbia	4	Ontario	4
Ontario	5	Manitoba	5
Nova Scotia	6	Nova Scotia	6
Quebec	7	Quebec	7
New Brunswick	8	New Brunswick	8
Prince Edward Island	9	Prince Edward Island	9

The material in Table 27 is presented also in Figs. 26, 27, 28 and 29.

Table 28 shows the same data with the percentages for each origin classification placed in juxtaposition thus facilitating comparison between the four census dates. In every province *British races* constituted a smaller proportion of the population in 1931 than in 1921. The decline was most marked in the three Prairie Provinces but was also quite noticeable in British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick. From Manitoba east, the change during the last decade merely represents a continuation in a somewhat more accentuated degree of a tendency which has been in evidence since the beginning of the century; for Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia it marks a definite reversal of trend. In the latter provinces Anglo-Saxons had been increasing in relative importance for the twenty years previous to the current decline.

These declines in the proportions of Anglo-Saxon stock in the populations of the several provinces may be explained in terms of the relative influx of British and foreign immigration, emigration, movement of population between provinces, different rates of natural increase of the British and non-British stocks and the stationary character of the native Indian population. The relative importance of these influences varies from province to province and from decade to decade. For instance, in New Brunswick the more rapid increase of the French both by immigration and natural increase was of major importance; in Quebec the paucity of British immigration and the high rate of natural increase among the native population were the determining factors, and in Ontario, foreign immigration (especially during the last decade) and the movement of French from the adjacent province of Quebec.

During the last ten years British immigration to western Canada fell off sharply, the westward trek from eastern Canada was actually reversed*; such immigration as did occur was largely of non-British origin; and what is of even greater importance, the fertility of the large resident population of foreign extraction continued at a much higher level than that of either the native or immigrant Anglo-Saxons. The latter cause is especially important in the Prairie region where such a large proportion of the population is of foreign origin. As a result of these influences the majority of the population of Saskatchewan is now of non-Anglo-Saxon extraction and a continuation of present trends promises to bring about a similar situation in both Manitoba and Alberta before the next decennial census.

The early increases in the proportions of British stock in the three provinces west of Manitoba were due partly to heavy immigration of Anglo-Saxons from Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain and in the case of British Columbia partly to the influx of native Anglo-Saxon settlers from the Prairie Provinces. Further, in the West the Indian population has drastically declined in *relative* importance. For example, in Saskatchewan it constituted nearly 20 p.c. of the population in 1901, but in 1921 less than 2 p.c. The existence of this group, which is practically

*Hurd, W. B.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31 and Their Implications.* Papers and Proceedings of the Canadian Political Science Association, Vol. VI, 1934.

stationary in numbers, would in itself make for percentage increases in the other growing stocks and can not be neglected among the influences accounting for the relative increase of the British in the three western provinces prior to 1921.

PERCENTAGES OF BRITISH STOCK IN THE POPULATION
OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES
1921 AND 1931

PROVINCE	PER CENT

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

NOVA SCOTIA

ONTARIO

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW BRUNSWICK

ALBERTA

MANITOBA

SASKATCHEWAN

QUEBEC

1921   1931
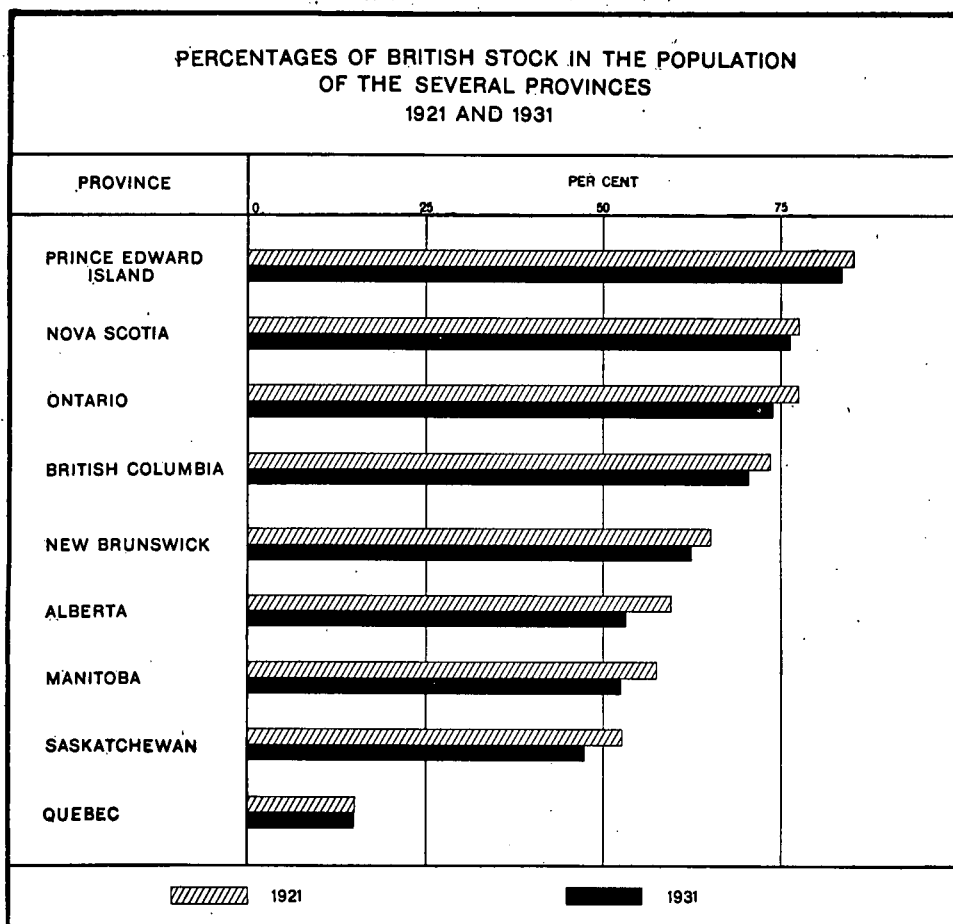
FIG. 26. Great differences occur in the proportions of Anglo-Saxons in the populations of the several Canadian provinces. In all sections of the Dominion the proportions declined between 1921 and 1931. The declines were greatest in the Prairie region where high-fertility foreign stocks are relatively most numerous.

The proportion of *French* in the populations of most provinces continues to move slightly upward except in Quebec where a small decline was registered in the last decade, owing to a considerable net emigration of native French Canadians to the United States and an appreciable increase in foreign immigration to the urban sections of the province. In those parts of Canada where the French grew more rapidly than the population as a whole, differences in the rates of increase were negligible except in the Maritimes where the absence of any considerable influx of other Europeans permitted the full effects of higher fertility being reflected in the figures, and where the repatriation of French Canadians from the United States further augmented the numerical strength of that race. Moreover, a considerable exodus of native Canadians from the Maritimes occurred during the decade and it may well have been that this outward stream contained a disproportionately large proportion of Anglo-Saxons—a circumstance which would tend to increase the proportion of French in the remaining population. At any rate significant increases in the relative importance of the French were confined to the three Maritime Provinces and most of these increases were moderate. In only one province has the increase assumed major dimensions at any time since the beginning of the century. The case in point is that of

New Brunswick. There the proportion of French stock in the population grew from 24·15 p.c. in 1901 to 33·56 p.c. in 1931. Elsewhere in Canada and particularly in the western parts, immigration from abroad and high birth rates of foreign stocks have tended to counterbalance the heavy natural increase of the resident French population and such migration as occurred from the province of Quebec.

PERCENTAGES OF FRENCH STOCK IN THE POPULATION
OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES,
1921 AND 1931
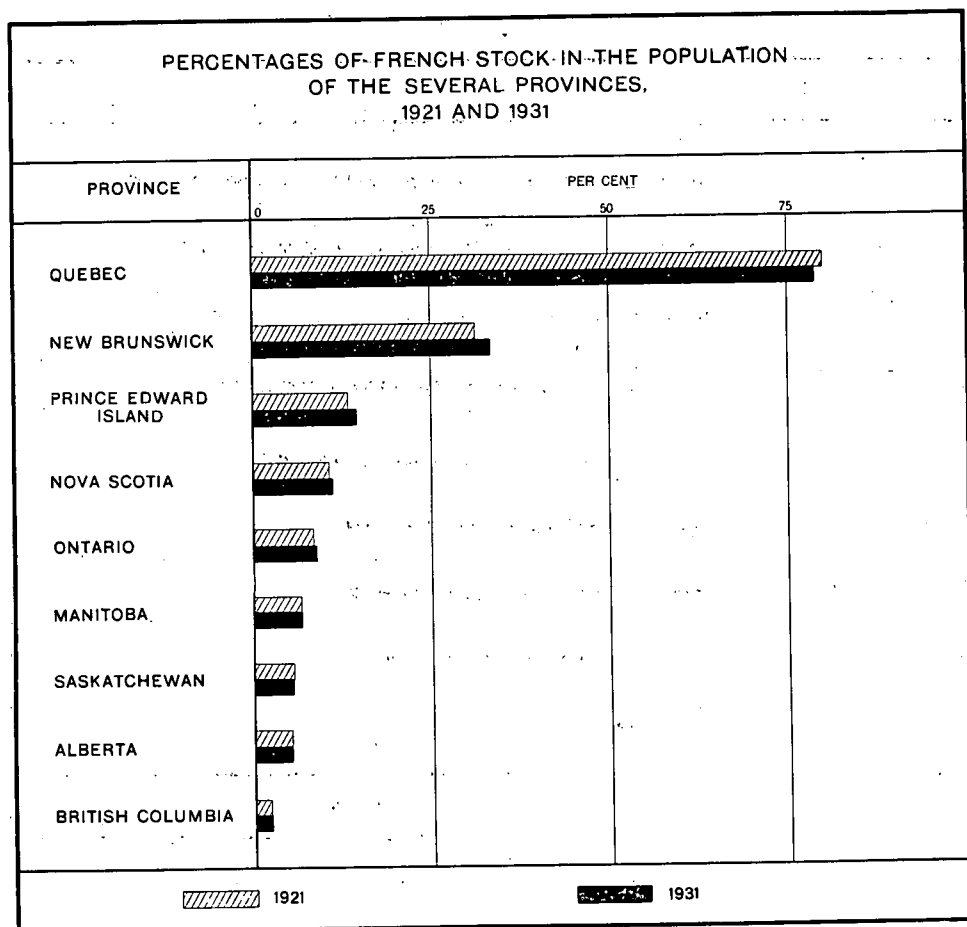
Fig. 27. This graph further emphasizes the inter-regional differences in ethnic structure of our population. The relative density of the French varies from 79 p.c. in Quebec to 2·16 p.c. in British Columbia. In the Maritimes, particularly New Brunswick, this origin is relatively much more numerous than from Ontario west. As a stock, the French more than held their own in Canada during the last inter-censal decade despite the virtual absence of additions through overseas immigration.

Turning now to the *Continental European* group, definite increases in relative importance are apparent in all provinces except the Maritimes. The upward trend was on the whole more pronounced during the last decade than at any time since the turn of the century despite the reduced volume of Continental European immigration. A contributory cause was the relatively greater reduction in immigration from the British Isles, but of far greater moment was the continued persistence of high fertility rates among persons of foreign extraction. The shift of current European immigration westward to Alberta and British Columbia and eastward to Ontario and Quebec also has a bearing on the increasing density of foreign stocks in these provinces.

PERCENTAGES OF OTHER EUROPEAN STOCK IN THE POPULATION
OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES,
1921 AND 1931

PROVINCE	PER CENT
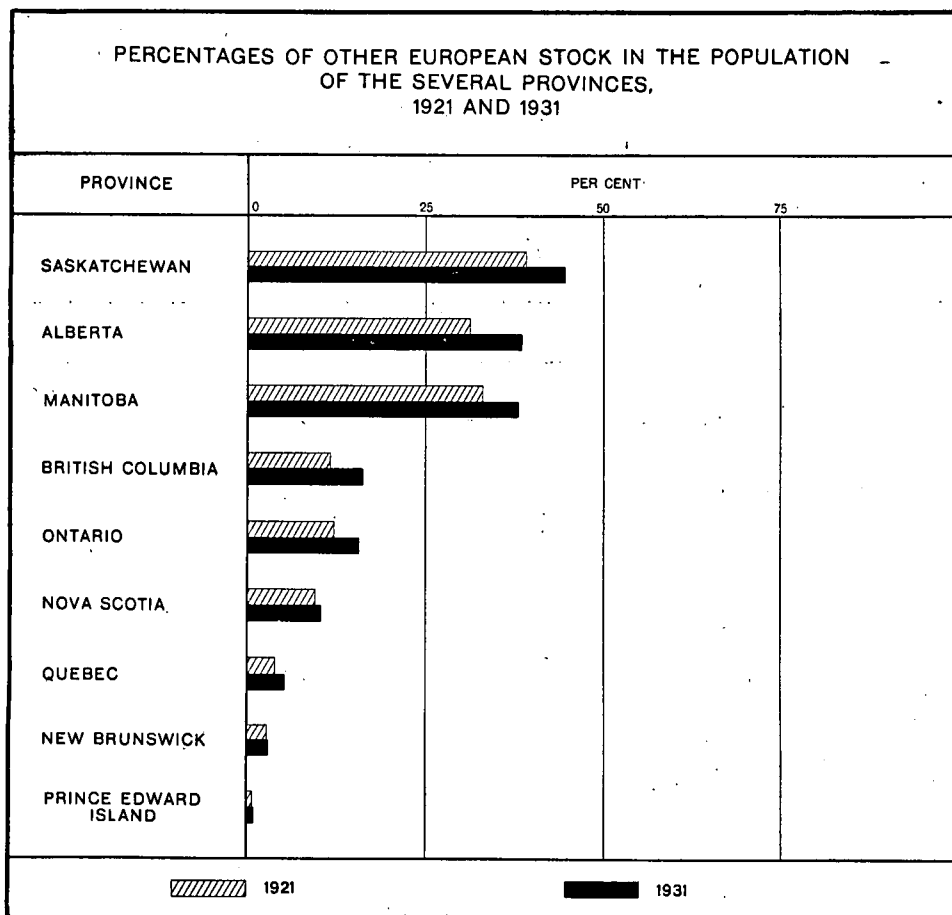
FIG. 28. Perhaps the most significant characteristic of the Canadian population structure is the uneven distribution of foreign stocks which is graphically depicted above. During the last decade the differential increase in foreign origins was on the whole more pronounced than at any time since the beginning of the century. It was greatest in the West where as a result of immigration and high fertility their numbers were already disproportionately large.

    While the proportions of *Asiatic* origins have continued to increase moderately for Canada as a whole, their relative decline in British Columbia has persisted from 1901 to the present. In this respect British Columbia differs from every other province in the Dominion, for in all other provinces the proportions of the population of Asiatic origin have increased with almost universal consistency since the beginning of the century. A partial explanation of this difference in behaviour is found in the relatively small numbers of Asiatics in the provinces to the east of British Columbia in 1901. For instance, in Saskatchewan there were only 42 Asiatics while British Columbia already had 19,482. During the three subsequent decades the actual number of Asiatics in British Columbia increased by 31,469, yet the total population grew still more rapidly, resulting in a net decrease in the *proportion* of Asiatics in that province. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the numerical increase was only 4,367, but this represented a rate of increase on the original 42 which was much greater than that of the total population. The absolute increase in British Columbia was between seven and eight times greater than in Saskatchewan. The situation is analogous as between British Columbia and the other provinces. As has been said, the continued decline in the relative importance of the Asiatic population in British Columbia despite exceedingly high rates of natural increase among the Japanese, should be associated with the unusually large additions to the population of British Columbia through

immigration both from abroad and from other parts of Canada. Despite generally low birth rates, between 1921 and 1931 the population of British Columbia increased a third faster than that of any other provincial division and four-fifths more rapidly than that of Canada as a whole. This achievement clearly indicates heavy additions from sources outside the province.
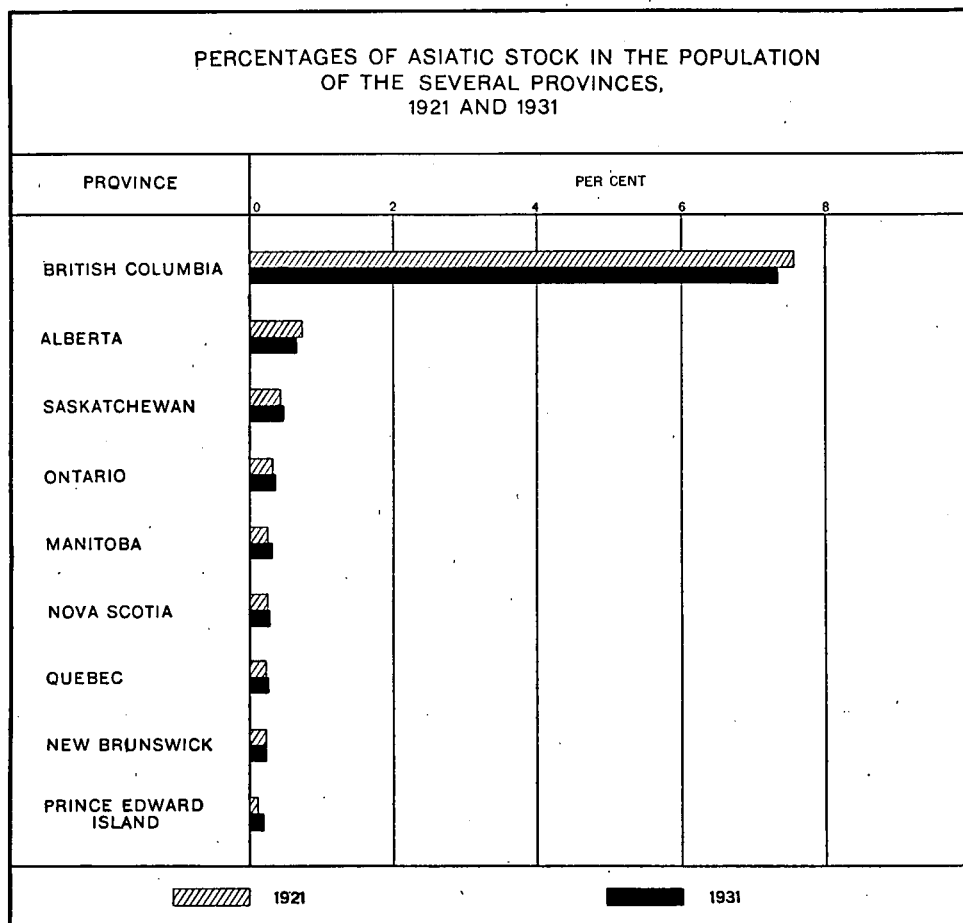
FIG. 29. In British Columbia, Asiatics constitute a proportion of the population nine times greater than in Canada as a whole. Their relative density declines drastically in passing eastward from the west coast. Other origins have been increasing more rapidly than the Asiatics in British Columbia but in most other parts of Canada the Asiatics have shown numerical expansion slightly more marked than that of the general population.

The declining importance of the North American Indian is clearly shown in the last section of the table.

The Birthplaces of the Population by Provinces.—Table 29 (p. 242) shows the distribution of the population by birthplace for Canada and the provinces in 1911, 1921 and 1931. Tables 30 and 31 arrange the data for the European born by geographical and linguistic groups and Table 32 presents a summary for Canada and the provinces. The information in these rather formidable tables may best be presented by the use of charts. (See Fig. 5, p. 7 and Fig. 30 for graphical presentation of 1931 data by broad nativity groups.)

The nine provinces, arranged in order of the percentage of their population *Canadian-born* in 1931, are as follows (see Fig. 30):—

TABLE XXIV.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION CANADIAN-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911–1931

Province	P.C. Canadian-Born		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA..	77·98	77·75	77·76
Prince Edward Island...	97·25	97·33	96·83
New Brunswick..	94·80	94·47	94·02
Nova Scotia..	92·63	91·69	91·85
Quebec...	92·67	92·01	91·24
Ontario...	79·90	78·13	76·56
Manitoba...	58·64	63·55	66·21
Saskatchewan...	50·52	60·44	65·44
Alberta...	43·25	53·55	58·21
British Columbia...	43·14	50·34	53·98

PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION CANADIAN-BORN,
BRITISH-BORN AND FOREIGN-BORN,
BY PROVINCES, 1931
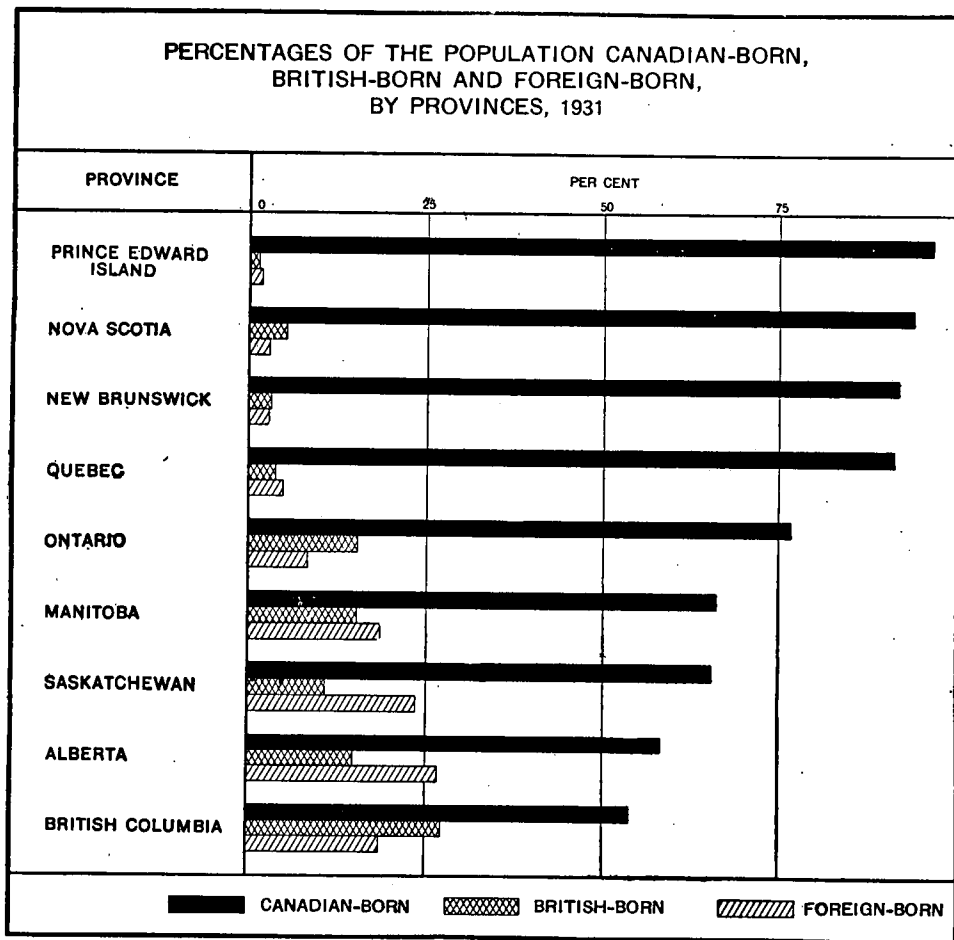
Fɪɢ. 30.   The above chart emphasizes the inordinately large proportions of immigrants in the population of Western, as compared with Eastern Canada.   In Ontario, British immigrants outnumber foreign by nearly two to one; British settlers are also more numerous in British Columbia.   Immigration to the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, has been overwhelmingly foreign.

The first point to note is the wide variation in the proportions. In 1931, the percentage Canadian-born was nearly twice as high in Prince Edward Island as in British Columbia. Indeed, from Quebec east the proportions were on an entirely different level from those in Ontario and Western Canada. The percentage of Canadian born fluctuates so violently that the traveller

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1931

finds on reaching the Pacific Coast that he has passed from the far east where less than 3 p.c. of the population was born outside Canada to the extreme west where nearly half is of non-Canadian birth.

A comparison of the proportions Canadian-born in 1911, 1921 and 1931 shows that the provinces stand in virtually the same rank at all three census dates. In the East the proportion Canadian-born was slightly smaller in 1931 than in 1921. In Ontario it was considerably smaller. From Manitoba west, on the other hand, the Canadian born constituted larger proportions of the population of every province and in every instance a materially larger proportion. The explanation of these differences seems to be threefold: first, *emigration* of native Canadians during the decade was relatively heavier in the Maritimes than in the other provinces*; second, a radical change occurred in the direction of current *immigration* from abroad, larger proportions going to the central provinces (particularly Ontario) than formerly and smaller numbers settling in the agricultural west†; and third, the high fertility of earlier immigrants coupled with their relatively large numbers resulted in a great increase in the Canadian-born children of foreign stocks in that part of the Dominion lying between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast.

The proportions of the population born in the *British Isles and British Possessions* at the close of the last three decades are tabulated below:—

TABLE XXV.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BRITISH-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911–1931

Province	P.C. British-Born		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	11·57	12·12	11·42
British Columbia	30·06	30·62	27·30
Ontario	14·19	15·65	15·34
Manitoba	20·60	18·53	15·15
Alberta	18·61	16·88	14·86
Saskatchewan	16·45	13·24	10·95
Nova Scotia	5·13	5·63	5·27
Quebec	3·62	3·80	3·86
New Brunswick	2·89	2·75	3·11
Prince Edward Island	1·74	1·20	1·31

Attention again is directed to the wide range of the percentages. In contrast with the Canadian born, the proportion of the population born in the British Isles and other British Possessions is very much heavier from Ontario west than in Quebec and the Maritimes. The proportion of British immigrants in the population of the five western provinces is two to five times greater than in Nova Scotia, which shows the highest percentage of any of the four eastern provinces. Thus the effect of British immigration in the past generation on the composition of the population in the various provinces has been to give a more than proportionate number of this class of settler to Ontario and the four western provinces.

British Columbia in particular has consistently received a disproportionate share of British immigration. In 1931, as at the two previous census dates that province showed much the largest percentage of her population British-born. While Ontario, as will be shown later, has received a much greater absolute number of British immigrants than British Columbia, her population is several times larger, so that British immigrants constitute a much smaller percentage of her total population.

During the last decade, notable declines have occurred in the proportions of British born in the populations of all four western provinces. In Saskatchewan the drop was quite drastic. The decreasing importance of British immigrants in Western Canada finds its principal explanation in the declining relative and absolute magnitude of British immigration, the growing volume of natural increase and the resumption of foreign immigration particularly from Central Europe. The fact that the decline was so much less marked in Ontario suggests that that province has been receiving somewhat more than its usual share of this type of immigration in late years and the increase recorded for Quebec points to a similar conclusion in regard to that province. Between 1921 and 1931 emigration of native Canadian born from the Maritimes was relatively on such a large scale* that its influence was probably almost adequate to prevent any appreciable change

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*Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31—Some Further Considerations*, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1935, p. 242.
†*Idem.*, pp. 237–8.

in the balance between British immigrants and the remainder of the population, apart altogether from new arrivals from overseas. A certain increase in British immigrants, however, did occur in the Maritimes as a whole.

The following table presents similar figures for the *foreign born*:—

TABLE XXVI.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION FOREIGN-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Foreign-Born		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA..	10·44	10·13	10·82
Alberta	38·13	29·56	26·92
Saskatchewan	33·02	26·31	23·60
British Columbia	26·78	19·02	18·70
Manitoba	20·74	17·91	18·63
Ontario	5·89	6·21	8·09
Quebec	3·71	4·18	4·90
Nova Scotia	2·23	2·67	2·87
New Brunswick	2·31	2·77	2·86
Prince Edward Island	1·00	1·46	1·85

A cursory examination of the data reveals that in the matter of the relative density of persons of alien nativity the populations of the four western provinces are quite in a class by themselves. While Ontario ranks along with the Prairie Provinces in the percentage of British immigrants in her population, she stands far below them when it comes to the foreign born. In the generation prior to 1931 the Prairie Provinces as a whole absorbed about half again as many foreign as British immigrants. This performance is in striking contrast with that of Ontario which took twice as many British as foreign. British Columbia stands midway between with approximately 50 p.c. more British than foreign. Such differences have been an important contributory cause of the growing lack of racial homogeneity as between the several political divisions of the Dominion. Perhaps the underlying reason for this unevenness of spread as between the two classes of immigrants is that immigration from the highly industrialized British Isles has been predominantly urban in origin and naturally has been attracted in greater volume to the rapidly growing towns and cities of Ontario and British Columbia, while the agricultural opportunities of the Prairies have had a greater appeal for the more rural immigrants from Continental Europe.

In this connection, a very significant change is taking place. In the four western provinces as a whole the percentage of foreign born in the population has declined steadily since the beginning of the century. In all five eastern provinces the proportion has consistently increased. Obviously a greater proportion of foreign immigration appears to be finding its way to Eastern Canada than formerly and a smaller proportion is going west. Further light is thrown on this shift, in the chapter on rural and urban distribution. If there be any value in historical analogies the experience of the United States would suggest that the tendency is likely to continue if and when immigration to Canada is again resumed.

As in the case of the British born, persons of foreign birth still constitute very small proportions of the population in both Quebec and the Maritimes.

It is also instructive to examine similar figures for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central Europeans separately. Data for the *North Western Europeans* appear below:—

TABLE XXVII.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION NORTH WESTERN EUROPEAN-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in North Western Europe		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	1·80	1·51	1·73
Alberta	6·36	4·53	5·05
Saskatchewan	5·95	4·33	4·26
British Columbia	4·41	2·91	3·97
Manitoba	4·66	3·46	3·30
Ontario	0·96	0·73	0·96
Quebec	0·33	0·47	0·56
Nova Scotia	0·38	0·41	0·40
New Brunswick	0·27	0·25	0·33
Prince Edward Island	0·02	0·38	0·17

The range of fluctuations is again impressive although in point of absolute magnitude the figures are naturally smaller than those previously considered. As in the case of all foreign born a distinct drop appears in the proportion of Northern Europeans as we pass from Manitoba to Ontario and eastward. It is interesting to find that Alberta has a higher proportion of North Western European immigrants in her population than any other province in the Dominion. In 1931 it was thirty times greater than that for Prince Edward Island, about fifteen times greater than in the Maritimes generally, nine times that of Quebec and five times that of Ontario. As indicated above, natural increase and fluctuations in the volume of immigration and emigration are the principal factors in terms of which decade to decade variations may be explained.

The relative density of the *South, Eastern and Central European born* in the various provinces was as follows:—

TABLE XXVIII.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION SOUTH, EASTERN AND CENTRAL EURO-PEAN-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in South, Eastern and Central Europe		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	3·74	3·68	5·06
Manitoba	12·09	10·57	12·34
Saskatchewan	12·45	9·94	10·88
Alberta	9·21	7·26	10·31
Ontario	2·43	2·74	4·65
British Columbia	5·43	3·07	4·40
Quebec	1·50	1·70	2·35
Nova Scotia	0·67	0·70	0·85
New Brunswick	0·29	0·25	0·26
Prince Edward Island	0·03	0·02	0·03

Notice in the first place that the variation in the percentages shows a greater *range* of fluctuation between the provinces than was found in the figures for North Western European immigrants. Aside however from the greater spread and the associated difference, the percentages generally being from two to three times larger for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the distributions depicted by the two sets of figures are much the same. In the three Prairie Provinces, South, Eastern and Central European immigrants form a much larger proportion of the total population than in any other part of Canada. British Columbia and Ontario rank next with about two-fifths as large a proportion as that obtaining in the Prairies. Passing eastward to Quebec and the Maritimes the decline is very marked. While the proportions in the four western provinces were considerably lower in 1921 than in 1911, during the last decade increases were recorded by all nine provinces.

In connection with the provincial distribution of the *Scandinavian born*, it is rather significant that only from Manitoba westward has that group other than a very negligible place in the population. The percentages for the four western provinces were as follows:—

TABLE XXIX.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION SCANDINAVIAN-BORN, FOUR WESTERN PROVINCES OF CANADA, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in Scandinavian Countries		
	1911	1921	1931
Alberta	3·67	2·68	3·00
British Columbia	3·01	2·01	2·80
Saskatchewan	3·28	2·57	2·42
Manitoba	2·39	1·83	1·70

In all cases the percentages were smaller in 1921 than in 1911. During the last decade increases occurred in Alberta and British Columbia, but the decline continued in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The proportions of the population born in *Germanic* countries in the several provinces appear below:—

TABLE XXX.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION GERMANIC-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in Germanic Countries		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	0·71	0·51	0·65
Alberta	2·20	1·36	1·66
Saskatchewan	2·07	1·26	1·45
Manitoba	1·59	1·08	1·20
British Columbia	1·08	0·54	0·83
Ontario	0·64	0·43	0·58
Quebec	0·17	0·15	0·22
Nova Scotia	0·24	0·19	0·17
New Brunswick	0·07	0·07	0·07
Prince Edward Island	0·01	-	0·03

Here again one finds a larger proportion in the West than in the East, though the differences are not so marked as with the Scandinavians. In all cases the proportions were lower in 1921 than in 1911, but with one or two minor exceptions they were higher in 1931.

The data for the *Latin and Greek* group are presented in the following table:—

TABLE XXXI.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BORN IN LATIN AND GREEK COUNTRIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in Latin and Greek Countries		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	0·52	0·70	0·85
Alberta	0·52	0·98	1·48
Saskatchewan	0·06	1·05	1·22
British Columbia	2·24	1·07	1·09
Ontario	0·69	0·69	1·00
Manitoba	0·16	0·61	0·72
Quebec	0·35	0·61	0·64
Nova Scotia	0·15	0·19	0·20
New Brunswick	0·09	0·06	0·05
Prince Edward Island	0·01	0·01	0·01

As in the case of the Germanic group, greater uniformity appears to obtain in the proportionate distribution of the Latins and Greeks in the more populous provinces of the Dominion. Yet a glance at the figures shows that even of this group the West has received more than her proportionate share and the Maritimes much less. The proportion of the population of Canada born in these countries was higher in 1921 than in 1911 and in 1931 than in 1921. The Roumanians are relatively more dense in the rural sections of the Prairie Provinces and the Italians and Greeks in the more urban provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

Little need be said of the Slavic group* except to present the figures:—

*Immigrants born in Slavic countries include a considerable number who are Hebrew by origin.

TABLE XXXII.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION BORN IN SLAVIC COUNTRIES, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in Slavic Countries		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	2·91	2·72	3·64
Manitoba	11·66	9·72	11·31
Saskatchewan	11·05	8·09	8·82
Alberta	8·01	5·81	8·06
Ontario	1·40	1·64	2·78
British Columbia	2·38	1·58	2·45
Quebec	1·13	1·07	1·48
Nova Scotia	0·44	0·47	0·56
New Brunswick	0·20	0·18	0·18
Prince Edward Island	0·02	0·01	0·02

The magnitude of the differences in the proportions of foreign-born Slavs in the populations of the several provinces is at once obvious. Excessive concentrations in the Prairie Provinces are especially noticeable. In Manitoba, 11·31 p.c. of her population consists of immigrants from Slavic countries, *i.e.*, appreciably over a tenth of the total. The proportions are somewhat lower in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but still about three times greater than in Ontario and British Columbia which rank next highest. Over the last decade, every province but New Brunswick witnessed an increase in the percentage of resident Slavic immigrants.

The rank of the provinces according to the proportions of *United States born* is interesting:—

TABLE XXXIII.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION UNITED STATES-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in the United States		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	4·21	4·26	3·32
Alberta	21·74	16·97	10·79
Saskatchewan	14·14	11·57	7·92
British Columbia	9·57	6·66	5·00
Manitoba	3·54	3·55	2·56
New Brunswick	1·64	2·13	2·15
Ontario	2·20	2·41	2·11
Quebec	1·49	1·78	1·72
Prince Edward Island	0·89	1·37	1·57
Nova Scotia	0·98	1·34	1·41

Alberta and Saskatchewan show by far the largest proportions of their populations born in the United States. The percentages gradually decline on passing eastward yet unlike those for any of the nativity groups previously examined, they are by no means negligible for the Maritime Provinces. For some time there has been a considerable movement of both British and French-Canadian stock from the Eastern States back to Canada and it is believed that this migration largely accounts for the percentages of American born in the East being larger than the percentages for other immigrants. This movement to the Maritimes continued throughout the last decade as evidenced by the increasing absolute and relative importance of United States born in all three provinces. Elsewhere in Canada the proportions declined. The declines were especially marked in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba from the first two of which provinces there was an actual exodus of United States born of considerable proportions.* In all three Prairie Provinces immigrants from the United States were predominantly rural and for the most part settled in those sections which have suffered most from drought. Moreover they were largely of British, Scandinavian and Germanic stocks. As it became apparent that the agricultural depression was likely to be long continued in those areas, apparently many simply moved out.

The proportions of *Asiatics* in the various provinces appear below.

*A net exodus also occurred from Manitoba other than by death but it was of moderate dimensions. In Eastern Canada there was a net inward movement of United States immigrants but only in the Maritimes, where on the whole the total population remained more or less stationary, did the proportion United States-born actually increase.

TABLE XXXIV.—PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION ASIATIC-BORN, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1911-1931

Province	P.C. Born in Asiatic Countries		
	1911	1921	1931
CANADA	0·57	0·61	0·58
British Columbia	6·88	6·22	5·15
Alberta	0·59	0·68	0·56
Saskatchewan	0·30	0·40	0·41
Ontario	0·22	0·26	0·27
Manitoba	0·24	0·24	0·27
Quebec	0·14	0·17	0·16
Nova Scotia	0·11	0·14	0·14
New Brunswick	0·07	0·11	0·10
Prince Edward Island	0·02	0·04	0·07

Comment is hardly necessary in this connection except to note the rather significant fact that the relative density of Asiatics in British Columbia is ten times greater than that in the next highest province (Alberta) and over seventy times greater than in the lowest (Prince Edward Island). In British Columbia there are twice as many Asiatic immigrants as Scandinavians or Slavs; and they outnumber the Latin and Greek and Germanic born by from five to six times. During the last decade the Asiatic born have not increased quite as rapidly as the population as a whole, although a moderate tendency to overflow from the Coast region to the eastern portion of the Prairies still appears to persist.

The purpose of the above detailed analysis is to emphasize the unfortunate differences in the population structure of the English-speaking provinces of the Dominion and to draw attention to the role of immigration in contributing to the increasing racial heterogeneity as between the major political divisions of the country. The situation may be summarized from several angles each throwing light on a different aspect of the problem.

A comparison between the 1931 and 1921 figures emphasizes certain significant changes in the nativity distribution of the population. First, the proportion of British immigrants in the populations of all four western provinces continued to decline rapidly, that in Ontario and Nova Scotia almost held its own, while in the other three eastern provinces it showed slight increases. A similar downward trend characterized the foreign born as a whole in the region west of the Great Lakes, while a definite upward trend was in evidence from Ontario east. These figures suggest, among other things, a marked shifting of the relative capacity of eastern and western Canada for absorbing immigration from other countries whether British or foreign. Further analysis reveals that the declining proportion of foreign born in the West is attributable not only to the complete cessation of immigration from the United States but to actual withdrawals of persons of United States birth and on a fairly large scale. There was no falling off of European immigration as compared with that of the previous decade. The proportions of South, Eastern and Central European born showed notable increases over the ten-year period. This was especially true of the Slavs (including some of Hebrew origin) and to a lesser degree of the Latins and Greeks. Even the Germanic immigrants constituted a slightly larger percentage of the population of all four western provinces in 1931 than in 1921. For the Scandinavians gains and losses were equally divided. In the East on the other hand, the United States born about held their own in the population, the proportions showing slight decreases in Ontario and Quebec and slight increases in the Maritimes. The same was generally true of British-born immigrants, while the central provinces particularly absorbed somewhat more than their usual share of European immigration as a whole.

This change may be demonstrated and probably with greater clarity by comparing the percentage increases in the absolute numerical strength of the several nativities in the nine provinces. The figures are presented below and the reader is left to make his own analysis:—

TABLE XXXV.—PERCENTAGE INCREASES IN POPULATION, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921-1931

Province	P.C. Increase			
	Total Population	British Born	European Born	United States Born
CANADA	18	11	55	−8
Prince Edward Island	−1	9	397	14
Nova Scotia	−2	−8	11	3
New Brunswick	5	19	22	6
Quebec	22	23	65	17
Ontario	17	15	89	3
Manitoba	15	−6	29	−17
Saskatchewan	22	0	30	−17
Alberta	24	9	63	−21
British Columbia	32	18	86	0

It is instructive also to summarize the findings from the point of view of the relative importance of the different classes of immigrants in the population of the individual provinces as at the last census (Table 32).

In Prince Edward Island, out of 1·85 p.c. *foreign-born*, 1·57 p.c. came from the United States. It is thus seen that the only significant foreign immigration to Prince Edward Island has been from the country to the south. In Nova Scotia out of 2·87 p.c. foreign-born, one-half came from the United States and a little less than half from Europe; and in New Brunswick, with a little less than 3 p.c. foreign-born, some three-quarters of that number reported themselves of United States' birth. Thus, in the Maritime Provinces, while the actual percentages of foreign born are comparatively small, the great bulk of them came from the Eastern States. In this section of Canada the proportion of immigrants born in the British Isles was only fractionally smaller than that born in all foreign countries put together.

The latter statement also holds true of Quebec, but in that province of the 4·90 p.c. foreign-born, more than half were from Europe, mostly from Slavic and Latin and Greek countries. Practically the whole of the balance came from the United States.

In Ontario on the other hand, the proportion of British-born immigrants is nearly twice as great as of foreign-born. Ontario is unique in this respect. Of the 8·09 p.c. foreign-born, over half were from Europe and 2·11 p.c. from the United States. Of the Continental Europeans the majority came from South, Eastern and Central countries, those born in Slavic countries contributing the largest proportion.

As we pass westward the proportion of foreign and British born is again reversed. In Manitoba the foreign born outnumbered immigrants from the British Isles by 25 p.c.; in Saskatchewan there were over twice as many foreign as British born and in Alberta 84 p.c. more. In the Prairie Provinces immigration from foreign countries has greatly exceeded that from the Old Land.

Of the 18·6 p.c. foreign-born in the population of Manitoba, about 85 p.c. were from Europe and 14 p.c. from the United States. In Saskatchewan, of the 23·60 p.c. foreign-born, two-thirds were from Europe and one-third from the United States and in Alberta persons born in the United States constituted two-fifths of all foreign-born residents. Thus American immigration tends to become relatively more important in passing from east to west, the percentage being largest in Alberta. In British Columbia the relative importance of American immigration declines again.

As was intimated above, Manitoba showed 85 p.c. of her foreign born from European countries. It is interesting to note the distribution of their places of birth. Those born in South, Eastern and Central Europe were nearly four times more numerous than those coming from northern and western parts of the continent, and nine-tenths of the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants came from Slavic countries. Indeed, in Manitoba there were almost three and a half times as many immigrants of Slavic birth as from all Northern European countries combined. Of the North Western Europeans those of Scandinavian birth were slightly in excess of those born in Germanic countries.

Saskatchewan had over twice as many foreign as British born, and just under two-thirds of the former were of European birth. This province had a slightly larger proportion of North Western Europeans than had Manitoba. South, Eastern and Central Europeans were two and a half times more numerous than those of North Western European birth, while in Manitoba their number was almost four times greater. These figures compare with twice and three times respectively in 1921 reflecting the disproportionate increase in South, Eastern and Central European immigration during the last decade. A similar trend was in evidence in Alberta. While in the latter province, South, Eastern and Central European immigrants do not constitute such an overwhelming percentage of immigrant residents as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, they outnumbered the North Western Europeans by over two to one in 1931, as against about one and a half to one in 1921.

Because of the heavy preponderance of British stock among the United States immigrants to Canada, Alberta, though showing much the largest percentage foreign-born of all the provinces in the Dominion, is not so foreign racially as the crude figures suggest. Verification of this statement is found in Table 27.

British Columbia, like Ontario, has a much larger number of British than foreign-born immigrants. In this respect she differs from the Prairie Provinces. Moreover, while her proportion foreign-born is about equal to that of Manitoba their distribution is unique in that they are

much more evenly divided between Europe, Asia and the United States. With 8·70 p.c. of her population of European birth, 5·15 of Asiatic and 5·00 born in the United States, we have an alignment quite different from that in any other province of Canada.

Table XXXVI presents a summary from still a different point of view. It ranks the provinces according to the relative density of the population of specified countries and groups of countries of birth. A few interesting facts may be mentioned. While Prince Edward Island has the largest percentage Canadian-born, it shows the lowest proportion of immigrants from all countries except the United States, in which case it cedes its place at the foot of the list to Nova Scotia. British Columbia has the highest proportion born in the British countries (other than Canada) and in Asia. Alberta has the highest percentage foreign-born; this province also leads in the proportion born in the United States and in Scandinavian, Germanic, Latin and Greek countries. Manitoba has the highest proportion of South, Eastern and Central Europeans and also the largest proportion of Slavic birth.

TABLE XXXVI.—PROVINCES RANKED ACCORDING TO PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1931

Rank	Birthplace										
	Canada	British Countries	Foreign Countries	North Western Europe	South, Eastern and Central Europe	Scandin-avian Countries	Ger-manic Countries	Latin and Greek Countries	Slavic Countries	U.S.A.	Asiatic Countries
1	P.E.I.	B.C.	Alta.	Alta.	Man.	Alta.	Alta.	Alta.	Man.	Alta.	B.C.
2	N.B.	Ont.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	B.C.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Alta.
3	N.S.	Man.	B.C.	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	B.C.	Alta.	B.C.	Sask.
4	Que.	Alta.	Man.	Man.	Ont.	Man.	B.C.	Ont.	Ont.	Man.	Ont.
5	Ont.	Sask.	Ont.	Ont.	B.C.	1	Ont.	Man.	B.C.	N.B.	Man.
6	Man.	N.S.	Que.	Que.	Que.	1	Que.	Que.	Que.	Ont.:	Que.
7	Sask.	Que.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	1	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	Que.	N.S.
8	Alta.	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	1	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	P.E.I.	N.B.
9	B.C.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	1	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	N.S.	P.E.I.

1 Percentages negligible.

As further illustrating these differences, Table XXXVII, divides the immigrants resident in each province in 1931 into two classes, viz., foreign and British born. Frequent references to this division have been interspersed throughout the preceding text, but a brief résumé may not be out of place at this point. While for the Dominion, slightly over one-half of those born outside Canada came from British Empire countries, variation as between the provinces is very marked. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, British born constituted only about one-third of all resident immigrants and foreign born two-thirds, and in Prince Edward Island, British born represented fractionally over two-fifths and foreign born (including many from the United States) nearly three-fifths. Close to two-thirds of the immigration to Nova Scotia and Ontario, on the other hand, was of British origin and nearly three-fifths of that to British Columbia. In New Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, the distribution more closely approximated that for Canada as a whole, with New Brunswick favouring the British, and Quebec and Manitoba the foreign nativities.

Comparison of the 1931 and 1921 figures in Table XXXVII provides further evidence of the declining importance of the British and the increasing proportion of the foreign born in the immigrant population of the country. This trend appears in all provinces save one (New Brunswick) and is most marked in Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In these provinces the foreign born constituted a proportion of resident immigrants from 4·0 to 6·0 p.c. larger in 1931 than in 1921. Corresponding declines, of course, occurred in the percentages of immigrants of British birth.

The Extent to Which Each Province Has Shared in the Total Immigration.— Hitherto our discussion has centred on the proportions of various stocks in the population of each province, and more particularly of the foreign-born portions of specified stocks. It is interesting further to see how the provinces have been sharing in the actual number of immigrants coming to Canada. Table 33 presents this material for the British and foreign born.

· · Of the total, Ontario had over 44 p.c. of the British immigrants resident in Canada at the date of the last census; British Columbia came second with 16 p.c.; the Prairie Provinces had about 9 p.c. each. Ontario, thus, has resident within her boundaries more immigrants from the British Isles than the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes. Quebec, with 9·4 p.c., is the only other eastern province which has any considerable number of British immigrants. The table also provides a statistical basis for the current opinion as to the very small percentage of British immigrants stopping in the Maritime Provinces. That this holds true for the foreign immigrants as well is made clear in the lower section.

During the last decade, the Maritimes as a whole and more especially Ontario and Quebec have been receiving a somewhat larger share of British immigration than in previous decades of this century, and the West, with the possible exception of Alberta, a smaller proportion. The change is even more marked in the case of the foreign born. Of the foreign immigrants who came to Canada between 1926 and 1931, and 1921 and 1925, 47·12 p.c. and 46·21, respectively, were resident in Ontario and Quebec combined in 1931, as against approximately 35 p.c. for those arriving between 1911 and 1921 and 26 p.c. for those arriving during the first decade of the present century. Almost exactly half of the foreign immigrants settling in Canada between 1921 and 1931 were domiciled in Eastern Canada at the date of the last census; this compares with 27·5 p.c. for those who arrived between 1901 and 1911. These figures direct attention again to one of the most significant changes which has taken place in our population structure during the past decade. As was mentioned above, Canada seems to be repeating the experience of the Republic to the south. As the more accessible free agricultural land is taken up, or when for any other reason agriculture becomes less attractive, immigration tends to concentrate in the urban centres especially of the more industrialized sections of the country. The last decade has witnessed just such a shift in the direction of Canadian immigration, and the weight of historical analogy suggests that it may be even more marked during the present decade unless some unforeseen and radical change occurs in the economic life of the nation.

TABLE XXXVII.—PERCENTAGES FOREIGN- AND BRITISH-BORN OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULA-
TION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921 AND 1931

Province	P.C. Foreign-Born		P.C. British-Born	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
CANADA	45·52	48·65	54·48	51·35
Prince Edward Island	54·59	58·38	45·41	41·62
Nova Scotia	32·15	35·24	67·85	64·76
New Brunswick	50·09	47·90	49·91	52·10
Quebec	52·35	55·98	47·65	44·02
Ontario	28·38	34·54	71·62	65·47
Manitoba	49·13	55·13	50·87	44·87
Saskatchewan	66·51	68·29	33·49	31·71
Alberta	63·64	64·43	36·36	35·57
British Columbia	38·30	40·62	61·70	59·38
Yukon and Northwest Territories	62·30	59·59	37·70	40·41

The present decade of moderate immigration, however, will not suffice to correct the un-evenness created by a generation of foreign settlement largely directed toward the West. In 1931, Ontario with a 13 p.c. larger population than that of the four western provinces combined had only about two-fifths as many immigrants from foreign countries. Quebec, with a slightly smaller population had only about one-fifth as many foreign born, and the Maritimes one-twenty-fourth as many. An overwhelming majority of the immigrants of foreign stocks are still to be found in Western Canada with the result that the nativity as well as the racial composition of the population in the eastern and western parts of the Dominion is still radically different. In so far as differences in population composition make for differences in culture, using that word in the widest sense of the term, the material presented in this chapter would seem to merit very careful consideration by all who are interested in the problem of Canadian national unity.

Number of Immigrants in Each Province.—Before closing the present chapter reference should be made to the numerical distribution of the foreign born for a few of the important countries from which Canada draws her immigrants. This is done in Table 34. Little comment is necessary in this connection, for the facts are presented very clearly in the table. A few points however, are worthy of special notice.

Of the foreign born in Canada, more have come from the United States than from any other single country, and of those Alberta has the most, with Saskatchewan coming second and Ontario third. Of hardly less significance is the fact that in 1931, Alberta had nearly 21,000 fewer United States-born residents than in 1921, Saskatchewan 14,600 fewer and Manitoba 3,700 less—a net loss for the Prairie Provinces of over 39,000. The number of United States born in Eastern Canada, on the other hand, increased by upwards of 10,000, some 7,000 of this increase occurring in Quebec and 2,000 in Ontario. While the West lost heavily in this important class of immigrants the East gained; and of equal importance is the fact that 90 p.c. of the western loss was rural while 84 p.c. of the gain in Ontario and Quebec was in urban centres.

In 1931, immigrants from Galicia were included with those from Poland, so that in the last census the latter nativity ranks second in numerical importance among the foreign born. Over 88 p.c. of the Poles in Canada are in Ontario and the three Prairie Provinces combined, Ontario leading with 46,000 and Manitoba ranking second with 44,000.

The Russians are the third most important foreign nativity with half again as many in Saskatchewan as in any other province. Of the Italians who rank fourth, over half are in Ontario and another 23 p.c. in Quebec, leaving about 25 p.c. in the rest of Canada. *Relative to population*, this nativity is distributed more evenly between the provinces than any other of the important immigrant groups. The Chinese rank fifth in point of numbers and as has been pointed out, the majority are in British Columbia, though some are found in the urban parts of all nine provinces. Ontario has more immigrants from Germany than has any other province, the number there slightly exceeding that in Saskatchewan and being moderately larger than that in Alberta. The next in order of importance are the Austrians with major concentrations in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The Swedes and Norwegians rank eighth and ninth, respectively. British Columbia has the largest number of Swedes with Saskatchewan and Alberta following closely. The Norwegian born show even greater concentration in the three western provinces. Of the Finns who rank tenth among the foreign born, Ontario has nearly two-thirds and British Columbia about one-sixth.

URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION

It is important in studying assimilation to know which stocks tend to concentrate in rural districts and which congregate in urban parts. The influences of rural and urban surroundings are in many respects quite different, and a study of the rural and urban distribution of the various origins and of the foreign born, will be seen to throw considerable light on such questions as intermarriage, literacy, naturalization, infant mortality and many others.*

Certain outstanding questions present themselves in this connection. First, what peoples concentrate in urban districts and to what extent? Which stocks tend to congregate in large cities? How do the stocks differ in their rural and urban distribution as between provinces? Are the men or women more urban and why? To the above questions and to some others this chapter suggests answers.

It might be mentioned in passing that there are two extreme conditions respecting urban and rural distribution very unfavourable to the assimilation of the foreigner. First, rural isolation, and secondly, the tendency too often observed in large cities, for particular stocks to segregate in separate wards or districts. The study of this whole problem of segregation is postponed to the next chapter.

In order to avoid a confusing multiplicity of figures attention is centred on the percentage urban throughout this section. A high percentage urban for a given stock naturally implies a correspondingly low percentage in rural districts and *vice versa*. Such inferences as a rule are left to the reader. The distinction between rural and urban is that followed by the census; "urban" includes those living in all incorporated cities, towns and villages, while the balance of the population is tabulated as "rural".†

Percentage of Urban Residents among the Immigrant Population.—Table 35 gives the percentage urban of the immigrant population by countries of birth for Canada and for each province. Tables 36 and 37 group the European-born other than British and French into geographical and linguistic classes, showing the percentage urban for the total population in each group. Finally Table XLI presents a summary for specified groups of countries of birth.

Before proceeding with a detailed discussion one is reminded that during the past three or four decades there has been a radical shifting in the distribution of the Canadian population as between urban and rural districts. While in 1891 less than 32 p.c. of the population was urban, by 1931, 54 p.c. lived in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The change has been continuous throughout the period. During the last decade the proportion increased from 49·52 p.c. to 53·70 p.c. In this shifting of the population from rural to urban districts Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or less degree during the past century.

Fixing attention first on the broad *nativity* groups, it is seen that as a class the foreign born in Canada on the whole have a slightly lower percentage urban than the total population (Table 35, Col. 1). The same holds true of Europeans as a group—although there are many individual exceptions—and of the United States born. The Asiatics, on the other hand, are much more urban than the population as a whole. Taken as a group, they display a more marked propensity for urban life than any other major class of immigrants and the proportion would have been even higher were it not for the presence of large numbers of rural Japanese. It may be surprising to some to find the immigrants from the British Isles with 67·52 p.c. urban and those from the British possessions with 77·26 p.c. Whatever may have been the original intention on coming to Canada, it is significant that over two-thirds of the immigrants who have come to Canada from British countries were living in urban centres in 1931. Obviously, Continental European

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*For a general discussion of the rural-urban problem in Canada see 1931 Census Monograph No. 6 by S. A. Cudmore and H. G. Caldwell. See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. II.
†For information respecting the policy followed by the individual provinces in the matter of incorporating towns and villages and the procedure followed in the census tabulations see 1931 Census, Vol. II, p. 139.

as well as United States immigration has included a larger proportion of agriculturists, while the majority of the British and Asiatics have followed commercial, manufacturing, professional and other urban occupations.*

North Western Europeans are appreciably less urban than those from South, Eastern and Central Europe. The percentage urban for the former group was 39·56 p.c., for the latter 54·63 p.c. Immigration from North Western Continental Europe was earlier; it has been and still is predominantly rural in domicile. The newer immigration from South, Eastern and Central Europe is more urban, nearly 55 p.c. being resident in incorporated cities, towns, and villages in 1931.

When the foreign born are classed in linguistic groups (Table 37, p. 253), the Scandinavians are found to be the least urban of all (34·58 p.c.). The German group, with a percentage of only 41·24 living in urban districts, ranks second. Of the Slavs and the Latins and Greeks, on the other hand, much larger proportions live in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The percentage for the former was 51·82 p.c. and for the Latins and Greeks 65·80 p.c.—just a fraction under the percentage urban for immigrants from the British Isles. Thus among the Continental Europeans, the Scandinavians are by far the most rural and the Latins and Greeks by far the most urban. Almost twice as large a proportion of the Latin and Greek immigrants as of the Scandinavian live in urban communities.

Turning now to a more detailed examination of the tables, attention is called to the peculiarities of the populations of specific countries of birth. Of the North Western Europeans, immigrants from France and Switzerland are the most urban; the Icelanders, Germans and Danes follow with between 40 and 46 p.c.; the Hollanders and Belgians are still less urban. The most rural of the immigrants from the northwest of Europe are the Swedes and Norwegians. Indeed, of all immigrants the Norwegians and Swedes show the largest percentages living in rural districts.

Of the immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe, the highest percentage urban is that of the Greeks; in fact, of all peoples coming to Canada, the Greeks display the most marked tendency to concentrate in urban districts. The Italians also have a very high figure, with almost 80 p.c. living in incorporated cities, towns and villages. These two are in a class by themselves, in comparison with the other South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Passing from the south to the east of Europe one finds that the Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Czechs, Slovaks and Hungarians also show proportions considerably higher than the percentage urban for the total population. The Russians, Roumanians, Poles and Finns, on the other hand, are somewhat less urban than the population as a whole. The least urban of all South, Eastern and Central Europeans are those born in the Ukraine (42·90 p.c.). The Austrians with 45·90 p.c. stand next to the bottom.

The marked variation in the 1921 figures suggested that the tendency to urban life was associated with peculiarities of culture rather than of geographical origin. The 1931 data confirm this suggestion. Compare, for example, the marked uniformity in the Germanic group with the marked lack of uniformity in the Latin and Greek, where the two Southern European peoples show urban propensities radically more pronounced than do the other Central and Western European members of this sub-classification. Other things being equal, long Canadian residence also makes for a higher percentage urban. The higher figure for the Icelanders than for the other Scandinavians is a case in point. Two additional factors of a somewhat different sort, however, must also be given prominence in explaining either the 1931 figures or the change in percentages which has occurred between the two census dates: first, the changing capacity of rural and urban industry to absorb additional immigration, and second, the relative proportion that recent immigration from a given country constitutes of the total resident immigrant population of that nativity.

During the decade 1921–31, urban industries and urban occupations appear to have been able to absorb a much larger share of the new immigration than have the rural. As a matter of fact not only did they attract a disproportionate percentage of current immigration (nearly three-fifths of the total) but they appear to have suffered less from emigration of earlier immigrants and /or to have gained through a net rural-urban migration of pre-1921 rural immigrant settlers. At any rate, of the estimated net addition to the total foreign-born† population in Canada between 1921 and 1931 (i.e., actual immigration less emigration and deaths of immigrants) over 75 p.c. was urban,‡ with the result that while the percentage urban in the total population increased

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*See Chap. XII.
†Including persons born in the British Isles and British Possessions other than Canada.
‡Hurd, W B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31—Some Further Considerations*, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1935, pp. 237-8.

from 49·52 p.c. to 53·70 p.c. or 4·18 p.c. that for the total foreign-born population increased from 45·68 to 51·42 p.c. or 5·74 p.c. These figures seem to leave no doubt that during the period, urban parts were appreciably more receptive to immigrants generally than were rural.

Of course, it may be argued that some of the increase in the proportion urban might have been occasioned by a greater concentration of new immigrant arrivals at the major urban distribution centres, pending the completion of arrangements for permanent settlement in the country. Mr. M. C. MacLean has shown that temporary immigrant residents represented a very considerable proportion of all immigrants domiciled in the eighteen largest cities of the Dominion in 1911.* Undoubtedly, there were some undistributed recent arrivals in urban centres in 1931, but their numbers were in all probability smaller than in 1921. Immigrants whose residence in Canada exceeded two and a half years could hardly be classed as temporary urban residents awaiting location in outlying parts, and though immigration was relatively heavier in the second half of the last decade as a whole than in the second half of the preceding one, immigrants with a half, one and a half, and two and a half years' domicile in Canada in 1931 were both absolutely and relatively less numerous than in 1921, Moreover, it has been shown that urban unemployment was practically non-existent in the summer of 1929† which indicates that immigrants who had arrived prior to that time had to all intents and purposes been economically absorbed by that date. Immigration during 1930 and the first five months of 1931 was on a very much reduced scale as compared with the last year and a half of the preceding decade. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that temporary concentration of new immigrant arrivals in large cities pending distribution to country points was no more important, and probably less so, in 1931 than in 1921. If such be the case, it follows that the higher percentage urban in 1931 is attributable to other causes such as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph and is indicative of an underlying change in the direction of immigration during the decade as a whole.

It is natural to suppose, therefore, that other things being equal, nativities showing relatively large additions through immigration over the ten-year period might be expected to show abnormally large increases in the percentage urban as well as generally higher proportions urban than obtained among similar immigrants who came to Canada during the earlier era of rapid rural expansion. The influence of these factors may be demonstrated from the records of individual nativities from South, Eastern and Central Europe and for purposes of convenience the pertinent data are tabulated below:—

TABLE XXXVIII.—PERCENTAGES URBAN OF THE POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN URBAN AND TOTAL POPULATION IN THE DECADE, BY SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1921-1931

Birthplace	P.C. Urban in		P.C. Increase in Decade in	
	1921	1931	Urban Population	Total Population
Austria	35·33	45·90	10·57	−35·01 [1]
Bulgaria	52·83	70·82	17·99	45·97
Czechoslovakia	41·42	58·51	17·09	428·34
Finland	33·31	50·59	17·28	149·70
Hungary	37·50	55·61	18·11	280·66
Poland[2]	43·65	51·51	7·86	162·11
Russia	56·25	52·31	−3·94	13·21
Ukraine	41·85	42·90	1·05	21·10
Yugoslavia	49·69	61·14	11·45	780·00

[1] This decrease occurs because of mis-statement of birthplace in 1921.
[2] Including Galicia.

In the case of certain nativities, of course, other forces conceal and counteract the influence of the more urban character of recent immigration but a comparison of the data for Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary and Yugoslavia on the one hand with those for Russia and the Ukraine on the other illustrates the point. Relatively heavy immigration from the former countries during the decade is reflected in marked increases in their proportions urban; the reverse holds true with the Russians and Ukrainians.‡

*MacLean, M. C.: *Analysis of the Stages in the Growth of Population in Canada.* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1935.
†Cassidy, H. M., Heakes, A. G. and Jackson, G. E.: *The Extent of Unemployment in Canada, 1929-32,* Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Vol. IV, 1932, pp. 5-20.
‡The Polish nativity classification includes Galicians as well as Poles. It was found in 1921 that the Galicians were the most rural while the Poles were the most urban of the Slavs. Immigration from Poland during the decade apparently included a large proportion of Poles (or Polish Jews). The large increase in the percentage urban for the Bulgarian nativity despite only moderate immigration suggests that the Bulgarian figures may have been rather strongly affected by rural-urban migration.

Urban and Rural Distribution as between Provinces.—Of all provinces in the Dominion, Prince Edward Island shows the largest percentage rural and Quebec the largest living in urban districts. The provinces with their respective percentages urban are arranged in order of rank below:—

TABLE XXXIX.—PERCENTAGES URBAN AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN DECADE IN THE TOTAL POPULATION, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK IN 1931, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921-1931

| Province | P.C. Urban | | Rank | Increase 1921-1931 |
	1921	1931		
CANADA	49·52	53·70	.	4·18
Quebec	56·03	63·10	1	7·07
Ontario	58·17	61·08	2	2·91
British Columbia	47·19	56·86	3	9·67
Nova Scotia	43·34	45·17	4	1·83
Manitoba	42·88	45·13	5	2·25
Alberta	37·88	38·07	6	0·19
New Brunswick	32·08	31·59	7	−0·49
Saskatchewan	28·90	31·56	8	2·66
Prince Edward Island	21·55	23·15	9	1·60

While the population of Quebec ranks first in respect of concentration in urban localities, that of Ontario comes a close second. It is interesting to see British Columbia in the extreme west coming third in the list. Among the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba is the most urban and Saskatchewan the most rural. In the Maritimes, Nova Scotia has the largest proportion of its population domiciled in incorporated cities, towns and villages.

The changes which have occurred during the past decade are equally significant. In 1921, Ontario ranked as the most urban province in Canada. By 1931, Quebec had assumed the lead. Taking the population as a whole, urbanization has been proceeding three to four times faster in Quebec and British Columbia than in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and six to seven times faster than in the Maritimes generally. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces in the Maritimes showing any significant increase in the proportion living in urban centres over the decade. New Brunswick had a slight net decrease.

The distribution of the *foreign born* as between rural and urban districts is shown in the following table:—

TABLE XL.—PERCENTAGES URBAN AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN DECADE IN THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO RANK IN 1931, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921-1931

| Province | P.C. Urban | | Rank | Increase 1921-1931 |
	1921	1931		
CANADA	45·68	51·42		5·74
Quebec	84·70	88·32	1	3·62
Ontario	72·09	71·58	2	−0·51
Nova Scotia	63·56	61·10	3	2·46
British Columbia	43·88	51·93	4	8·05
Manitoba	42·16	46·99	5	4·83
New Brunswick	42·64	40·06	6	−2·58
Prince Edward Island	25·33	30·55	7	5·22
Alberta	25·81	27·99	8	2·81
Saskatchewan	21·48	25·59	9	4·11

Except for the interchange of positions between New Brunswick and Manitoba the order of the provinces in the above table is precisely similar to that in 1921. In four provinces, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the *increase* in the percentage urban for the foreign born over the decade was less than that for the total population. The shift to the cities was thus less marked among immigrants from foreign countries than among natives. In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the three Prairie Provinces the reverse was the case, the *increase* in the proportion of immigrants living in urban centres exceeding that for the total population and by the same token being still greater than that for the Canadian born.

.   Any satisfactory explanation of the detailed variations in the percentage increases shown in this table or the preceding one, and any detailed quantitative comparison of the two sets of increases must take into account a multitude of factors among which might be mentioned, general differences in industrial structure, differences in the rates of expansion of important industries, recency of immigration of the foreign born, their age and sex distribution, country of birth, occupational preferences and so on.   A more exhaustive study of the data is left to the interested reader.

Reverting again to Table 35, it is seen that in 1931 the foreign born were more urban than the Canadian born in the *six* eastern provinces and less urban in the *three* western provinces. Manitoba passed from the latter to the former category during the decade.   The disparity in rural-urban distribution between immigrants from foreign countries and native Canadians is greatest in the more industrial provinces of the East, Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia.   In the West, the differences are on the whole much smaller although in Alberta foreign immigrants are materially less urban than the rest of the population.

In every province immigrants from the British Isles are more urban than either the Canadian born or the foreign born (with the single exception of New Brunswick).   Reference has already been made to the urban propensities of this class of immigrants.   In the four western provinces, and particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, British immigrants are very much more urban than immigrants from foreign countries.   In the East, the differences are much less marked. As in 1921, the significant fact seems to be that in Canada as a whole, immigration from Great Britain has settled in urban centres to a far greater extent than has immigration from foreign countries in general and this tendency, while *absolutely* less marked in the West than in the two large *industrial* provinces of the East, is *relatively* more pronounced, when compared with the generally smaller proportions of the population as a whole in urban districts.   In Saskatchewan for example, foreign immigrants are appreciably less urban than the population as a whole, while the British Isles born are 50 p.c. more so.   As with other nativities immigrants from the British Isles in the aggregate became somewhat more urban during the decade, but there occurred a surprising lack of uniformity both in the magnitude and direction of the change as between the individual provinces.   In Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the increase was moderate; in British Columbia it was very marked.   On the other hand, decreases in the percentage urban obtained in the case of the four other provinces.   In Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia the decreases were small, but in New Brunswick it was quite substantial.

A few other striking facts are revealed when the analysis is pushed still further.   The percentage urban of those immigrants coming from the South, Eastern and Central sections of the Continent is greater for every province than the proportions urban for immigrants from the countries of North Western Europe.   Save in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec, immigrants from North Western Europe are more rural than the population of the province in which they are domiciled and very much more so in Ontario and in the three far western provinces. In the three latter provinces the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are also much more rural than the total population, but from Manitoba east, they are decidedly more urban.   The tendency for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans to concentrate to an abnormally marked extent in cities when settling in the more densely populated (and more industrialized) East was commented on when examining the 1921 data.   Now Manitoba comes in this category.   In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia they continue to be markedly more rural than the populations among whom they live.

Passing to the linguistic classification, similar differences are noted between the proportions living in urban and rural districts in the various provinces.   The high percentage of 89·65 p.c. urban for the Scandinavian group in the province of Quebec represents a very small number of resident Scandinavians and is not at all typical of the group.   In fact, figures of Scandinavians for provinces east of Manitoba should not be considered of great importance because of the exceptionally small numbers resident in these eastern provinces.   In the West, Manitoba shows the largest proportion of Scandinavians in urban centres and Saskatchewan shows the smallest. In all parts of Western Canada the percentage urban is lower, and in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia much lower for the Scandinavians than that for the populations of their respective provinces.

Greater importance may be attached to the fluctuation of the percentages urban for the Germanic group because of their somewhat more even distribution throughout the country.

From Quebec east they are more urban than the population as a whole, but from Ontario west, and this includes the provinces where they are relatively more important numerically, they are resident in urban districts to a much smaller extent than the population generally.

Of all Europeans the Latins and Greeks are the most urban, and in all but two provinces of the Dominion their percentage urban is much higher than that for the province as a whole. Those provinces are Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the explanation is simple when the actual numbers are considered. In Saskatchewan in 1931 there were 272 immigrants born in Greece, 367 in Italy, and 10,598 from Roumania. Somewhat the same proportions obtained in Alberta. Now the Roumanians are a much more rural people than the Italians and Greeks, and with Roumanian immigrants constituting so preponderant a proportion of the total immigrants from Latin and Greek countries in those provinces, it is natural to expect that the figure showing the percentage urban for the Latin and Greek group (including the Roumanians) would be exceptionally low. Immigrants from Greece display a tendency to concentrate in cities to almost as marked a degree in Saskatchewan and Alberta as in other parts of the Dominion. In the three western provinces, Italians are less urban than in the East generally, but they are more urban than the population of the West as a whole.

The behaviour of the Slavic is of course, similar to that of the South, Eastern and Central European group, which they dominate numerically. From Manitoba east, immigrants from those countries show a disproportionate concentration in urban parts, while in the three western provinces they are more rural than the population generally.

Immigrants from Asia have larger percentages urban than all other classes of settlers, except those from Italy and Greece. Their percentage urban is uniformly high save in British Columbia where it is somewhat lower than in the other provinces because of the presence of a large number of Japanese engaged in market gardening and other rural occupations.*

Finally, United States-born immigrants coming to Canada, while on the whole displaying a less than average disposition to live in urban districts, in all provinces from Manitoba east congregate in incorporated cities, towns and villages to an appreciably greater extent than do the people among whom they have settled. From Saskatchewan west immigration from the United States has been directed to rural areas to an unusually marked extent.

TABLE XLI.—SUMMARY SHOWING PERCENTAGES URBAN OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION, BY SPECI-
FIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1931

Group of Countries of Birth	P.C. Urban in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns-wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Sask-atche-wan	Alberta	British Colum-bia
Total population...................	53·71	25·13	45·17	31·59	63·10	61·08	45·13	31·56	38·07	56·86
Total foreign born..............	51·42	30·55	61·10	40·06	88·32	71·58	46·99	25·59	27·99	51·93
British Isles.....................	67·52	39·56	65·23	38·19	93·05	73·30	59·86	46·33	54·64	62·52
Europe...........................	51·02	29·61	72·99	46·76	94·60	71·12	46·36	22·94	25·20	44·03
North Western Europe.........	39·56	26·32	56·44	27·52	88·01	49·42	41·69	20·65	24·89	43·99
South, Eastern and Central Europe.....................	54·63	50·00	80·33	69·38	96·07	75·50	47·48	23·78	25·24	44·07
Scandinavian..................	34·58	26·79	40·83	26·90	89·65	50·20	44·80	19·05	23·24	43·49
Germanic.....................	41·24	24·14	62·81	32·13	89·37	46·43	39·96	23·07	26·00	45·09
Latin and Greek..............	65·80	58·33	80·67	48·33	94·22	80·04	52·40	25·99	25·93	59·03
Slavic........................	51·82	50·00	78·40	79·72	95·79	78·74	46·53	23·44	25·07	38·20
Asia............................	74·68	93·94	93·10	83·33	95·95	89·81	83·22	87·27	79·33	65·27
United States..................	48·04	27·61	46·52	36·15	76·55	70·41	47·03	27·45	29·30	51·57

Urban and Rural Distribution by Sex.—Table 38 is presented for the purpose of showing the difference between the percentages of men and women living in urban districts, first, for the population as a whole and second, for the respective groups of immigrants. A cursory inspection of this table shows that where the percentage for urban males is large the percentage for the females is also large and *vice versa*; and also, that for immigrants from all but three countries the percentage of the females in urban districts exceeds the percentage of the males.† The

*See Chap. XII.
†The total for Asia shows a larger percentage urban for males than for females though in each of the individual nativities the reverse obtains. The Japanese, both male and female, are much more rural than other Asiatics. At the same time Japanese women constitute a much larger percentage of all Asiatic women than do Japanese males of all Asiatic males. Their presence, therefore, had a disproportionate effect in reducing the percentage urban for all Asiatic females.

predominating tendency is obviously for females to congregate in urban communities to a considerably greater extent than males. The causes of this tendency are varied and it is impossible to weigh their relative importance. The following are suggested as possible contributories: the rigours of agricultural and pioneer life; the great mobility of male immigrants among whom large numbers either are unmarried or have left their families across the seas; male occupations, such as railroad building and maintenance, lumbering and mining, etc., which take men to the rural parts. From the women's standpoint there is greater opportunity for suitable work in urban districts. Such occupations as domestic service, restaurant work and mercantile, factory and professional pursuits of various kinds are open to women in urban centres. Further, matrimonial opportunities and social attractions may exert considerable influence. It is clearly quite impossible to express the relative importance of these forces in quantitative terms.

The explanation of the differences which occur between the several nativities in the matter of male and female preferences for urban or rural life, is even more difficult. They cannot be explained in terms of magnitude of the excess of males. There is a surplus of males in practically all groups and these surpluses vary in size, but no correlation is apparent between the percentage urban and the sex ratio. It is possible that some relationship might be found between length of residence in Canada and the tendency for the percentage of women to exceed the proportion of men, but it is improbable that length of residence in Canada is the main explanation. The basic cause is probably to be found in vocational and in cultural differences which are not subject to quantitative measurement. Interpretation of the table must be left to those who have first-hand knowledge of the cultural background and vocational preferences of immigrants from individual countries of birth.

A few interesting points of a more general nature, however, are worthy of notice. For the population as a whole the percentage of females living in urban districts is 4·41 p.c. greater than the proportion of males, and for all immigrants the difference is 5·82 p.c. It appears from these figures that immigrant women show a greater tendency to concentrate in urban districts as compared with male immigrants than do the women in the population as a whole as compared with the men in the total population. Moreover, the extent by which the females exceed the males in urban concentration is far greater for the North Western Europeans than for immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe. Indeed with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the spread is smaller than that for the population as a whole, which implies that as compared with men from those countries unduly large numbers of women were living in rural parts. Among the linguistic groups the Scandinavians show the greatest difference, while those from Slavic countries show the smallest.

Finally, it is instructive to compare the percentage by which the proportion of females urban exceeded the percentage of males urban in 1931 and 1921. Data for the principal nativity groups are as follows:—

TABLE XLII.—EXCESS PERCENTAGE OF FEMALES URBAN OVER PERCENTAGE OF MALES URBAN, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Group of Countries of Birth	Excess P.C. of Females Urban over P.C. of Males		Group of Countries of Birth	Excess P.C. of Females Urban over P.C. of Males	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Total population......................	4·40	4·41	North Western Europe..............	7·98	8·07
			South, Eastern and Central Europe..	3·24	2·04
Total immigrants......................	6·05	5·82			
			Scandinavian.......................	6·87	7·02
British born..........................	5·67	6·03	Germanic...........................	5·84	6·33
			Latin and Greek....................	5·03	2·06
United States.........................	8·51	9·28	Slavic..............................	3·68	1·72

For the population as a whole, the disparity between the sexes in the matter of urban concentration was practically identical in 1921 and 1931; for the immigrant born as a whole it was somewhat less in 1931. The decline for the immigrant born was confined to the South, Eastern and Central Europeans (including both the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups). For both sub-groups from North Western Europe the disparity increased as was also the case with the British and United States immigrants. The fact that the line of cleavage follows that between the old and the new immigration suggests that recency of arrival has something to do with these differences. This surmise commands a certain amount of statistical and theoretical support.

A study of the sex distribution and length of residence of immigrants from certain South, Eastern and Central European countries in 1921 and 1931, e.g., Italy, Greece, Roumania, Hungary, etc., leads one to believe that immigration during the intervening decade included a relatively large proportion of women coming to join their husbands or to marry men of the same nativity who had preceded them to Canada. The rural-urban distribution of such females would naturally tend to parallel closely that of the males and to that extent their presence would make for a reduction in the disparity in the rural-urban distribution of the sexes in these nativities. Immigration from South, Eastern and Central Europe during the period also included a considerable volume from countries which had only recently begun to send immigrants to Canada (e.g., the new nationalities created by the Treaty of Versailles). In such immigration there was an unusually large percentage of unattached males and, as compared with earlier decades, disproportionately large numbers were attracted to urban centres in the industrial provinces of the East with a resultant increase in the proportion of males of those nativities in urban parts. To the degree that this occurred, it would raise the percentage urban for the males and cause it to more closely approximate that for the females. With the older immigration, on the other hand, such influences were generally absent or of small importance and it is natural to suppose that with increasing familiarity with the ways of the country the attraction of the city would be increasingly felt by the females and a disproportionately large number would join the rural-urban exodus as was the case with the native Canadians. Whether or not these are the principal explanations of the differences is difficult to say. There seems to be no doubt, however, that such forces were at work and exerted an appreciable influence.

A good deal of repetition would be involved in duplicating the preceding analysis for the racial origin groups. Reference to the first two lines of Table 38 will show that immigrants as a group are much more urban than the population as a whole. Were the analysis pushed further it would also appear that the immigrant sections of the various stocks were generally more urban than the Canadian-born sections and also that the adult portions of each origin were more urban than the children. The latter phenomenon is associated with the higher birth rate in rural parts and less numerical inequality of the sexes among the adults. There is one origin table, however, which merits insertion in this section, viz., Table 39, which shows the percentage of males and females 21 years and over resident in urban centres in 1931 for specified racial groups. These data will be used in connection with certain correlations in subsequent chapters of the monograph. The table is of present interest in showing that the tendency of females to congregate in urban centres exceeds that of males for the origin as well as the nativity grouping. Such exceptions as appear are either of negligible proportions or occur where the origin group has been recently augmented by a considerable volume of adult male immigration seeking industrial employment in urban centres.

The Extent to Which the Different Stocks Congregate in Large Cities.—Table XLIII shows the proportions of specified stocks in the twenty Canadian cities with a population of 30,000 and over in 1921 and 1931. Fig. 31 is a graphic presentation of the 1931 figures. Similar data for the foreign born are not available, so attention is confined in this subsection to the distribution of population by origins.

The second section of Table XLIII arranges the 1931 percentages in order of magnitude. Approximately 29 p.c. of the population of Canada now lives in cities of 30,000 and over. Twelve of the stocks listed show a more marked tendency to concentrate in the large cities. Of all origins the Hebrew is most metropolitan with 82·77 p.c. living in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants, a percentage exceeding that for the next highest stock, the Greeks, by approximately a third. The Hebrews had nearly three times as large a percentage in large cities as had the population as a whole; the Greeks, Bulgarians and Lithuanians over twice the percentage; the Chinese, Italians and Syrians between 50 and 100 p.c. larger proportions and the Japanese, Negro, British and Hungarian origins from 1 to 50 p.c. larger.

These figures throw a rather interesting light on the experience of many of the large cities in the United States and Canada. Those stocks which gravitate to the bigger centres in large numbers are very often found in quarters or wards. There are Hebrew sections, Italian sections, Chinese sections and Negro sections in a great many of the larger cities on this continent. One does not hear of a Scandinavian quarter or of a Dutch or German section of a city nearly so frequently. Segregation of particular stocks has important social and political consequences wherever it occurs and is undoubtedly an important influence retarding assimilation.

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PERCENTAGES OF SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGINS IN CITIES
OF 30,000 AND OVER,
CANADA, 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	PER CENT
	0 25 50 75
HEBREW	
GREEK	
CHINESE	
ITALIAN	
JAPANESE	
NEGRO	
HUNGARIAN	
POLISH	
CZECH AND SLOVAK	
FRENCH	
ROUMANIAN	
ICELANDIC	
DANISH	
FINNISH	
AUSTRIAN	
UKRAINIAN	
GERMAN	
SWEDISH	
RUSSIAN	
DUTCH	
NORWEGIAN	
INDIAN	
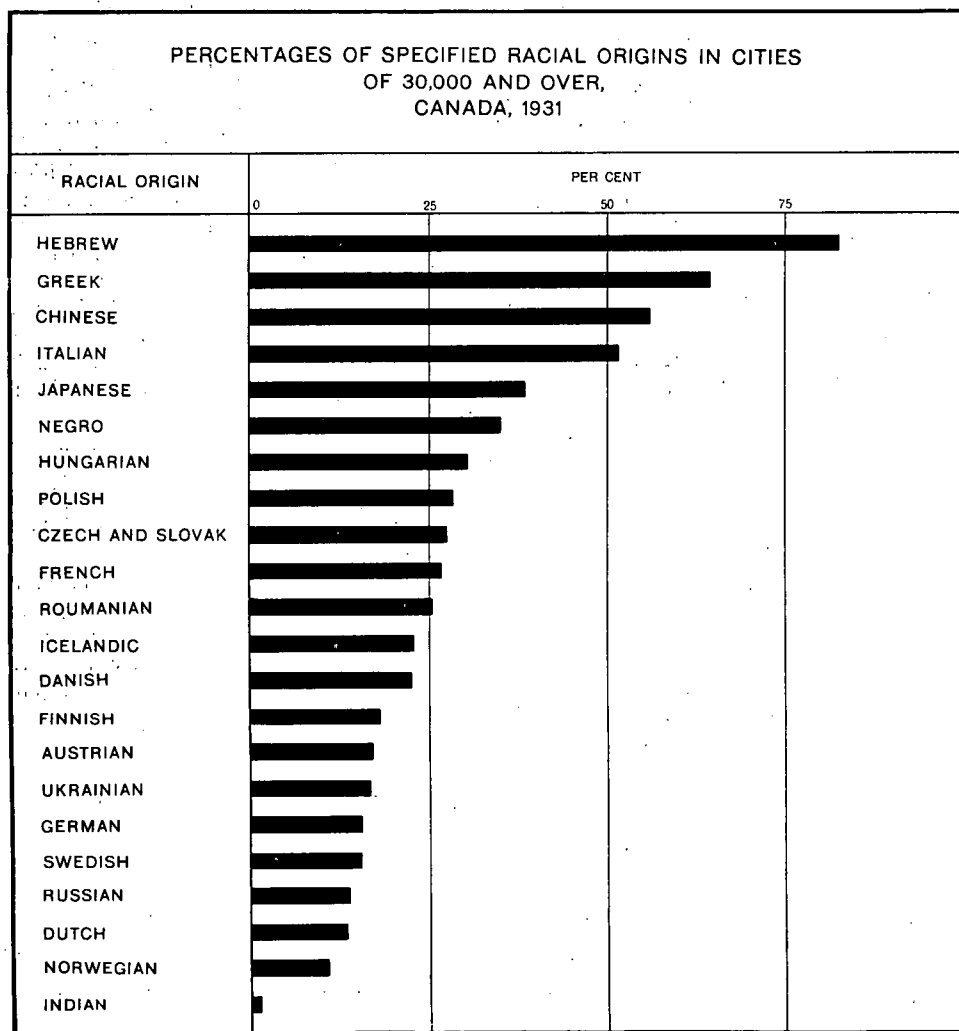
Fɪɢ. 31. The above graph presents data for the numerically more important non-Anglo-Saxon origins. Immigration has created not only marked inter-regional differences in the ethnic structure of our population but rural-urban differences of some dimensions. Approximately 29 p.c. of the total population was resident in cities of 30,000 and over in 1931 and 32 p.c. of the Anglo-Saxons.

Table 40 arranges the data by geographical and Table 41 by linguistic classification. The percentages for all Northern Europeans in cities of 30,000 inhabitants and over are smaller than for the population as a whole. In the case of the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Swedes, the tendency to avoid large cities is most marked. With the exception of the Greeks and the Italians, all the South and Eastern Europeans likewise show smaller proportions in the large cities than does the total population. Of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the Russians, Ukrainians, Austrians and Finns avoid the larger cities to an unusual extent. The percentages for Asiatic peoples are all higher than that for the population of Canada as a whole. Turning to Table 41 one finds considerable irregularity even within the linguistic groups. The Danish and Icelandic show much larger percentages in big cities than do the Norwegians and Swedes; in the Germanic group, the Belgian and German figures are appreciably larger than that for the Dutch. The Greeks and Italians have over twice the proportion shown by the Roumanians, and the figures for the Yugoslavs, Poles and Czechs and Slovaks are on a distinctly higher level than those for the Austrians, Russians and Ukrainians. Such differences are in part racial and cultural

n origin and in part attributable to a number of extraneous causes similar to those mentioned
n previous sections of the present chapter. The interested reader should encounter no serious
difficulty in tracing the effect of the more important extraneous influences. The matter is not
of sufficient general interest to warrant its being pursued further here.

One final point of considerable significance is brought out by the present tables. An
appreciably greater concentration in the larger cities was in evidence in 1931 than in 1921, both
for the population as a whole and for all but seven of the thirty origin classes shown in Table
XLIII. Where decreases occurred they were on the whole quite small; the increases on the other
hand, were for the most part of quite significant dimensions. Indeed, in the case of certain
groups largely affected by recent immigration such as the Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czech and
Slovak and Finnish origins the proportions were very much larger than in 1921. The trend
towards the larger centres appears to be affecting most of the racial elements in our population
and is particularly noticeable among those currently receiving large additions through immi-
gration.

TABLE XLIII.—PERCENTAGES OF SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGINS IN CITIES OF 30,000 AND OVER,
CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Alphabetical Arrangement			Arrangement According to Rank in 1931				
Racial Origin	1921	1931	Racial Origin	1921	1931	Rank 1921	Rank 1931
All races...............	p.c. 26·45	p.c. 29·15		p.c.	p.c.		
British...............	29·17	31·80	Hebrew....................	84·40	82·77	1	1
French..................	23·36	26·79	Greek.....................	65·38	64·71	2	2
			Bulgarian.................	24·19	61·42	14	3
Austrian.................	13·42	17·11	Lithuanian................	65·03	58·13	3	4
Belgian..................	17·76	18·21	Chinese...................	47·05	56·10	5	5
Bulgarian................	24·19	61·42	Italian...................	48·48	51·67	4	6
Chinese..................	47·05	56·10	Syrian....................	43·67	44·15	6	7
Czech and Slovak.......	11·13	27·56	Japanese..................	31·78	38·39	9	8
Danish..................	18·88	22·61	Negro.....................	36·23	35·00	7	9
Dutch...................	12·36	13·42	Unspecified...............	33·84	33·82	8	10
Finnish.................	6·32	18·04	British..........	29·17	31·80	11	11
German..................	13·64	17·39	Hungarian.................	10·99	30·36	25	12
Greek...................	65·38	64·71	Yugoslavic................	23·84	28·63	15	13
Hebrew..................	84·40	82·77	Polish....................	29·85	28·38	10	14
Hungarian...............	10·99	30·36	Czech and Slovak.........	11·13	27·56	24	15
Icelandic...............	16·57	22·97	French....................	23·36	26·79	16	16
Indian..................	0·98	1·07	Roumanian.................	26·33	25·39	12	17
Italian.................	48·48	51·67	Various²..................	26·23	24·21	13	18
Japanese................	31·78	38·39	Icelandic.................	16·57	22·97	19	19
Lithuanian..............	65·03	58·13	Danish....................	18·88	22·61	17	20
Negro...................	36·23	35·00	Belgian...................	17·76	18·21	18	21
Norwegian...............	7·11	10·65	Finnish...................	6·32	18·04	29	22
Polish..................	29·85	28·38	German....................	13·64	17·39	20	23
Roumanian...............	26·33	25·39	Austrian..................	13·42	17·11	21	24
Russian.................	13·32	13·83	Ukrainian¹................	10·17	16·88	27	25
Swedish.................	10·92	15·35	Swedish...................	10·92	15·35	26	26
Syrian..................	43·67	44·15	Russian...................	13·32	13·83	22	27
Ukrainian¹..............	10·17	16·88	Dutch.....................	12·36	13·42	23	28
Yugoslavic..............	23·84	28·63	Norwegian.................	7·11	10·65	28	29
Unspecified.............	33·84	33·82	Indian....................	0·98	1·07	30	30
Various²................	26·23	24·21					

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.
² Includes Eskimo, Other European, Other Asiatic and Various.

CHAPTER VI

SEGREGATION

Introduction.—The building of a homogeneous population and the speed and thoroughness of assimilation of immigrant peoples is dependent largely on the extent to which the constituent elements of our population are distributed over the inhabited parts of the Dominion and are in a position to intermingle with one another. Segregation whether rural or urban, voluntary or involuntary, constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to those personal and social contacts both permanent and temporary which alone can break down the barriers between peoples of different nativities and racial origins. In any study dealing with the aptitude of different peoples for acquiring Canadian customs and ideals and for fitting into the social, political and economic life of the nation, an adequate measure of evenness of spread, or its converse, segregation, is of first importance.

In this connection, evenness of spread is not a purely spatial or geographical concept. Many parts of the Dominion are quite uninhabited and even as between inhabited sections there is great variation in the density per square mile. These variations are attributable to widely recognized natural, economic and other causes and will doubtless tend to persist with minor modifications. To be of any value or significance from the present point of view, a measure of evenness of spread must, therefore, be related to the existing geographical distribution of the population as a whole. A racial origin or nativity group to be perfectly evenly spread among the population of the Dominion must not only have representation in every section of the country but that representation must conform, after making due allowance for difference in absolute numerical strength, to the relative distribution of the population as a whole over the inhabited area. An attempt has been made to construct such a measure for the several nativity and origin groups in our population and both the results and method will be presented later in this chapter.*

Before proceeding with the problem of measurement, something more should be said regarding the significance and implications of evenness or unevenness of spread.

In the first place, it is axiomatic that an even spread on the part of an alien people or minority among the inhabitants of a country affords an opportunity to intermingle with the rest of the population. No matter how free, how widely distributed or how well organized are the services of the press and the radio, the influence of these media can not supersede that of actual physical contact in promoting mutual understanding and appreciation among the constituent elements of a population. In the second place, the tendency in a minority group toward wide dispersion over the settled areas of Canada argues a measure of indifference to varieties of climatic conditions and occupations and indirectly a high degree of aptitude for adjustment to different physical and occupational environments. Again, since an immigrating people is much smaller in number than the population of the adopted country, evenness of spread indicates the absence of other than personal motives in immigrating. The more even is the spread, the more generally and permanently is an immigrating people placed in a minority position. Any influence it exerts must be by virtue of individual qualities rather than by virtue of numerical strength. Furthermore, in so far as evenness of spread is purely a volitional matter, it argues an absence of group consciousness and a readiness to identify personal interests with those of the country at large.

Clearly, the more evenly spread, the greater is the opportunity and probably also the necessity for intermarriage with the basic stocks of the adopted country. This is notably the case with single males migrating to or living in a district where no females of their own country of birth or racial origin are to be found. It will be shown in the next chapter that the peoples who are more evenly spread are also those who show the greater degree of intermarriage with other peoples. What is true of intermarriage logically follows in the matter of learning the official languages of the country and acquiring prevailing educational and other standards.

*The method was devised by and the computations done under the direction of Mr. M. C. MacLean of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The procedure was subsequently subject to extended critical examination and discussion by Mr. MacLean and the writer of the present monograph. The material in this chapter is almost entirely based on an unpublished paper by Mr. MacLean entitled *Penetration of the United States Born into Canada.*

Finally, it does not necessarily follow that where unevenness of spread or segregation occurs such segregation is primarily volitional or that it implies a conscious effort or inclination to avoid assimilative influences. Sometimes, of course, it does. There are examples of deliberately exclusive, highly group-conscious immigrant blocs in Canada. These, however, are exceptional. Moreover, the immigrant, as a rule, is by no means always a free agent moving as it were in a vacuum and selecting his home and occupation in accordance with his personal taste. Some, of course, are in an economic position where much freedom of choice is possible within the limits set by prevailing economic conditions, but with most, environmental factors exert a preponderant influence in determining both the place of settlement and the nature of employment. Consequently, evenness or unevenness of spread is usually only partly volitional. It is frequently and often to a large extent a function of conditions prevailing in the country at the time of and subsequent to settlement.

A Measure of Segregation by Country of Birth.—In approaching the practical problem of computing a measure of segregation one must first examine with some degree of precision the mathematical significance of certain general factors determining evenness of spread. For purposes of clarity the *propensity* to spread is defined as a quality or characteristic of a people, resulting from the possession to a greater or less degree of such attributes as the capacity to make a living under varied economic environments, a spirit of adventure and other individualistic qualities—enterprise, vagabondage, etc., and the absence of gregariousness. Its operation, of course is affected by economic conditions prevailing at and subsequent to the time of immigration to this country and by the policy of the agency, if any, promoting settlement.

The term *capacity* as applied to spread is here regarded as primarily a function of the size of a population group. The numerical strength of an individual nativity or origin group in Canada is a matter of accident almost entirely beyond the control of the individual members of that group, yet taking human institutions and relations as they are the world over, size sets definite limits to the amount of spread in the case of the numerically smaller nativities. For example, the Bulgarian nativity, numbering only 1,467 in Canada in 1931, could not be expected to spread as widely or as evenly as the United States born with a resident population of 344,574 and at the same time maintain normal family and other relationships. These limits are reflected in the statistical measures and allowance must be made therefor in any adequate index of segregation.

The amount of spread is sometimes a function of *necessity*. The latter concept is also directly related to size but it functions at the opposite end of the scale and operates in a directly contrary manner to *capacity* in that it induces rather than limits spread. The *necessity* to spread is well illustrated by the French Canadians in Quebec. The early French settlers farmed small adjacent strips of land and lived close together in more or less isolated communities. As population increased, the original holdings became too small and members of the group moved first to adjoining areas and soon to all parts of Canada and the Eastern States. This dispersion occurred despite the presence of a strong gregarious tendency. Another illustration is furnished by the recent behaviour of the Ukrainians in the West who settled in colonies on the land. The pressure of natural increase has led them not only to encroach on adjacent areas already settled by other nativities but to migrate to new areas in the North and even to congregate in adjacent urban centres. The above are two clear illustrations of the necessity to spread because of size. The Icelandic born furnish probably the best Canadian example of a people where small size has placed upon them no necessity to scatter.

In constructing an index which will more or less adequately reflect differences in the *propensity* to spread, allowance must be made for such extraneous factors as referred to under the terms *capacity* and *necessity*, or in other words the influence of the mere accident of size must be minimized or eliminated. This was attempted by the following procedure:—*

The index is based on the smallest areas for which data on birthplace are available—the county in the East and the census division in the West, of which there are 221† in all. Table 42 shows for the various countries of birth: (1) the total number of each nativity in Canada; (2) the average number of each nativity there would be in each county (or census division) if the population were equally distributed among these geographical units; (3) the number of counties

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*Another extraneous determinant of spread is date of arrival or length of time in the country. This factor is no doubt an important influence, but it is generally so closely associated with size that it is difficult to measure separately.

†Lennox and Addington being regarded as one county.

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with two or more times this average; (4) the number with the average but less than twice; (5) the number with less than the average but half the average or more; (6) the number with less than half; (7) the number with none. The counties, of course, are not of equal area nor is the population as a whole spread with equal density in different sections of the county. Consequently, the spread of the total population is shown in like manner and this spread is used as a control in deriving the index by a technique presently to be explained.

Other things being equal, the smaller the size of a nativity group, the greater will be the number of counties with no representatives from that nativity. Conversely, the larger the size of a nativity group the more counties there can be with two or three or more times the average number of representatives of that nativity. The method used in combining these data into an index is quite simple. For each nativity, the number in each of the Columns 3 to 7 (Table 42) were subtracted from the corresponding figures for the total population at the top, the results squared, added, divided by 221 (the total number of counties) and the square root taken. The final figures were then expressed as an index with that for Scotland as a base. The resulting index appears in Table XLIV and is presented graphically in Fig. 32.

The method tends to eliminate the influence of size since the heavy dependence of Column 7 upon smallness of size is counter-balanced by the dependence of the other columns, particularly Column 3 upon largeness of size. Scotland with the smallest standard deviation from the behaviour of the population as a whole shows the greatest evenness of spread or the least tendency to segregation. The Japanese show the greatest tendency to segregate and have an index of 247·1 as compared with that of 100·0 for immigrants from the former country.

TABLE XLIV.—A ROUGH INDEX OF SEGREGATION OF IMMIGRANTS FROM SPECIFIED COUNTRIES
OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1931

(Based on data for counties and census divisions)

Birthplace	Index of Segregation	Birthplace	Index of Segregation
1. Scotland	100·0	15. China	139·0
2. Ireland	100·8	16. Sweden	139·9
3. England	105·6	17. Roumania	140·3
4. Wales	106·5	18. Norway	144·1
5. Denmark	111·9	19. Russia	144·2
6. France	114·4	20. Hungary	145·9
7. Holland	115·3	21. Italy	154·5
8. Switzerland	115·7	22. Finland	155·8
9. United States	117·8	23. Lithuania	162·1
10. Belgium	123·5	24. Greece	164·2
11. Germany	124·2	25. Yugoslavia	172·2
12. Austria	124·5	26. Bulgaria	215·8
13. Poland	128·6	27. Iceland	228·2
14. Czechoslovakia	132·2	28. Japan	247·1

Immigrants from Scotland show the least tendency to segregate or the greatest evenness of spread. The Japanese show the greatest tendency to segregate or the least evenness of spread.

A test discloses no correlation between the above index and the numerical strength of the several nativities and on the whole it seems to be a rather good rough measure for the purpose of scaling the different countries of birth in order of evenness of spread. Despite the absence of correlation with size taking the index as a whole, the high figures for the last four nativities are no doubt partly attributable to smallness of numbers. Size, however, can not have a very important influence on the index as a whole, e.g., France holds the sixth place with a population smaller than Yugoslavia which is in the twenty-fifth; Switzerland is eighth but immigrants from that country are fewer than from any one of the four at the bottom of the list except Bulgaria; while Italy is twenty-first, it ranks sixth in size.

INDEX OF SEGREGATION FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1931

BIRTHPLACE	INDEX (0 50 100 150 200)	BIRTHPLACE	INDEX (0 50 100 150 200)
SCOTLAND		CHINA	
IRELAND		SWEDEN	
ENGLAND		ROUMANIA	
WALES		NORWAY	
DENMARK		RUSSIA	
FRANCE		HUNGARY	
HOLLAND		ITALY	
SWITZERLAND		FINLAND	
UNITED STATES		LITHUANIA	
BELGIUM		GREECE	
GERMANY		YUGOSLAVIA	
AUSTRIA		BULGARIA	
POLAND		ICELAND	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		JAPAN	

FIG. 32. The present index represents an attempt to measure *propensity* to segregate, *i.e.*, the actual degree of segregation freed from the influence of differences in size of the individual groups. Considerable variation is seen to exist in the extent to which resident immigrants of the several nativity groups display this characteristic. Segregation, of course, is not solely a matter of group preference. Economic and other circumstances at the time of settlement and subsequent thereto are doubtless of importance in certain cases.

It will be noticed that certain gaps occur which enable one to divide the twenty-eight countries into groups, viz., (1) between Wales and Denmark; (2) between United States and Belgium; (3) between Czechoslovakia and China; (4) between Hungary and Italy. These groups do not follow linguistic lines with the exception of the first and most evenly spread which is predominantly English-speaking. With the exception of Norway, Sweden and Iceland, there appears to be a distinction between North Western and the rest of Europe. The case of Iceland is peculiar but understandable. The difference between China and Japan is striking.

The present index, of course, does not distinguish between rural and urban segregation but reference to Table 35 will enable the reader to determine which is the predominant type. For example, British immigrants are largely urban, and while they show greater evenness of spread than most other nativities such concentrations as do occur are found in urban centres. The Italian and Greek immigrants with 79·70 and 91·95 p.c. respectively, residing in urban parts and indices of segregation of 154·5 and 164·2 p.c., obviously tend to urban segregation and in a very marked degree. The Chinese are more widely scattered than the Japanese born; their major concentrations are urban while with the Japanese they are rural. The Icelanders are not only a rural people but they are noted for the extent of bloc settlement. The Swedish and Norwegian born are also rural but they congregate to a less marked degree. Of the Scandinavians, the Danish show the greatest evenness of spread. They also are predominately rural. Recent arrivals like the Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Hungarians and Czechs and Slovaks show quite high degrees of urban concentration. And so the table may be analysed.

Since further use will be made of this index in other parts of this monograph additional comment seems unnecessary in this place.

A Measure of Segregation for Racial Origins.—Turning now to the problem of constructing an index of evenness of spread or segregation for the several origin groups in Canada, one finds that data are available not only by counties but by municipalities. The latter makes possible the construction of a much more reliable index for racial origins than for countries of birth. The mechanical work involved in following the same procedure with 5,049 instead of 221 unit areas, however, is prohibitive. An alternative method was, therefore, devised. It is briefly as follows:—

The percentages that each race constituted of the population of Canada as a whole and of each municipality were first determined. In the case of each race attention was confined to the municipalities where concentration was greater than the proportion that the race constituted of the population of Canada as a whole, these being the areas where abnormal concentration took place. The average of these positive deviations from the corresponding all-Canada average was then computed for each origin group. These averages constituted a crude measure of concentration but were still affected by limitations of size associated with the numerical strength of the several origins. The nature of these influences was discussed in the previous section. The different measures of concentration were accordingly ranked and correlated with the numerical strength of the resident Canadian population of each race for the purpose of eliminating the residual influence of size. The adjusted figures were then expressed as an index in terms of the figure for Scotland (100) as a base. The resulting index appears in Table XLV.*

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*A few additional comments about the method might be of interest to those who are more mathematically-minded than the average reader. In constructing the index use was made only of the cases where the population density of a given race was equal to or greater than that of the population of Canada as a whole. For example, the Scottish race constitutes approximately 13 p.c. of the total Canadian population. If one thinks of the percentages of this race in the 5,000-odd municipalities as arranged in an array in order of size, only those cases where the Scottish represent 13 p.c. or over were made use of. It would have been equally possible with appropriate changes in the method to construct an index using only the cases where the race constituted less than 13 p.c. Interest, however, is focussed on concentration rather than its absence and besides less mechanical work was involved in using the upper portion of the array because of generally fewer cases.

Were the Scottish absolutely evenly distributed throughout the population of the Dominion each municipality would show exactly 13 p.c. of that race. This situation might be represented geographically by a rectangle with each unit on the base or the horizontal axis representing one municipality (of which there are some 5,000-odd) and with the vertical units representing percentages. Departure from evenness of distribution is indicated by departure from the rectangular-shaped area. The cases of greater than average density pile up on the right to form a triangular-shaped area superimposed on the right-hand section of the rectangle. It is the size and shape of this triangle which is used as a starting point in computing the index. There is, of course, a triangle of equal area but of different shape to the left of the point of intersection of the curve formed by the array and the horizontal line of 13 p.c. The greater the concentration in the cases to the right of the point of intersection, the greater will be the deficit to the left. If concentration is very great in only a few municipalities the triangle will be tall and have a small base. If concentration is not far from normal a low triangle with a long base will be formed. Obviously, a tall triangle with a short base indicates greater unevenness of spread than a low triangle with a large base. An adequate index of segregation then must take into account not only the size of the triangle but the size of the base, and this is in substance what was involved in the procedure followed.

The average deviation was computed for the percentages exceeding the average (13 p.c.) and this was divided by the number of cases where the density exceeded the all-Canada average. Other things being equal, the greater the average deviation, the greater the average departure from evenness or the greater the segregation. The average deviation, therefore, occurs in the numerator of the crude measure of concentration in its initial form. Conversely, other things being equal, the smaller the number of cases in which the excess concentration is found, the greater the degree of segregation, and the larger the number of cases the less the segregation. This figure appears, therefore, in the denominator and we have the average of the excess deviations divided by their number as a first crude index of unevenness of spread. By the use of the percentage which the race constitutes of the total population as a norm from which to compute the deviations, allowance is made in a general way for the factor of size, and any remaining influence of this character is eliminated by correlating the crude index with the numerical strength of the various races, a device which is in quite common use. The converting of the adjusted figures into an index with that for the Scottish as a base is a matter of mere mechanics.

There is one assumption in the above procedure which requires special notice. The percentages from which the average deviation was computed were derived from municipal data. Each percentage was given equal importance yet the municipalities varied in numerical as well as geographical size. The latter is not important because the purpose is to measure the distribution of the several races in terms of the existing geographical distribution of the population as a whole. The inequalities in numerical size, however, do introduce a potential source of error. One is really considering as units of equal importance percentages based on units of varying magnitude. At first glance, it might appear that more accurate results would be obtained by weighting. The number of samples, however, was large in every case, and in such circumstances one has the assurance of Professor Bowley that the unweighted figure will very closely approximate the weighted average. Besides, the weighting of the different percentages according to the relative numerical size of the municipalities on which they were based would introduce a different type of error even more serious than that involved by using the unweighted average. For if one were to give the percentage for one of the large municipalities the weight say of ten, the assumption is that if this municipality were divided into ten equal parts each of the parts would show the same proportion of a given race as the municipality as a whole. Were this the case, the net effect of the weighting would merely be to increase the size of the sample and the sample is large enough as it is. However, such is not the case and to follow that procedure would be to introduce an assumption which is contrary to fact in order to eliminate an error which considering the number of cases involved is negligible.

TABLE XLV.—INDEX OF SEGREGATION FOR RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

(Based on data for municipalities)

Racial Origin	Index of Segregation	Racial Origin	Index of Segregation
1. Scottish...........................	100·0	11. Russian.......................	288·9
2. English...........................	104·3	12. Czech and Slovak..............	292·1
3. French...........................	105·0	13. Polish........................	307·6
4. Irish.............................	105·2	14. Roumanian....................	339·1
5. Welsh............................	146·9	15. Hungarian....................	404·4
6. Scandinavian[1]...................	174·0	16. Ukrainian....................	540·0
7. German..........................	175·7	17. Finnish.......................	617·4
8. Dutch...........................	188·7	18. Italian........................	808·7
9. Austrian, n.o.s...................	220·9	19. Indian........................	845·5
10. Belgian.........................	260·9	20. Hebrew.......................	895·7

[1]Danish............ 110 ⎫
Swedish............ 143 ⎬ Based on county and census division data only. Separate data by municipalities not
Icelandic............ 156 ⎬   available.
Norwegian.......... 188 ⎭

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

It is believed that the above index is a fair measure of evenness of spread or degree of concentration for the different races. It will be noticed at once that the range is much greater than in the index computed (by a different method) for the several nativities. The latter was merely a rough approximation based on 221 counties and census divisions, but apart from the inherently greater reliability of the present index by origins, there are several reasons why the latter should show a wider variation. In the first place, the use of municipal data as a base would tend in itself to emphasize the attribute of concentration because where segregation occurs it is naturally more marked in a population unit the size of a municipality than in a county or census division, just as it would be more in evidence in county data than in figures covering the province or the Dominion as a whole (with the possible exception of the French whose numbers in Canada are so large that solid French blocs extend over quite large areas). Another reason is that country of birth and origin data do not coincide. For example, the Hebrew is the most concentrated as a race, but his presence in the nativity data increases the evenness of spread for the countries of birth from which he comes, e.g., a Hebrew from Poland is found in urban Quebec while Poles from the same country are found in other parts of the Dominion and Ukrainians from Poland in still another. The Ukrainians as a race tend to concentrate, but this concentration adds to the evenness of spread of those of Polish, Roumanian and Russian nativity. A third and more obvious reason for the greater range in the origin index is the choice of the Scottish as a base (100). The Scots as a race were much less concentrated than immigrants from Scotland. In constructing an index, when one reduces the size of the base one automatically increases the relative for such other members of the series as have not moved. The figure for the Japanese is, therefore, higher by virtue of the fact that the Scottish as a race are much more evenly spread among the Canadian population than are immigrants from Scotland.

Reverting to a brief examination of the index itself, it is seen that the Hebrews show the highest degree of segregation. The North American Indians come next and the Italians follow. The Finnish, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Roumanian, Polish, Czech and Slovak and Russian origins follow the Italians in descending order. Not one North Western European race is in the second half of the table, and only one South, Eastern and Central European, the Austrian, n.o.s., is in the first half. As was shown in the Introduction, the numerical strength of the latter group is small and most of them are of German extraction. The Anglo-Saxons and French show the greatest evenness of spread and the least tendency to segregate. Of the alien stocks, the Scandinavians as a whole are the least concentrated and the German and Dutch origins only slightly more so. Figures appearing at the bottom of the table for the individual Scandinavian races, are based on county and census division data and are not so reliable as the indices in the table proper derived from municipal statistics. They were computed for use in other sections of this monograph and are the best obtainable from existing tabulations. As in the case of the nativity index, reference to Chapter V will show whether segregation is predominantly rural or urban.

INTERMARRIAGE

Introduction.—The study of the varying extents to which intermarriage has occurred between the different stocks included in the population of Canada is as complex as it is important. The first type of difficulty arises because of the limited data which are available. The census does not publish a separate classification of husband and wife by origins; consequently a direct approach to the study is impossible. An alternative method would be to analyse the marriages in the census year; but even were the records of origins included in the provincial official notices of marriage, it is doubtful whether the intermingling of different stocks, as indicated by such data, would be representative of the total amount of intermarriage which had taken place. It would obviously be wrong to assume that the rate applying in 1931, which marriage data for that year might supply, would be applicable to Canadian residents of long standing who had contracted their marriages in earlier years. Further, on account of the varying inflow of immigrant peoples, marriages in any given year would be unreliable as a guide to the total amount of intermarriage. This is especially true of recent decades with their great fluctuations in immigration. However, even if these objections to the use of marriage data as an index of assimilation did not exist, such procedure is impossible, since information as to origin is not available in the marriage returns.

The alternative source of information, on which of necessity this study has been based, is, the origin of the parents of children born in Canada in the year 1931, as given in the Annual Report *Vital Statistics 1931* of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The use of these figures has many advantages: first, it is not open to the objections applying to marriage data. The parents of the children born in 1931 are much more representative of the married population with respect to origin than are the young people who were married in that single year. Further, such data are not so sensitive to the inflow of immigrant population. And finally, there were over three times as many births as marriages in the year 1931. The actual number of legitimate births reported in all Canada in the year of the census was 232,263. For only 600 of those, the origins of the parents are not given, leaving approximately 231,600 married men and women of child-bearing age as the subject of study. It is suggested that this number is sufficiently large and sufficiently representative, at least for the earlier sections of this analysis.

There are, however, certain drawbacks to the use of these data as a measure of intermarriage. In the first place, it leaves entirely out of account the infertile marriage. This omission is probably not so serious in Canada as it would be in the United States or Great Britain and certainly not adequate to seriously distort the picture. There is a second ·difficulty which theoretically might well introduce a bias of sufficient magnitude to command recognition. It is possible, indeed probable that, with certain stocks ethnic endogamous marriages are more fertile than exogamous marriages, not for any biological reasons but "because of a greater conservatism and ignorance of the type of people entering into the former marriages". To the extent that this obtains the rate of exogamous marriage would be under-stated and that of endogamous marriage over-stated in the statistics.* There appears to be no direct method of measuring the possible extent of such influence with available data but its probable incidence and some idea of its relative importance may be determined by deductive methods. In the case of exogamous marriage between stocks which are closely allied culturally and between persons in more or less similar economic and social classes, the effect on the birth rate would in all probability be negligible. In this category might come marriages between persons of the several Central European origins, or between the Scandinavians and the British, or the Italians and the French. Only where high-birth-rate peoples married into low-birth-rate stocks with a generally higher standard of living would there likely appear any *marked* lowering in fertility. If this reasoning be correct, it follows that the principal danger of bias in the data would be confined to intermarriage between the high-fertility stocks of South, Eastern and Central Europe and the Anglo-Saxons. For reasons discussed in the latter part of the present chapter it seems extremely unlikely that any probable

*This and the preceding difficulty was referred to by Dr. Niles Carpenter when reviewing the 1921 Monograph in the Journal of the American Statistical Association.

bias of this nature is in practice of sufficient magnitude to appreciably affect the results. In any case it would not vitiate comparisons between data for the two census dates because, if it was operative at all, it operated both in 1921 and 1931.

In view of the great detail in which the data for 1921 were analysed in the previous monograph* the analysis in the first part of the present chapter is confined to totals for the linguistic and geographical groups, special attention being paid to the changes which have occurred during the decade.

The Tendency to Marriage within the Same Origin Group.—In 1921, the province of Quebec still compiled and published its own vital statistics and the reports of that province were not comparable with the figures for other provinces as compiled and edited by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Since 1926, the vital statistics for Quebec have been on the same basis as those for the other provinces under the Bureau. In the present study, figures for all Canada are used, while in 1921, the basic data included only the Registration Area (Canada excluding Quebec). The figures for the two census years, therefore, are not strictly comparable yet their behaviour is on the whole so consistent as to confirm the general findings in the earlier study in a rather remarkable manner.

Colour and the cultural differences associated therewith again appear as the greatest of all barriers to intermarriage. The parentage of children born in 1931 indicates that some 92·2 p.c. of the males and 96·2 p.c. of the females in the average coloured race were married to persons of the same origin as against 93·8 p.c. and 94·7 p.c. in 1921, the percentages in both cases being based on figures for the Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and Indians.

As a class, both the men and women of South, Eastern and Central European stocks still show much higher percentages married to persons of the same racial origin than do the North Western Europeans (Table XLVI). During the last decade, endogamous marriages have declined appreciably for both geographical groups, the decline being most marked for the North Western European *males* and the South, Eastern and Central European *females*.

The relative position of the linguistic groups is precisely similar to that in 1921. In all cases endogamy has decreased. The extent of the decrease has been by far the greatest with the Scandinavians.† In 1921, 57·3 p.c. of the married males of that group were married to women of the same race; in 1931 only 45·8 p.c.; and the decrease for the females was almost as great. The dissimilarity between the linguistic groups in the matter of endogamous marriage is not only large but actually has increased during the decade. In 1931 the proportion of men of Scandinavian origin who had intermarried with other origins (54·2 p.c.) was over three times greater than that for the Slavs (17·6 p.c.) and more than twice that for the Latins and Greeks as a group (25·9 p.c.). Similar differences obtain with the females.

The high proportion of endogamous marriages for the women of Latin and Greek origin is still an outstanding characteristic of the figures and reflects among other things not only the continued existence of a relatively large surplus of males, but a relatively high degree of segregation.

Contrary to the findings in 1921, ethnic endogamy among Scandinavian females was more marked than among males of the same racial group. This reversal is doubtless associated with the resumption of immigration from Denmark, Sweden and Norway in the post-War decade (see Chapter II). As in 1921, the women of Germanic derivation tend to marry out somewhat more frequently than do men of the same origin and by 1931 the women of the Slavic races as a group came into the same category. There was little or no change in the number of males per one hundred females during the decade in the case of the Germanic *racial origins* as a group, a circumstance which would lead one to expect consistency of behaviour from persons in that classification. For the Slavic origins as a whole, however, the surplus of males more than doubled in the ten-year period and on the same basis one would have expected the women of these origins to have continued marrying within their respective ethnic groups to a greater extent than the men.

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*Op. cit., Chap. VI.

†The increase in intermarriage for the Germanic peoples was probably somewhat greater than the figures suggest because of the presence of more Austrian and other Eastern European-born Germans among those who reported themselves of Germanic racial origin in the 1931 returns. The prevalence of mis-statement of race was doubtless less marked in the Vital Statistics of 1931 than in the census of that year, and because of differences in cultural background and more recent arrival endogamy was certainly more prevalent among Germans from Austria and Russia, for example, than among other German residents of Canada. For analogous reasons the percentage of endogamous marriage for the Slavs was probably lower than it should have been in 1921 and the indicated decline during the decade was somewhat too small. In 1921, some Slavs reported themselves as married to Slavs when they were really married to Germans—the German mates not wishing to have their true origin reported.

Obviously the explanation must be sought elsewhere than in sex distribution. Were it practicable to pursue the matter further it would probably be found that unusually larger numbers of Canadian-born and -educated young women of Slavic parentage have joined the rural-urban movement which occurred during the decade, leaving the farm where they were relatively isolated and frequently racially segregated for domestic, clerical or factory work in the more cosmopolitan industrial centres. It will be shown below that, while under existing conditions urban residence *per se* may not favour intermarriage in the case of females of the average foreign race, a reduction in the degree of segregation has a potent influence in promoting inter-racial unions.

A number of minor changes affecting individual races have also occurred. Some are attributable to the accident of small numbers, others are subject to explanation in terms of immigration, emigration, rural-urban migration and other population changes during the decade. In general, however, the situation is much the same as in 1921. Assimilation by intermarriage has proceeded much further with the North and Western Europeans than with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, and with the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples than with the Slavs and Latins and Greeks. The increase in intermarriage has been considerable for all major groups during the decade.

TABLE XLVI.—PERCENTAGES OF ENDOGAMOUS MARRIAGES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS[1] AND SEX, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area[2] in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European	66·7	65·7	62·2	62·4
South, Eastern and Central European	83·8	86·5	81·6	82·0
Scandinavian	57·3	56·4	45·8	47·9
Germanic	70·8	69·3	68·0	67·1
Latin and Greek	77·8	92·4	74·1	88·2
Slavic	85·2	85·6	82·4	80·6

[1] The percentages for the different groups refer to persons marrying within their own race. Intermarriages with other races within the same geographical or linguistic group are not included.
[2] Canada excluding Quebec.

ASSIMILATION BY INTERMARRIAGE WITH THE BRITISH AND FRENCH

Intermarriage with Those of British Origin.—More important than intermarriage generally from the standpoint of assimilation is the progress made in intermarriage with those of British and French origin. As in the former section, the discussion will be confined to the broad geographical and linguistic groupings.

Table XLVII tells a story similar to that in the preceding section. During the decade, the percentages for intermarriage with the British increased all around and for certain stocks by very considerable amounts. The figures for the Scandinavians, for instance, increased many times more than that for any of the other groups. By 1931, the indicated proportion of North Western European married males who had married into the British stocks was five and a half times greater than that for the South, Eastern and Central European married males, and for the women, nearly six times greater. Intermarriage with the British has proceeded ten times further for the Scandinavians than for the Slavs. Another notable feature of the table is the apparent increase in the number of both Latin and Greek and Slavic *women* who are marrying Anglo-Saxons. Though the proportion is still very small, it appears to be increasing faster than that for the males of the same group and probably for reasons mentioned in the latter part of the preceding section.

Another interesting aspect of the situation is brought out in Table XLVIII. Of the decennial increase of 4·5 p.c. in the proportion of married *males* of North Western European origins marrying outside their races, 3·2 p.c. or between two-thirds and three-quarters married British; in the case of the *women* of this geographical group of origins, increased intermarriage with men of Anglo-Saxon extraction was more than adequate to account for the total increase in intermarriage indicating a net relative decline in intermarriage with non-British stocks. What has been said of the North Western Europeans as a whole is peculiarly characteristic of the Scandinavians.

In the case of the *males* of this group nine out of every ten additional exogamous marriages were with Anglo-Saxons; for the *women* of this group, while the number married to Anglo-Saxons was 9·0 greater per hundred married women, total exogamous marriages were only 8·5 greater per hundred at the close of the decade.

With the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a whole the situation was quite different. Intermarriage with the British accounted for less than one-seventh of the increase in exogamy among males and only one-half in the case of the women. These figures, however, do not tell the whole story. Such increase as is occurring in intermarriage is with stocks other than the British for the *males* of Latin and Greek origins and the Slavs of both sexes but the same is not true of the Latin and Greek women as a group. Though intermarriage of Latin and Greek women has not progressed far on the whole up to the present time, practically the entire *increase* of the past decade is attributable to marriages with Anglo-Saxons. Reasons for certain of these differences are suggested in subsequent sections of the chapter.

Before leaving this phase of the analysis, attention is drawn to the absolute magnitude of the figures on intermarriage with persons of British origin. Important as are the differences between the various stocks in the relative degrees to which they have mixed and are mixing with British stock, the absolute magnitude of the proportions is of as great, if not greater, significance, for they indicate the amount of assimilation by marriage which has already taken place. Assimilation by this means has made some progress among most of the North Western European peoples. It has scarcely begun with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. About one-third of the men and women of Scandinavian origin and over one-fifth of those of Germanic origin had intermarried with British stock by 1931, as against less than 4 p.c. of the Slavs. About one-tenth of the Greek and Italian married men had married Anglo-Saxons, but only one in twenty of their women had taken husbands from the British stocks. The possibility of a certain amount of bias owing to reduced birth rates on the part of persons of Slavic and Latin and Greek origins marrying Anglo-Saxons was mentioned in the Introduction to this chapter and is discussed in the subsequent section on assimilability with the British. After making all reasonable allowance for such a possibility it still seems apparent that many of the ingredients in Canada's "melting pot" have as yet scarcely begun to dissolve in so far as intermarriage with the basic Anglo-Saxon stocks is a criterion.

TABLE XLVII.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN RACIAL ORIGINS MARRIED INTO BRITISH STOCKS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS[1], CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European	21·3	22·3	24·5	25·8
South, Eastern and Central European	4·2	2·1	4·5	4·4
Scandinavian	22·2	24·7	32·3	33·7
Germanic	20·5	21·4	21·8	23·4
Latin and Greek	10·6	1·3	10·7	5·2
Slavic	2·7	2·4	3·0	3·9

[1] See footnote 1, Table XLVI.

TABLE XLVIII.—INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF EUROPEAN RACIAL ORIGINS (1) MARRIED OUTSIDE THE RACE AND (2) MARRIED INTO BRITISH RACES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS[1], CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	Increase in Percentage Married			
	Outside Race		Into British Stocks	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
North Western European	4·5	3·3	3·2	3·5
South, Eastern and Central European	2·2	4·5	0·3	2·3
Scandinavian	11·5	8·5	10·1	9·0
Germanic	2·8	2·2	1·3	2·0
Latin and Greek	3·7	4·2	0·1	4·1
Slavic	2·8	5·0	0·3	1·5

[1] See footnote 1, Table XLVI.

Intermarriage with Those of French Origin.—Table XLIX shows the amount of inter-marriage which has taken place between persons of Continental European origins and the French. The figures for 1921 are based on the Registration Area; those for 1931 are for Canada including Quebec. The inclusion of Quebec in the data for 1931 introduces a potential error of first magnitude when comparing the figures for the two dates because such a large proportion of the French of Canada are domiciled in that province. The error is only considerable, however, where a significant proportion of a foreign stock is also resident in that province as in the case of persons of Greek and Italian derivation. Since a large number of persons of the latter origins have settled in the urban centres of French-speaking Canada, intermarriage between the males of these races and women of French racial origin had doubtless already attained a measure of importance prior to 1921. The indicated increase in intermarriage as shown by a comparison of the 1921 and 1931 figures should, therefore, be greatly discounted. The same does not apply to anything like the same degree to the other linguistic groups. With that single exception which is attributable to lack of comparability of the figures, the situation with respect to inter-marriage between alien stocks and the French is very similar to that in 1921 save for consistent though absolutely small increases all round.

For the North Western Europeans as a group intermarriage with the British had proceeded seven to nine times further than with the French by the date of the last census and for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans two to four times further.* These differences are in part a matter of relative numerical strength of the British and French races in Canada, in part a matter of geographical distribution of the different origins and partly a matter of racial preference, using the term "racial" in its widest connotation. It is interesting to notice that, as in 1921, the relative amounts of intermarriage for the males of the Scandinavian, Germanic and Latin and Greek origins follows the reverse order in the two tables (Tables XLVII and XLIX). That is to say, those who have married least with the British have married to the greatest extent with the French and *vice versa*.

Table L serves as an index of the total amount of assimilation by intermarriage of the Continental European races with the basic stocks of the country and because of its summary character merits careful perusal.

*The difference between the amount of intermarriage of alien stocks with the British and the French is under-stated to the extent that birth rates were excessively reduced by intermarriage with the British thus curtailing in like measure the chances of persons who had contracted such marriages appearing as parents in the 1931 birth statistics. One would expect the most marked decline in births where high-fertility races like the South, Eastern and Central Europeans married Anglo-Saxons. Birth rates would not be reduced to anything like the same extent (if at all) by the intermarriage of such races with the French since the French are also among the high-fertility stocks in the Dominion (See Chap. XIII).

TABLE XLIX.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN
RACIAL ORIGINS MARRIED INTO FRENCH STOCK, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC
GROUPING OF ORIGINS[1], CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European	2·7	2·3	3·5	2·8
South, Eastern and Central European	1·0	0·4	2·1	1·0
Scandinavian	1·9	1·7	3·1	2·4
Germanic	2·8	2·4	3·5	2·9
Latin and Greek	2·9	0·2	7·1	1·5
Slavic	0·5	0·4	1·1	0·9

[1] See footnote 1, Table XLVI.

TABLE L.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN RACIAL
ORIGINS MARRIED INTO FRENCH AND BRITISH STOCKS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND
LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS[1], CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European	24·0	24·6	28·0	28·6
South, Eastern and Central European	5·2	2·5	6·6	5·4
Scandinavian	24·1	26·4	35·4	36·1
Germanic	22·8	23·8	25·3	26·3
Latin and Greek	13·5	1·5	17·8	6·7
Slavic	3·2	2·8	4·1	4·8

[1] See footnote 1, Table XLVI.

CORRELATION BETWEEN INTERMARRIAGE AND SELECTED
INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Hitherto attention has been focussed on the *amount* of intermarriage which had taken place prior to the date of the last census (1931) and the *progress* of this method of assimilation during the preceding inter-censal decade. It was found that the several groups of origins varied greatly, both with regard to the amount of intermarriage with other races generally and with the British and French stocks in particular. An attempt will now be made to determine how far those differences are attributable to causes of a predominantly racial nature and how far they are associated with more or less extraneous circumstances, such as length of Canadian residence, the numerical strength of the origin group and so on. In the present section of the study *five* independent variables are related to general intermarriage data for individual origins. The first three variables are similar to those used in the 1921 correlation, *viz.*, length of residence, sex distribution and size of group. In addition, two other factors are introduced. The recent 1931 Census tabulations permitted the computation and inclusion of an index of segregation and a percentage rural-urban distribution of adult males for individual origins. Of these five variables length of residence and size of the group are almost entirely non-racial in character; with the remaining three, racial elements enter in to a greater or less degree. Before proceeding with the correlation, therefore, it will be necessary to examine with some care the precise significance of each of the series used and the nature of its relation to the amount of intermarriage.

That such factors affect the number of exogamous marriages is readily seen. The mere fact of recent arrival may have precluded the possibility of intermarriage, and certain peoples which show small percentages intermarrying may not be averse to mixing with other stocks but may merely ·have lacked opportunity. Other things being equal, the longer a group has been resident in Canada or the United States the larger will tend to be the proportion who have married outside the group. Similarly, the greater the degree of geographical segregation, the smaller will be the expected amount of mixed marriages, and the greater the diffusion the larger the amount. The greater the surplus of males of marriageable age in a given group, the greater will be the proportion who will have to find partners in other stocks if they are to marry. Further, the larger the percentage a given group constitutes of the total population, the greater is the chance of that group being self-contained in respect to marriage. The mathematical probability of a German taking a German wife is greater if there are fifty German women in every one hundred women of the population than if there are only five or ten. Again urban life is as a rule much more cosmopolitan than is rural. The many social, educational, occupational, religious and other contacts associated with city life might normally be expected to promote intermarriage. The nature of the above relationships is more or less obvious. It now remains to comment on the specific statistical series employed.

Length of Residence.—The first problem was to secure a satisfactory index of length of residence. In Chapter III the percentages of Canadian and United States born in the several, stocks were used in discussing this question. For rough comparisons they served fairly well, but while long residence is almost invariably the most important cause of a high percentage North American-born, it should be kept in mind that other factors are involved. First, birth rate; a stock with a high birth rate will show a higher percentage Canadian- and United States-born than one with a low birth rate, assuming that other things are equal in all respects. Further, a group of immigrants among whom the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal will show a higher percentage born in North America after a given period, than one with a large surplus of males. A surplus of unmarried males does not reproduce itself, while, when the numbers are approximately equal, the implication is that a larger percentage of the adult men and women are married and making additions to the numbers of their respective origins born on this continent. Finally, in cases where there has occurred a recent revival of immigration from abroad, and in comparatively great volume, the percentage Canadian- and United States-born may be reduced to an appreciably greater extent than is the average length of residence of married adults of the same origin. Where, on the other hand, immigration has been arrested for a few years, a moderately prolific stock may show an inordinately high proportion born on this continent within a comparatively short time. Nevertheless, it remains true generally that the larger the percentage of a particular origin North American-born, the longer will tend to be the average length of North American residence of married persons, as well as others in that racial category and in the

absence of a more precise method of measuring the duration of the North American domicile for the different stocks recourse must be had to the above index.

The reasons for the use of the percentage North American-born in preference to the percentage Canadian-born as an index of length of residence are two: first, a large percentage of certain origins, notably Scandinavian, immigrated to Canada from the United States; and second, because of the similarity of cultures in the two countries, residence in the United States is the virtual equivalent of residence in Canada in so far as its effects on intermarriage are concerned.

Sex Distribution.—Here the significant ratio is that between the number of males and females of marriageable age. The surplus of adult males per one hundred adult females was therefore computed for each of the origins for which data were available, and the resulting series was introduced into the correlations as the second independent variable. The sex distribution of a given origin group is partly a matter of accident or circumstance quite independent of race. Recency of immigration is a frequent cause of a large surplus of males. Sometimes, a large surplus is attributable to legal restrictions on immigration, as with the Chinese and Japanese, and there are many instances where the proportions of the sexes emigrating are determined by economic and other conditions in the homeland of an essentially non-racial character. On the other hand, sex distribution is probably also to some extent a matter of origin. As was pointed out in Chapter III, with certain peoples emigration to Canada includes very large proportions of unattached males while with others it is predominantly a family movement. However, that may be, marked differences do appear in the proportions of the sexes in the several stocks in Canada and these differences constitute a proximate cause of variations in the amounts of intermarriage. The mathematical chance of a man marrying a woman of the same origin is much less in a group with a large surplus of males than in one where the sexes are numerically equal. Conversely, the chance of a woman taking a husband of the same stock is greater if there is a large surplus of males from which to choose and smaller if the surplus is small or an actual shortage exists.*

The Size of the Group.—A third factor which is in no way hereditary and at the same time can be definitely measured, is the proportion that the adults of the several groups constitute of the total adult population. Other things being equal, the smaller the group the more easily it will be assimilated by marriage with the numerically dominant groups among which it is placed, and conversely, the larger the group the greater the difficulty. One might cite instances from Table 43 to illustrate the point. As in the case of length of residence and sex distribution, however, there are many instances where it is submerged by other influences.

Segregation.—The tendency to segregate is much more marked with some of the foreign stocks in Canada than with others. It is evident among rural as well as urban people. The mere reducing of the chances of meeting and mixing with other stocks is a real hindrance to intermarriage and when coupled with social and cultural characteristics which differ materially from those of the basic stocks of the country it may prove a barrier of first importance. How far the geographical concentration of the different stocks is the result of population traits and how far it is the consequence of the circumstances of settlement was discussed in Chapter VI in which will be found the index of segregation employed in this section of the study.

Rural and Urban Distribution.—As with segregation, rural-urban distribution is to some extent a matter of "origin" using the term, of course, in its broad sense. Certain groups, as we find them in Canada at least, are essentially urban and others are predominantly rural. The particular series made use of in the subsequent correlation is the percentage of adult males of each origin domiciled in urban centres in 1931.

Correlation.—When the amount of intermarriage is compared with any *one* of the five factors mentioned above, it is found that the others exercise a disturbing influence sometimes counteracting and sometimes accentuating the effect of the factor under consideration. The fact is that all five are operative at the same time. Now it is of prime importance to determine both their combined and several effects on intermarriage—their combined effect, because if they do not account for the actual proportions of intermarriage occurring, other influences must be at work. The separate influence of each is significant because it assists in explaining the present situation and also constitutes a basis for prediction as to the future. The method of multiple and partial correlation enables one to generalize on the basis of the experience of the stocks

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*It will be shown below that in the case of males this element of chance is more than offset by other circumstances associated with sex distribution.

examined, and the regression equation makes possible prediction of the expected amount of inter-
marriage for each group in terms of the five independent variables, *viz.*, length of residence,
surplus males, size of the origin group, the degree of segregation and rural-urban distribution.

Two correlations were computed, one for males and the other for females.   In the first,
the proportion of exogamous marriages among males of each origin was taken as the dependent
variable; in the second, the proportion of exogamous marriages among females.   These pro-
portions were derived from the parentage of children born in Canada not in one year as was the
case with the percentages used in the earlier portions of this chapter for groups of origins, but on
the parentage of children born in the three years centering on that in which the census was taken,
viz., 1930, 1931 and 1932.   The underlying data thus covered some 692,000 cases · of which 137,000
were non-Anglo-Saxon and non-French.   It was thought wise to increase the size of the sample
in this section of the analysis where the behaviour of the figures for individual races is being
examined.   The data include all races for which complete statistics covering all five variables
were available—a total of eighteen.   It is unfortunate that the number was not larger.   Despite
the limited number of cases, however, the correlations seem to be of considerable significance.
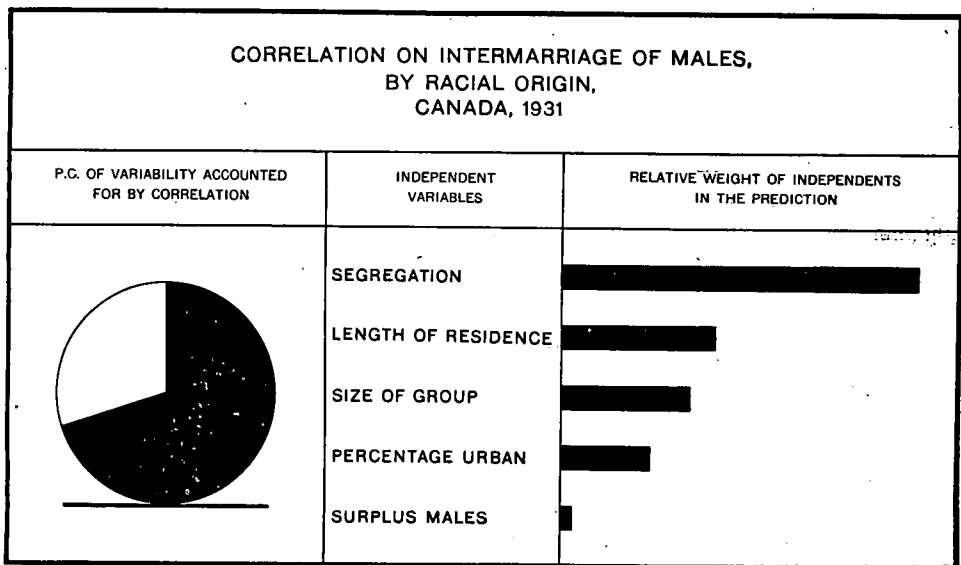
FIG. 33. The five independent variables noted above accounted for 70 p.c. of the variability in the progress of inter-
marriage for the *males* of the several racial origins (as shown by the parentage of children born between 1930 and 1932 in
Canada). Segregation (and ethnic characteristics associated therewith) appears as the greatest deterrent to cross-marriage.
Long North American residence, small numerical size and large proportions urban are favourable to intermarriage on the
part of males. The size of the male surplus has little weight.

A value of R = ·83 was obtained for the males and one of R =′ ·85 for the females
and suitable tests were applied to prove their reliability.   As ·customarily interpreted these
multiple coefficients mean that length of residence, surplus of males, size of the origin group,
the degree of segregation and rural-urban distribution combine to account for just under 70 p.c.
of the differences* in the proportions who have intermarried in the case of the males and just
over 71 p.c. in the case of the females; and, what is of equal importance, it makes clear that the
five factors themselves are by no means adequate to account for the entire spread between the
figures for the several stocks (see Figs. 33 and 35).   There is a residuum, moderate to be sure,
but which must be explained in terms of physical, psychological, social and other peculiarities
associated with the various stocks.   The nature of this residuum will be discussed more fully
in due course.

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*The reference, of course, is to the variability—the squares of the differences.

The regression equations were as follows:—

$$X_1 \text{ (males)} = \cdot3552\,X_2 - \cdot0116\,X_3 - 5\cdot5261\,X_4 - \cdot0600\,X_5 + \cdot1872\,X_6 + 29\cdot3421$$

$$X_1 \text{ (females)} = \cdot0138\,X_2 - \cdot0642\,X_3 - 2\cdot6044\,X_4 - \cdot0496\,X_5 - \cdot1092\,X_6 + 57\cdot0713$$

where X_1 = in the first correlation, the percentage of married *males* in a given stock who had intermarried; in the second, the percentage of married *females* in a given stock who had intermarried;

X_2 = the percentage of the stock North American-born;

X_3 = the surplus adult males per one hundred adult females;

X_4 = the percentage which the adults of each origin constitute of the total adult population of Canada;

X_5 = the index of segregation;

X_6 = the percentage of adult males residing in urban parts.

A glance at the equation for the males confirms our *a priori* reasoning as to the nature of the relationship between four of the independent variables and the amount of intermarriage. Other things being equal, an increase of 1 p.c. in the percentage North American-born *increases* the expected proportion of males intermarrying by $0\cdot3552$ p.c. and an addition of a similar amount to the proportion living in urban parts raises the anticipated proportion of exogamous marriages by $0\cdot1872$ p.c. Conversely, an addition of 1 p.c. to the proportion which the adults of any origin constitutes of the total adult population and an increase of one point in the index of segregation *reduces* the expected amount of cross-marriage by $5\cdot5261$ and $0\cdot0600$ p.c., respectively.

In the case of the males, sex distribution behaved contrary to anticipation. Were the surplus of males important in either the simple or multiple correlations the above fact would be significant. Such, however, was anything but the case. The weight of sex inequality in the simple correlation when compared with that of segregation, for example, was as 1 to 100 and in the multiple as $0\cdot4$ to 100. In view of the negligible magnitude of its association with intermarriage in either case, the fact that the simple association followed expectation in being positive in actual practice but negative when the influence of other related factors was taken out of it, is of little consequence. The change of sign could easily have been purely accidental. The really significant finding is the smallness of the influence of the magnitude of the surplus of males in accounting for differences in the proportions of males marrying outside the race. Some reasons for this lack of association will be suggested presently.

The equation for the females is subject to an analogous method of interpretation. The longer the North American residence, the *larger* is the expected amount of intermarriage. Conversely, the larger the surplus of adult males, the larger the size of the group, the greater the degree of segregation and the greater the proportion of males living in urban centres, the *smaller* is the amount of intermarriage.

Here also one of the variables behaves contrary to pre-conceived ideas on the subject. Other things being equal, the larger the proportion of males of a given race urban, the smaller is the proportion of females contracting exogamous marriages. This finding is in curious contrast to that for the males. The more of them in urban centres the larger is the number who marry out, presumably because of the more cosmopolitan character of urban life and the greater opportunity of meeting females of other origins in the ordinary course of business and social activities. In view of the drastic shortage of females in the majority of immigrant races this opportunity for diverse and frequent social contacts expresses itself in increased numbers of exogamous marriages. With the females on the other hand, the dominant effect seems to derive from a greater variety of choice as between eligible males of the same origin. The surplus males have to marry out if they marry at all. Not so with the females. For the females of the average foreign race city life *per se* appears to facilitate their finding a suitable mate of their own stock and thus avoiding marriage into an alien race. The net effect, however, is relatively small.

Reverting now to the equations themselves it is obvious that the chances of a change of one point or 1 p.c. are by no means equal in the case of all five variables. A more definite idea of their actual importance in explaining differences in the expected amounts of intermarriage for the different races may be obtained by substituting the standard deviations of X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 and X_6 in the regression equations. When this is done it is found that variations in the degree of segregation which actually existed in 1931, in the case of the *males* were on the average

over twice as significant in explaining differences in the amounts of intermarriage as any one of the other factors and in the case of the *females* were half again more important than all other factors combined. The relative significance attaching to each in the prediction may be stated more precisely by the use of weights:—

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIVE VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTIONS

Males		Females	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
X_1 (segregation)	100	X_1 (segregation)	100
X_2 (length of residence)	43	X_3 (surplus males)	23
X_4 (size of group)	36	X_4 (size of group)	20
X_5 (percentage urban)	25	X_5 (percentage urban)	17
X_3 (surplus males)	3	X_2 (length of residence)	2

These figures are graphically presented in Figs. 33 and 35.

With the males, differences in the percentage North American-born (length of residence) ranked next to segregation in importance. The size of the group came third and percentage urban fourth. As was mentioned above, differences in sex distribution were of negligible importance in the prediction as in the correlation itself.

The same is not true in the prediction for the females. While segregation has even greater weight as a deterrent to intermarriage in the case of females (probably because it is more marked with them than with the more mobile males) sex distribution has slightly more importance than either the size of the group or the rural-urban distribution. The logical explanation would seem to be the larger the range of choice the more likely is the female to find a suitable mate of her own origin, the reasoning being similar to the suggested explanation of the negative association between female intermarriage and percentage urban discussed above.

Why is sex distribution so unimportant in the case of males? The answer in part seems to be in the high negative simple correlation ($r = -\cdot65$) between length of residence and the size of the surplus of males. The surplus males seem for the most part to be the new arrivals. They comprise in the main the floating, single, immigrant population who as a rule are possessed of neither the means nor the will to marry and settle down. The fact that their number exceeds the number of females in the corresponding origin by 50 or 200 p.c. seems to make no material difference to the progress of intermarriage as far as they are concerned. It is geographical distribution and length of residence that count.

And this leads to another curious difference between males and females. Neither in the simple nor the multiple correlations nor in the prediction has length of residence any appreciable connection with the proportion of *females* marrying outside their race. Why should it have unless it is a case of marrying into the basic Anglo-Saxon or French stocks? With only a few exceptions females of alien stocks do not do that to any appreciable extent. The barriers are too great and besides there is no occasion for doing so. With an excess of males not only of their own but of allied origins, females of immigrant stocks are in great demand. For them the conditioning factor with exogamous as with endogamous marriages seems to be the opportunity of getting acquainted. Long North American residence appears to be of no particular advantage to the female in finding an acceptable husband of her own or alien stock, so long as it is not a question of intermarriage with the British.*

Conditions favourable to assimilation of females by intermarriage would appear to be first and foremost, the absence of bloc settlement either in urban or rural areas; second, the presence of alien stocks in numerically small minorities, and third, numerical equality of the sexes. Were the latter conditions realized, urban residence would probably be found as favourable to intermarriage by the females as it now is by the males, and the passage of time in due course would tend to take care of racial assimilation by intermarriage, in so far as it can be taken care of in the presence of existing religious barriers. Unfortunately, the basic prerequisites for speedy racial assimilation are far from being realized in Canada to-day, and are not likely to occur in the discernible future, so that in the case of the majority of immigrant stocks assimilation by intermarriage will continue to proceed very slowly. This statement applies with particular

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*In the case of intermarriage with the British, length of North American residence is a determining factor second only to religion in importance. Presumably, the same would apply to a greater or less extent to intermarriage with the French.

force to intermarriage between alien stocks and the dominant Anglo-Saxon and French inhabitants of the Dominion (see the following sections).

By substituting in the above equations values for X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5 and X_6 as given in Table 43 the expected value of X_1 was computed for the males and the females of each origin. The actual amount of intermarriage was then expressed as a percentage of the expected in each case and the results, arranged in rank, appear below. They are presented graphically in Fig. 34.

TABLE LI.—ACTUAL INTERMARRIAGE AS PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED, BY RACIAL ORIGIN AND SEX, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF RANK, CANADA, 1931

Males			Females [1]		
Rank	Racial Origin	Actual Inter-marriage as P.C. of Expected	Rank	Racial Origin	Actual Inter-marriage as P.C. of Expected
1	Italian	230	1	Italian	300
2	Finnish	150	2	Finnish	159
3	Hebrew	150	3	Swedish	143
4	Swedish	149	4	Norwegian	133
5	Danish	130	5	Danish	118
6	Belgian	129	6	Dutch	110
7	Norwegian	128	7	Belgian	105
8	Dutch	100	8	Polish	93
9	German	97	9	German	91
10	Roumanian	94	10	Icelandic	89
11	Russian	85	11	Czech and Slovak	83
12	Icelandic	80	12	Roumanian	83
13	Polish	72	13	Indian	77
14	Czech and Slovak	70	14	Austrian	74
15	Ukrainian	69	15	Ukrainian	74
16	Austrian	63	16	Russian	57
17	Indian	56	17	Hungarian	57
18	Hungarian	45			

[1] Hebrews omitted. Their expectation was −1·50 p.c., the actual was 1·0 p.c. It was, therefore, impossible to express the actual as a percentage of the expected.
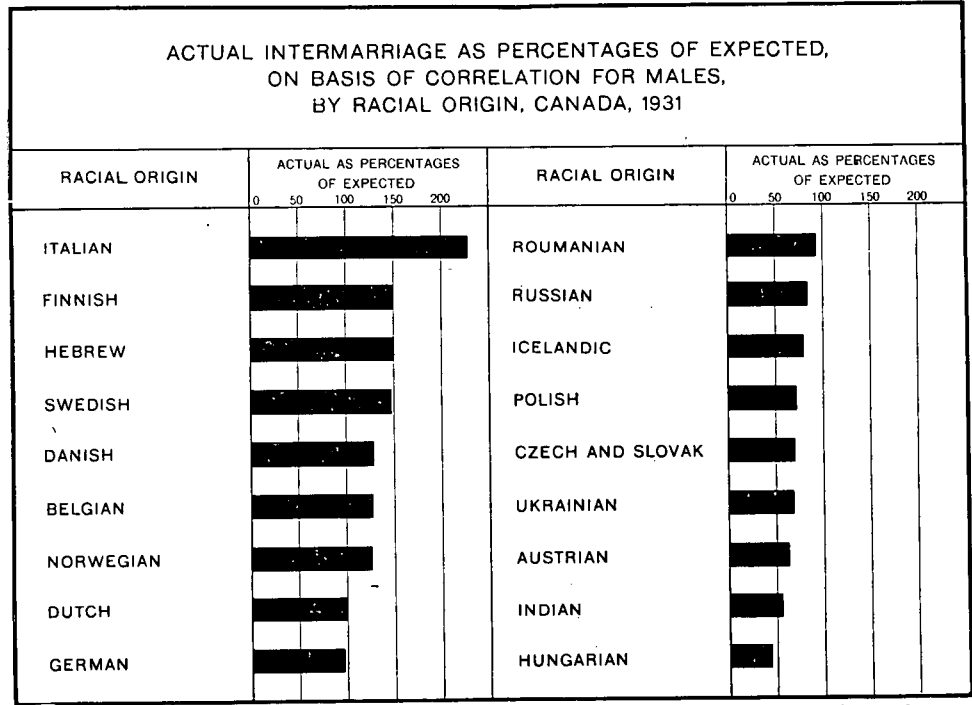
FIG. 34. After making allowance for differences in the five characteristics included in the correlation, the actual amount of intermarriage exceeded expectation in the case of all but one of the North Western European races while with the majority of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans it materially fell short of expectation.

The precise meaning of these figures may be illustrated by an example. On the basis of existing sex and rural-urban distribution, the size of the group in Canada, its geographical distribution and average length of residence, the expected percentage of intermarriage for the men of Swedish origin was 41 p.c.; the amount which had actually occurred was 61 p.c., a proportion greater than expectation by half. On the other hand, the expected percentage of intermarriage for the men of Hungarian origin was 22 p.c., the actual only 10 p.c., or less than half the expected. The figures for the females may be interpreted in a precisely similar manner.
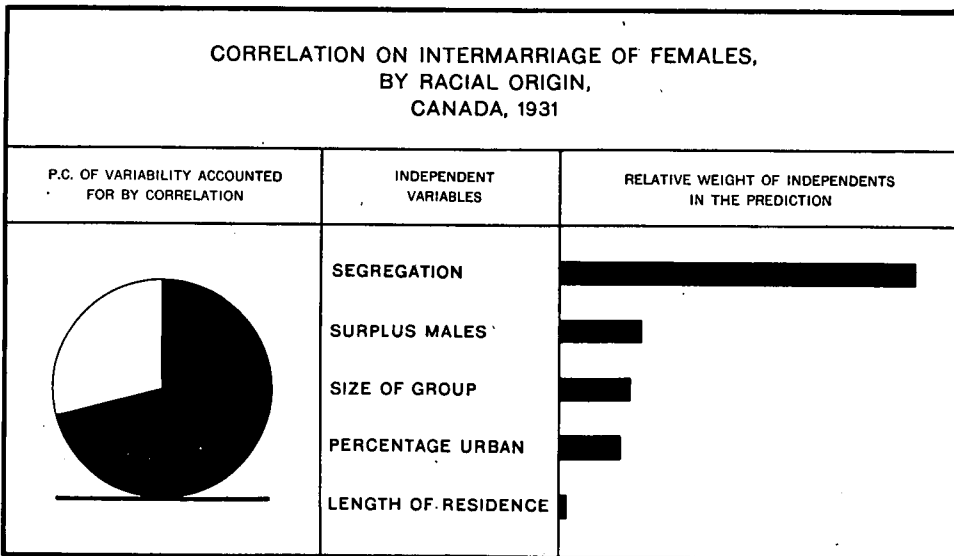
Fig. 35. With the *females*, the five independent variables accounted for 71 p.c. of the variability in the amounts of intermarriage as indicated by the parentage of children born between 1930 and 1932 in Canada. Here segregation has more weight than the four remaining variables combined. A large surplus of males of the same racial derivation, a large proportion urban and large numbers generally widen the range of choice and promote in-marriage. Other things being equal, length of North American residence is of little importance.

This table and the adjacent chart show why the coefficients of correlation were not higher than ·83 and ·85, respectively. For many of the peoples the actual amount of intermarriage was considerably in excess of the expected; for others the actual rate fell far short of expectation. Length of residence, sex distribution, numerical strength, the degree of segregation and rural-urban distribution combined, obviously by no means entirely explain the behaviour of the different stocks in respect of intermarriage. As was mentioned above, the size of the correlation coefficients indicates that their joint influence accounts for only about 70 p.c. of the variation in the amounts of intermarriage which characterizes the group as a whole. The performance of many of the stocks differs very considerably from what was anticipated. The question naturally arises as to why this should be so, and in seeking an answer one finds it necessary to pass from the realm of circumstances and characteristics capable of mathematical measurement and manipulation to causes, many of which are more intimately associated with hereditary and cultural traits and less capable of precise evaluation. Of course, it should be kept in mind that though length of residence and the size of the group are largely external to race, sex and rural-urban distribution are to some extent the product of racial preferences and the same is the case, probably to an even greater degree, with segregation which is the dominant factor in the equation. Taken as a group the influences so far considered are in some measure racial.

What then are the other causes in terms of which an explanation of the residual variations must be found? There are many types some racial, some non-racial. Only a few of the principal ones will be mentioned.

(1) *Physiological.*—This coupled with associated psychological implications, occurs first to the mind of the biologist when the term "stock" is mentioned. Indeed the connotation of the word is often confined to such characteristics. We have seen that between stocks of different

colour such barriers are of major importance. How important physical differences are in arresting intermarriage between the white stocks is a matter of opinion. They certainly exist, but there appears to be no method of isolating or measuring their influence.

(2) *Social and Cultural.*—One may include under this heading the general manner of life, social standards and ideals, customs, etc. For some stocks these are very similar to those obtaining in Canada and in such cases assimilation by intermarriage is comparatively easy. For others, differences of this sort raise almost insuperable barriers which can be lowered only by a long tedious process for the simple reason that intermarriage, the most potent agency for destroying them, tends to be precluded by their very existence.

(3) *Religious.*—There is no doubt that differences in religion are one of the most important obstacles to intermarriage between the several stocks. One is not here referring to denominational cleavages within the Protestant section of the Christian faith. As a matter of fact, a comparison of the religious affiliation of the couples marrying in 1931 with the religions of the population as a whole as shown in the census of that year indicates that within the Protestant Church denominational differences have very little influence on the choice of a husband or a wife as the case may be. It is not so, however, as between Jew and Gentile, Roman Catholic and Protestant or even Greek and Roman Catholic. What applies to the population as a whole might be expected to apply with at least equal force to the racial groups which compose it and the data in this chapter lend a good deal of support to this conclusion. The earlier sections on the progress of assimilation by intermarriage with the Anglo-Saxon and French and the ensuing discussion of relative assimilability with the British, show that intermarriage has progressed much faster and further between peoples of similar religions and *vice versa*. The tendency for Central Europeans when marrying out to choose a mate from a stock of allied geographical origin has undoubtedly a religious as well as cultural explanation. The preference of Scandinavians and Germans for the Anglo-Saxons reflects among other things the comparative absence of effective religious barriers. Religion, of course, with one or two possible exceptions is not strictly a matter of race, but it so happens that most origin groups in Canada are predominantly of one or other of the major religious faiths and this circumstance can not but have a considerable influence on the direction and extent of intermarriage with other origin groups in the Dominion. Indeed, the evidence is that it has a very important effect.[*]

(4) *Occupational.*—While occupation is not properly a characteristic of particular stocks, Canadian experience provides many illustrations of groups following certain occupations almost exclusively and doing grades of work which the dominant stocks of Canada either avoid or are forced to relinquish. Occupational segregation is invariably a hindrance to intermarriage. Like data on religion, occupational statistics can not readily be introduced into a general correlation of the present type but a careful perusal of the tables in Chapter XII reveals a number of instances where occupational distribution seems to be intimately associated, if not with the extent, at least with the direction of intermarriage.

Returning now to the table showing the extent to which the various stocks under review had measured up to expectation in respect to intermarriage let us first note those at the top and those at the bottom of the list, and then see what light is thrown on the subject by such of the differences as are capable of statistical treatment.

Consider first the figures for the males. In eight cases out of eighteen the amount of intermarriage up to 1931 exceeded expectation. Six out of the eight were Northern Europeans, the two exceptions being the Italians and the Hebrews. Of the ten origins showing percentages less than 100, seven were South, Eastern or Central Europeans, the others being the Germans, the Icelanders, and the North American Indians for whom intermarriage is subject to special impediments in the form of a colour barrier and segregation in remote reserves. The broad statement, therefore, is justified that males of North Western European origin—or at least such as are now resident in Canada—are on the average distinctly more amenable to assimilation by marriage than are the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a whole and that after due allowance is made for length of residence, sex and rural-urban distribution, numerical strength and segregation.

The same conclusion follows from an examination of the figures for the females. Of the seven origins where the actual exceeds the expected all but the Italian are Northern European peoples. Of the ten where the actual is less than the expected all but three are South, Eastern

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[*]That religion is the dominant influence in intermarriage with the British is demonstrated in the following section.

and Central European. The exceptions are the same as in the case of the males—the Germans, Icelanders and North American Indians.

When the several stocks are arranged in linguistic groups some interesting facts appear.

TABLE LII.—ACTUAL INTERMARRIAGE AS PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED, BY LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Actual Intermarriage as P.C. of Expected		Racial Origin	Actual Intermarriage as P.C. of Expected	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
Scandinavian—			Latin and Greek—		
Swedish	149	143	Italian	230	300
Danish	130	118	Roumanian	94	83
Norwegian	128	133	Slavic—		
Icelandic	80	89	Russian	85	57
Germanic—			Polish	72	93
Belgian	129	105	Czech and Slovak	70	83
Dutch	100	110	Ukrainian	69	74
German	97	91	Austrian	63	74
			Hungarian	45	57

Two points of importance are brought out by the table: (1) the low average for the Slavic races as compared with that for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples or even with that for the Latins and Greeks and (2) the exceedingly high figure for the Italians. The first circumstance seems to provide conclusive evidence of the existence of differences as between the *groups of stocks* in regard to assimilability by intermarriage with other races in Canada. The second requires some explaining.

An examination of the work sheets for the correlation shows that the expected percentage of intermarriage for the Italians was greatly affected by an exceedingly high index of segregation. Reference to Chapter V shows that, except for the Greeks, the Italians are far more highly concentrated in the *large* cities than any other European race. Because of the more cosmopolitan character of life in such centres, segregation of this sort is not likely to be nearly so unfavourable to intermarriage as is rural segregation or segregation in smaller urban centres. Consequently, with this origin, the progress of intermarriage was not so adversely affected as might be expected from the recorded degree of concentration. Conversely, the excessive concentration in the larger, as opposed to the smaller urban centres would tend in practice to result in a higher proportion of exogamous marriages than was anticipated from a simple weighting of the crude rural-urban distribution on the basis of the experience of the average race as indicated by the equation. The abnormally high degree of concentration in metropolitan areas, therefore, tended to materially reduce the expected amount of intermarriage below what it should have been had it been possible to allow for all of the peculiarities of the geographical distribution of the stock or what is the same thing, it tended to increase the actual above the expected as computed from the equation. To these influences must be added the facts that over 25 p.c. of the Italian race resident in Canada were domiciled in the Roman Catholic province of Quebec, where there existed no religious barriers to intermarriage with the dominant Canadian population; and that the proportion of Italian males engaged in common labour was nearly three times larger than that for the population of Canada as a whole. In most urban centres the common labouring group is unusually cosmopolitan in character so that Italian common labourers would be forced to associate with other origins to a greater extent than were they in most other occupational classifications. Such are probably the more important explanations for the large proportions by which the actual exceed the normal expectation in this particular instance.

The case of the Italians leads to a belated consideration of the extent to which eccentricities of behaviour in regard to the five variables included in the correlation itself accounted for the differing amounts by which the actual exceeded the expected. As explained elsewhere a large deviation from expectation may be the result of the inordinate influence of extraneous causes on the actual or the effect of unusual behaviour of one or more of the independent variables on the expected. In the case of the present correlation the overwhelmingly important factor in both equations is segregation. A high index of segregation lowers the expected amount of intermarriage and thus makes for an excess of actual over expected

Conversely, a low index of segregation tends to raise the expected above the actual. When one examines the data for the various races with this relationship in mind, one finds that speaking generally, the expected amounts of intermarriage for the Northern Europeans (the Finnish excepted) were unduly raised by indices of segregation much below average, yet despite this fact, they were the very racial groups for which the actual exceeded the expected. With the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group, on the other hand, indices of segregation were on an appreciably higher level so that in so far as their expectations were distorted by this circumstance they were distorted downward. Yet it was this group of races where the actual generally fell short of the expected and by the greatest amounts. It follows, therefore, that the general case for differences in assimilability as outlined above is under- rather than over-stated.

A detailed explanation of the spread between the expected and the actual amounts of intermarriage for the other individual races is left to the interested reader. The general method of approach and the more important factors to be taken into account have been set forth in the preceding paragraphs.* The object of this section was to demonstrate the nature and in so far as possible to measure the relative importance of the more significant influences affecting the progress of assimilation by intermarriage. That task having been accomplished with a greater or less degree of success, attention is now turned to a study of relative assimilability with the basic Anglo-Saxon elements of the population.

·**Relative Assimilability with the British.**—The previous section dealt with the extent to which the "origin" groups differ in respect to ease of assimilation by marriage with other stocks in general. This section has to do with their assimilability with the British stocks in particular. In the discussion of the general question of assimilation, it was necessary to eliminate more or less extraneous influences before the intrinsic differences could be isolated and studied. It is possible, however, to secure in a very simple manner what might be termed an index of comparative assimilability with a single stock. This may be best illustrated by an example. According to the figures for 1931, 77 p.c. of the Dutch males who married outside their group married British wives, but only 10 p.c. of the Ukrainian men who intermarried chose mates of British origin.

It is necessary at this point to raise the question as to what proportion of exogamous marriages would be contracted with the British on the basis of mere chance. In 1931 approximately 55 p.c. of the population of Canada 21 years of age and over was of British origin. Consequently, assuming no discrimination against the British as compared with the other stocks and assuming no discrimination on the part of the British against any foreign stock, at least 55 p.c. of those of each foreign origin *who married outside* their group might be expected to have taken mates of British stock. Now, when a group shows so small a percentage as 10 p.c. in the face of an expected rate of at least 50 p.c., the inference is that one or both of two things interfered. Either hereditary or cultural barriers stood in the way or there was a lack of opportunity of meeting the British because of segregation. It would seem, then, that the percentages of the several groups marrying out who married into the British stocks may be regarded as a very fair indication of relative assimilability with the British, under existing conditions.

It should be kept clearly in mind that these percentages do not constitute an absolute measure of assimilability. To secure an absolute index one would have to take into consideration the proportion of the total married who married British and follow a procedure similar to that in the last subsection.† Perhaps this may be made clearer as follows: total intermarriage may be either large or small without affecting the percentage of those crossing the lines of their own stock who marry into Anglo-Saxon stock. The index here considered compares the barriers to marriage with the British with those to marriage with all other stocks, including among such barriers those arising out of cultural background, religion and territorial and occupational distribution of the population as at the date of the last census.

As in the earlier sections of this chapter it is not proposed to make a detailed analysis similar to that published elsewhere on the basis of 1921 figures.‡ The present discussion is confined to

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*The case of the Finnish is very similar to that of the Italians—an excessively high degree of segregation which unduly lowered the expectation and created an inordinate excess of actual over expected. That of the Hebrews is not significant because of the negligible proportions intermarrying in any case. The low figure for the Indians despite a high degree of segregation reflects the colour and cultural barrier to marriage with Whites.

†This is done later on in the present section.

‡*Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People,* pp. 135 and 137.

Table LIII which summarizes the data for both census years by geographical and linguistic groups.*

Of the North Western Europeans who had married outside their ethnic group by 1931, 64·8 p.c. of the men and 68·6 p.c. of the women had married Anglo-Saxons as compared with only 24·4 p.c. for both the men and women of South, Eastern and Central European extraction. The percentages for the former group were, therefore, between two and one-half and three times greater than those for the latter.

As a class, the Germanic peoples lead in the proportions of mixed marriages contracted with Anglo-Saxons, the Scandinavians rank second, the Latins and Greeks third† and the Slavs last. The spread in the proportions continues to be large—from 17·1 p.c. (Slavic) to 68·1 p.c. (Germanic) for the men and from 20·0 p.c. (Slavic) to 71·0 p.c. (Germanic) for the women—though not quite so marked as in 1921. It is illuminating to compare the tabulated percentages with the 55 p.c. mentioned above—the proportion of intermarriage with the British stocks which might be expected on the basis of mathematical chance. As compared with the percentages for the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples, the figures for the Slavs and Latins and Greeks may be somewhat lower than they should be by virtue of a differential lowering of the birth rate through marriage with the British and a consequent tendency for the proportion of married couples recorded as having children in 1931 to under-state the amount of intermarriage which had actually taken place between these high-fertility stocks and Anglo-Saxons. Even admitting this, the disparity is so marked as to leave no doubt as to either the reality or the importance of differences in assimilability with the numerically dominant stock in the Dominion under existing conditions of geographical and occupational distribution.

The 1931 figures confirm the suggestion that women generally show a greater relative preference for marriage with Anglo-Saxons than do men of the same origin. This is true for all four linguistic groups and for seventeen out of the twenty individual origins used in compiling Table LIII. The inclusion of the Finns, one of the three exceptions, in the total for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans is the reason for the figures for that geographical group failing to conform to type. The different behaviour of the sexes with respect to intermarriage with Anglo-Saxons may be attributable partly to the relatively larger proportion of females in urban occupations, possibly in some degree to the generally higher educational status of females, and partially to a true sex difference.

For all groups the percentages of exogamous marriages contracted by women with persons of British extraction were higher in 1931 than in 1921, and the same obtained with the men of both Scandinavian and Slavic extraction, indicating improved assimilability with the basic Anglo-Saxon stock of the country. The absence of any increase in the figure for the German males is probably associated with the mis-statement of origin in 1921 and the subsequent transfer of Germans from the Austrian and Russian to the German origin classification. The decline in the percentage for the Latin and Greek males was most marked in the case of the Italians who dominate the group numerically. The explanation is not readily apparent. It is interesting to note, however, that unlike the Italians and the Greeks, the Roumanian males behaved more in accordance with expectation. By 1931, marriages between males of that origin and Anglo-Saxon women constituted a larger proportion of all mixed marriages than in 1921.

*The reader is cautioned against placing too much importance on any comparison of the 1921 and 1931 figures *for individual origins.* The different areas covered by the vital statistics records for the two years, coupled with the fact that owing to the limited size of the sample the absolute figures for some origins are too small to be considered representative, results in the erratic behaviour of the percentages for certain of the numerically smaller stocks. The latter objection does not apply to the totals for the geographical and linguistic groups on which attention is here focused.

†In this respect as in many others the Latin and Greek group is far from homogeneous. The figures for the more rural Roumanians are *very* much lower than those for either the men or women of Italian or Greek origin.

TABLE LIII.—PERCENTAGES OF ALL MIXED MARRIAGES OF PERSONS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN RACIAL ORIGINS CONTRACTED WITH MEN AND WOMEN OF BRITISH STOCKS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF ORIGINS[1] AND SEX, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	1921		1931	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
North Western European................................	63·6	65·2	64·8	68·6
South, Eastern and Central European...................	26·4	16·9	24·4	24·4
Scandinavian..	52·1	56·6	59·6	64·6
Germanic..	70·0	69·6	68·1	71·0
Latin and Greek.......................................	47·4	17·6	41·4	44·2
Slavic..	14·4	15·3	17·1	20·0

[1] See footnote 1, Table XLVI.

Factors Making for Intermarriage with the British.—It is important to know with some degree of precision just what conditions are favourable and what are unfavourable to inter-marriage with the basic stocks of the country. Earlier in this chapter mention was made of the fact that barriers to intermarriage as between immigrant stocks were probably on the whole somewhat lower and certainly had different relative importance in the case of intermarriage with the Anglo-Saxons. Recourse was had, therefore, to the method of partial and multiple corre-lation in an endeavour to discover what additional light might be thrown on the question of inter-marriage with the British.

Two correlations were worked out for a sample of twenty races. The first related the percentage of married males married to Anglo-Saxons (as derived from the parentage of children born between 1930 and 1932) to sex, length of North American residence and the size of the group. The second related the same independents to the proportion of married females married to Anglo-Saxons. The resulting coefficients of correlation were R = ·68 for the males and R = ·64 for the females and the regression equations were as follows:—

$$X_1 \text{ (males)} = ·0661 X_2 + ·7582 X_3 - 4·8165 X_4 - 25·6910 \quad (1)$$
$$X_1 \text{ (females)} = ·0161 X_2 + ·6167 X_3 - 3·1698 X_4 - 17·1742, \quad (1)$$

where X_1 = in the first equation, the percentage of married males married to Anglo-Saxons;
　　　　X_1 = in the second equation, the percentage of married females married to Anglo-Saxons;
　　　　X_2 = surplus adult males per one hundred adult females;
　　　　X_3 = the percentage of the stock North American-born;
　　　　X_4 = the percentage which the adults of each origin constitute of the total adult population of Canada.

It is seen that with both sexes the larger the surplus of males, the longer the North American residence and the smaller the size of the group the greater the amount of intermarriage with the basic British stock. The relative importance of these variables in the prediction is as follows:—

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THREE VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTIONS

Males		Females	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
X_3 (length of residence)	100	X_3 (length of residence)	100
X_2 (surplus males)	42	X_4 (size of group)	31
X_4 (size of group)	39	X_2 (surplus males)	12

Data for the females are shown in Fig. 36.

Length of residence is the determining factor in both equations having a weight well in excess of the other two variables combined. With the females its relative importance is even greater than with the males, its weight being more than twice that of the other two together. In the first correlation the magnitude of the male surplus ranks second in importance and the size of the group ranks a close third. In the second correlation, the size of the group though ranking second has somewhat less influence than in the first and sex distribution is reduced to a place of comparative insignificance.

The behaviour of the sex distribution in these as compared with the previous two correlations requires some explanatory comment. In the regression on *female* intermarriage with all other races, sex seemed to have some significance, a large surplus of males apparently retarding inter-marriage by increasing the chance of finding a suitable mate within the origin group. In the case of intermarriage with the British it seems to have little influence and had an index of segre-gation been introduced into the correlation its weight would have been even less than that in-dicated by the adjacent tabulation. In view of the low degree of association, the sign is of little or no significance. The point is that length of residence is the important factor of the three here considered. Anglo-Saxon males do not marry newly-arrived—even first generation—immigrant females of alien stocks. The surplus of males where it exists is a surplus of new arrivals and the magnitude of that surplus has very little relation to the marriage of females of alien extraction to Anglo-Saxon males.

With the *males* of foreign origins the extent of the surplus seems to have more importance in the matter of marriage with Anglo-Saxon females. This difference, however, is probably more apparent than real. A very definite association was found to exist between the magnitude of the surplus of males and the index of segregation and had the latter index been included in the present equation (as it was in the former) sex distribution almost certainly would have had materially less weight in the partial.

CORRELATION ON INTERMARRIAGE OF FEMALES WITH BRITISH,
BY RACIAL ORIGIN,
CANADA, 1931

P.C. OF VARIABILITY ACCOUNTED FOR BY CORRELATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	RELATIVE WEIGHT OF INDEPENDENTS IN THE PREDICTION
	RELIGION	
	SEX, LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND SIZE OF GROUP	
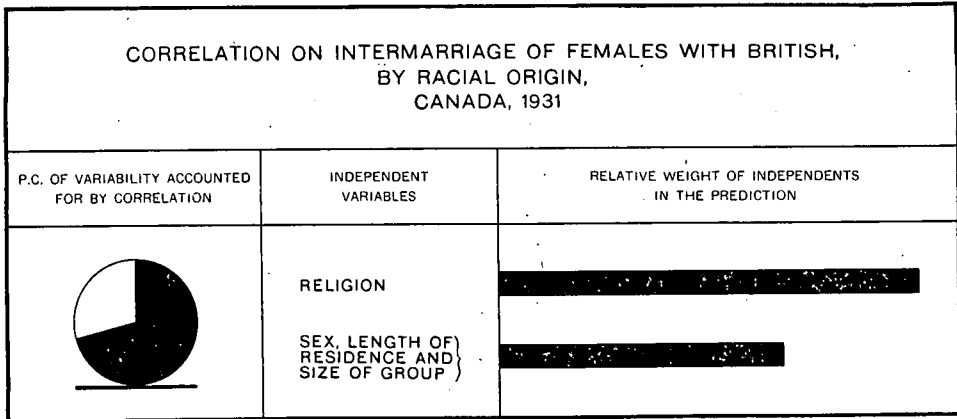
FIG. 36. Religion and length of North American residence are the determining factors in intermarriage, or the absence of it, with the Anglo-Saxons. What is true of the females applies also to the males. The four independents listed above accounted for approximately the same amount of the variability in the case of both sexes.

In view of the moderate size of the coefficients of correlation under discussion, an attempt was made to raise them by introducing other independent variables. To this end a crude index of religious assimilability with the Anglo-Saxon was constructed. The religious distribution of each race was examined and persons giving religions which did not involve insuperable barriers to marriage with the dominant Anglo-Saxon religions were expressed as a percentage of the total. This series and expected rates derived from equations 1 above were correlated with the proportions married to Anglo-Saxons. In the case of the males the multiple coefficient was raised from $R = \cdot68$ to $R = \cdot82$ and with the females from $R = \cdot64$ to $R = \cdot84$. According to accepted theory the four independents combined accounted for 68 and 71 p.c. of the differences* in the proportions of males and females of the several origins who had married into one or other of the British stocks. That such high correlations were secured without the use of the index of segregation at first glance might appear surprising. The fact of the matter seems to be that the influence of segregation or at least a portion of it gets into the correlation through its association with sex and the proportion North American-born and probably also with the index of religions. Further reference will be made to this point later.

The second set of regression equations were:—

$$X_1 \text{ (males)} = \cdot6845 X_2 + \cdot1650 X_5 - 1 \cdot 8253 \quad (2)$$
$$X_1 \text{ (females)} = \cdot6280 X_2 + \cdot1971 X_5 - 2 \cdot 9538 \quad (2)$$

where X_1 = the respective proportions of married persons married to Anglo-Saxons;

X_2 = the respective predictions based on equations 1;

X_5 = index of religious affinity with the Anglo-Saxons.

Both independents are positively related to intermarriage.

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TWO VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTIONS

Males		Females	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
X_5 (religion)	100	X_5 (religion)	100
X_2 (prediction on the basis of sex, length of residence and size of the group)	92	X_2 (prediction on the basis of sex, length of residence and size of the group)	68

*Or more accurately of the squares of the differences, *i.e.*, the variability.

The above figures simply mean that religion was materially more important in explaining the fluctuations which actually occurred in the percentages of married persons in the different races marrying Anglo-Saxons than the three other factors combined. Indeed, it is almost certainly the most important single factor in intermarriage with the British. When the expected values are computed and the index of segregation is thrown into the correlation, the coefficient for the males is raised only from ·82 to ·85 which demonstrates not only that the influence of segregation to a large extent has already been taken into account through its association with the other variables but that it is not a major factor outside the equation.

The fact that in the equation religion has relatively more weight in the case of females of alien extraction marrying with Anglo-Saxon males than in the case of males of alien extraction marrying with Anglo-Saxon females may or may not have any real significance. The really important finding is its dominant influence on intermarriage. Religion and length of North American residence seem to be the determining factors in intermarriage with the British.

Of course, not all influences are included in the correlation as will be seen from the extent of deviations of the actual from the expected.

TABLE LIV.—ACTUAL INTERMARRIAGE WITH ANGLO-SAXONS AS PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED ON THE BASIS OF PREDICTION EQUATION 2, BY RACIAL ORIGIN AND SEX, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF RANK, CANADA, 1931

Males			Females [1]		
Rank	Racial Origin	Actual Inter-marriage as P.C. of Expected	Rank	Racial Origin	Actual Inter-marriage as P.C. of Expected
1	Hebrew	900	1	Belgian	304
2	Belgian	298	2	Czech and Slovak	191
3	Bulgarian	277	3	Bulgarian	180
4	German	177	4	German	180
5	Danish	147	5	Swedish	135
6	Swedish	125	6	Danish	131
7	Dutch	109	7	Dutch	116
8	Norwegian	100	8	Hungarian	113
9	Italian	98	9	Norwegian	107
10	Greek	88	10	Polish	98
11	Icelandic	82	11	Icelandic	90
12	Czech and Slovak	73	12	Finnish	69
13	Polish	54	13	Italian	64
14	Yugoslavic	52	14	Austrian	58
15	Hungarian	51	15	Russian	49
16	Roumanian	49	16	Hebrew	44
17	Austrian	46	17	Roumanian	35
18	Finnish	44	18	Ukrainian	18
19	Russian	39	19	Greek	6
20	Ukrainian	12			

[1] Expectation for Yugoslavic females was −·9 p.c.; actual was 2·8 p.c. To express the actual in terms of a negative expectation would be meaningless.

Because of the much smaller absolute numbers marrying Anglo-Saxons, the position of any individual race in the above table is much less significant than in the preceding correlations. This is especially so when the numerical strength of a given origin in Canada is known to be small. Nevertheless, the conclusions are substantially the same as in the previous findings with regard to exogamous marriages generally. The truth of this statement is seen at a glance when one considers the averages for the geographical and linguistic groups.

TABLE LV.—ACTUAL INTERMARRIAGE WITH ANGLO-SAXONS AS PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED,
BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS AND SEX,
CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Actual Intermarriage with Anglo-Saxons as P.C. of Expected	
	Males	Females
North Western European...	150	152
South, Eastern and Central European.................................	74 [1]	80 [2]
Germanic..	195	200
Scandinavian...	114	116
Slavic..	76 [1]	104 [2]

[1] Including the excessively high and unreliable figure for the Bulgarians.
[2] Including the excessively high and unreliable figures for the Czechs and Slovaks, Bulgarians and Hungarians.

Further comment is scarcely necessary. The results amply confirm all that has been said regarding the relative assimilability of the different stocks with the British. It is not a matter of accident that the averages for the North Western European races exceed expectation by 50 and 52 p.c. while the averages for the South, Eastern and Central European fall short of expectation by 20 and 26 p.c., and that after due allowance is made for the presence or absence of religious barriers, length of North American residence, sex and the numerical size of the groups. By grouping the races one obviates all question of the adequacy of the sample and eliminates individual eccentricities in the prediction thus assuring an adequate statistical basis for the conclusions.

Of course, it may be that the figures somewhat over-emphasize the differences for reasons discussed earlier in the chapter. Lower fertility rates on the part of persons of high-fertility stocks married to Anglo-Saxons, would decrease the number of the progeny of such mixed marriages appearing in the birth statistics owing to decreased births, thus producing an under-statement of the number of such marriages. The opinion has been expressed that the error would not be sufficient to seriously affect the results. That opinion is confirmed by the present findings on the predominant importance of religious barriers to intermarriage. In the light of these findings it seems safe to conclude that a good proportion of mixed marriages between high-fertility races and Anglo-Saxons were with those sections of the Anglo-Saxon population whose religious tenets precluded any drastic drop in fertility. It is also reasonable to suppose that such marriages as a rule would be between persons in the same economic environment and of substantially the same economic status. The importance of the association between economic circumstances and fertility is clearly demonstrated in Chapter XIII. The tendency, therefore, would seem to be for high-fertility alien stocks to marry into the high-fertility sections of the British origins. This is not to say that some slight drop in fertility may not occur; the contention merely is that any likely drop on this account would not affect the general conclusions of the present sections. Besides, to explain away the indicated differences in assimilability on the basis of changes in fertility, one would have to accept and demonstrate the converse thesis, viz., that the fertility of mixed marriages between Anglo-Saxons and Northern Europeans was higher than that of the Northern European peoples themselves. The fact that their rates are appreciably higher than the British would add materially to the difficulty of demonstrating such a thesis. It seems to the writer that the only alternative avenue of escape from the present findings would be by showing that only the low-fertility sections of the high-fertility races and only the high-fertility sections of the low-fertility races marry Anglo-Saxons. Such an undertaking would immediately involve one not only in difficulties of logic but in conflict with facts amply substantiated in this monograph and other studies on fertility.

Detailed study of the spread between expectation and the actual performance of the individual races is left to the reader who may be interested. The procedure has been exemplified in the preceding section. To some extent the extremes may be explained in terms of eccentric behaviour of one or more of the variables within the correlation. The necessary figures for investigating this possibility appear in Table 44. When distortion in individual expected values is inadequate to account for the place of a given origin in the list, the unrepresentative character of the basic data may. Failing this, one must fall back on extraneous causes such as those listed earlier in the chapter.

The Extent to Which Continental European Stocks Have Married within Their Own Geographical and Linguistic Groups.—For those of European origin who have not married to a great extent either into the French or British stocks in Canada, it is of interest to discover into what stocks they do marry when they intermarry with other peoples. The following table presents a summary for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central European groups.

TABLE LVI.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN STOCKS WHO HAD CONTRACTED MIXED MARRIAGES, AND PERCENTAGES OF THESE CONTRACTED WITH PEOPLES FROM THE SAME PART OF EUROPE, BY BROAD GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and in the Registration Area in 1921)

Racial Origin Group	(1) P.C. of Total Married outside Their Own Stock		(2) P.C. of Col. 1 Married into Stocks of Same Geographical Group	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
MALES				
North Western European[1]	33·3	37·8	16·9	16·5
South, Eastern and Central European	16·2	18·4	39·8	49·0
FEMALES				
North Western European[1]	34·3	37·6	14·2	16·6
South, Eastern and Central European	13·5	18·0	52·2	50·2

[1] British and French not included.

With the North Western European males, nearly 38 p.c. had contracted mixed marriages in 1931 and only 16·5 p.c. of such marriages had been contracted with races from an adjacent section of Europe—a proportion almost identical with that in 1921. In striking contrast, less than 18·5 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group had married outside their respective races and of this smaller proportion nearly 50 p.c. had married persons whose original racial domicile had been in the same part of the continent. The situation with respect to intermarriage with persons of allied geographical origins remains substantially the same as in 1921 except for an apparent increase in this tendency among the males of South, Eastern and Central European stocks generally. It is a matter of some significance that of the persons of South, Eastern and Central European extraction who had married out by 1931, two had married into allied stocks for every one that had married into Anglo-Saxon, while with the North Western Europeans, four married into Anglo-Saxon for every one who had married into geographically allied origins. (Compare Tables LIII and LVI.)

So much for the geographical groups as a whole. The behaviour of many of the individual origins is quite different from that of the composite totals.* This may be shown by means of the linguistic sub-classification which together with certain related data is presented in summary form in Table LVII.

*In this connection the Finnish should be especially mentioned because they are not included in the linguistic group discussed below. When marrying out, they resemble the North Western Europeans and especially the Scandinavians much more closely than the South, Eastern and Central Europeans with whom they are grouped, in that in choosing mates among other racial origins their dominant preference is for Anglo-Saxons (and French) and their second choice is for other North Western Europeans. Comparatively small percentages have married either Slavs or Latins and Greeks. The explanation is partly one of religion. The Finns are predominately Lutheran.

When marrying out, the Scandinavians show a much more marked preference for persons of North Western European extraction than do the Germanic peoples*; and the Slavs show a greater preference for South, Eastern and Central Europeans than do the Latins and Greeks as a group.† As was suggested in the previous section, these preferences are partly a matter of geographical distribution in Canada (and to that extent not true preferences) and partly a matter of culture and other characteristics associated with race.   Religion is doubtless a major factor.

This concludes the analysis of the data on intermarriage, but there is one further point which should be mentioned.   Little has been said of the proportions of those of British and French origin who have intermarried.   They are the numerically dominant stocks in Canada.   The extent of their intermarriage with those of other origins is limited by their overwhelming numbers. But in addition to that, aversion to intermarriage with certain stocks would also be an important factor in keeping the percentage low.   The British and French themselves may block the assimilation by marriage of certain peoples and sometimes the onus of preventing intermarriage may rest primarily on the native Canadian stock.   It is a matter of indifference, however, whether foreign stocks fail to marry with the British and French because of aversion on their own part or on the part of the British and French, or indeed for any other reason whatever except length of residence.   The result is the same so far as the Canadian population structure is concerned. Such stocks are difficult of assimilation by marriage, and the present analysis suggests that there are still many in that class.

*Their relative preferences for British and French are shown in Cols. 2 and 3.   Marriages with Anglo-Saxons and French are not included in Col. 1.

†The Roumanians who are more rural resemble the Slavs in their proportion of exogamous marriages contracted with persons of South, Eastern and Central European origin.   The Italians (and Greeks) who are predominately urban are quite dissimilar in this regard.   Scarcely any Italians marry Slavs.

TABLE LVII.—PERCENTAGES OF MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN OF CONTINENTAL EUROPEAN STOCKS WHO HAD CONTRACTED MIXED MARRIAGES, AND PERCENTAGES OF SUCH MARRIAGES CONTRACTED WITH (1) PEOPLE OF THE SAME LINGUISTIC GROUP, (2) ANGLO-SAXONS, (3) FRENCH AND (4) OTHERS,[1] CANADA, 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931)

Racial Origin Group	Mixed Marriages as P.C. of Total Marriages	P.C. of Mixed Marriages with			
		(1) People of Allied Geographical Origin[2]	(2) Anglo-Saxons	(3) French	(4) Others
MALES					
Scandinavian	54·2	27·6	59·6	5·8	7·5
Germanic	32·0	10·4	68·1	10·8	10·7
Latin and Greek	25·9	21·3	41·4	27·5	9·6
Slavic	17·6	61·3	17·1	6·1	15·7
FEMALES					
Scandinavian	52·1	28·1	64·6	4·6	3·2
Germanic	32·9	11·2	71·0	8·9	8·9
Latin and Greek	11·8	31·6	44·2	13·0	11·4
Slavic	19·4	57·0	20·0	4·6	18·4

[1] As with Tables LIII and LVI, in so far as the figures in Table LVII are used as a basis for deducing tendencies or preferences, attention should be confined to the *relative* magnitude of the percentages *in the several columns*.   No allowance has been made for differences in the total amount of intermarriage characterizing the racial groups included under the headings of Cols. 1-4.   The horizontal reading of a given row merely reveals the percentage distribution of such exogamous marriages as have occurred.

[2] The percentages in this column for the Scandinavian and Germanic groups include intermarriages with persons of all North Western European origins; those for the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups include intermarriages with all South, Eastern and Central Europeans.   French and British not included among North Western Europeans.

THE NATURALIZATION OF IMMIGRANT PEOPLES

The Proportion of Foreign Born Naturalized in Canada in 1931.—Naturalization does not mean "Canadianization". It merely signifies the intention of the immigrant to make a more or less permanent home in Canada and his assumption of the duty and privilege of participation in determining the political destiny of the country. The motives for taking out Canadian citizenship are varied and mixed. With a few the attainment of full equality of political status may carry great weight; with many, especially among the post-War immigrants, the desire to throw off onerous military and other obligations associated with an old national allegiance may constitute an important urge; but with most the desire to rid themselves of the material handicaps of alien status is doubtless the dominant consideration. Whether the influence of the newly naturalized immigrant will be beneficial, whether he will use the franchise wisely, is determined by factors other than the simple act of swearing allegiance to the adopted country and of receiving thereupon the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Indeed, it is quite possible for naturalization, when carried out prematurely, to be an actual menace to Canada's democratic ideals as well as to her political and social institutions.

However, the mere fact that an immigrant wishes to become a citizen is an assurance of his permanent interest in the country and may normally be taken as an indication that the assimilative process has proceeded to a moderate extent at least. The fact of naturalization is indicative of an attitude towards the country very different from that of the immigrant who shows no desire to take out naturalization papers. Other things being equal, therefore, immigrants from those countries and of those stocks which are readily naturalized are to be preferred as settlers to those among whom naturalization is unduly delayed, or among whom naturalization is the exception rather than the rule.

This chapter analyses the extent to which naturalization has progressed among the different types of immigrants, examines the causes of the differences and compares the various nationalities as to the speed with which naturalization has taken place.* The study, of course, includes only foreign born; those born in Great Britain or in other dominions or dependencies of the Empire are not required to "take out papers".

It might be well before proceeding with the analysis to mention a few of the general provisions of the Canadian naturalization laws which should be kept in mind in reading this chapter.† First, if the head of the family is naturalized, the children under 21 years of age automatically become Canadian citizens. Second, if the husband is naturalized, the wife is automatically a citizen. Third, if the head of the family immigrates into Canada unaccompanied and afterwards becomes naturalized, the wife and dependents under 21 become naturalized on arrival in Canada. Fourth, if a Canadian woman marries an alien, she becomes an alien. Five years' residence is required of those applying for naturalization.

The percentages of foreign born naturalized at the last two census dates are shown in Table LVIII by country of birth. A similar tabulation, Table 47, covering only adult males corresponds very closely to Table LVIII. Although the proportions naturalized among adult males are as a rule somewhat smaller than for the population as a whole, the rank of the different nationalities is much the same as when both sexes and all ages are included. The conclusions emerging from the present analysis, therefore, apply generally to adult males as well as to the whole population including women and children.‡

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*See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. XII and XVI.

†Certain revisions were made in 1932, the year following the census. They, of course, do not affect the present study.

‡*Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*, pp. 140–141. The correspondence is not quite so close in 1931 as in 1921 probably because, in the last decade, immigration continued without much diminution till well on toward its close. Consequently, in 1931, unattached adult males of recent arrival constituted a generally larger proportion of the immigrant population than in 1921 and the data for the individual nativities were more strongly influenced by variations in these proportions. The correspondence, however, is sufficiently close to warrant the present procedure.

The first outstanding characteristic of both tables is the remarkable spread in the percentages. At the top stand the Icelanders with 91·1 p.c. naturalized in 1931 (Table LVIII); at the bottom are the Chinese with only 7·0 p.c. Between these limits the twenty-eight other nativities are fairly evenly distributed. As in 1921, naturalization has proceeded somewhat further with the North Western Europeans as a group than with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans (Table 45), but the difference is not so marked as at the former date nor does it carry through the linguistic groupings as is seen from the following figures. In 1931, 60·5 p.c. of the resident immigrants from Latin and Greek countries were naturalized, 55·1 p.c. from Scandinavian, 48·9 p.c. from Slavic countries and 46·1 p.c. from Germanic. Naturalization had thus proceeded further with the Latin and Greek immigrants than with the Scandinavians, and with the Slavs than with immigrants from Germanic countries.*

Such generalizations, however, do not adequately depict the situation. The tables must be studied in detail and the relative rank of each of the important countries noted. Wide disparities exist within both the geographical and linguistic groups. Of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the Yugoslavs (19·7 p.c.), Czechs and Slovaks (20·0 p.c.), Hungarians (22·4 p.c.) and Finns (28·7 p.c.) show the lowest proportions naturalized. The Danes (31·2 p.c.), Dutch (36·9 p.c.) and Swiss (41·4 p.c.) from North Western Europe rank next. The proportions then, overlap until we come to the French with 66·1 p.c. and Icelanders with 91·1 p.c. Only for these two Northern Europeans nativities do the figures exceed those for the Italians and Greeks who are at the top of the South, Eastern and Central European list. The Icelanders, a Scandinavian people, show a proportion naturalized larger than that of any other class of immigrants; the Danes, also a Scandinavian people, have a smaller proportion than any in the Latin and Greek or Germanic groups and than all but two in the Slavic.

A complete explanation of a high or low percentage is most difficult, but among the chief causes are probably cultural and other differences associated with nativity, occupational differences (*e.g.* naturalization or intention to naturalize is required of homesteaders), varying distribution as between rural and urban districts, diverse proportions of males and females and that most important factor, differences in length of residence in Canada. The effect of rural-urban distribution, sex and length of residence are discussed in subsequent sections of this chapter and a study is also made of the relative speed of naturalization for the more important immigrant groups. The reader is left to explain the individual figures for the several nativities in terms of the aforementioned factors; but before leaving this part of the discussion an attempt should be made to account for some of the more important changes which have occurred during the past decade.

Taking the foreign born as a whole, the proportion naturalized dropped from 57·8 p.c. in 1921 to 54·8 p.c. in 1931. A major cause of this decline was undoubtedly the differing volumes of immigration in the years directly preceding the two census dates. From the outbreak of war to its conclusion immigration practically ceased and from 1919 to the 1921 Census it attained only modest proportions. Ample time to take out naturalization papers was thus available prior to the 1921 Census for the great majority of immigrants who came from allied or neutral countries during the decade. The heightened Canadian national consciousness prevailing during these years probably served as a special incentive to secure Canadian citizenship. In the last decade 1921-31, no significant reduction in immigration occurred until a year and a half before its close. In the absence of any phenomenal inrush of settlers in the early years of the decade and with immigration continuing in fair volume right up to the depression, a much larger proportion of new arrivals was naturally included among the resident foreign born in 1931 than in 1921, as may be seen from the following figures. In 1921, resident immigrants of less than *six and a half* years residence in Canada constituted 16·9 p.c. of all immigrants; in 1931, resident immigrants of less than *five and a half* years residence represented 20·3 p.c. of the total. Of the immigrants resident in Canada in 1921 who had arrived during the preceding ten years, less than 40 p.c. had come during the last *six and a half* years of the decade; of the immigrants resident in Canada in 1931 who had arrived between 1921 and 1931, 62·5 p.c. had come during the last *five and a half* years of the period. The presence of an unusually large volume of recent immigration is undoubtedly the major single cause of generally lower proportions naturalized

*The small percentages for the Finns and Hungarians explain the relatively low figure for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group. The proportions naturalized for the Czechs and Slovaks (20·0 p.c.) and Yugoslavs (19·7 p.c.) were also low but these nationalities were included in both the linguistic and geographical classifications.

in 1931 than 1921.* An associated factor is sex. Male immigrants show smaller proportions naturalized than females. In 1921, 55·6 p.c. of all immigrant residents of Canada were males; in 1931, the proportion had increased to 56·3 p.c. Although the increase for the total immigrant population is small, a many times larger change must have occurred in the sex distribution of recent immigration to have effected even so moderate a rise in the proportion of males in the immigrant population as a whole. Restrictions on immigration to the United States which formerly drew off a considerable proportion of our floating alien population may also have been a contributing factor of some importance. It is in such terms that the decline in the proportion naturalized must be explained. What is true of the immigrant population in the aggregate applies generally to immigrants from individual countries of birth.

The behaviour of the data for certain nativities was, of course, contrary to the general rule. Reference to earlier chapters will reveal that in most such cases immigration was retarded during the last decade; moreover in nearly every instance which was contrary to the trend, and notably so with the Italians, Greeks and Bulgarians, current immigration included unusually large proportions of women coming to join husbands and fiancés, who had preceded them to Canada. The wife and children of a naturalized foreign-born male are automatically naturalized on arrival in this country.†

TABLE LVIII.—PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED OF FOREIGN BORN, BY BIRTHPLACE, CANADA,
1921 AND 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized		Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Total.....................	57·8	54·8	Spain................................	1	51·2
			Belgium.............................	42·1	49·7
Iceland.............................	86·4	91·1	Bulgaria............................	22·4	47·7
South America......................	1	79·8	Germany............................	65·9	47·1
Armenia............................	1	75·5	Poland².............................	51·0	46·9
Syria...............................	58·4	74·1	Ukraine.............................	54·7	44·7
United States......................	63·3	72·4	Switzerland.........................	53·9	41·4
Turkey.............................	46·6	71·7	Japan...............................	33·5	37·3
France.............................	55·2	66·1	Holland.............................	48·4	36·9
Italy...............................	30·2	62·8	Denmark............................	56·3	31·2
Greece.............................	29·3	62·7	Finland.............................	45·7	28·7
Austria............................	59·4	59·9	Lithuania...........................	1	27·5
Sweden.............................	67·4	59·8	Hungary............................	72·3	22·4
Russia..............................	62·4	59·0	Czechoslovakia......................	55·7	20·0
Roumania...........................	60·6	57·8	Yugoslavia..........................	33·7	19·7
Norway.............................	71·7	56·5	China...............................	4·8	7·0

¹ Separate data not available in the 1921 tabulation.
² Includes Galicia.

Naturalization among Immigrant Peoples from the United States.— Data on the naturalization of the United States-born immigrants are presented by racial origin in Column 1 of Table 48. Those of French and Icelandic origins show the highest proportions. The high figure for the French is not unexpected, in view of the rather marked movement of the children of former French-Canadian emigrants to the Eastern and Southern States back to Canadian soil, and especially to the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick. Immigrants of Icelandic stock whether coming *via* United States or direct from Iceland were among the earlier arrivals. For a good many years practically no immigrants of this origin have been coming to Canada so that present residents have been domiciled in Canada for some time and for the most part include only those who have made permanent homes in this country. At the bottom of the list are the Negroes, the Hungarians, the Austrians and the Yugoslavs.

The significance of this table, however, lies not so much in the rank of the various stocks as in a comparison of the 1931 percentages with those for 1921 and in the relation between the behaviour of the United States born and that of the European born from corresponding countries

*The Pearsonian coefficient between the change in percentage naturalized and the percentage increase in the number of resident immigrants from the twenty-six countries of birth listed in Table LVIII for the decade 1921-31 works out to R = − ·44 ± 0·16. The fact that the correlation is negative indicates an inverse relationship. That the coefficient should be of such considerable size despite the neglect of other manifold compensating and interfering factors suggests that for immigrants as a whole, length of residence exerts an extremely important if not a dominating influence on the extent of naturalization. This relationship is discussed in a subsequent section of the present chapter. The legal residence requirements would, of course, contribute to this result in the case of very recent arrivals.

†Certain other less obvious influences were also at work such as rural-urban migration and the desire on the part of immigrants from some countries to rid themselves as speedily as possible of a national allegiance that had become distasteful. These influences will be discussed in a subsequent section of the present chapter.

of birth. In the latter connection, the reader is recommended to refer again to page 32, Introduction, for a discussion of the difficulties involved in comparing data on origin and country of birth statistics.

Comparison of the 1921 and 1931 figures shows that for twenty out of the twenty-three origins the percentages naturalized in 1931 exceeded those at the preceding census date and in most cases by very considerable amounts.* This change reflects the absolute decline which occurred in the number of United States-born residents in Canada during the decade. In Chapter II it was shown that there actually occurred a net emigration of persons of United States nativity in the ten-year period. This movement would affect the percentage naturalized in two ways. First, those who withdrew probably included a disproportionate number of persons who had not become naturalized and permanently settled in the country, and second, the mere fact that on balance the flow was away from Canada implies that few new arrivals came in during the decade. The present United States-born residents of the Dominion have, therefore, on the average, several years longer residence in the country than had those appearing in the 1921 Census.

In the absence of separate length of residence figures for the United States-born by racial origin, it is still impossible to say definitely whether a generation's residence in the United States is or is not conducive to early naturalization as compared with immigration direct from Europe. Indeed, the difficulty is increased in 1931 by virtue of the simultaneous cessation of the immigration from the States and the increase of immigration from Europe which further increased the spread in the average length of Canadian residence of immigrants from Continental Europe and Continental North America. This increased spread is reflected in the generally greater disparity between the percentages of North American and other foreign-born naturalized in 1931. In all but four instances the figures for the former nativity were the higher and in cases where recent European immigration was relatively heavy they were very considerably so. (Compare Cols. 1 and 2.)†

Date of Arrival and Naturalization.—When it is stated that 59·9 p.c. of the Austrians resident in Canada on June 1, 1931 were naturalized citizens as against only 20·0 p.c. of the resident immigrants from Czechoslovakia, comparison is made between the progress of naturalization among the two classes of immigrants as at that date. No inference is warranted as to relative speed of naturalization. If, however, the resident immigrants of each nativity are classified according to specified dates of arrival and it is found that, period for period, immigrants from one of the countries show higher percentages naturalized than do immigrants from the other, the conclusion would seem warranted that the former tended to naturalize more rapidly than the latter under conditions of occupational, sex, rural-urban distribution and so on existing at the time of and subsequent to their arrival in this country.

In a later section an attempt is made to isolate and measure the importance of differing lengths of residence in accounting for the variation in the proportions of the various nativities naturalized in 1931. In the present analysis, attention is confined to relative speed of naturalization as indicated by the percentages naturalized for immigrant groups of corresponding dates of arrival.

The term "speed of naturalization" as here employed requires some explanatory comment. It takes no *direct* account of immigrants who have come to Canada and, after remaining a time, have returned home or passed on to some other country. Yet, failing a definite change in attitude towards permanent settlement, a nativity which has been characterized by heavy withdrawals is likely to include among its resident population a large proportion of this temporary type of settler whose presence reduces the percentage naturalized as compared with that for persons of similar length of residence in other nativity groups. Speed of naturalization as measured by the relative percentages naturalized for the several dates of arrival is thus affected

*The three exceptions are the Austrian, Hungarian and Yugoslavic origins. United States-born immigrants of the latter two origins were numerically small though contrary to the general trend, their numbers actually increased slightly during the decade. The difference between the 1921 and 1931 figures for the Austrian origin amounted to only 2·4 p.c. and may be associated with the withdrawal from the Austrian classification of a certain number of persons of German origin who improperly reported themselves as of Austrian racial derivation in 1921. Their inclusion in the Austrian total for 1921 unduly raised the percentage naturalized for the latter origin group in that year.

†Of the exceptions, the Syrians were numerically unimportant. The explanation of the difference between the Austrian figures is the same as in the preceding footnote. European-born persons of Icelandic derivation were on the average earlier arrivals in this country than United States born of the same origin and included fewer unattached men who came to work in lumbering camps and more who settled as families on farms. The spread between the percentages for the Italians is negligible.

by the proportions of a given nativity who come to this country with the intention of staying only a few years, as well as by the rapidity with which those who contemplate permanent settlement take out naturalization papers.

Another point should also be made clear in connection with the speed of naturalization. Up to 1914 the law required a minimum of three years' residence in Canada prior to naturalization. In that year the residence requirement was changed to five years, and after the War a ten-year clause was inserted to apply to all subjects of enemy states. Further, naturalization was arrested during the War period for all enemy peoples. Thus the percentages naturalized from 1914 on must be interpreted with considerable caution.

It may appear strange that despite the five-year requirement certain proportions of those arriving after 1926 were naturalized by 1931. The majority of such were women or children who came to join husbands or fathers who had previously emigrated to this country, and by 1931 had completed all necessary residence requirements for naturalization. There are also a certain number of repatriated Canadians in the group, but no new adult male immigrants of foreign birth.

With the above considerations in mind, let us examine the figures. Table 49 shows the percentage naturalized of foreign-born residents in Canada in 1931 by date of arrival and country of birth. At the foot of the table will also be found the percentages for specified groups of countries of birth. These have been compiled from the census table showing the actual numbers naturalized for the separate nationalities. The data for each nativity are grouped into six periods of arrival.

For the North Western Europeans as a group higher percentages of persons arriving prior to January 1, 1916, were naturalized than for South, Eastern and Central Europeans of similar dates of arrival. For those arriving after that date the situation was reversed. This reversal is related among other things to a definite change in behaviour on the part of immigrants from the same countries of origin. The situation is somewhat clarified by an examination of the figures for the linguistic groups. Of all linguistic groups the Latin and Greek shows the lowest percentage naturalized for those arriving before 1916; for those arriving after that date they show the highest percentage naturalized. This shift of relative status is attributable to immigrants from Italy and Greece who show the highest proportions naturalized of all European immigrants · arriving since the middle of the War. A very significant change has apparently occurred in the type of immigration from these countries. A much larger proportion of those who have come in recent years have come to stay than was formerly the case. With the adult males the desire to throw off the original allegiance and the fear of deportation in case of unemployment doubtlessly speeded up naturalization considerably. Many of the current arrivals, of course, were women coming to join husbands or fiancés who had previously come to Canada. With the Italians the proportion of females among resident immigrants jumped from 31 p.c. for the pre-1916 period to 43 p.c. for the later years, and in the case of the Greeks from 14 p.c. to 39 p.c. For these two nativities the proportions of females were considerably below the average for all Europeans arriving prior to 1916 and appreciably higher in the post-War period. The mere fact · of the presence of a larger number of women is indicative of a change in attitude. Obviously, fewer transients have been included in recent immigration from these countries and a larger proportion who either came with or shortly acquired the intention of taking up permanent residence in Canada.

Since the War the Slavs as a group rank next to the Latins and Greeks in speed of naturalization, their rates exceeding those for both the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples from 1916 on and usually by very considerable amounts. Among the recent urban immigrants from Slavic countries naturalization may have been unduly hastened through the desire to qualify for relief* and to free themselves from potential obligations to the home government; besides the Slavs who came during the years immediately following the War were relatively rapid naturalizers partly because of their predominant rural destination (homestead requirements) and partly because of the tendency for Slavs *as a group* to migrate as families. Reference to Table XVIII shows that the number of surplus males per hundred females all ages was only forty-seven for the aggregate of Slavic countries of birth, the smallest figure for any of the linguistic groups. By the same token the exceedingly large surplus of males for the Scandinavian group as a whole and for all members of that group except the Icelanders helps to explain the recent relative decline in the position

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*The incidence of unemployment among Slavic immigrants might be expected to have been abnormally heavy because of the unusually large proportion of common labourers in this class of immigration (see Chap. XII).

of that group in the matter of taking out Canadian citizenship. Between 1921 and 1931 the surplus males for the Scandinavian born rose from seventy-five to one hundred and ten per one hundred females. Single unattached males normally do not naturalize rapidly. In seeking an explanation of the lower figures for the Scandinavians one should also take into account the fact that in Scandinavia, democracy still exists in practice as well as in theory, so that there is not the same incentive to throw off their old allegiance as may obtain with certain other classes of immigrants. The ten-year residence requirement which became law after the War for immigrants from enemy countries has undoubtedly retarded the naturalization among immigrants from Germany who dominate the Germanic group numerically.

The reader is left to examine the figures for the individual countries of birth. One or two comments, however, may be of assistance. Where a high figure occurs for immigrants arriving between 1926 and 1931 despite the usual five-year residence requirement such immigration includes either a large number of women and children who came to join husbands and fathers or to marry male immigrants who had come to Canada at some earlier date, or a large number of repatriated Canadian born or their descendants. In the former category might be included the Chinese, Japanese, Syrians, Italians, Greeks and Bulgarians; in the latter the United States born. The percentages shown in the column headed "total naturalized" are influenced not only by the speed of naturalization as indicated by the proportion naturalized for the various periods of arrival, but by the proportion who actually arrived in the various periods. A nativity group showing a high rate of naturalization may have a small total naturalized because of generally late emigration to Canada; conversely one with a moderate speed of naturalization may show a relatively high figure for the total because of relatively early arrival.

Urban Residence and Naturalization.— Table 50 shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized in cities of 30,000 and over by countries of birth and the corresponding proportions for all immigrants (*i.e.*, both rural and urban). Column 3 gives the percentages by which the proportions naturalized among the foreign-born residents of large cities differ from the proportions for the country as a whole. An examination of Columns 1 and 2 of the table shows that while 54·8 p.c. of the foreign-born residents of Canada as a whole were naturalized in 1931, only 15·5 p.c. of those resident in cities of over 30,000 had become Canadian citizens. In other words, naturalization had proceeded only between a quarter and a third as far in the *large* cities as in the country generally. A similar spread existed for immigrants from individual countries of birth; in some cases the difference was larger, in others smaller, but it was uniformly in the same direction. Moreover, in every instance, the spread was much greater in 1931 than in 1921 reflecting, among other things, the relatively heavier immigration during the last half of the present decade and the increasing drift of new immigration to the cities. Despite continuous efforts to stimulate rural settlement, the larger cities in the Dominion found themselves with an abnormally large percentage of alien immigrants at the close of the decade. In 1921, 50·5 p.c. of foreign-born residents of cities of 25,000 and over were not naturalized; this figure compares with 84·5 p.c. for cities of 30,000 and over in 1931. The same type of change is indicated for each individual country of birth except Bulgaria and Greece. Both of these nativities were among those mentioned above with generally larger proportions naturalized in 1931 because of failure to maintain the high percentage increases of the previous decade and the inclusion among current immigration of abnormally large numbers of women coming to marry earlier settlers or to join husbands who had preceded them to this country. Similar influences were strongly in evidence in the case of the Italians, but with that nativity they were apparently not quite powerful enough to raise the proportion naturalized in the larger cities above the 1921 figures.

The situation in 1931 then was analogous to that in 1921. The proportions of alien immigrants were much higher in the larger cities than in other urban and rural parts. Moreover, the spreads were greater in 1931 than at the close of the preceding decade. In all but two cases the proportions not naturalized of immigrants in the larger urban centres increased over the ten-year period and in many cases by very large amounts. The principal reasons for these changes are as stated above, but an attempt will be made to throw more light on their relative importance in a subsequent section of the present chapter. The question as to whether rural or urban residence *per se* is more favourable to naturalization will also be discussed.

Sex and Naturalization.—Table 51 shows the percentage of males and females naturalized by countries of birth. For the foreign born as a whole and for every country of birth except Iceland and Syria a larger proportion of the females than of the males have become Canadian·

citizens.   This result is precisely similar to that found in 1921 and is subject to the same explana-
tion.   In an immigrant population a larger proportion of the adult females is married.   Married
immigrants with homes and families are ordinarily more permanent settlers and normally should
show a higher percentage naturalized.   It is to be remembered also that females are naturalized
by the mere fact of marriage with a Canadian citizen.

With reference to the two exceptions, the case of the Syrians is unimportant, and that of
the Icelanders is capable of explanation on grounds similar to those advanced in 1921.   Iceland
is the one important country from which the number of females in Canada is greater than the
number of males.   The existence of a small surplus of unattached females would account for the
fractionally lower percentage of that sex naturalized just as with other classes of immigrants
the excess of males has a contrary effect.

The connection between the existence of a surplus of males and the lower proportion of
males naturalized may be seen by comparing Table 51 with Table 20.   With only minor
variations which are more or less inevitable because of racial peculiarities and the varying
degrees to which disturbing factors enter in, a large surplus of males is associated with a relatively
large spread between the proportions of males and females naturalized in a given immigrant
group.   With single unattached males there is not the inducement to permanent settlement and
the acquisition of Canadian citizenship that exists where a home is established and family
responsibilities are assumed.

For both males and females the percentages naturalized were lower in 1931 than in 1921,
reflecting the resumption of immigration in the post-War decade and its continuation in volume
until almost the close of the period.

**The Relative Effect of Length of Residence, Rural-Urban Distribution and Sex
on Naturalization.**—In the preceding paragraphs the effects of each of the above factors
on naturalization were discussed separately without any attempt to make quantitative allowance
for the influence of the others whose independent variations frequently obscured and interfered
with the results.   In the present section an attempt is made to determine the direction and
extent of their joint and several influences by suitable mathematical devices.   The procedure
is analogous to that followed in Chapter VII when studying the various influences affecting
intermarriage.   A multiple correlation was worked out; the regression equation derived therefrom
took the following form:—

$$X_1 = 1 \cdot 9982 \, X_2 + 0 \cdot 2749 \, X_3 - 0 \cdot 0749 \, X_4 + 13 \cdot 3418$$

where X_1 = the percentage of immigrants from a given country of birth naturalized (in 1931);

X_2 = the length of residence of the average (median) immigrant from corresponding
countries of birth (in years) (see Table 15);

X_3 = the percentage of the corresponding nativity resident in urban centres;

X_4 = the percentage surplus of males.

By this means the joint and several influences of those independent variables (X_2, X_3 and
X_4) on naturalization (X_1) can be measured.   The Chinese were omitted because the abnormally
large surplus of males would distort a correlation with so limited a number of items (twenty-nine).

A number of interesting facts are revealed by the above equation.   First, other things remain-
ing equal, the longer the Canadian residence of the average immigrant, and the larger the pro-
portion living in urban centres the higher is the proportion naturalized.   Conversely, the larger
the surplus of males, the smaller is the proportion naturalized.   By substituting the standard
deviations of X_2, X_3 and X_4, respectively, in the regression equation it is found that *length of
Canadian residence was on the average a three times more potent factor in contributing to the expected
differences in the proportions naturalized in 1931 than were differences in rural-urban distribution,
and three and a half times more potent than differences in sex distribution* (see Fig. 37).

The computed relation between length of residence and sex distribution on the one hand
and naturalization on the other is quite in accordance with expectation, both in respect to relative
magnitude and direction.   It is easy to understand in particular why long Canadian residence
in itself is an important, indeed the most important, factor in explaining a high percentage
naturalized.   Some years are normally required to meet the legal requirements for securing
Canadian citizenship, and apart from the legal aspect, it seems reasonable to suppose that the
longer an immigrant group is resident in Canada, the larger will be the proportion that becomes
economically assimilated and passes into the class of permanent settlers with the natural desire

or the full privileges of Canadian citizenship. It is also easy to understand why a large surplus of males should be associated with a low percentage naturalized, aside altogether from length of residence and other circumstances affecting naturalization. As was shown in Chapter III, surplus males are predominantly unattached adults, either single or without dependents in this country. Such a surplus contains large numbers who have not been permanently absorbed in Canadian industry, and many who have not decided to make Canada their permanent home. The presence of a large male surplus of this character in a given nativity group naturally makes for a lower percentage naturalized. Moreover, there seems no reason for doubting the conclusion reached by purely deductive processes that the relationship is a *causal* one, *viz.*, that long Canadian residence makes for a high percentage naturalized and that a large surplus of males makes for a small percentage.
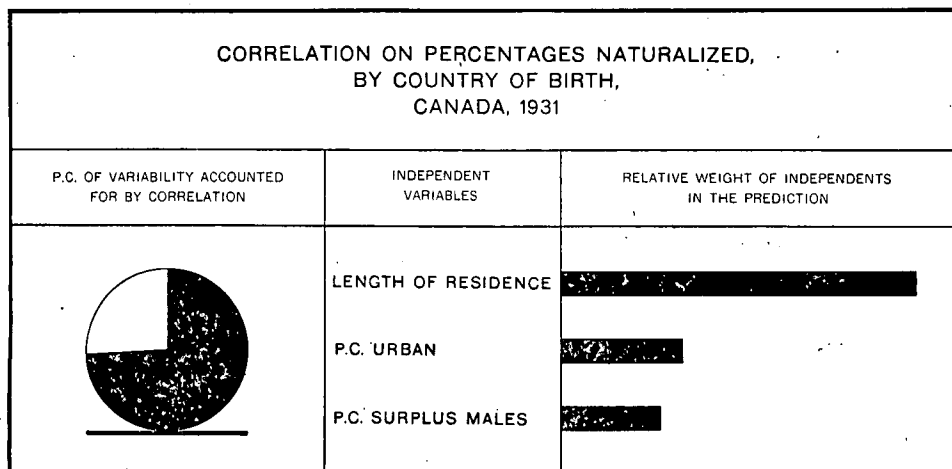
FIG. 37. Differences in length of Canadian residence, rural-urban distribution and the percentage surplus of males accounted for 74 p.c. of the variability in the percentages naturalized of immigrants from the various countries of birth in 1931. Length of residence was more important in the prediction than the other two variables combined.

With rural-urban distribution the indicated relationship was somewhat unexpected in view of the 1921 findings. Both the existence of a causal connection and its nature, if such exists, is much more difficult to determine. In the 1921 Monograph (see pp. 145-148) the thesis was advanced that rural residence *per se* was more favourable to naturalization because among other reasons, homestead laws required the taking out of Canadian citizenship before the granting of clear title to farm lands, and second, because agricultural settlement normally involved the creation of a more or less fixed interest in a specific piece of terrain in the adopted country and encouraged the settler to identify himself with the economic, social and political life of a given community. Although the more exact device of multiple correlation was not used, the above thesis seemed to derive adequate support from the data on pre-1921 immigration to leave little doubt as to its validity as describing conditions obtaining at and prior to that time. It seems paradoxical, therefore, to find a positive instead of a negative relationship* between the percentage urban and the amount of naturalization in 1931, and the question immediately arises as to whether certain changes have occurred during the decade which have made urban residence definitely more favourable to naturalization than rural, or whether the positive correlation is to be explained on some other grounds.

Several forces were at work during the ten-year period which may have raised the percentage of urban immigrants naturalized higher than might have been expected under existing conditions of length of Canadian residence, sex distribution and so on. Some of the more important ones are worthy of notice. First, urban industries were undoubtedly relatively more prosperous than agriculture over the period as a whole. *Other things being equal*, this in itself would hasten economic assimilation in urban as compared with rural parts and by the same token promote

*It is positive both in the simple and the multiple correlation.

naturalization. Second, from the autumn of 1929 to June, 1931, the desire to permanently qualify for relief and to escape the possible danger of deportation in the event of becoming a public charge through loss of employment,* may have induced many aliens who had the necessary residence qualifications to take out Canadian citizenship without delay. One would expect this influence to be much more important in urban centres than in rural, partly because of the superior organization of unemployment relief in the cities and towns and partly because the industrial worker having only his labour to sell finds himself immediately and entirely without means of support as soon as industrial conditions no longer permit his economic employment, while in the country an immigrant may be able to continue farm operations on a non-paying basis and wrest a living of sorts from the soil for some time after farming ceases to pay its way. Moreover, even when creditors do take over control of a farm property, the original operator is frequently permitted to carry on and is thus given a chance of earning a livelihood without going on relief. Third, it may well have been that immigration to rural parts contained larger numbers of unattached farm labourers and fewer permanent settlers than formerly. This circumstance would tend to reduce the speed of naturalization in rural areas. The joint and several importance of such influences is unfortunately impossible to determine, and the situation is further complicated by internal population changes which raise serious doubts as to whether, despite the above considerations, urban residence *was* actually more favourable to naturalization than was rural even during the last decade.

Probably the best method of explaining how the shifting of immigrant population from rural to urban sections affected the situation is by means of percentages. The 1931 Census reported 59 p.c. of the immigrant population which had arrived during the last decade as resident in urban centres and 41 p.c. in rural. At the same time 75 p.c. of the *net increase* in immigrant population after making due allowance for deaths, occurred in towns and cities and only 25 p.c. in country parts.† This means either that there was a very considerable movement of pre-1921 rural immigrants to the cities or that the cities retained a much larger proportion of their earlier immigration than did the country. A study of the absolute numbers suggests that both occurred. Now in the past, rural immigrants of ten or more years' residence almost invariably showed higher percentages naturalized than urban immigrants in the same category and a rural-urban migration of any significant volume of this class of immigrant, by raising the proportion naturalized in cities and reducing it in the country, might make it appear that urban residence *per se* was more favourable to naturalization when the reverse was actually the case. The rural loss of pre-1921 immigrants was in the neighbourhood of 154,000 during the decade. On the assumption that urban centres retained 100 p.c. of their pre-1921 immigrants, which is extremely unlikely, a minimum of 21,000 of the rural exodus must have settled in urban parts. The actual figure was probably several times that number. It exceeded 21,000 by the number of pre-1921 urban immigrants who left Canada during the decade—a number which was undoubtedly great but can not be determined from existing records. The urban losses through the emigration of pre-1921 immigrants would consist mainly of aliens; the gains through the cityward movement of early rural settlers would include disproportionately large numbers of naturalized.

The question then as to whether rural or urban residence *per se* was more favourable to naturalization during the last decade is still unsettled. All one can say with certitude is that in 1931, *after due allowance is made for possible differences in length of residence and sex distribution,* a nativity with a larger than average percentage resident in towns and cities might be expected to show a higher percentage naturalized than one with a larger than average percentage rural.

When the expected proportions naturalized for the several nativities are computed on the basis of the preceding regression equation and compared with the actual percentages shown in the census, it is seen that length of residence, rural-urban distribution and sex account for by no means all the differences. As a matter of fact, the correlation coefficient of ·87 indicates that only about three-quarters of the differences‡ may be attributed to the combined influence of these factors. The following table shows the actual as a percentage of the expected proportion naturalized for the respective nativities and arranges them in rank. The same data is presented graphically in Fig. 38.

*As a rule during periods of economic stress, single workers without dependents are discharged first. The incentive to naturalize, therefore, would be particularly great with the classes of immigrants in which under normal conditions the percentage naturalized is small.
†Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31—Some Further Considerations,* The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1935, pp. 237-238.
‡Stated more accurately of the squares of the differences, *i.e.,* the variability.

ACTUAL PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED AS PERCENTAGES OF
EXPECTED, ON BASIS OF CORRELATION, FOR SELECTED
COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1931

BIRTHPLACE	ACTUAL AS PER CENT OF EXPECTED	BIRTHPLACE	ACTUAL AS PER CENT OF EXPECTED
DENMARK		AUSTRIA	
NORWAY		ROUMANIA	
SWEDEN		FRANCE	
GREECE		GERMANY	
UNITED STATES		POLAND	
SWITZERLAND		UKRAINE	
HOLLAND		YUGOSLAVIA	
ICELAND		CZECHOSLOVAKIA	
BELGIUM		FINLAND	
ITALY		HUNGARY	
RUSSIA		JAPAN	
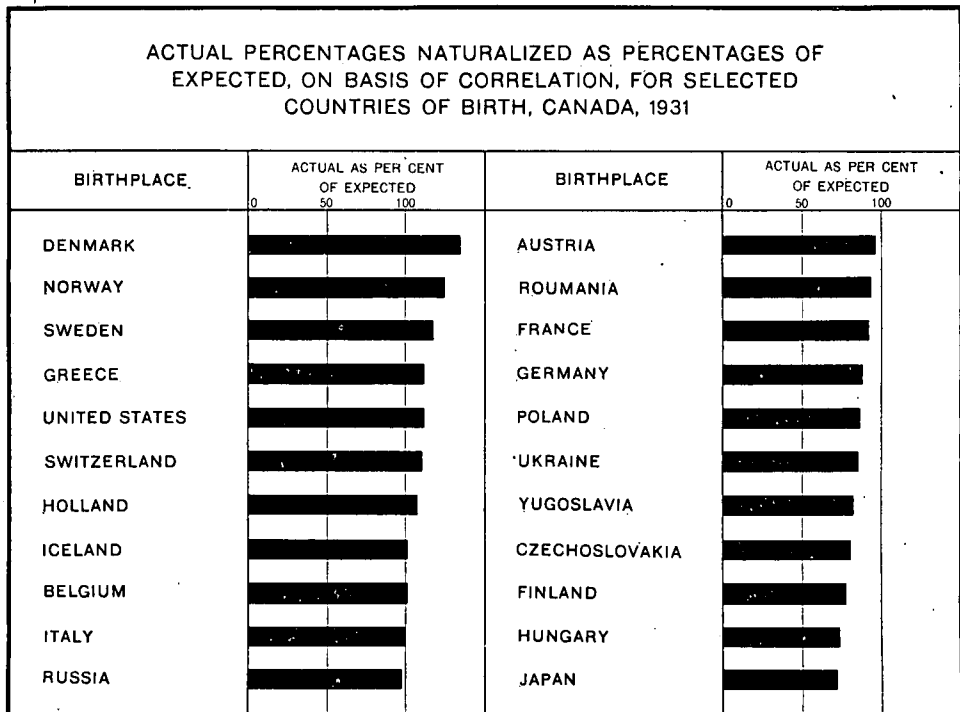
FIG. 38. The above chart shows the proportions by which the percentages of resident immigrants naturalized by 1931 differed from expectation on the bases of length of residence, sex and rural-urban distribution. Eccentric behaviour of one or more of these independent variables introduced an appreciable upward bias in the figure for the Danes and a slight upward bias in those for several of the other North Western European nativities. From the standpoint of actual performance, post-War immigrants from Latin, Greek and Slavic countries showed on the whole, absolutely higher percentages naturalized by year of arrival than did those from Scandinavian and Germanic countries of birth.

TABLE LIX.—ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED, BY BIRTHPLACE,
ARRANGED IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE OF ACTUAL AS PERCENTAGE OF THE
EXPECTED, CANADA, 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized		Actual as P.C. of Expected
	Expected	Actual	
Armenia	54	76	141
Denmark	24	31	135
Turkey	56	73	131
South America	62	80	129
Norway	46	57	125
Sweden	51	60	118
Greece	56	63	112
United States	64	72	112
Switzerland	37	41	111
Holland	34	37	108
Iceland	90	91	101
Belgium	50	50	101
Italy	63	63	100
Russia	60	59	98
Austria	62	60	97
Roumania	62	58	94
France	71	66	93
Germany	53	47	89
Poland	54	47	87
Ukraine	52	45	86
Syria	87	74	85
Spain	60	51	85
Yugoslavia	24	20	83
Czechoslovakia	25	20	81
Finland	37	29	78
Hungary	30	22	74
Lithuania	38	28	73
Japan	52	37	72

An examination of the above figures shows that with seven of the nine North Western European countries of birth, naturalization had proceeded further than was expected on the basis of the three independent variables included in the correlation, while with eleven out of the thirteen South, Eastern and Central European nativities the actual was below expectation. The question arises as to how far these variations from expectation are the result of distortion of the expected through eccentric behaviour of one or more of the independent variables within the equation, and how far they are attributable to extraneous causes. An examination of the work sheets shows that while a slight downward bias appears in the expected values for Norway, Sweden, Greece, Switzerland and Holland, only in the case of Denmark was the downward bias really serious. The excess in the actual percentage naturalized was thus probably somewhat less than the figures indicate for the five nativities first listed and appreciably less for the Danes. In the lower section of the table there appear to be only two cases where the expected was seriously distorted upward, *i.e.*, France and Syria. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that while the indicated excess of the actual over the expected is somewhat larger than it should be for certain of the North Western European peoples (and considerably larger for the Danes) the relative positions of the various nativities on the whole is not materially affected by causes within the correlation itself.

When the deviations from expectation are correlated with the index of *segregation* for corresponding nativities as given in Chapter VI, little or no relationship is found to exist. The coefficient was quite small and unreliable (R = ·256 ± ·133).* Such being the case, it would seem that the principal explanation of the variations from expectation must be sought in such factors as occupational and religious distribution where manifold classification prevents their influence being evaluated by ordinary correlation technique, and other social, cultural and psychological characteristics which do not lend themselves to statistical measurement.

Finally, it should be kept in mind that the dependent variable in the correlation was the percentage of *all* immigrant residents naturalized at the date of the last census (1931); and the difference between the actual and the expected for the individual nativities, in so far as it is attributable to factors extraneous to the correlation, is in a sense a cumulative residuum deriving from the recorded behaviour of early as well as current immigration. Had the correlation dealt only with post-War immigrant arrivals the relative positions of the various nativities might have been quite different owing to an indicated change in attitude toward naturalization on the part of certain classes of settlers, particularly those from Latin and Greek and Slavic countries. Variation from expectation merely means that the percentage naturalized by 1931 was greater or less than anticipated on the basis of average length of Canadian residence and sex and rural-urban distribution of *all* resident immigrants from a given country of birth. On this basis, the Slavs fell short of expectation; yet on the basis of actual performance, they with the Latins and Greeks, showed absolutely higher proportions of *post-War* resident immigrants naturalized than either of the North Western European groups.

Percentages Naturalized by Provinces.—Table 52 shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized for Canada and for the respective provinces in 1931, by country of birth. Attention is first directed to the percentages for the total foreign born. Considerable fluctuation appears in the provincial figures. For Canada the proportion naturalized was 54·8 p.c. In Prince Edward Island the proportion was 72·7 p.c.; in British Columbia it was only 43·1 p.c. Thus, while Prince Edward Island shows a 17·9 p.c. (72·7 p.c.—54·8 p.c.) larger proportion of the foreign born naturalized than the Dominion as a whole, British Columbia shows a percentage naturalized some 11·7 p.c. (54·8 p.c.—43·1 p.c.) smaller than that for the Dominion. It is apparent that the extent to which naturalization has proceeded in the various provinces differs widely. The general picture is very similar to that of 1921. By 1931, as at the preceding census date, naturalization was further advanced in the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces than in Ontario and Quebec or on the west coast (see also Table 53). Moreover, a remarkable uniformity is still apparent in the *direction* of deviation in the percentages for the individual nativities from province to province.†

The principal reasons for those differences have been suggested elsewhere.‡ The provinces differ as to rural and urban distribution of the foreign born. They differ also as to average length

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*The Japanese were not included because their exceedingly high degree of segregation would have had undue weight in a correlation with a limited number of terms and would have produced a spurious result.

†A detailed discussion of the data for individual countries of birth was made on the basis of the 1921 figures (*Ibid.*, pp. 152–153). Time and space preclude the making of a similarly detailed analysis in the present monograph. Where exceptions to the general rule obtain they can usually be explained in terms of date of arrival, rural-urban distribution and sex.

‡*Ibid.*, p. 153.

of residence of their immigrant population, its sex and occupational distribution and its racial composition. Similar differences, with the possible exception of lack of uniformity in racial derivation, characterize the different sections of the individual nativity groups which are found in the several provinces. This circumstance, obviously, explains the high degree of uniformity in the *direction* of deviation mentioned in the preceding paragraph. One should keep in mind, however, that variations in the proportions naturalized are by no means entirely attributable to extraneous and environmental causes. Length of residence is, of course, largely circumstantial but both sex and rural-urban distribution are to some extent matters of emigration practices and occupational preferences associated with birthplace and racial origin; in addition there are the many cultural and psychological factors which are of an essentially ethnic nature. Such considerations can hardly be ignored in the light of the marked differences between the racial and nativity composition of the immigrant populations of the several provinces to which attention was drawn in an earlier chapter.*

From the standpoint of the political scientist, the real significance of naturalization figures emerges when they are expressed in terms of the population as a whole. These ratios are presented in Table LX. In 1931, the naturalized foreign born formed a four times larger percentage of the population in Manitoba than in Ontario, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the proportions were over six times larger. On passing eastward from Ontario, the disparity between the Eastern and Western figures increases. The naturalized foreign born do not constitute so large a proportion of the population in British Columbia as on the Prairies, yet the figure for even that province is several times greater than that found in any province east of the Great Lakes. The recorded differences would be even more marked if the numbers of naturalized foreign born were compared with the Canadian- or British-born population of each province; and were allowances made for the preponderance of adults among persons of alien birth it would be found that the proportions which the votes of naturalized aliens constitute of the total votes would be considerably higher all round than the figures shown in Table LX, Column 1.

As was pointed out in a preceding chapter, it is not so much the magnitude of the foreign-born population in the aggregate as its relatively unequal distribution that is a cause for concern on the part of the statesman and the social scientist. When certain sections of the Dominion have abnormally large concentrations of foreign-born citizens accustomed to different systems of government and lacking in understanding of and reverence for British institutions and ideals, differences in social and political attitudes can not but be greater than would otherwise be the case. Nor is it merely the disproportionate number of *foreign born* that is of importance. The difference goes much deeper. For several decades alien immigration has been so unevenly distributed that the *origin* structure of the West differs radically from that of the East so that to fully appreciate the existing differences of culture and of social and political outlook, one must take into account not only the foreign born but their descendants, in many cases to the second or third generation. A population with a mixed political and cultural background is likely to be less inhibited by tradition, more fickle in its loyalties and more prone to political and social experimentation than a homogeneous population with a common cultural inheritance.

*See Chap. IV.

TABLE LX.—PERCENTAGES NATURALIZED OF FOREIGN BORN AND THE NATURALIZED FOREIGN BORN AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION IN EACH PROVINCE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921 AND 1931

Province	(1) Naturalized Foreign Born as P.C. of Total Population		(2) P.C. of Foreign Born Naturalized		(3) Foreign Born as P.C. of Total Population	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
CANADA	5·86	5·94	57·8	54·8	10·13	10·82
Prince Edward Island	1·19	1·35	81·3	72·7	1·46	1·85
Nova Scotia	1·48	1·80	55·5	62·8	2·67	2·87
New Brunswick	1·86	2·02	67·2	70·7	2·77	2·86
Quebec	2·28	2·67	54·5	52·8	4·18	4·90
Ontario	2·87	3·92	46·3	48·4	6·21	8·09
Manitoba	11·48	11·21	64·1	60·2	17·91	18·61
Saskatchewan	18·65	16·72	70·9	65·1	26·31	23·60
Alberta	18·30	16·66	61·9	56·3	29·56	26·90
British Columbia	7·71	7·59	40·5	43·1	19·02	18·72

During the past decade the disparity in origin structure has been accentuated through natural increase, but that in the proportion of naturalized aliens has shown some slight reduction with the moderate shift in immigration from the agricultural West to the more industrial East. As a result, in each of the five eastern provinces, naturalized aliens constituted somewhat larger proportions of the total population in 1931 than in 1921, and somewhat smaller proportions in all four western provinces. The beginning of a levelling-out process was thus apparent during the last decade but it was abruptly stopped in so far as it was being effected through new settlement by the almost complete cessation of immigration after 1931.

It is of interest, in passing, to compare the immigrants from the different countries as to consistency of behaviour in respect to naturalization in the various parts of Canada. Table 54 shows the range of fluctuation by country of birth. The range is admittedly a very crude index of consistency or dispersion, and were the subject of sufficient importance from the point of view of this study, the average or standard deviations would have been computed. However, the purpose here is merely to show that marked differences do appear in the extent of variation in the proportions of the various foreign-born peoples naturalized as between different sections of the country; or, to put it in another way, that the naturalization of certain peoples is greatly influenced by differences in rural and urban distribution, geographical and occupational environment, and distribution as to time of arrival, etc., while in other cases the influence of these factors is comparatively small.

The range of 59·1 p.c. for the Finns in Table 54 was computed by taking the lowest percentage of that immigrant group naturalized for any province, from the highest. In that case the lowest occurred in Quebec, where only 7·7 p.c. were naturalized in 1931 and the highest in Alberta, where the figure was 66·8 p.c. The difference is 59·1 p.c. (66·8 p.c. —7·7 p.c.), and this figure is the largest shown by any nativity group. The ranges of 13·8 p.c. for the Icelanders and 14·5 p.c. for the United States born are at the other extreme. The small magnitude of the range in each of these cases indicates marked consistency in the progress of naturalization in different sections of the Dominion. With them naturalization has advanced not only to a marked extent but to a very uniform degree in all provinces. In the case of the Chinese with a 17·4 p.c. range, consistency, but of a different sort, is shown. The Chinese have been consistent throughout Canada in the small percentage naturalized up to 1931. And so the table may be examined. In all but five instances there was greater uniformity in 1931 than in 1921 and in three out of those five the difference was so small as to be more or less negligible.

LANGUAGE

Canada is the meeting place of many peoples. Within her boundaries many tongues are spoken. The development and use of a common medium of communication has in the past conditioned the emergence of human societies. Unless individuals can make known to the other members of the group their feelings and thoughts, and unless they in turn are able to understand and appreciate the emotions and ideas of their fellows, a group consciousness is impossible. The "animated moderation" which has gradually been replacing the rule of force is based on discussion which, in turn, is conditioned by the ability to converse. Common media of communication are as important in modern democracies as with primitive peoples.

In Canada, there are two official languages, French and English.* Before considering the extent to which immigrants from other countries are learning one or both of these, it is of interest to examine how far those of French origin have learned to speak English and those of British origin to speak French. The following percentages have been computed from the 1921 and 1931 Census tables on language spoken by the Canadian population 10 years and over.

TABLE LXI.—PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION OF BRITISH RACIAL ORIGIN REPORTED AS ABLE TO SPEAK FRENCH AND PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION OF FRENCH RACIAL ORIGIN REPORTED AS ABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin and Sex	P.C. Able to Speak			
	English		French	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
French—				
Both sexes	50·8	49·4		
Male	57·7	55·6		
Female	45·0	43·2		
British—				
Both sexes			4·8	4·2
Male			5·1	4·5
Female			4·4	3·9

Two points are of interest in the above table. First, the striking difference between the proportion of French who have learned English, and the proportion of those of English-speaking origins who have learned French. While approximately half of the French people 10 years of age and over reported themselves as able to speak English, less than one-twentieth of the English of similar age claimed to be able to speak French at the time of the last census. However, this comparison is somewhat misleading. The learning of a language other than the mother tongue is largely a matter of social and especially of economic convenience, and the proportions of the British and French stocks among whom it is a matter of convenience to learn the other language are very different. While 22·5 p.c. of the French in Canada are domiciled outside Quebec, i.e., in provinces where English is the dominant language of the people, only 8·0 p.c. of the English-speaking peoples are resident in the province of Quebec where French is the native language of the great majority of the population. When the number of English who have acquired French is expressed as a proportion of the total of English-speaking origins in Canada, of whom perhaps only 10 to 15 p.c. ever come into contact with French-speaking Canadians, the result is hardly comparable with that for the French, with 25 to 30 p.c. living among English-speaking Canadians.

A much fairer comparison is between the English-speaking stocks in the province of Quebec, and the French in parts of Canada outside that province. Of the former, 31·8 p.c. (10 years and over) were able to speak French at the date of the census; of the latter, 84·4 p.c. (10 years and over) reported themselves as being able to speak English. These percentages are much more representative, for they apply where conditions affecting the learning of the other language are more or less equal save for possible differences in the relative degrees of segregation on the part of the groups concerned.

*See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chaps. X and XI.

The second point of note in Table LXI is that in each case the percentage of males able to speak the language of the other was greater than the percentage of females reported as able to do so.   The influence of business and economic forces in stimulating among the males the learning of the language of the other dominant stock is undoubtedly of considerable moment.

Both the percentages of English who had learned French and of French who had learned English were slightly smaller in 1931 than in 1921.   Whether this change is significant is difficult to say.

Proportions Unable to Speak English or French.—Turning now to the extent to which the immigrant peoples have related themselves to the language spoken by those of French and British origins in Canada, Table LXII shows the percentages, 10 years of age and over, unable to speak (1) English and (2) English or French, in 1921 and 1931, for the principal non-British, non-French origins.   Table 55 gives the same information by geographical and linguistic groups.

The first point of interest is the progress, and in some instances the apparently remarkable progress, made during the past decade in learning either one or other of the languages of the country.   For most of the progress in the learning of English and French the public school is responsible.   It is true that many adult immigrants especially in urban parts do acquire a working knowledge of one or other of the languages of the dominant sections of the population provided they are not too old to do so and they have an adequate economic or other incentive.   This incentive, however, is sometimes lacking particularly where an ethnic group tends to settle in blocs, especially in rural parts.   Were the data tabulated by five-year age groups as in the case of illiteracy one would find ample statistical support for this statement.*   The percentages in these tables apply to the total population of each origin 10 years of age and over and therefore, include children.   All children in Canada are required by law to attend school at least to 14 years of age and teaching in the schools is carried on in either English or French.   Consequently in an origin group with high fertility, the percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages of the country may be expected to decline with a fair degree of rapidity provided current immigration is not heavy.   Outstanding instances of this sort are the Japanese where the proportion declined from 41·1 p.c. to 21·5 p.c. during the decade, and the Ukrainians where the percentage dropped from 26·2 to 15·3 p.c.   The effect of relatively large immigration on the proportions unable to speak either French or English is illustrated by the Czech and Slovak, Finnish, Hungarian, Yugoslavic and Polish origins (see Chapter II).   For these five races actual increases occurred in the proportions unfamiliar with either of the official languages of the Dominion. The increase recorded for the Germans is explained by the inclusion under that heading of many who in 1921 reported themselves as of Austrian or Russian extraction.

Taking the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a whole some 4·5 p.c. fewer were unable to speak either French or English in 1931 than in 1921, and the decline would have been even greater had it not been for moderately large immigration from those sections of Europe during the period.   With the North Western Europeans, the proportion decreased only 0·6 p.c. but the proportion unable to speak either of the Canadian languages at the beginning of the decade was insignificant (3·0 p.c.) as compared with that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans (17·5 p.c.).   Arrested immigration coupled with relatively high fertility (see Chapter XIII) is largely responsible for the significant decline in the percentage for the Latins and Greeks. Further comparison of the figures for 1921 and 1931 will reveal many additional points of interest. The outstanding fact, however, is that during the decade considerable progress has been made in the matter of learning the official languages of the Dominion; in 1931 an appreciably smaller proportion of the population was unable to speak either language than in 1921.

This statement must not be taken to imply, however, that relatively large numbers of many origins are not still unable to speak either of the basic languages of the country.   The North American Indians (31·0 p.c.), Chinese (29·5 p.c.) and Japanese (21·5 p.c.) show large proportions unable to do so.   As in the case of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic stock in the country, so in the matter of learning the languages of the nation, these coloured races are far behind the others.   Some 13 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were still unable to speak either English or French in 1931 and the figures for several origins in the group are even higher.   This applies especially where there has been heavy recent immigration.

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*See Hurd, W. B. and Grindley, T. W.: *Agriculture, Climate and Population of the Prairie Provinces of Canada*, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, King's Printer, Ottawa, p. 97, for quinquennial age distribution of illiterates.

Persons of Scandinavian origin on the whole speak either English or French in the largest numbers. Most of them speak English; comparatively few speak French. Of the Scandinavian stocks, the Icelandic shows the largest percentage unable to speak the languages of the country. It is interesting to recall that of the Scandinavians they also showed the least tendency to intermarry with the native British or French stock in Canada and the greatest tendency to (rural) segregation. The Germans followed the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes with only a slightly larger percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages. The figure for the Dutch was somewhat higher probably because of the inclusion of the Mennonites who settled in rural colonies and have attempted to maintain a distinctive culture; then came those for the Italians and Greeks who with the Roumanians (a more rural people) were on a still higher level. The Slavs as a group showed by far the largest percentage among the linguistic groups unable to speak either language and of the Slavs the Ukrainians had slightly the largest proportion unable to do so.

TABLE LXII.—PERCENTAGES UNABLE TO SPEAK (1) ENGLISH (2) FRENCH OR ENGLISH, OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

| Racial Origin | P.C. Unable to Speak | | | |
| | English | | English or French | |
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Austrian, n.o.s.	18·3	8·4	18·2	8·2
Belgian	17·1	8·8	4·1	1·4
Bulgarian	18·3	11·8	18·0	10·9
Chinese	32·2	29·6	32·1	29·5
Czech and Slovak	6·4	14·3	6·2	14·1
Danish	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·2
Dutch	7·7	3·9	7·7	3·9
Finnish	14·8	17·7	14·1	17·7
German	1·9	2·7	1·7	2·5
Greek	7·6	6·5	6·5	5·9
Hebrew	5·7	3·3	5·4	3·2
Hungarian	10·5	17·3	10·4	17·2
Icelandic	5·9	3·0	5·9	3·0
Indian	45·6	33·1	43·9	31·0
Italian	19·0	9·5	12·3	5·4
Japanese	41·1	21·5	41·1	21·5
Norwegian	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·3
Polish	13·8	14·0	13·6	13·8
Roumanian	13·7	9·7	13·4	9·4
Russian	17·0	13·2	16·9	13·1
Swedish	2·3	1·6	2·2	1·6
Syrian	9·2	6·9	3·9	2·0
Ukrainian[1]	26·2	15·4	26·2	15·3
Yugoslavic	9·1	14·2	8·9	14·1

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

[1]Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Proportions Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue.—Another aspect of the relation between racial origin and language in Canada, is the extent to which the non-British and non-French stocks speak English and French as the *mother tongue*. One would expect the data on this point to show a somewhat marked relation to the figures for intermarriage with the two basic Canadian stocks. Where English or French is spoken in the home as the mother tongue, the inference is that intermarriage has taken place and/or that a larger percentage of the stock has lived for a considerable time in Canada. While the relation with length of residence and amount of intermarriage will not be examined at this point, the data in respect to the numbers of the non-British and non-French origins who speak English or French as the mother tongue, are presented in Tables LXIII, 56 and 57.

Had the Japanese, Chinese and Indians been shown in the adjacent table the percentages for those origins would have appeared insignificant. Only 1·9 p.c. of the Ukrainian and Hebrew origins spoke English or French as the mother tongue in 1931. Several other origins which on the whole have been late arrivals in Canada also show very small percentages, e.g., the Yugoslavic (2·5 p.c.), the Hungarian (2·8 p.c.), the Finnish (3·7 p.c.), the Czech and Slovak and Polish (5·6 p.c.). From these figures to the Dutch with 67·2 p.c. is a wide spread.

The difference between the peoples of North Western Europe and those of the South, East and Centre, is more marked in this than in any table presented heretofore. There is no over-lapping. All of the northern stocks, with the exception of the Icelandic, showed proportions several times as great as the highest of the South, Eastern and Central European peoples. The percentages for the North Western Europeans as a group were nearly eight times greater.

Table 57 classifies the principal European stocks by linguistic groups. A marked disparity appears between those of Scandinavian and Germanic origin in the matter of speaking English or French as their mother tongue. The percentages for those of Dutch and German origin are considerably higher than are those for the Scandinavians. Yet the strange point is that, with the exception of the Icelandic, the Scandinavian peoples on the average show a percentage unable to speak either French or English, lower than the Germans, and all the Scandinavians, including the Icelandic, are lower than the Dutch (see Table 55). The explanation is found in the fact that somewhat larger proportions of the Norwegians, Swedes and Danes had learned English outside the home, than was found in the case of the Germans, and considerably larger proportions than in the case of the Dutch.

Both these Northern European groups (the Germanic and Scandinavian) speak English or French as the mother language to a far greater extent than do the Southern and Eastern Euro-peans. There is not so much difference between the Latin and Greek and the Slavic peoples in this respect. The Greeks are the highest in the former group and the Austrians in the latter. Of all European origins the Ukrainians have the lowest proportion speaking one of the Canadian languages in the home. (1·9 p.c.) and it is recalled that of those coming from Continental Europe they were among those who showed the smallest percentages marrying outside their group and the smallest percentages intermarrying with the British and French.

TABLE LXIII.—PERCENTAGES SPEAKING (1) ENGLISH (2) ENGLISH OR FRENCH AS MOTHER TONGUE, OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

| Racial Origin | P.C. Speaking as Mother Tongue | | | |
| | English | | English or French | |
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Austrian, n.o.s.	3·4	10·1	3·5	10·4
Belgian	25·0	10·1	37·8	35·5
Bulgarian	3·2	5·5	3·4	6·3
Czech and Slovak	10·4	5·5	10·5	5·6
Danish	31·1	29·7	31·2	29·9
Dutch	72·2	67·1	72·3	67·2
Finnish	3·0	3·7	3·0	3·7
German	45·9	41·2	46·0	41·8
Greek	8·5	12·1	8·8	13·3
Hebrew	3·5	1·9	3·5	1·9
Hungarian	3·2	2·7	3·2	2·8
Icelandic	6·1	14·3	6·1	14·4
Italian	5·5	7·7	7·5	9·8
Norwegian	17·0	25·3	17·1	25·5
Polish	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·6
Roumanian	2·8	5·7	2·9	6·0
Russian	4·2	7·5	4·2	7·6
Swedish	17·4	24·1	17·4	24·2
Swiss[1]	60·5	–	61·8	–
Syrian	7·8	11·6	9·5	14·5
Ukrainian[2]	0·6	1·8	0·6	1·9
Yugoslavic	5·0	2·5	5·1	2·5

[1] Included with French, German or Italian in 1931.
[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

Proportions of Non-British and Non-French Origins Acquiring English.—While the figures in Table 55 constitute a satisfactory index of the amount of linguistic assimilation which has already taken place and, by permitting comparison between 1921 and 1931 data, serve as a rough measure of progress during the decade, they fail to reflect with any degree of adequacy the extent to which the more recent arrivals of the various origins have acquired a speaking knowledge of the basic languages of the country.   Table 57 (Col. 6) and Table 59 show the progress in learning English made by that portion of the several origins who did not speak English as the mother tongue.   The figures in these tables really measure the progress made in learning English outside the home—in school or in business.

As might be expected on the basis of length of Canadian residence, the percentage of the average North Western European origin who had acquired English other than as mother tongue was considerably higher than that for the average South, Eastern and Central European origin. Of the North Western Europeans, the figure for the Scandinavians was appreciably higher than the average for the Germanic group because of the inclusion of the Belgian and Dutch figures in the latter average.   Many of the Belgians speak French as the mother tongue and of these many did not learn English because they already knew one of the official languages of the country. The relatively low figure for the Dutch is explained by the practice among the Mennonites in the West of reporting themselves as of that origin.   The attitude of that people toward Canadian schools and other Canadian institutions is well known as is their tendency to rural segregation to which reference has already been made.   Of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the Latins and Greeks had acquired English outside the home to a somewhat larger extent than the Slavic races.

A comparison of the 1931 and 1921 figures (see 1921 Monograph, Table 99, p. 164) shows that the 1931 figures were, in general, appreciably higher than those in 1921.   This is notably so with the Belgians and Dutch among the North Western Europeans.   The 1921 figures for the other origins in this category were already so high that any marked increase was impossible. Among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, increases were most pronounced with the Ukrainians, Austrians and Italians.   Significant increases also occurred with the Roumanians and Russians.   All of these origins are in the high-fertility category and have large and increasing numbers of children attending school.   Actual decreases in the percentages acquiring English occurred in the case of certain origins like the Czech and Slovak, Finnish and Hungarian who have received relatively large additions from abroad in recent years.

How far these differences are attributable to distinctively racial causes and how far they are affected by length of residence, rural and urban distribution, segregation, etc., is discussed in a subsequent section.

Proportions of Non-British and Non-French Origins Acquiring French.—Table 59 shows the number and proportion of the various origins not using French in the home who had acquired at least a speaking knowledge of that language by 1931.   The general run of the percentages is from 1 to 5 as compared with 80 to 90 for those acquiring English (Table 58). The reason, of course, is because of the relatively small proportion of immigrant stocks found in the French province of Quebec as compared with the rest of Canada where English is the dominant language.   Five exceptions are worthy of note: 39·0 p.c. of the Belgians who did not speak French as the mother tongue had acquired it by the date of the last census, 37·0 p.c. of the Syrians, 23·3 p.c. of the Italians, 17·6 p.c. of the Greeks and 15·9 p.c. of the Hebrews.   All of these origins show relatively larger proportions living in Quebec, especially in Montreal and vicinity.

THE RELATION BETWEEN LANGUAGE AND VARIOUS ASSOCIATED FACTORS

Intermarriage and Mother Tongue.—That intermarriage and the proportion speaking English and French as the mother tongue are very closely connected may be seen at a glance from Table LXIV.   In practically every instance, a high percentage speaking one of the official languages of Canada in the home is associated with a large amount of intermarriage with the British and French and *vice versa*.   The two phenomena are closely connected, statistically as well as logically.

TABLE LXIV.—PERCENTAGES SPEAKING ENGLISH OR FRENCH AS MOTHER TONGUE, OF
SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGINS[1] AND PERCENTAGES OF MALES MARRIED INTO
BRITISH AND FRENCH STOCKS, CANADA, 1931

(As indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada in 1931)

Racial Origin	P.C. Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue	P.C. of Males Married into British and French Stocks	Racial Origin	P.C. Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue	P.C. of Males Married into British and French Stocks
Dutch	67·2	37·65	Indian	6·8	4·36
German	41·8	21·84	Roumanian	6·0	9·18
Belgian	35·5	36·42	Czech and Slovak	5·6	6·52
Danish	29·9	38·60	Polish	5·6	4·80
Norwegian	25·5	30·82	Finnish	3·7	8·23
Swedish	24·2	36·75	Hungarian	2·8	2·80
Icelandic	14·4	31·73	Yugoslavic	2·5	3·93
Greek	13·3	27·66	Hebrew	1·9	2·13
Austrian, n.o.s	10·4	7·49	Ukrainian	1·9	1·38
Italian	9·8	18·95	Chinese	0·5	9·59
Russian	7·6	8·07	Japanese	0·5	0·24

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Data for the Negro origin have been omitted from the table because the North American Negroes have no distinctive mother tongue (other than English). Data for the Armenian, Bulgarian and Hindu origins were omitted because the number of children born to such parents in 1931 was so small (under 100) that the intermarriage rates computed thereon were considered unreliable.

The Learning of English and Related Factors.—The percentage of those not knowing English as mother tongue who had acquired it by 1931 (Col. 1, Table 61) is a very *crude* index of the keenness of the respective races in learning the English language since a number of extraneous causes contribute to the differences in the percentages. Four of the more important of these are tabulated in Table 61. As in previous analyses, the percentage North American-born is taken as a rough measure of length of residence. This factor is comparatively independent of any racial characteristic. Urban residence though to some extent a racial preference is partly a matter of economic necessity associated with the relative economic advantages in rural and urban parts at the time of and subsequent to settlement in Canada. The tendency to segregation is probably racial to a greater extent as is the percentage of the origin 10 to 20 years of age. The latter is associated with sex distribution at the time of immigration and with fertility. A multiple correlation which was worked out introducing these four as independent variables resulted in the following regression equation:—

$$X_1 = - ·0432 X_2 + ·1625 X_3 - ·2338 X_4 + 1·2214 X_5 + 65·6707$$

where X_1 = the percentage of those not knowing English as mother tongue who had acquired it by 1931;

X_2 = percentage North American-born;

X_3 = percentage urban (21 years of age and over);

X_4 = index of segregation;

X_5 = percentage of origin 10 to 20 years of age.

A coefficient of R = ·785 was obtained indicating that the above-mentioned factors accounted for about 62 p.c. of the differences* in proportions of those not using English as the mother tongue who had learned it. The correlation would have been appreciably higher had it not been for the inclusion of the Indians whose abnormally high percentage North American-born (100 p.c.) worked strongly against the figures for the other origins and introduced a mechanical bias in view of the limited number of origins for which data were available (twenty-three).

*Or more accurately of the squares of the differences, *i.e.*, the variability.

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUR VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTION

Variable	Weight
X₅ (percentage 10-20 years of age)	100
X₄ (segregation)	86
X₃ (percentage urban)	56
X₂ (percentage North American-born)	13

The proportion of the race of school age appears to be the most important single factor in explaining the differences in the extent to which the several origins acquired English outside the home. It was three times more important than the percentage North American-born in the simple correlation and over twenty times more important in the multiple, indicating that the real reason why the races with longer residence on this continent showed larger proportions acquiring English (in the simple correlation) was because they had larger proportions at school age. The school and the social contacts going with it thus appears as the most effective agency in promoting the use of English. Segregation is the major factor militating against the learning of English just as it is the greatest barrier to intermarriage generally. Urban residence, on the other hand, is favourable to the acquisition of the language of the numerically dominant stock of the region and though having less weight than either the percentage of the race of school age or the degree of segregation it is of considerable importance. Length of North American residence in so far as it does not imply large proportions of children 10-20 years of age, i.e., in so far as it relates to adults only, has on the average very little association with the differing proportions who have learned to speak the English tongue outside the home. This fact is significant although the sign attaching to this particular variable both in the multiple correlation and in the prediction is obviously the result of the mechanical distortion resulting from the inclusion of the Indians in the correlation to which reference was made in the previous paragraph.

CORRELATION ON THE PERCENTAGES OF THOSE NOT KNOWING ENGLISH AS MOTHER TONGUE WHO HAD ACQUIRED IT, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, CANADA, 1931

P.C. OF VARIABILITY ACCOUNTED FOR BY CORRELATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	RELATIVE WEIGHT OF INDEPENDENTS IN THE PREDICTION
	P.C. 10-20 YEARS	
	SEGREGATION	
	P.C. URBAN	
	P.C. NORTH AMERICAN BORN	
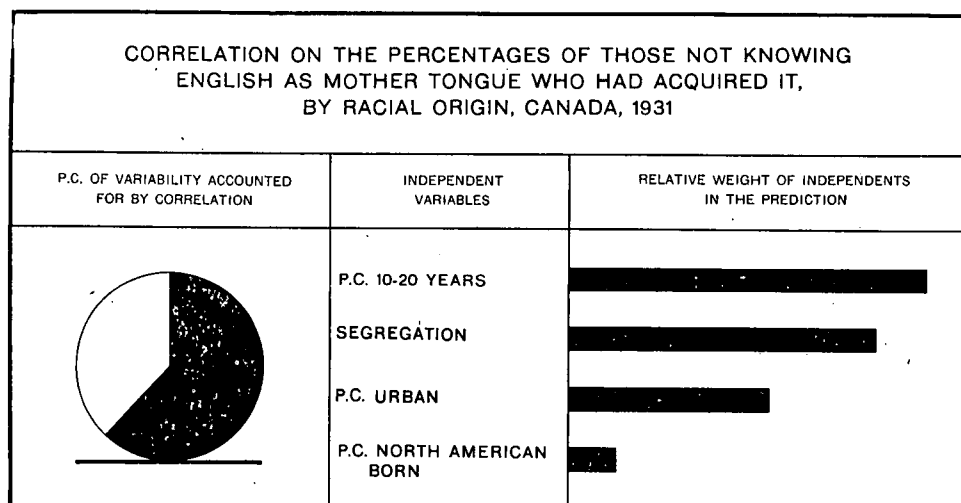
Fig. 39.—The four variables included in the correlation account for 62 p.c. of the variability in the percentages of the several ethnic groups who had acquired a speaking knowledge of English by 1931. A high percentage at school age and a large percentage urban are important factors favouring the acquisition of English on the part of non-English speaking immigrants; segregation is an important deterrent.

When the appropriate values of X₂, X₃, X₄ and X₅ are inserted in the prediction equation expected values of X₁ are obtained on the basis of the average relationship which it expresses.

TABLE LXV.—ACTUAL AND EXPECTED PERCENTAGES OF THOSE NOT KNOWING ENGLISH AS
MOTHER TONGUE WHO HAD ACQUIRED IT, AND ACTUAL AS PERCENTAGE OF THE
EXPECTED, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Proportions Who Had Acquired English by 1931		
	Actual	Expected	Actual as P.C. of Expected
Swedish	98	90	109
Danish	98	91	108
Hebrew	97	90	108
Norwegian	98	91	108
Finnish	82	79	104
Icelandic	97	93	104
German	95	93	102
Italian	90	88	102
Yugoslavic	85	83	102
Belgian	90	87	101
Czech and Slovak	85	84	101
Japanese	78	78	100
Bulgarian	88	90	98
Dutch	88	90	98
Hungarian	82	84	98
Roumanian	90	93	97
Austrian	91	95	96
Greek	93	100	93
Russian	86	92	93
Ukrainian	84	90	93
Indian	65	71	92
Chinese	70	78	90
Polish	85	94	90

In the case of only one North Western European origin was the actual lower than the expected, that of the Dutch. The deficiency was only 2 p.c. and this probably was attributable in large measure to the influence of the Mennonites. The Scandinavians all exceeded expectation and by relatively large amounts. The Hebrews also came in this category and the Finnish. The Germans, Italians, Yugoslavs, Belgians, Czechs and Slovaks were all slightly above expectation and there appears to be no eccentric behaviour of the variables within the correlation to unduly lower the expected in any of the above cases.

For eleven origins the actual was below the expected. These eleven included eight of the eleven South, Eastern and Central European, the Indians, Chinese and the Dutch to whom reference was made above. Of the Europeans, the figures for the Greeks, Russians, Ukrainians and Polish were the lowest. In the case of the Greeks an abnormally low index of segregation raised the expected unduly and is in a measure responsible for their position in the list. No abnormalities appear in the figures for the other three last named origins. The position of the Chinese and the Indians should really be lower than it is because of downward distortion in their expected values arising in the first case from an exceedingly small proportion of children 10-20 years of age and in the latter from a combination of very high segregation and a very low proportion urban.

As in the case of illiteracy and intermarriage generally and with the British in particular, there seems to be a real distinction between the behaviour of the North Western and the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, and more especially between the Scandinavians and the Slavs. Apart altogether from differences attributable to age distribution, segregation, percentage urban and length of North American residence, the former show greater proportions learning English than do the latter. The difference may in some small measure reflect differences in opportunity but a careful review of the possible residual factors that might be related to the problem leaves little doubt that it is largely a matter of inclination and aptitude.

ILLITERACY AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Since a special monograph on illiteracy* is being prepared by Mr. M. C. MacLean, director of Census Research, only such aspects of the problem as are vitally related to a general survey of the Canadian population from the point of view of birthplace and racial origin will be considered in this chapter. Most of the material incorporated in this section and, of course, much more may be obtained in great detail in the above-mentioned report.

Definition of Illiteracy.—"Illiteracy census data are based upon the answers to two questions: (1) 'Can you read?' (2) 'Can you write?' They enumerate the person who can read and write only a few words along with the well-educated. There is no test beyond the word of the person enumerated and it is left to his common sense as to whether he considers his ability to read and write sufficient for practical purposes." Despite these drawbacks, exhaustive analysis shows that the illiteracy data are comparatively free from bias and as a measure of the proportions of the population below a minimum educational standard are eminently satisfactory.

The Special Significance of Illiteracy.—Before proceeding to examine the relation of illiteracy to racial origin and nativity brief comments should be made on the social significance of illiteracy and on the general progress in its elimination.

After an exhaustive study of the subject Mr. MacLean reaches the conclusion that mere inability to read or write in itself is not a circumstance of major significance. Rather is it the fact that the social behaviour of illiterates as a class is in many respects inferior to that of the literate elements of the population and in some respects anti-social. The forcing of the illiterates to learn to read and write would not in itself remedy the situation. Illiteracy is merely one result of a combination of circumstances and attitudes which find expression in numerous fields of social activity. The problem is one of socially elevating the illiterates as a class and involves the changing of the circumstances and attitudes which have given rise to the many undesirable class traits which tend to perpetuate themselves within the body politic.

The distinctive social tendencies of the illiterate groups may be summarized as follows:—

(1) for more to marry, to marry younger, to marry illiterates and to separate from husband or wife, as the case may be, more frequently than obtains with the literate population;

(2) to have larger families;

(3) to have fewer dependents other than children;

(4) to have a greater proportion of their children illiterate arising principally out of poorer school attendance;

(5) to have a larger proportion of their wives and children working;

(6) to show lower earnings per wife and child gainfully occupied;

(7) to have heads of family belonging to occupational classes receiving the lowest wages;

(8) to show more illegitimacy;

(9) to show a definitely greater proportion in mental institutions;

(10) to show a slightly greater proportion, especially of females, in corrective institutions.

In striking contradistinction to the foregoing, they show smaller proportions of persons convicted of indictable offences.

Progress in the Elimination of Illiteracy.—The following table shows the number illiterate and rates per hundred for the three censuses for which data can be given on a comparable basis. It hardly need be pointed out that illiteracy in Canada has been greatly reduced over the last forty years.

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*1931 Census Monograph No. 5, *Illiteracy and School Attendance.* See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chaps. XIII and XIV.

TABLE LXVI.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE ILLITERATE OF THE POPULATION[1] 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CANADA, 1891, 1921 AND 1931

Year	Population 10 Years and over	Unable to Read or Write	
		No.	P.C.
1891	3,588,043	494,147	13·8
1921	6,601,878	299,287	4·5
1931	8,082,324	275,088	3·4

[1]Exclusive of Indians.

"Illiteracy in Canada varies directly with *age*. It is much higher among older persons than among the young. Over 35 p.c. of the illiterates were 55 years of age and over in 1931, although only 15 p.c. of the population was over that age. More than half the illiterates were over 45 years of age." That the same applies generally to the individual origins may be seen by reference to Fig. 186 and the related textual comment in the Statistical Atlas of the Prairie Provinces which graphically depicts the illiteracy rates in 1926* for some twenty-five races by five-year age groups. The above-mentioned figure is reproduced below as Fig. 40 of the present monograph. Such being the case, it logically follows that one important influence in reducing illiteracy in the population is the gradual elimination of the highly illiterate age groups by death.

The second important agency is the *school*. "The schools of Canada are reducing illiteracy at an increasing rate. This is proved by the fact that the 10-14-year-olds are not only the least illiterate of the age groups but that their improvement over the immediately older group is greater than that of that group over the next older, the same being true of the 15-19-year-olds."

RACIAL ORIGIN & AGE·PERCENTAGE ILLITERATE IN SELECTED AGE AND ORIGIN GROUPS PRAIRIE PROVINCES 1926
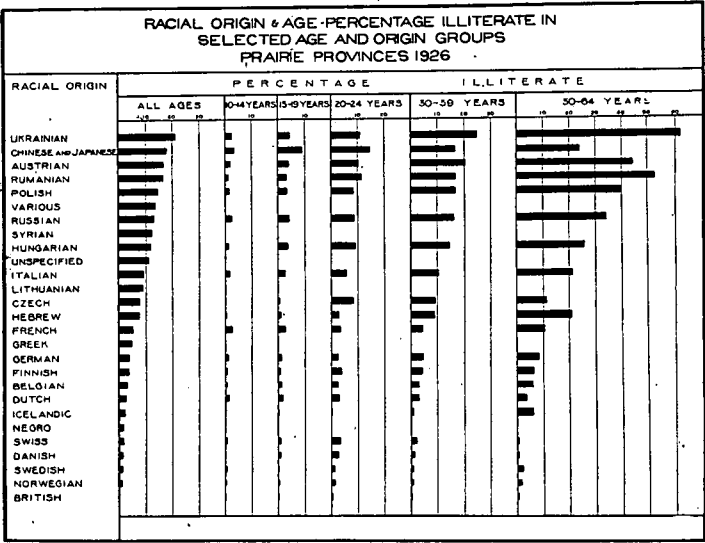
FIG. 40. While the above figure is based on data for the year 1926 and the Prairie Provinces only, the heavy concentration of illiteracy in the higher age categories is characteristic of the Dominion as a whole. It makes clear how the ageing of the population in time will virtually eliminate illiteracy among the older adults as the school and other agencies continue to reduce it to a minimum among succeeding generations of children of school age, assuming, of course, no further importation of illiterates from abroad. A comparison of the figures for the different racial origins shows where the incidence of illiteracy is heavy and where it is light.

"If the schools in the ten years between 1931 and 1941 continue to do as well as they did in the five years prior to 1931, and if there is no injection of an illiterate immigrant element in the interval, the number illiterate in Canada should decrease from 309,000 to 270,000 by 1941 and the proportion illiterate from 3·79 to 2·85—an improvement of 25 p.c. in the ten years." That is, if the schools are as successful as they have been in keeping down illiteracy in the lower age categories, age displacement will reduce general illiteracy by the aforesaid amount during the current decade. The school and the normal ageing of the population work together in reducing illiteracy. They are the principal agencies of its elimination.

*Similar tabulations are not available for 1931.

The Distribution of Illiteracy—Race and Birthplace.—"The illiteracy imported from abroad is the greatest single element in the illiteracy of Canada." The truth of this statement becomes abundantly clear from a casual examination of Table 62. Considering first the total for all races combined, one finds that illiteracy among the foreign-born males resident in Canada in 1931 was almost 2·4 times greater than among the British born and among the females it was 5·3 times greater. What is true of the population as a whole is true of every individual non-Anglo-Saxon and non-French race, the only difference being that in most cases the ratios are much greater, and in a large number of instances many times greater than those mentioned above.

It will be noted that for all but a very few races the illiteracy among the Canadian born is absolutely quite small. Where such does not obtain, analysis shows that with one or two possible exceptions it is confined to the older age groups—a carry-over from frontier days when school facilities were lacking or inadequate.

The racial localization of illiteracy may be best illustrated by ranking the various origins according to percentage illiterate in 1931.

TABLE LXVII.—PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF RANK, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate	Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate
All races	3·73	Other European	7·58
		Finnish	6·61
Indian and Eskimo	37·62	French	6·18
Chinese	17·40	Unspecified	4·97
Ukrainian	13·94	Hebrew	3·81
Other Asiatic	13·23	Belgian	3·40
Russian	13·14	German	2·57
Roumanian	12·63	Dutch	2·02
Polish	11·75	Swedish	1·23
Japanese	11·20	Danish	1·16
Austrian	10·50	Norwegian	1·10
Yugoslavic	10·48	Icelandic	1·10
Italian	9·14	Irish	1·08
Hungarian	8·86	English	0·83
Czech and Slovak	8·49	Scottish	0·83
Various	8·33	Other British	0·41
Negro	8·13		

The first half of the table includes the coloured races and all the South, Eastern and Central European peoples. The second half includes all the North Western European origins together with the Finnish and the Hebrew. The range of the percentages in the first half is from 8·13 to 37·62 p.c.; that in the second half from 0·41 to 7·58 p.c.

On the basis of an analysis of seventy-two samples under varying age, rural-urban and geographical distribution in Canada, the conclusion is reached that on the average, illiteracy of other races was 5·65 times greater than among the Anglo-Saxons in Canada in 1931[*], race being the greatest single factor in illiteracy.

The reason for the illiteracy of the foreign races is primarily, as we have seen, because of foreign birth. Immigrants of foreign races are found, as a rule, to be not only more illiterate than the Canadian born of the same race but than the average of the population in the country from which they have emigrated.

It is of interest to note in passing that *other things being equal* illiteracy at ages 15 and over is on the average 5·09 times more prevalent than in the school-age group 10-14; that rural illiteracy exceeds urban by 2·08 times and male illiteracy is 1·03 times female.

The Decline in Illiteracy among the Foreign Born of Non-British and Non-French Racial Origins, 1921-1931.—Table LXVIII shows the percentage illiterate of the immigrants of non-British and non-French stock in Canada as at the last two census dates. The percentages are arranged in order of magnitude on the basis of 1931 figures and the rank of each origin is indicated. Table 63 presents the same data for geographical and linguistic groups. When studying the figures one should keep constantly in mind that they apply only to the foreign-born portions of the several races.

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[*]See *Illiteracy and School Attendance*, Chap. I.

A casual comparison of the 1921 and 1931 percentages reveals the remarkable progress which has been made during the decade in reducing illiteracy among the immigrant population. For the foreign born of every race but one the proportion illiterate in 1931 was smaller than in 1921. The Dutch are the one exception and illiteracy in this stock was negligible at both census dates. The reduction was most marked with races like the Ukrainians, Roumanians, Chinese, Austrians, Polish, Italians, etc., where illiteracy was very high in 1921, and where immigration during the decade was of moderate proportions. In several instances the percentage was cut in half. Even with stocks with relatively heavy recent immigration marked decreases occurred.

Among the more important factors contributing to these decreases are the school (which rapidly eliminates illiteracy among the immigrants of school age), and deaths among the earlier immigrant arrivals in the higher age categories. The principal method by which racial illiteracy is being reduced is the displacement of the foreign born of illiterate peoples by Canadian born. Social and business contacts and the application of more rigorous standards of selection to incoming immigration seem to have been of minor importance.

Though much progress has been made, immigrants of certain stocks—particularly Asiatic and South, Eastern and Central European—are still a long way from conforming to the Canadian standards of literacy. The foreign born of Slavic origin are still thirteen times, and the Latins and Greeks over ten times more illiterate than the Scandinavians as a group. Among the Germanic immigrants illiteracy though nearly three times higher than for the Scandinavians is nevertheless very moderate and presents no serious problem.

TABLE LXVIII.—PERCENTAGES ILLITERATE OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, FOR THE PRINCIPAL NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Rank	Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate		Rank	Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate	
		1921	1931			1921	1931
1	Ukrainian	39·46	23·72	14	Hungarian	15·73	10·53
2	Syrian	22·22	19·27	15	Czech and Slovak	11·94	10·16
3	Russian	23·92	18·87	16	Greek	11·59	8·67
4	Roumanian	27·03	18·61	17	Finnish	12·59	8·03
5	Chinese	31·15	18·37	18	Hebrew	9·83	5·58
6	Austrian	35·08	16·91	19	German	4·90	4·48
7	Polish	24·46	16·48	20	Belgian	6·59	4·32
8	Japanese	20·40	15·07	21	Dutch	1·68	2·20
9	Various	13·95	14·28	22	Icelandic	3·16	2·15
10	Italian	23·68	14·22	23	Swedish	2·67	1·52
11	Lithuanian	23·74	13·90	24	Norwegian	1·40	1·34
12	Bulgarian	23·56	12·33	25	Danish	1·74	1·31
13	Yugoslavic	22·72	11·42				

School Attendance and Illiteracy.—The findings in the 1921 monograph *Illiteracy and School Attendance in Canada* were so clear and conclusive that no exhaustive analysis of the 1931 figures *from this point of view* seems necessary. It will suffice merely to re-direct attention to the previous summary of findings:*

"It was found that 'under present conditions in Canada there is a decided connection between the illiteracy of a community and the school attendance of children, 7 to 14 years of age.' It was also established that there was a 'less and somewhat uncertain relationship between school attendance and physical environment which caused school attendance to be necessarily poorer in rural than in adjoining urban areas.' It was made very clear, however, that the determining factor in respect to school attendance was illiteracy, and *in communities where the amount of illiteracy was marked, there was also a tendency either 'to fail to provide school accommodation for the children or to fail to send them to schools where accommodation has been provided.'* The Pearsonian coefficient of correlation between percentages illiterate and percentages not at school by census divisions was found to be ·92 in essentially rural districts and ·75 in urban areas. That such large coefficients are rather unusual in measuring correlation between social phenomena gives added significance to the relationships which they measure. 'Illiteracy and other mental, social or origin factors, kept more children out of school in 1921 than climate, thin and new settlements, etc., combined.'

* Hurd, W. B.: *Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*, Chap. IX, pp. 174-175. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"*An illiterate community thus shows a marked tendency to remain illiterate,*" a fact which is exceedingly important in the light of the previous conclusions of the study which identified illiteracy with the presence of many associated social characteristics radically at variance with the best interests of the nation.

School Attendance and Nativity.—The 1931 data, however, throw additional light on school attendance and *nativity*. "The British and foreign born show smaller percentages than the Canadian born attending school between the age limits 5-19 as a whole, but the British born have fuller attendance than either of the other nativities for the ages 5-19. At ages 10-14 both the British and foreign born attend more fully than the Canadian born. It is at ages 15-19 that the Canadian-born attendance is superior, *i.e.*, the Canadian born stay longer at school while the British born begin school younger, which may be one reason why they leave school earlier."

In the matter of *regularity* of attendance as measured by the average number of months at school during the year, the experience of 1930-31 indicates that the British born are the most regular and the foreign born the least. The figures are as follows:—

Nativity	Average Months at School during School Year 1930-31
British born	7·83
Canadian born	7·77
Foreign born	7·70

The figures are based of course on actual enrolment.

One further point of interest is that the British born, in spite of the fact that they dropped out of school earlier than the Canadian born, apparently put in as much time at school throughout their school career owing to an earlier start and more regular attendance while at school. The foreign born seem to fall short of the Canadian and British figure, on the average, by about four months.

The 1930-31 analysis confirmed the earlier finding that "except in the case of extreme latitudes the physical environment exerts a negligible influence upon the percentage attending school" or on the differences in the percentages attending as between the broad nativity groups. In other words, it is only in extreme cases that children fail to turn up at school at some time during the year because of lack of schools, climate, distance, etc. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that non-attendance is almost entirely a social phenomenon. It is a function of economic status and home environment. The peoples which show the social characteristics which were enumerated at the beginning of this chapter as being associated with illiteracy show up worst in the matter of school attendance on the part of their offspring of school age. The association between those social characteristics and school attendance is found to be quite as close as with illiteracy. Both are largely functions of nativity and race.[*]

[*]For an exhaustive demonstration of these associations see Part II of the 1931 Census Monograph, *Illiteracy and School Attendance.*

CHAPTER XI

CRIME

Nativity and Convictions for Indictable Offences. — Indictable offences include serious breaches of the law. Convictions in Canada for such offences rose from 16,258 in 1921 to 31,542 in 1931. In the latter year, 3,129 of such convictions resulted in penitentiary sentences, the number in Canadian penitentiaries as on June 1, 1931 being 3,748. In addition to indictable offences there are misdemeanours of juveniles with which the juvenile courts deal and for which reformatory sentences are frequently given. The total convictions of juveniles on both major and minor charges number between 7,000 and 8,000 yearly and the population of reformatories is usually about 4,000. The great majority of illegal acts, however, are committed by adults and are of a minor nature, coming in the "non-indictable" class. They are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace, and the number of summary convictions handed down each year now exceeds 300,000, which is many times greater than the number of other classes of convictions.

A study of the different nativity and "origin" groups from the point of view of respect for law is, of necessity, confined to the section of the population convicted of indictable offences and to the inmates of reformatories* and penitentiaries. Data as to birthplace and origin are not available for the large group of adults summarily convicted in police courts nor for juvenile delinquents who escape a reformatory sentence. The birthplace of those convicted of indictable offences, however, is recorded, and a complete analysis of census data dealing with the reformatory and penitentiary population has been made. Such data include only the more serious offenders both among juveniles and adults, but though such offenders are much fewer than adults convicted of minor infringements of the law, they constitute a much more satisfactory basis for the study of criminal tendencies as exhibited by the various sections of a population.

Reference has already been made to the importance of age and sex distribution as factors in explaining differences in social behaviour. Such factors are especially important in comparisons between groups of a population in respect of criminality. As will be shown in the analysis of penitentiary population, crime is much more frequent among males than females and occurs most frequently among young men. Consequently, when a section of the population is characterized by an abnormally large proportion of males below the age of 30, a higher crime rate is to be expected. The significance of this fact in connection with immigration has been suggested in a previous chapter. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants, and especially among recent immigrants, because a migrating population ordinarily includes a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration, thus, may tend to raise the crime rate in a country, merely because of age and sex distribution favourable to crime.

In this connection, attention is again called to the fact that, other things being equal, the most desirable immigration is that in which the sexes are most nearly equal and the largest proportion takes up permanent residence in this country; the least desirable being that which is characterized by a large floating surplus of young unattached men who spend a few years here and then return to their native land or go to some other part of the world. Table 19 shows the countries which have sent to Canada the largest proportions of males, and in the discussion on the extent and speed of naturalization certain inferences were made as to the differing proportions of immigrants from specified countries who contemplate permanent residence in Canada. Attention is again directed to those chapters, for they are intimately related to the analysis which is to follow. For example, if it is shown that apart from peculiarities of sex and age distribution, immigrants of some nationalities have excessively high crime rates, the importance of such a finding is greatly increased if at the same time such immigrants are predominantly males, with an age distribution kept unduly favourable to crime by the constant withdrawal of the older men from the country and the continuous influx of younger men from the homeland.

*The term "reformatory" as here used includes industrial training schools as well as corrective and reformative institutions.

While it is important to know in which sections of the population crime is most common, the crude crime rates frequently have been taken as an index of differences in criminality deriving from differences in original nature and early environment and have been used to support the thesis that certain nationalities and stocks are more predisposed to disobey the law than are others. If no account is taken of age and sex differences, such comparisons may be extremely unfair and misleading. Our first problem, therefore, will be to examine the data on indictable offences and determine how far considerations of age and sex account for the higher rate obtaining among the foreign born and how far it may fairly be attributed to birthplace, racial origin and other factors.

Table LXIX shows the numbers 16 years of age and over convicted of indictable offences in Canada by sex and specified age groups. The figures are for the year 1931. The numbers are expressed as rates per 100,000 of the population of Canada in the corresponding age and sex groups for the population of the same year.

The table emphasizes two facts: first, that convictions for indictable offences among men are many times more frequent than among women; and second, that in both sexes they are most common under 40 years of age. These facts are of common knowledge, but the magnitude of the differences is sometimes not appreciated.

TABLE LXIX.—CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY AGE GROUPS AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Age Group		Convictions	Population	Rates per 100,000 Population
16 and over	M.	28,935	3,609,878	802
	F.	2,607	3,276,771	80
16-20	M.	6,840	516,673	1,324
	F.	426	507,156	84
21-39	M.	14,235	1,506,148	945
	F.	1,575	1,399,228	113
40 and over	M.	4,429	1,587,057	279
	F.	442	1,370,387	32
Not stated	M.	3,431	–	–
	F.	164	–	–

The number of convictions in 1931, classified by broad nativity groups, is given in Table LXX, together with the rates per 100,000 population of each group. If the rate for the Canadian born be taken as 100 and those for the "Other British" and foreign born be expressed as percentages of the Canadian rate, the index in the table is obtained:—

TABLE LXX.—CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	Convictions	Rates per 100,000 Population	Index
Total	31,542	304	–
Canadian born	18,297	226	100
Other British born	3,306	279	123
Foreign born	4,798	426	188
Not stated	5,141	–	–

It is seen that the rate for the British immigrants is larger by a quarter than that for the Canadian born and the proportion convicted among those of foreign birth is nearly twice greater. The problem is to determine how much of these differences is attributable to sex and age distribution especially favourable to crime.

The indirect method was made use of in the absence of specific rates for the several nativities by age and sex. Specific rates for the total population were applied to the age distributions for the males and females of the broad nativity groups and expected rates computed on the basis of the uniform crime rates for all Canada. These were expressed as an index with the expected for the Canadian born as 100. The results are shown in Table LXXI.

..TABLE LXXI.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES AMONG THE CANADIAN-, BRITISH-, AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION, WITH THE BIAS CAUSED BY DIFFERING AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS REMOVED, CANADA, 1931

(Rate for the Canadian-born population=100 in each case)

Nativity	(1) Expected Rates of Convictions on the Basis of Uniform Criminality in Each Group and the Existing Age and Sex Distribution	(2) Actual Rates of Convictions in 1931	(3) Ratio of Actual to Expected Convictions Indicating Real Difference in Criminality Apart from Age and Sex Distribution (Col. 2 ÷ Col. 1)
Canadian born...	100	100	100
Other British born...	83	123	148
Foreign born...	102	188	184

On the basis of the number of convictions for indictable offences per 100,000 of each age and sex group as shown in Table LXIX, the "other" British born would have shown a rate 17 p.c. smaller than the Canadian born and the foreign born a rate 2 p.c. larger, merely because of larger proportions of young men in the prime of life and smaller percentages of females. The actual rate for the "other" British exceeded that for the Canadian born by 23 p.c., despite a 17 p.c. less favourable age and sex distribution from the standpoint of liability to convictions for indictable offences. Likewise the actual rate for the foreign born exceeded that for the Canadian born by 88 p.c. in the face of only a 2 p.c. more favourable age and sex distribution. The conclusion obviously is that, in so far as convictions for indictable offences in 1931 are an index of criminality, disregard for the law was 48 p.c. more prevalent among the British born and 84 p.c. more prevalent among the foreign born than with the Canadian born after all due allowance is made for differences in the extraneous circumstances of age and sex. The figures are, of course, only approximates and the possible error is larger than one would have wished, because of the number of convictions with nativity not reported (16·3 p.c.) and the absence of a sufficiently detailed age classification for the statistics on indictable offences. Despite these deficiencies in the data, the fact remains that the incidence of convictions for indictable offences was 23 p.c. heavier for the British born and 88 p.c. heavier for the foreign born than for the native Canadians and when allowance is made for the less favourable age and sex distribution on the part of the immigrant groups the British born have a record of indictable offences about half again as bad as the Canadian born, while that of the foreign born is materially worse.

Though the uncorrected rates for immigrants and Canadian born were lower in 1931 than in 1921, when adjustments are made for age and sex the disparity was greater in the year of the last census, the notable increase being that for the British born.

In conclusion it is of importance that convictions for indictable offences have been on the increase generally over the last decade. Their number rose from 16,258 in 1921 to 31,542 in 1931, an increase of approximately 94 p.c. as against a growth of only 18 p.c. in the population as a whole. Much of this increase is associated with the depression as will be seen from the following totals:—

TABLE LXXII.—ANNUAL NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES, CANADA, 1921- 1930

Year	Convictions	Year	Convictions
1921...	16,258	1926..	17,448
1922...	15,720	1927..	18,835
1923...	15,188	1928..	21,720
1924...	16,258	1929..	24,097
1925...	17,219	1930..	28,457

As a matter of fact almost half of it occurred in the years 1930 and 1931.

The increase has been confined largely to males and it was especially heavy at ages under 40. A comparison of the 1921 and 1931 rates gives a precise idea of its magnitude.

TABLE LXXIII.—CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY BROAD
AGE GROUPS AND SEX, WITH PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE DECADE, CANADA, 1921-1931

| Age Group | Convictions per 100,000 Population | | | | | |
| | Males | | | Females | | |
	1921	1931	P.C. Increase	1921	1931	P.C. Increase
16-20	719	1,324	84	70	84	20
21-39	501	945	89	96	113	31
40 and over	180	279	55	35	32	− 9

(−) signifies decrease.

The comparison is not vitiated by any material change in the proportions for whom age was not stated. Just how far these increases were the aftermath of lack of parental discipline during and personal maladjustments following the War and how far they are attributable to the depression conditions is impossible to say. It is reasonably certain that both were important. The behaviour of the figures suggests that lack of employment and other circumstances arising out of the economic debacle of the early thirties were prime causes of the disproportionate growth of serious crime among male adults generally.

Origins and Nativity of Juvenile Reformatory Population.—Any conclusions from Canadian reformatory statistics as to the relation of origin and nativity to juvenile delinquency must be arrived at with great caution and should be regarded as provisional and tentative. The more important reasons for this statement are as follows:—

(1) The total juvenile reformatory population in 1931 was only 2,353 and when this total is broken down into origin, nativity and sex cross-classifications the numbers are, in most cases, too small to inspire great confidence as a basis of statistical deduction.

(2) For 311 or 13 p.c. of the above total no report was made as to birthplace and for 299 or 12 p.c. data are lacking on racial origin.

(3) The geographical distribution of reformatories and training and corrective institutions for juveniles suggests that certain provinces are much more amply equipped, relative to the size of their populations, than are others and that the proportion of juveniles in such institutions is a function not only of juvenile delinquency but of the number and capacity of the local institutions. When the origin and nativity structure of the population varies radically between provinces as it does in Canada one can readily see how the matter of unequal distribution of physical equipment would throw the rates out. The following table illustrates the point.

TABLE LXXIV.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL AND JUVENILE REFORMATORY
POPULATION, CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1931

| Province | Percentage Distribution of | |
	Juvenile Reformatory Population	Total Population
CANADA	100·0	100·0
Prince Edward Island	−	0·9
Nova Scotia	10·6	4·9
New Brunswick	2·6	3·9
Quebec	27·8	27·7
Ontario	40·5	33·1
Manitoba	5·5	6·8
Saskatchewan	2·5	8·9
Alberta	1·3	7·1
British Columbia	9·2	6·7

In Nova Scotia the number of juveniles in corrective and reformative institutions is over twice as large as one would expect from the size of its total population; in Ontario the proportion is more than a fifth larger and in British Columbia almost two-fifths larger. In New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, on the other hand, the proportions are very much smaller than expectations—in the latter province the rate is less than one-fifth the expected. No reasonable

person could believe that children were six to seven times as bad in Ontario and British Columbia as in Alberta and five times as bad in Quebec. The difference in the reformatory rates in large measure is a matter of the presence or absence of accommodation.

Despite these and other drawbacks a brief analysis of the juvenile reformatory population is included in this chapter, but the reader is cautioned about the tentative character of even such conclusions as may be drawn.

Table LXXV cross-classifies the data by sex and broad nativity groups. It will be seen that the ratio of males to females in reformatories and allied institutions is almost three to one. The proportions differ appreciably as between the different provinces, but no conclusion is warranted from this variation as to differences in the relative behaviour of males and females in the several nativities for two reasons: first, the proportion of males for whom reports on nativity were not made was nine times greater than that for the females and second, the relative adequacy of accommodation for female delinquents differs radically as between the several sections of Canada, the institutional provision being relatively more adequate where the Canadian born are the most numerous.

TABLE LXXV.—JUVENILE REFORMATORY POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY NATIVITY AND SEX, WITH PERCENTAGE EACH SEX FORMS OF TOTAL AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 10-20 YEARS OF AGE, CANADA, 1931

Item	Total	Canadian-Born	British-Born	Foreign-Born	Not Stated
Reformatory population..................................	2,353	1,875	81	86	311
Males...	1,715	1,289	65	64	297
Females...	638	586	16	22	14
Males as percentage of total...........................	73	69	80	74	95
Females as percentage of total.........................	27	31	20	26	5
Population 10-20 years................................	2,303,031	2,108,629	97,897[1]	96,505	–
Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 years	102	89	83	89	–

[1] Includes about 15 whose birthplace was not stated.

TABLE LXXVI.—NATIVITY OF PARENTS OF THE CANADIAN-BORN JUVENILE REFORMATORY POPULATION UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 10-20 YEARS OF AGE, CANADA, 1931

Item	Total Canadian-Born	Canadian-Born Having							
		Both Parents			Mixed Parentage				Parentage Not Stated
		Canadian-Born	British-Born	Foreign-Born	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian	One Parent British, Other Foreign	One Parent Canadian, Other British	
Reformatory population	1,875	993	225	213	33	57	29	164	161
Population 10-20 years....	2,108,629	1,329,811	223,748	288,547	54,557	52,254	24,291	132,859	2,562
Number in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 years......	89	75	101	74	60	109	119	123	–

In 1931 there were 102 juveniles (both sexes) in reformatories per 100,000 population 10-20 as against 130 in 1921 indicating an appreciable decline over the decade. As was pointed out in the former monograph, the high 1921 figure was, no doubt, associated with the lack of paternal discipline owing to the absence of adult males during the War. One is forced to be sceptical as to the significance of the composite rates for the several nativities for reasons already discussed. No great variation appears in the 1931 figures. There were 89 for the Canadian and foreign born per 100,000 both sexes between 10 and 20 years of age, and 83 for the British born, despite their predominantly urban residence. Corresponding rates in 1921 were, Canadian born 113, British born 215 and foreign born 213. The relative improvement over the decade seems to have been greatest for British and foreign born.

From Table LXXVI it would appear that the children of Canadian-born parents and the children of foreign-born parents are about on a par as regards liability to reformatory commitment. Those of British-born parentage apparently have an appreciably worse record despite the fact

that their rate is less than half that of 1921. Urban residence may have something to do with it. The drop in the figures for children of both the Canadian- and British-born parents was to be expected with the resumption of paternal discipline in the post-War decade. The unexpectedly low rate for the children of foreign-born parents was commented upon in the previous analysis. It is significant that an equally low rate should appear in the 1931 figures. The acceptance of these figures at their face value, however, now seems to have been a mistake. The experience of the United States and the findings of the present study of indictable offences and penitentiary inmates makes it very difficult to believe that these low rates for the children of foreign-born parents are indicative of better behaviour. They are much more likely the result of the fact that disproportionately large numbers of such children are found in the provinces where reformatory accommodation is least adequate.

As in 1921 the lowest rates among the mixed parentage groups occurred where the father was Canadian-born and the mother foreign and the next lowest was where the father was foreign and the mother Canadian. In both years rates where one parent was British and one foreign and one Canadian and one British were appreciably higher. The big drop over the decade seems to have occurred with the children of mixed British and foreign parentage, but the absolute numbers are so small as compared with the number whose parentage was unspecified that too much dependence should not be placed on rates derived from any but the larger figures in the table.

Table LXXVII distributes the juvenile reformatory population by groups of origins:—

TABLE LXXVII.—NUMBERS IN REFORMATORIES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 10-20 YEARS OF AGE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Number	Rates per 100,000
Total	2,353	102
North Western European	74	38
South, Eastern and Central European	213	114
Scandinavian	12	25
Germanic	62	42
French	543	76
Slavic	133	99
British	1,126	100
Latin and Greek	69	205

In reading the above table one is again reminded that for 299 or 12 p.c. of the reformatory population the racial origin was not specified. Nevertheless, a number of conclusions seem warranted. Declines have been general for practically every origin group. Commitments are still several times heavier for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans than for the North Western Europeans. The figures for the Scandinavian and Germanic origins are low, those for the French, Slavic and British moderate to high and that for the Latin and Greek very high. Reference to Chapter V will show that the above order follows precisely the order of the degree of urbanization, but it is not suggested that urbanization itself is enough to account for the very considerable differences in the rates.

Rates for individual foreign races having 19 or more in reformatories were as follows:—

TABLE LXXVIII.—NUMBERS IN REFORMATORIES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 10-20 YEARS OF AGE, FOR INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN RACIAL ORIGINS HAVING 19 OR MORE INMATES, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Number	Rates per 100,000 Population 10-20 Years
Negro	27	644
Russian	43	196
Italian	47	190
Austrian	19	156
Polish	45	130
Indian	33	112
German	55	51
Ukrainian	21	34

Here again urbanization appears as an important factor (except in the case of the North American Indians) yet that it is by no means the sole determinant is seen from the extreme figure for the Negroes and the relatively high figures for the Russians and Austrians, despite only moderately large percentages in urban centres.

Nativity is also associated with delinquency but unfortunately the 1931 Census tabulations do not permit the computation of separate rates for the Canadian, British and foreign born of the individual origins.   In 1921 it was found that for all but one of the major racial groups the rates among the Canadian born were materially lower than for those born in foreign and other British countries.   Such data as are available in 1931 suggest that the same type of difference persists but that it was very much less marked in 1931 than in 1921.

Further analysis of the 1931 reformatory statistics hardly seems justifiable.   Age, sex, nativity, race and urban residence are all related to the proportions in Canadian reformatories and underlying them all is variation in the adequacy of institutional accommodation in the different sections of the Dominion.   This latter difficulty does not apply to the penitentiary data which are discussed in the next section.   In view of the striking similarity of many of the more important distributions for the reformatory and penitentiary populations the ensuing discussion may be related with advantage to the problem of juvenile delinquency.   The juvenile delinquent is all too frequently the parent of the penitentiary inmate of later years and the conditions favourable to the production of the one can not radically differ from those which are favourable to the production of the other.

PENITENTIARY POPULATION

Introduction.—Those committed to penitentiaries include only such as have been convicted of serious offences against the criminal code.   Breaches of the law might be of considerable frequency in a community and the proportions in penitentiaries be small, because members of that community very rarely committed crimes of a serious nature.   Further, certain people may be clever enough to work within the letter of the law, yet pursue predatory occupations which are as criminal in intent and as serious in their effects on society as those so-called major offences which result in the commitment of others to penitentiaries.   Consequently, penitentiary statistics do not measure with complete accuracy differences in criminality as between the various sections of a population.   Besides, those in penitentiaries at a given time include many who have been there for ten, fifteen, twenty or more years, so that changes in the composition of that group do not reflect changing tendencies in crime as quickly as data covering the actual admissions in various periods.   Yet, while the composition of the penitentiary population at any given date is not an entirely satisfactory index of criminal propensity among the various sections of our population and changes in its composition are not precisely coincident with changing trends, the census of penitentiary population nevertheless throws much light on the tendency to crime.

On June 1, 1931, there were 3,748 prisoners distributed as follows in the seven penitentiaries of Canada:—

TABLE LXXIX.—PENITENTIARY POPULATION, BY PLACE OF CONFINEMENT
AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Penitentiary	Inmates	
	Males	Females
Total..	3,704	44
Dorchester, N.B..	403	-
St. Vincent de Paul, Que...	904	-
Kingston, Ont..	765	44
Stony Mountain, Man...	439	-
Prince Albert, Sask..	589	-
New Westminster, B.C..	406	-
Collins' Bay, Ont..	198	-

It is with the population as listed above at the date of the last census that this section of the study deals.   Although the number is not great, at least it is sufficiently large to warrant such broad generalizations as are made below, and where very small numbers occur in the analysis, the actual figures are inserted as well as the rates per 100,000, so that the size of the sample on

which the conclusions are based may be known to the reader, and due allowances made. The rates shown in the following tables are correct to the first whole number throughout. While they have been computed to the second decimal place in the work tables, such detail is not warranted by the size of the population under review, and its inclusion would merely make the tables more difficult to read.

Age and Sex Distribution of the Penitentiary Population.—Table LXXX shows the numbers in penitentiaries in Canada per 100,000 for each sex and quinquennial age group. Two facts are clearly established by that table. First, penitentiary sentences are many times more prevalent among men than women. Consequently, other things being equal, where there is a large surplus of males there will tend to be a very much higher penitentiary rate. If one applies that test to immigration, it is apparent that a country which sends a great surplus of males to Canada would be sending proportionately more criminals than were it to send men and women in more equal numbers. It follows, then, that from the standpoint of major (as well as minor) offences the most desirable immigration is that in which the numbers of the sexes are most nearly equal and the least desirable is that in which the excess of males is greatest. Of course other factors besides sex distribution are involved, such as origin, birthplace, rural and urban distribution, etc. Neglecting such other factors, however, the above generalization is warranted by the figures under review.

The second point to note is that the most criminal age group, as indicated by the penitentiary population, is 20-24 years. The group 25-29 years, comes a close second. It must be recalled, however, that the age distribution of penitentiary population does not refer to the age of admission, and consequently does not accurately reflect the age at which the crimes were committed. On the average the date of committing the various crimes for which the prisoners under review were committed was somewhat prior to the date of the census, and in so far as the rates are used as an index of criminality at the different ages, allowances must be made for a "lag" in the age groups of perhaps a year and a half to two years.

However, the data are sufficiently accurate to warrant the statement that the ages for which the crime rate is highest are in the twenties—especially the early twenties—and the corollary follows that in those sections of the population where large numbers are concentrated at those ages, proportionately more crime of a serious nature is to be expected.

Summarizing, then, the examination of penitentiary population shows clearly that a large surplus of males and a marked concentration of ages in the twenties and early thirties makes for greater criminality in a population, and from the point of view of immigration, where the inflow consists largely of males in the prime of life, the crime rate normally will be exceptionally high.

TABLE LXXX.—NUMBERS IN PENITENTIARIES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF EACH SEX, BY QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Sex	Age Group											
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	Not Stated
						Number						
Total...........	3,748	309	952	758	565	363	294	187	126	81	96	17
Males.........	3,704	305	943	755	562	355	289	181	125	77	95	17
Females......	44	4	9	3	3	8	5	6	1	4	1	-
						Rate per 100,000						
Total...........	36	30	105	96	80	53	46	32	26	22	11	-
Males.........	69	58	203	184	153	99	83	56	47	39	21	-
Females......	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	-

[1]Less than 0·5 per 100,000.

Conjugal Condition of the Penitentiary Population.—Only a few remarks are necessary regarding Table LXXXI. The rates shown indicate that higher proportions of divorced, widowed and single males were in the penitentiaries in 1931 than of married men. Not only is that true for the total male population of penitentiaries at all ages, but it is true also for each age group.

Where a population shows an unusually large proportion of young unmarried men or of widowers, the crime rate tends to be high. The actual numbers in the case of women are hardly large enough to warrant any definite generalization, although it is interesting that in the data for 1931 the widows showed the highest proportions in penitentiaries and the single women the lowest The findings in this and the preceding section are precisely similar to those of 1921. In practically all cases, however, the rates were considerably higher at the later census date.

TABLE LXXXI.—NUMBERS IN PENITENTIARIES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Conjugal Condition	Number			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total..	3,748	3,704	44	36	69	1
Single..	2,357	2,350	7	40	74	1
Married...	1,190	1,163	27	30	57	1
Widowed..	156	146	10	36	98	4
Divorced...	29	29	1	390	716	1
Not stated.......................................	16	16	1	1	1	1

¹Less than 0·5 per 100,000.

Birthplace of the Penitentiary Population.—Table LXXXII classifies the penitentiary population by quinquennial age and broad nativity groups. Rates for females by birthplace are unreliable because of the smallness of the absolute numbers and consequently are not shown. Figures for "both sexes" and more particularly for the males are significant.

In the first place, one notices that of the total population 15 years of age and over 36 per 100,000 were in penitentiaries in Canada in 1931. For the Canadian born the rate was as low as 32 per 100,000; for the British born it was 38; but for the foreign born it was 65. This means that with the age and sex distribution obtaining at the date of the census, the foreign born showed a proportion in penitentiaries nearly twice that of the British born and over twice that of the Canadian born. Of course, the sex and age distribution of the foreign born was especially favourable to crime, and the rates quoted must not be taken to mean that immigrants are inherently more criminal in their behaviour than the Canadian and British born by the proportions indicated.

TABLE LXXXII.—NUMBERS IN PENITENTIARIES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY NATIVITY, QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	Age Group										
	All Ages	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over
Both sexes	36	30	105	96	80	53	46	32	26	22	11
Canadian born........	32	29	103	101	84	51	44	28	23	16	7
British born..........	38	36	115	89	55	32	27	19	15	23	12
Foreign born..........	65	49	108	85	85	78	69	62	54	50	32
Males...................	69	58	203	184	153	99	83	56	47	39	21
Canadian born........	62	56	204	203	168	98	86	52	44	30	15
British born..........	70	62	208	164	114	64	49	33	27	37	22
Foreign born..........	108	89	199	140	139	128	109	94	82	76	54

Turning now to the lower section of Table LXXXII, which gives the proportions for males alone, it is seen that for all Canada, 69 out of each 100,000 males 15 years and over were in penitentiaries. The rate for Canadian-born males was 62, for the British-born 70, and for the foreign-born 108. Thus, when the male penitentiary population is related to the total male population 15 years of age and over for each nativity group, it is found that the foreign-born males show 1·5 times the proportion in penitentiaries shown by the British-born and 1·8 times that for the Canadian-born. The latter are much more significant ratios than those noted in the preceding paragraph from the point of view of criminal propensity under the peculiar economic and social environments in which the different nativities find themselves in Canada, but even the present comparison is vitiated by differences in age distribution.

The influence of the latter may be eliminated by comparing the rates for males of corresponding age categories, and a glance at the table reveals the curious fact that while the rates for the foreign born, though higher for persons under 20 and over 34, are actually lower than the corre-

sponding rates for the Canadian born at the very important ages between 20 and 34. In *1921*, the proportion of foreign-born males in penitentiaries was very much greater than that of the Canadian-born *at every age*. Indeed, between 15 and 60, there were only four quinquennial age groups where the rates for the foreign born were not more than twice that for the Canadian born. In *1931*, there was only one case where it was as much as twice that for the Canadian born and for the three numerically most important age groups the rates were actually lower than those for the native Canadians.

The decade has thus witnessed a rather remarkable change, the nature of which may best be understood by comparison of the specific rates for the several nativities at the two census dates.* Specific rates for the Canadian born were *materially* higher in 1931 than in 1921 at all ages between 20 and 55, and for the British at ages between 20 and 40. With the foreign born the rates were lower for seven of the ten age categories shown in the table and for the early adult ages they were *materially* lower. The reasons for the change in behaviour of the several nativity groups with respect to penitentiary commitments is largely a matter of conjecture. The increase for the British and Canadian born is, doubtless, in some measure, related to the increase in convictions for indictable offences associated with the financial debacle of 1929. To this should be added, in the case of the Canadian born, the abnormal increase in the number of Canadian-born sons of immigrants in the early years of adult manhood as a natural consequence of the exceedingly heavy immigration during the years preceding the War, and as well the circumstance that young adults of Canadian-born parentage were the children of the War period who suffered from lack of paternal control. The latter would also apply to the British born. On the whole, it seems safe to regard the drastic rise in the rates for the native Canadians in large measure as the aftermath of the War and heavy pre-War immigration. Further reference will be made to this point as well as to some possible causes of the concomitant decline in the rates for the foreign born. The net result of these changes seems to have been that generally speaking the British born show somewhat smaller percentages in penitentiaries, age for age, than do the Canadian born and the same is true of the foreign born for the important age groups between 20 and 34. These findings at first glance seem hardly consonant with the evidence in the earlier section on indictable offences. The explanation appears to be that while relatively larger numbers of the British and foreign born than of the Canadian born are convicted of indictable offences, fewer of the actual convictions result in penitentiary sentences, the implication being that on the average the offences are of a somewhat less serious character.

The fact remains, however, that the actual problem of law enforcement is still substantially greater in proportion to their numbers among the foreign born than among the British or Canadian born at least in so far as commitments for major offences may be taken as an index.

* For 1921 rates see 1921 Monograph *Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*, p. 190.

TABLE LXXXIII.—FOREIGN-BORN MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY BIRTHPLACE, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Birthplace	Males 21 Years and over in Penitentiaries		Birthplace	Males 21 Years and over in Penitentiaries	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
All foreign countries...................	598	685	Europe—Con.		
			Poland[1]............................	26	77
Europe..............................	352	380	Roumania...........................	24	22
Austria.............................	83	47	Russia..............................	69	78
Belgium.............................	6	5	Sweden.............................	6	6
Bulgaria............................	9	4	Switzerland.........................	4	9
Czechoslovakia......................	1	3	Ukraine............................	2	2
Denmark............................	6	10	Yugoslavia.........................	0	2
Finland.............................	7	12			
France..............................	7	13	Asia...............................	23	76
Germany............................	6	17	China..............................	19	72
Greece..............................	8	1	Japan..............................	3	1
Holland.............................	3	4	Syria...............................	0	1
Hungary............................	4	7	Turkey.............................	1	2
Iceland.............................	0	1			
Italy...............................	72	51	United States.......................	213	222
Norway.............................	4	9	Other countries.....................	10	7

[1] Including Galicia.

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TABLE LXXXIV.—FOREIGN-BORN MALE PENITENTIARY POPULATION AND RATES PER 100,000
MALE POPULATION 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF
COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Group of Countries of Birth	Males 21 Years and over in Penitentiaries		Rates per 100,000 Males	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
All foreign countries..	598	685	142	116
Europe..	352	380	146	96
North Western Europe.......................................	42	74	59	70
South, Eastern and Central Europe.........................	310	306	185	107
Asia..	23	76	53	151
United States..	213	222	159	160
Scandinavian...	16	26	42	45
Germanic..	15	26	68	73
Latin and Greek[1]...	104	75	290	125
Slavic...	195	212	161	105

[1] France not included.

Table LXXXIII shows the number in penitentiaries of the foreign-born male population aged 21 years and over in Canada for 1921 and 1931. The table deals only with male immigrants. The countries of birth have been grouped in Table LXXXIV, where the number in penitentiaries and rates per 100,000 are presented in parallel columns. A few of the significant facts are brought out by comparing Tables LXXXIII and LXXXIV.

First, the number of males from both Russia and Poland in Canadian penitentiaries exceeded the number from all countries of North Western Continental Europe combined. The total for the Chinese was only fractionally smaller. Second, Italy and Austria each accounted for almost twice the number attributable to either the Scandinavian or Germanic group. Table LXXXIV shows that there were four times as many South, Eastern and Central European males serving heavy sentences in Canadian penal institutions as North Western Europeans. In fact, over 80 p.c. of the European-born males in Canadian penitentiaries on June 1, 1931 came from the South, Eastern or Central parts of the continent; Slavic countries contributed 56 p.c. of the total European, Latin and Greek 20 p.c., Scandinavian and Germanic countries each 7 p.c. Passing to the United States, it is seen that that country of birth is responsible for a slightly larger number of male penitentiary population than all Slavic countries combined and three times more than all North Western European countries. Indeed, United States-born males contributed almost one-third of all foreign-born male inmates of Canadian penitentiaries. It will be shown below that the high rate for the United States born is not attributable to the *bona fide* settler. The close proximity of the United States and the ease of crossing the international boundary makes Canada peculiarly exposed to visits of professional criminals from that country.

So much for the absolute contributions of the principal nativity groups to the male penitentiary population; our next task is to examine the rates. The United States born with 160 per 100,000 adult males in Canadian penitentiaries in 1931, showed a higher rate than any other group of foreign nativities. Italy, Austria and China were the only individual countries of birth with dependable rates in excess of the United States figure. The Asiatic with 151 per 100,000 ranked second among the broad nativity groups, a position for which the Chinese were largely responsible. Latin and Greek countries had a rate of 125 and stood third; Slavic countries with 105 were fourth. The rates for the North Western Europeans were much lower than those quoted above, that for the Germanic group being 73 and for the Scandinavian only 45. Obviously important differences in the propensity for getting into Canadian penitentiaries still exist as between the male immigrants from various foreign countries, although the differences are by no means as marked as in 1921. The latter circumstance is explained when one compares the 1921 and 1931 rates. During the decade, the rate for all foreign-born males fell from 142 to 116 per 100,000 and for all European-born from 146 to 96, both of which represent very significant declines. Even larger relative decreases were recorded for the Latin and Greek and Slavic countries. The rate for the former was more than cut in half and that for the latter was reduced by 35 p.c. The Germanic and the Scandinavian countries, on the other hand, showed slight increases. The transfer of many who in 1921 mis-stated their nativity from the Austrian to the German classification would account, in part at least, for the higher rate for the Germanic group as a whole; in the case of the Scandinavians the rate is so low and the increase so small that it is not significant.

The same does not apply to the Asiatics whose rate rose from 59 to 181. For this increase the Chinese were responsible; the proportion of Japanese in penitentiaries fell drastically over the decade. The rate for the United States born was practically identical with that in 1921. On the whole, however, a comparison of the rates at the beginning and the close of the decade reveals a very real and significant improvement in respect to penitentiary commitments among the immigrant male population. This improvement was most marked in the nativity groups with excessively high rates in 1921, *viz.*, the Latin and Greek and Slavic peoples. The only case where there was an important *bona fide* increase was that of the Chinese. Nativity data for penitentiary inmates are an important index of assimilation for the immigrant born; Canadians should derive considerable satisfaction from the indicated progress during the last decade even though a portion of the improvement may have been attributable to age.

Citizenship of the Penitentiary Population.—Table 64 shows the numbers alien and naturalized of the penitentiary population of both sexes 21 years and over by countries of birth, and the rate per 100,000 of each group. Little comment is necessary. The one important fact brought out in the table is presented in the first row of figures. Of the 696 foreign-born inmates of Canadian penitentiaries in 1931, 455 (*i.e.*, 65·3 p.c.) were aliens. The second section of the table expresses the same fact in another way. The proportion in penitentiaries of the alien foreign born was 109 per 100,000, while that for the naturalized foreign born was only 44 per 100,000. The alien rate was two and a half times greater than that for the naturalized. Further, in the case of twenty out of twenty-eight individual countries of birth the rate per 100,000 immigrants was greater, usually several times greater for aliens than for those who had taken out Canadian citizenship. In seven out of the eight exceptions the absolute numbers were very small (12 or under in penitentiaries) so that departure from the rule may be regarded as accidental; the other case, that of the Chinese, is similar in that while the total inmates of this nativity reached the considerable figure of 73, the number naturalized was only 5, a number altogether too small to serve as a basis for a reliable rate.*

The alien foreign born still constitute our major problem in respect to serious criminal offences among immigrants in Canada. Nevertheless, a very striking change has occurred during the decade. In 1921, the rate for naturalized foreign born was only 20; in 1931 it had risen to more than double (44). Conversely, at the earlier census date the rate for the alien foreign born was 179; by the latter date it had fallen to 109. The evidence of penitentiary records thus points to increasing criminality among the naturalized and decreasing criminality among the alien foreign born. There seems to be no doubt that the differences in the rates quoted above represent a *bona fide* trend. Had the surplus of males among foreign-born residents of Canada been smaller in 1931 than in 1921, this conclusion would have been advanced with less assurance. In point of fact, the opposite was the case (see Table XVIII).

A number of possible contributory causes will suggest themselves to the thoughtful reader, but no positive statement on the subject is ventured pending an exhaustive study of trends in types of criminal offences and allied topics which are beyond the scope of this monograph. It is possible that the fear of being sent back to compulsory military service and other unpleasant experiences in the country of origin may have served as a deterrent to major crime at least until naturalization papers were completed.

Earlier in this chapter the statement was made that the high penitentiary rate for United States-born males was attributable to the professional criminal rather than the *bona fide* settler. While more direct evidence on this point will be advanced presently the mere fact that the rate for alien United States born (both sexes) attained the high figure of 212 per 100,000, as against the relatively moderate figure of 38 per 100,000 for naturalized United States born (Table 64) would seem in itself to leave no doubt as to its validity.

Racial Origin of the Penitentiary Population.—In Table LXXXV the adult penitentiary population (both sexes) is shown for selected racial origins. The Slavs are omitted for reasons explained below. In Column 3 are given the rates per 100,000. The marked differences between the proportions in penitentiaries for immigrants born in different countries have already been noted. Penitentiary commitments vary not only with birthplace but also with origin. The

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* The figures in the preceding paragraph are based on both sexes. Since the aliens show a larger surplus of males than the naturalized and their age distribution is somewhat more favourable to crime, the above rates do not accurately reflect differences in criminal propensity. They merely localize the incidence of crime under existing conditions of age and sex distribution.

rates as given in the table, however, do not reflect merely differences of origin. Birthplace age and sex distribution and length of residence also influence the percentages; but before attempting to isolate the factor of origin, it is of interest to see in what sections of the population major offences were most common in and prior to 1931 for there the practical problem of law enforcement is most serious.

The first point to note is the marked variation in the proportions of the different stocks in penitentiaries. For many of the individual races the absolute numbers in penitentiaries are so small that the rates are unreliable. Let attention be fixed for the moment on origins having penitentiary populations of 50 or more. In this category one finds the following seven races*:—

	Rate		Rate
1. German	40	5. Hebrew	78
2. British	47	6. Chinese	203
3. French	60	7. Negro	559
4. Indian	61		

As in 1921 the population of German extraction shows a very low rate, lower even than the British races. The figures for the French and North American Indians are somewhat higher being slightly above rather than below the average for population as a whole. The Hebrews come next, the rate for this stock being still below 80. Then there occurs a radical jump. The Chinese had a proportion of 203 and the Negroes 559.

* Excluding Slavic races.

TABLE LXXXV.—PENITENTIARY POPULATION (BOTH SEXES) 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR SELECTED RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) Penitentiary Population (21 years and over)	(2) Total Population (21 years and over)	(3) Rates[2] per 100,000 Population
All races	3,287	5,886,215	56
British	1,538	3,281,867	47
English	693	1,661,666	42
Irish	464	754,842	61
Scottish	350	828,219	42
Other	31	37,140	84
French	869	1,446,251	60
Belgian	8	16,051	50
Chinese	84	41,383	203
Danish	13	21,056	62
Dutch	43	82,455	52
Finnish	10	30,471	33
German	105	259,523	40
Hebrew	70	89,763	78
Icelandic	4	11,417	35
Indian	51	83,424	61
Italian	74	47,165	157
Japanese	1	12,299	8
Negro	61	10,917	559
Norwegian	18	53,063	34
Roumanian	23	14,194	162
Swedish	13	49,495	26
Various and unspecified[1]	42	19,536	215

[1] Includes Syrian and Lithuanian, Other European and Asiatic.
[2] The reader is cautioned against regarding rates based on small numbers as reliable. Collectively, they have significance, but individually they mean little.

NUMBER IN PENITENTIARIES PER 100,000 POPULATION 21 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER, BY SPECIFIED ORIGINS,
CANADA, 1921 AND 1931
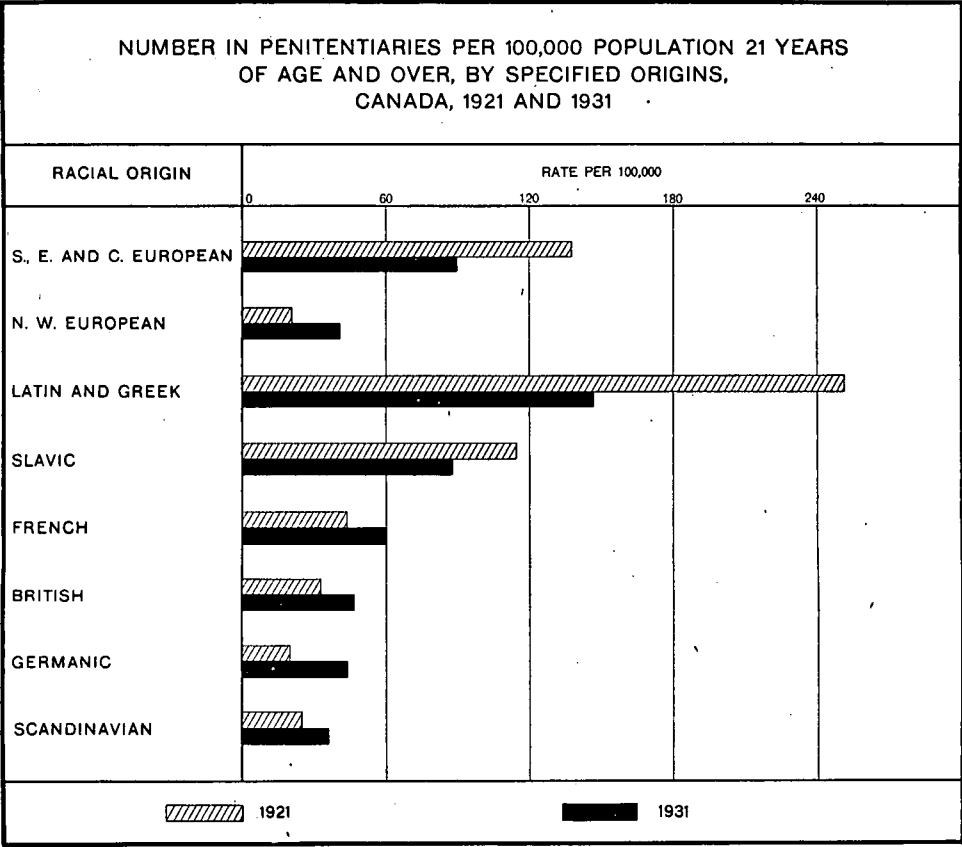
FIG. 41. Marked variation appears in the proportions of the various racial origins in penitentiaries. This variation is in part attributable to differences in age and sex distribution and in part to factors associated more intimately with cultural background and other circumstances. The incidence of penitentiary commitments as indicated by the present chart should not be confused with the propensity for crime. The latter is only one of several factors contributing to the differences depicted above. While penitentiary rates are still much higher for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans than for the North Western European racial origins, those for the former declined radically over the decade while those for the latter increased. A number of causes contributed to this difference in behaviour.

TABLE LXXXVI.—PENITENTIARY POPULATION (BOTH SEXES) 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin Group	Penitentiary Population (21 years and over)	Total Population (21 years and over)	Rates per 100,000 Population	
			1921	1931
North Western European	204	493,060	21	41
South, Eastern and Central European	367	407,715	138	90
Scandinavian	48	135,031	25	36
Germanic	156	358,029	20	44
Latin and Greek	98	66,511	252	147
Slavic	252	285,521	115	88

In the case of the Negroes age and sex distribution are not much more favourable to crime than with the population as a whole and much less favourable than for most immigrant peoples. Further, neither length of residence nor place of birth would account for their excessively high figure. There seems to be no question, therefore, that they are more given to serious crime than are any other people in Canada. The finding is consonant with that of 1921. The exceptionally high rate for the Chinese has already been commented upon.

When the European stocks are arranged by geographical and linguistic groups as in Table LXXXVI, the numbers are more representative and the rates more reliable. The North Western European group of foreign stocks had 41 per 100,000 21 years of age and over in penitentiaries in 1931, while the South, Eastern and Central group showed a figure of 90. The Latin and Greek stocks with 147 per 100,000 had a proportion some three to four times greater than that for the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples, and the Slavic stocks a proportion two to two and a half times greater. As was stated above, these figures in themselves prove nothing as to criminal propensities. They merely localize the problem of law enforcement as it existed in and directly previous to the year 1931.

Before attempting to eliminate the influence of age, length of residence, etc., from the data it is instructive to compare the rates for 1931 with those for 1921. Over the decade, the proportion in penitentiaries for the adult population as a whole rose from 39 to 56 per 100,000 or by nearly 45 p.c. For this increase the British, French and other North Western European races were largely responsible. The figure for the British races rose from 33 to 47, that for the French from 35 to 60 and for the North Western Europeans from 21 to 41. That for the Scandinavians as a group increased about 50 p.c. and that for the Germanic races more than doubled.* At the same time the rates for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans fell from 138 to 90. The figure for the Latin and Greek declined most from 252 to 147; that for the Slavs as a group dropped from 115 to 88. These changes would seem to indicate that the basic Anglo-Saxon and French stocks as well as the other North Western European, i.e., the stocks with relatively low rates, have been becoming more criminal, while the South, Eastern and Central European stocks which have been and indeed still are prominently represented in the penitentiary population have been becoming much less so.† This is the second significant change revealed by the comparison of 1921 and 1931 penitentiary data.

In closing this phase of the discussion a word should be said about the figures for the Ukrainians. In 1921 comment was made on the exceedingly low proportion shown by this origin in both penitentiaries and reformatories and some doubt was expressed as to the reliability of the underlying figures.‡ This doubt seems to have been justified because in 1931 the rate for that origin was 66 per 100,000, which, when one takes into account the predominantly rural character of Ukrainian settlements, is quite close to that for the Slavic group as a whole (88).

Correlation between Penitentiary Rates, Age, Sex, Length of North American Residence and Percentage Urban.—In the absence of detailed cross-classification of penitentiary data for individual origins by age, sex, nativity and rural-urban distribution in 1931 and the inevitable unreliability of such rates, if they were available, because of small numbers, recourse was had to the device of partial and multiple correlation in an effort to measure and eliminate the influence of these factors from the crude ratios. Penitentiary inmates are largely adults so the surplus of males 21 years and over was chosen as the most appropriate independent variable reflecting sex differences. Since penitentiary inmates are almost exclusively male, the percentage of male adults between 20 and 34 years of age was taken as a rough index of age favourableness. These are the ages of excessively high incidence of penitentiary commitments. The proportion of adult males urban was introduced as a third variable and the percentage of the race North American-born was used as an index of length of residence. The correlation yielded a coefficient of only $R = \cdot 35$ which was both low and unreliable. It is hardly conceivable that these four variables would account for only 12 p.c. of the variability in the rates. An examination of the work tables showed that the correlation was not thrown out by extreme behaviour of the variables for one or two individual races. It is possible, of course, that a slightly higher figure might have been obtained had a more accurate age index been computed, but it could hardly have raised it enough to be significant.

The conclusion, therefore, seems to be either that the racial origin data for individual origins as recorded by the institutions concerned failed to correspond precisely with the classification followed by the census enumerator collecting statistics for the population as a whole, or that differences in criminality as between origins are largely racial, using the term in a broad sense.

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* Part of this increase is attributable to the transfer of Austrians who mis-stated their origin in 1921 to the German classification in 1931. This fact also accounts in part for the decline in the rate for persons of Austrian extraction. The Austrian race has a much higher rate than the German.

† Changes in age and sex distribution, of course, must be taken into consideration in comparing 1921 and 1931 rates, but these could hardly have been great enough to account for more than a portion of the differences in the behaviour of the rates for the several origin groups during the period under review.

‡ Hurd, W. B.: *Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People*, p. 184, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first alternative finds support in the subsequent analysis of origin data as tabulated by mental institutions (see Chapter XIV) as well as in the penitentiary rates themselves. The rate for the Austrians was 139 while that for the Hungarians was only 28 despite much more favourable age, sex, rural-urban distribution and length of residence. Such figures are unreasonable. The same applies to 66 for the Ukrainians and 89 for the Polish as against 165 for the Russians. These origins are often confused, and there seems to be little doubt that a good many Hungarian, Polish and Ukrainian penitentiary inmates were improperly credited to the Austrian and Russian racial classifications.* This type of error is not so likely to apply as between the individual North Western European origins nor as between the North Western and the South, Eastern and Central European stocks. There is, therefore, every probability that the rates for the linguistic and geographical *groups* of origins as used earlier in this section are quite reliable, but the obviously defective nature of the racial classification for the individual South, Eastern and Central Europeans—particularly the Slavs—makes it impossible to arrive at any *definite* conclusions as to differences in criminal propensities between the individual races until more satisfactory racial origin data on penitentiary inmates are available.

It is of passing interest to note, however, in the equation obtained from the correlation, that large proportions of young adults, a large surplus of males and a large proportion urban are all favourable to a high penitentiary rate. The rate also seems to go up with length of North American residence. If this finding were reliable it would point to higher criminality among the second and possibly subsequent generations of certain classes of immigrant origins but the correctness of the indicated relationship is very doubtful.

There is one circumstance, however, that may have some significance. For eleven of the twelve North Western European races included in the correlation the actual numbers in penitentiaries per 100,000 population were below the expected and by an average of about 30 p.c.;† the actual for every South, Eastern and Central European race, on the other hand, exceeded the expected and on the average by over 60 p.c. This lends some support to the view that the propensity to crime is in some measure at least a product of racial background.

It would be a simple matter to raise the present correlation to a quite significant figure by relating the deviations from prediction with certain variables which have been shown elsewhere in this monograph to be largely racial in character, but in view of the apparent defects in certain sections of the basic data such procedure would be open to serious objection.

Penitentiary Rates Corrected for Age and Sex for Specified Groups of Racial Origins.—As was intimated above the obvious defects in penitentiary records for individual racial origins are largely eliminated when the data are combined into geographical and linguistic groups of origins. This was done in Table LXXXVII in which appear the crude rates per 100,000 both sexes 15 years and over, and corresponding rates corrected for differences in age and sex. In the absence of specific penitentiary rates by age and sex for individual origins, the correction was put through by the indirect method. The all-Canada rates by five-year age groups were taken as standard for each sex, applied to the peculiar age and sex distributions of the several origin groups and expected rates computed for the population (both sexes) in each racial category.

TABLE LXXXVII.—CRUDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN PENI-
TENTIARIES (BOTH SEXES) AND RATES CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX,
BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Rates per 100,000 Population		Racial Origin Group	Rates per 100,000 Population	
	Crude	Corrected		Crude	Corrected
South, Eastern and Central European...............	86	66	Slavic.........................	83	64
North Western European.........	40	37	French.........................	57	58
			British.........................	44	47
Latin and Greek...............	142	118	Germanic.......................	41	39
			Scandinavian...................	36	29

Comparison with the corresponding all-Canada rate yielded an index measuring the amount by which the age and sex distribution of each group was more or less favourable to penitentiary

* The figures for all Slavic races were omitted from Table LXXXIV because of the obviously misleading nature of the rates for these individual origins.

† The exception was the "Other British" whose rate was unreliable because of the small numbers involved.

commitment than was that of the population as a whole. When this index was applied to the crude rates as shown in Column 1 (Table LXXXVII) the corrected rates in Column 2 were secured. These rates constitute a fairly accurate measure of ethnic propensity for serious crime in the existing situation with respect to nativity, length of Canadian residence, occupational distribution and other environmental conditions surrounding the several racial groups in Canada (see Fig. 42).

CRUDE RATES PER 100,000, 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN
PENITENTIARIES AND RATES CORRECTED FOR AGE
AND SEX, BY SPECIFIED ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931
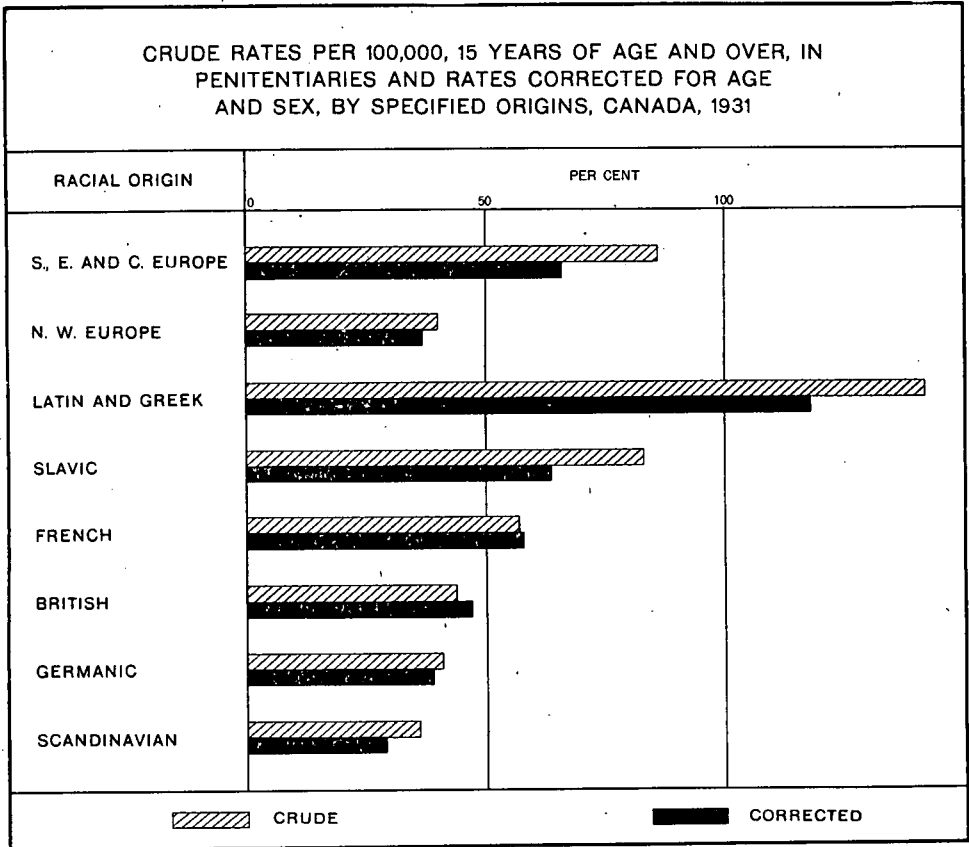
FIG. 42. Comparison of the solid black bars gives a fairly accurate idea of the relative propensity of the several origin groups for serious crime under existing conditions as to length of Canadian residence, occupational distribution, nativity, etc. Comparison of the hatched and solid black bars by individual origin shows the extent to which peculiarities of age and sex distribution distort the crude rates—and the direction of the distortion.

CHAPTER XII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Occupations of the Population by Sex and Birthplace.—The census tabulates males and females by gainful occupation and nativity and Tables 65 and 66 show the numbers and percentages classified as of Canadian, British, United States, European and Asiatic birth in certain principal occupations of Canada.* This tabulation and that in the succeeding section should be distinguished from the employment (and unemployment) data discussed in the latter part of the present chapter. "Gainful occupations" include *all* occupations by which persons earn money or money equivalent; the census of unemployment was taken for "wage-earners" only. The occupational records indicate the types of occupations at which people normally work when they are employed; they include several hundred thousand who were out of work at the date of the census. In a word they apply to the whole working population whether employed or unemployed on June 1, 1931.

In 1931, there were 4·9 times as many males as females with gainful occupations in Canada as compared with nearly 5·5 times as many in 1921. At the last census there were 23·6 *Canadian-born* females per 100 Canadian-born males in gainful occupations. With the *United States and European born* the ratios were much smaller being 16·1 and 10·5 per 100 respectively. Among the reasons for these differences at least three are worthy of mention: first, there is a much larger proportion of men in the European-born population in Canada than in the Canadian-born; second, a larger percentage of the European-born women marry and are employed in the home; and third, settlers from Europe and the United States, have on the whole been more agricultural than the Canadian born. In the country many women work at home on the farm, while if the family lived in the city, many would take employment outside the home and appear in the census return as persons with gainful occupations. As it is, they are not so listed in the census.

The number of British-born females reporting gainful occupations per 100 employed males in the same category (18 per 100) is also smaller than that for the Canadian born but it is not so small as that for the United States or European born. Greater inequality of the sexes and a higher marriage rate account for the proportion being smaller than in the case of the Canadian born. The converse relationship obtains as between the British and European born as a group. The percentage of British-born women married was somewhat smaller than the proportion among those of European birth and the surplus of adult males was very much smaller. When one couples with these circumstances the fact that British immigration is characterized by extremely modest proportions settling on the land, it is not difficult to understand why the figure for the British-born women is higher than that for the Continental Europeans. Immigration from the United States shows a proportion engaged in agriculture over twice that for immigrants from the British Isles. This is the chief reason for the United States ratio being lower.

Some interesting changes have occurred over the decade in the ratio between the numbers of men and women with gainful occupations. Comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 are as follows:—

TABLE LXXXVIII.—FEMALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS PER 100 MALES, BY SPECIFIED GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Birthplace Group	1921	1931	Birthplace Group	1921	1931
All countries	18·3	20·4	British Possessions	20·5	21·7
			United States	14·8	16·1
Canada	20·5	23·6	Europe	7·1	10·5
British Isles	18·4	17·9	Asia	1·4	1·9

* See 1931 Census Monograph *The Evolution and Present-Day Significance of the Canadian Occupational Structure* by A. H. LeNeveu, also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chaps. XVII and XVIII.

For the total population of all nativities and for each of the broad nativity groups except the British Isles, females constituted a larger proportion of the population with gainful occupa-tions in 1931 than in 1921. The trend toward the increasing employment of females in gainful occupations thus continued over the past ten years. It is merely a continuation of a tendency which has been in evidence for several decades. An added impetus to female employment was received during the War period when large numbers of male workers were withdrawn from industrial and commercial pursuits for military service. Yet while the War undoubtedly served as a temporary stimulus, the fact that the change ante-dated the War period and has continued throughout the succeeding decade suggests that it is the result of certain fundamental and more or less permanent causes associated with social custom and industrial and business technique. The same combination of forces which brought about the heavy rural-urban migration of the past decade contributed to the more general employment of females in gainful urban occupations.*

Table LXXXIX gives the proportions of each sex with gainful occupations in 1921 and 1931 for the Canadian born, British born and foreign born. Unfortunately comparable data are not available for the United States, Asiatic and European born separately. The percentages are in terms of the population 15 years of age and over. This age was chosen despite the fact that occupational data include all ages from 10 and over. Since the number from 10 to 14 years of age reporting gainful occupations constitutes less than 1 p.c. of the total so reporting, the error involved is very small. Moreover, this procedure has a decided advantage. It is recalled that the proportion of children among the Canadian born differs radically from that among the British born and foreign born, and the inclusion of the 10-14-year group in the denominator would produce an exaggerated picture of the differences.

TABLE LXXXIX.—PERSONS IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Nativity	Persons with Gainful Occupations as Per-centage of Population 15 Years and over			
	Males		Females	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
All countries	89·2	87·8	17·7	19·7
Canadian born	87·5	85·4	18·2	20·5
British born	92·3	92·0	19·5	19·0
Foreign born	93·3	93·5	12·4	15·7

An examination of the table reveals some significant facts. While the number of *males* of Canadian birth engaged in gainful occupations in 1931 represented only 85·4 p.c. of the total Canadian-born males 15 years of age and over, the proportions of the British-born and foreign-born were 92·0 and 93·5 p.c. respectively. With the *females*, the situation is reversed; the women of Canadian birth take remunerative work somewhat more generally than the British-born and considerably more so than the foreign-born. In 1931 the proportion of Canadian-born women with gainful occupations was 20·5 p.c. as compared with 19·0 p.c. for the British-born and the still lower figure of 15·7 p.c. for the foreign-born. Thus, while the British- and foreign-born *males* are normally engaged in the country's industries to a relatively greater extent than the Canadian-born, the *females* of these nativities find employment outside the home to a much less marked degree.

The question immediately arises as to how far these differences are attributable to the accident of age distribution and how far to other causes. The influence of age can be eliminated by using as a standard the percentages with gainful occupations in each age and sex category of the popu-lation as a whole and computing expected rates for the several nativities on the basis of its peculiar age distribution as shown in Table 21. These percentage rates together with the actual and the actual as a percentage of the expected are shown below for males and females separately for the year 1931.

* In this migration women considerably outnumbered men. See Hurd, W. B. and Cameron, J. C.: *Population Move-ments in Canada, 1921-31—Some Further Considerations*, The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1935.

TABLE XC.—ACTUAL PERCENTAGES OF POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, EXPECTED PERCENTAGES ON THE BASIS OF EXISTING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND ACTUAL AS PERCENTAGE OF THE EXPECTED, BY NATIVITY AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	Males			Females		
	Expected P.C. with Gainful Occupations on Basis of Existing Age Distribution[1]	Actual P.C.	Actual as P.C. of Expected	Expected P.C. with Gainful Occupations on Basis of Existing Age Distribution[1]	Actual P.C.	Actual as P.C. of Expected
All countries........................	87·8	87·8	100·0	19·7	19·7	100·0
Canadian born.......................	85·6	85·4	99·6	20·5	20·5	100·0
British born.........................	91·1	92·0	101·0	16·6	19·0	114·5
Foreign born........................	93·2	93·5	100·3	18·2	15·7	86·3

[1] Adjusted for omission of age group 10-14.

With the *males*, difference in age distribution is almost entirely responsible for the recorded differences in the proportions with gainful occupations. The foreign- and British-born males showed proportions higher than that for the Canadian-born because they had relatively more in the late 'teens, the twenties and the thirties which economically are the most productive years of life. By the same token they had fewer in the higher age categories. The extent to which their proportions with gainful avocations exceeded that for the native Canadians was in both cases practically equal to the degree to which their age distribution was more favourable.

Turning now to the *females*, it is seen at once that differences in age distribution account for only part of the variation in the proportions normally seeking gainful employment. When the age factor is eliminated the figure for British-born females runs between 14 and 15 p.c. above expectation, while that for the foreign-born falls short of expectation by almost as large an amount. Or more specifically, *less* favourable age distribution accounts for half the amount by which the proportion of foreign-born females reporting gainful occupations fell short of that for the Canadian-born. An explanation of the balance must be found in other causes among which might be mentioned the circumstance that much larger proportions of foreign-born females marry than of the Canadian-born and they marry younger, so that relatively fewer would normally seek gainful employment outside the home. Moreover, as was pointed out above, larger proportions of the foreign-born are on the farm. These are doubtless the more important factors, other than age, making for relatively low proportions of foreign-born females in gainful occupations. Difference in cultural background and attitude toward female employment may also be causes of some importance. Turning to the British-born, on the basis of age distribution one would have expected to find only 16·6 p.c. British females with gainful occupations as against 20·5 p.c. for the Canadian-born. The actual figure was 19·0 p.c. and this despite moderately higher proportions married than with the Canadian at all ages above 19. These figures point to the conclusion either that larger proportions of the British-born than of the Canadian-born females normally seek employment or that the former are preferred by employers. The fact that larger proportions live in urban centres and the further fact that in the British Isles gainful employment among women is much more general than in Canada lend some support to the former alternative. Female immigrants from Great Britain certainly bring with them no prejudice against getting out and earning a living and besides it may well be that a larger proportion is forced to do so because of straitened economic circumstances than obtains with the native-born daughters of earlier and often better established Anglo-Saxon settlers. The relatively large numbers of British-born females engaged in domestic service and the small proportion in professional occupations as compared with the Canadian-born would seem to point to generally less favourable material circumstances in the case of the British women from overseas.

Were separate data available for the Canadian-born *daughters* of foreign-born mothers, *i.e.*, for second generation of immigrants, they would probably show larger percentages with gainful occupations than any appearing for women in the adjacent table. Such, at least, seems to be the experience in the United States.

Some interesting *changes* have occurred during the decade (Table LXXXIX). First, for the population as a whole, the proportion of *males* with gainful occupations in 1931 was *lower* than in 1921 while that of *females* was *higher*. This supports the evidence adduced above as to the trend towards increased female employment (particularly in urban centres). Further analysis shows that changes in age distribution were of minor importance, accounting for only one-fifth of the spread between the increase in the percentage of females engaging in gainful employment and the decrease in the percentage of males (see below).

Second, the behaviour of the figures for the several nativities varied considerably. The proportion of Canadian-born *males* with gainful avocations experienced a radical decline during the decade, that for the British-born fell slightly, while the percentage for the foreign-born was actually fractionally higher in 1931 than in 1921. With the females the situation was somewhat different. The proportion of Canadian-born reporting gainful occupations as well as that of the foreign-born showed a significant increase while that for the British-born declined. Here again, it is important to known how far these differences are merely matters of age and how far they reflect *bona fide* trends. The age factor was evaluated by computing expected percentages with gainful occupations in 1921 on the basis of specific rates for 1931 as standard and comparing them with the percentages similarly computed for 1931. The results are tabulated in the ensuing table.

TABLE XCI.—ACTUAL CHANGE IN THE NUMBERS 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING GAIN-
FUL OCCUPATIONS PER 100 (a) MALES AND (b) FEMALES, AND EXPECTED ON THE
BASIS OF CHANGE IN AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY NATIVITY
AND SEX, CANADA, 1921-1931

(Increase + ; decrease −)

Nativity	Males			Females		
	Expected Change on Basis of Change in Age Distribution	Actual Change	Actual Minus Expected	Expected Change on Basis of Change in Age Distribution	Actual Change	Actual Minus Expected
All countries	−0·6	−1·4	−0·8	−0·1	+2·0	+2·1
Canadian born	−1·5	−2·1	−0·6	+0·4	+1·3	+0·9
British born	+2·0	−0·3	−2·3	−1·9	−0·5	+1·4
Foreign born	+1·3	+0·2	−1·1	−2·0	+3·3	+5·3

The precise meaning of the above figures may be illustrated by reference to the data for all nativities. During the decade the age distribution of males became less favourable to the possession (or acquisition) of a gainful vocation by virtue of which change, one would have expected a decline of 0·6 persons with gainful occupations per 100 males 15 years of age and over. Actually a decrease of 1·4 per 100 occurred leaving a balance of 0·8 which roughly measures the extent to which economic conditions prior to 1931 were less favourable to the acquisition of an independent means of livelihood on the part of young men and hastened the retirement of the old. Of the two, the former was undoubtedly the more important. For the *females*, less favourable age distribution might have been expected to bring about a decline of 0·1 persons with gainful occupations per 100 females 15 years of age and over. Contrary to expectation on the basis of age, there occurred an actual increase of 2·0 per 100, the difference 2·1 representing the increase in the proportion of females with gainful avocations, attributable to causes other than age.

Reverting now to the males and fixing attention on the third column it is seen that while between 1921 and 1931 the number of Canadian-born males with gainful occupations per 100 males 15 years and over fell 0·6 points from causes other than change in age distribution, that for the British-born declined 2·3 and that for the foreign-born 1·1 points. These figures when taken in conjunction with those in the preceding part of the section seem to imply that while in 1921, age for age, appreciably larger numbers of British- and foreign-born males than of Canadian-born ordinarily earned their living in some gainful employment, by June 1, 1931 this disparity had been greatly reduced. In the years preceding 1931, British- and foreign-born young men would seem to have encountered relatively greater difficulty in getting a start in business than did the Canadian-born and the enforced retirement of those in the higher age categories may have

been somewhat more general. Yet age for age, the British- and foreign-born males still had slightly higher proportions with gainful occupations in 1931 than did the native-born. The fact that Canadian-born youths as a rule remain longer at school is a partial explanation of the smaller percentage of males in gainful occupations; on the other hand, their generally higher educational status seems to have given them an advantage in competing for jobs especially during the later years of the decade.

With the females, the proportions with gainful occupations instead of declining actually increased over the ten-year period. Moreover, variation in the amount of change was even greater than with the males. When the influence of *more* favourable age is deducted, the percentage of Canadian-born females 15 years and over accustomed to earn their living outside the home rose 0·9 points; when the influence of *less* favourable age distribution is added the figure for the British-born increased by 1·4 points and that for the foreign-born by 5·3 points. What do these data imply? They indicate, in the first place, that age for age, materially larger numbers of foreign-born women have been seeking gainful employment in recent years and with success. How far this change is accounted for by delayed marriage, relatively intense economic pressure arising from the depression and the more urban character of recent immigration is difficult of measurement, but no doubt all three factors contributed appreciably to the result. Age for age, the increase in the proportion with gainful occupations for this nativity was nearly four times greater than that for the British and nearly six times that for the Canadian born.

After making due allowance for changing age distribution the increase in the rate for the British-born females materially exceeded that for the Canadian-born despite the higher specific employment rates for the former nativity. This result is probably also associated with causes similar to those mentioned, notably, generally less favourable economic circumstances in the homes of immigrants, the predominantly urban domicile of British-born females and perhaps a greater readiness both on their own part and on the part of their families to consider employment outside the home.

Summarizing then, while the proportion of Canadian-born *males* reporting gainful occupations in 1931 was smaller than that for the British- or foreign-born, the differences were almost entirely attributable to less favourable age distribution. In 1921, the percentages of British- and foreign-born males with gainful occupations exceeded that for the Canadian-born by amounts greater than can be accounted for by their more favourable age distribution; by 1931 the situation had been corrected, at least temporarily, to the advantage of the Canadian born and to the disadvantage of the other nativities. In contrast with the males *bona fide* differences did occur in the proportions of *females* with gainful occupations at the last census date. Age for age, materially larger proportions of British-born and materially smaller proportions of foreign-born females were reported as normally employed outside the home than obtained with females born in Canada. In further contrast with the males, the decade witnessed a significant increase in the proportions of females with gainful avocations despite on the whole slightly less favourable age distribution at its close. When the influence of age is eliminated, the increase was several times greater in the case of the foreign born than with either the Canadian or British born, but age for age employment is still less general in the former group.

These findings would seem to have more than passing significance. Further light will be thrown on the subject in the subsequent discussion of occupational distribution. The incidence of unemployment among wage-earners of the different sexes and nativity groups is examined at the close of the chapter.

Proportions in Specified Occupations.—Turning now to a detailed examination of Table 66, attention is first directed to the occupational distribution of the male population 10 years of age and over in 1931. Approximately 36·4 p.c. of the Canadian-born males with gainful occupations were agriculturists; 12·1 p.c. were among the unskilled labourers; 10·2 p.c. in manufactures; 8·1 p.c. in commerce; 8·0 p.c. in transportation and communication; 7·7 p.c. in services of various kinds, and 6·1 p.c. in construction. Those seven groups of industries thus accounted for about 90 p.c. of the male working population of Canadian birth in Canada. A comparison of the distribution of the immigrants among the Canadian industries with that of the Canadian-born males is suggestive. Some 21·2 p.c. of the males from the British Isles gave agriculture as their nominal vocation as compared with 36·4 p.c. for the Canadian-born males. That this should be so was anticipated in the section on rural and urban distribution of immigrant popu-

lation.   The British born showed a relatively high percentage living in urban districts.   While the males from the British Isles had a much smaller percentage in agriculture than the Canadian-born males, they showed about half again as large a proportion in all manufacturing industries and over twice as large a proportion in the metal trades.   The construction and service groups also claimed much larger proportions of the British immigrants and the same is true of mining and quarrying.   As compared with the Canadian born, relatively few engaged in fishing, logging and trapping.

Immigrants from the British Possessions show the least inclination to go into agriculture. Of males from portions of the British Empire other than the British Isles, less than 10 p.c. were found to be farmers in 1931, *i.e.*, only one-third to one-fourth as large a proportion as for the Canadian-born males.   Apart from unskilled labour the main occupations attracting immigrants from the British Possessions are those in the "service" category, particularly professional; manufacturing ranks next and as with immigrants from the British Isles the metal industries claim large numbers.   The proportions in building and construction and transportation are also large—much larger than for the Canadian born—and the proportion normally engaged in mining, quarrying and well-drilling is exceedingly high.

Thus, speaking generally, the immigrant males of British birth avoid agriculture, but concentrate in mining, manufacturing, building and transportation to a much greater extent than do the Canadian born.   The proportions engaged in commercial pursuits are about on a par for the males of both nativities.

Unlike the British-born immigrants, a large percentage of those from the United States was found in agriculture.   Nearly 48 p.c. of the male workers of United States birth in Canada in 1931 reported themselves as agriculturists—a proportion 30 p.c. greater than that of the Canadian-born male population and over twice that for the British-born.   The French, Germanic and Scandinavian immigrants from the United States are almost exclusively agricultural people, and probably a larger proportion of the Anglo-Saxon settlers who came from the United States were agriculturists than of those coming directly from the British Possessions or the British Isles.   Immigrants from no other nativity group showed such a large percentage of farmers as is shown by the United States-born male immigrants in Canada.   All other occupations except commerce and the service group claimed a smaller proportion of the United States-born immigrants than of the Canadian born.

The Continental European-born males as a group are also largely agricultural, although not to such a marked degree as the United States-born.   That statement does not apply to the immigrants from all European countries; it applies merely to the total, and if reference be made to the rural and urban distribution of Europeans in Canada in Chapter V it will be seen that there are many specific European nationalities for whom the reverse is true.   The Hebrews for example, from every section of Europe are an exceptionally urban people.   The Italians and Greeks are also among the most urban settlers.   What is true of Europeans in general, however, is true of the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples as a whole.   The Finns and a number of the Slavic peoples are also predominantly rural, notably the Russians, Ukrainians and Austrians (see Table 39, p. 255).   European-born males also show relatively large proportions in mining and quarrying.   Manufacturing claims about as large a proportion as it does of the Canadian born; building and construction, transportation, commerce and the services much smaller proportions, and unskilled occupations relatively more.   Well over a fifth (21·7 p.c.) of the European-born male workers in Canada in 1931 were listed as labourers and unskilled workers, the highest proportion in any nativity group and four-fifths larger than that for the native Canadians.   It is unfortunate that the work involved in classifying the European group by occupation and specific countries of birth is so great, for such a table would be especially enlightening.   However, by comparing the tables on occupational distribution for Europeans as a whole with those showing rural and urban distribution for specific peoples in Chapter V, a general idea of occupational distribution may be obtained for a number of the individual immigrant peoples from various parts of the continent.

The Asiatic males, like those from the British Possessions, were on the whole not greatly attracted to agricultural employments according to the 1931 figures.   The logging and fishing and trapping occupational groups claimed slightly disproportionate shares of such immigrants, but the major occupational groups were first, domestic service which accounted for nearly 43 p.c.

and second, unskilled labour which accounted for 21 p.c. The occupational distribution of the Asiatics is unique. Few Asiatic males are found in building and construction, transportation and communication. Commerce is the only other category where the proportion is as great as that for the Canadian born.

The material is presented graphically by principal occupations in Fig. 43. It is seen that the United States immigrants are by far the most agricultural of all incoming peoples and that the Continental Europeans as a group stand second. The proportion in agriculture for both of these immigrant groups is greater than that of the Canadian-born males. The least agricultural are the Asiatics and those from the British Possessions. Immigrants from the British Isles, though showing a larger proportion of males following agricultural pursuits than either the Asiatics or those from the British Possessions, rank far behind the Canadian- and European-born males in this respect and very much further behind the United States-born settlers.

In the manufacturing and the construction and transportation groups, immigrants from the British Isles and British Possessions lead. The European and United States born show about as large proportions as the Canadian born in manufacturing but much smaller proportions in building and construction. A fair number of United States born are in some branch of transportation or communication but few Europeans. The proportion of Asiatics in all three industries is negligible. The section of the chart dealing with the groups of industries under the heading "commercial" is unique in that the variation in proportions as between the several nativity groups is very slight. A comparatively few European nationalities raise the percentage of the Europeans to a figure approaching that for the Canadian born. In the service group the Asiatics lead through having such a large proportion of their male workers in personal and domestic services. The numbers in custom, repair and professional work are negligible. Europeans and Asiatics rank first and by a wide margin in the proportions classed as unskilled labourers. The United States born show the smallest proportions of male workers in this category.

A few words remain to be said regarding the distribution of the females with gainful occupations. The pertinent data also appear in Table 66 (p. 268). As has been pointed out, the proportion of females among immigrants is comparatively small as compared with that in the native Canadian population, and this fact should be kept in mind in comparing the percentages for the various nativity groups. Over 52 p.c. of all women with gainful occupations in Canada appear in the service group, practically all of whom were either in domestic or professional services. The British Possessions show the largest percentage in all services (64 p.c.), with Europe, Asia, United States, the British Isles and Canada following in descending order. Europe leads in the proportion in *domestic* service, with Asia and the British Possessions following at some distance. The United States- and Canadian-born females show by far the smallest proportions reporting this class of occupation. These two nativities, on the other hand, lead in the professional service category and the Europeans are at the bottom.

While service is the most important occupational group for women irrespective of nativity, clerical work ranked second in importance and trade third for the women of all nativities except European and Asiatic. With the Europeans manufacturing ranked second, commerce third and clerical fourth; with the Asiatics commerce comes second, manufacturing third and clerical fourth. The textiles claimed a larger proportion of women than all other manufacturing industries combined.

Generally speaking, the bulk of the women who earn their living are in the service group, especially in domestic service. Considerable proportions are in clerical work, particularly among the Canadian, British and United States born. Many also are in manufacturing, notably in the textile industries. Of the remainder the largest proportion is in trade. The percentage in the extractive industries and in heavy manufacturing work is small.

Occupations of the Population by Racial Origin.—In 1931, persons reporting gainful occupations were cross-classified by sex and racial origin for Canada and the provinces. The racial composition of the working population in the several provinces differs radically (see Census Volume VII, Table 49). The principal reason for these differences is variation in the racial composition of the population as a whole. As was pointed out in Chapter IV, the variation is very considerable; indeed it is so great as to completely overshadow differences in the occupational preferences and habits of individual origins. Attention in this section, is, therefore, confined to the Canadian population in the aggregate. Table 67 presents a percentage distribution by

PERCENTAGES OF EMPLOYED MALES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS,
BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS,
CANADA, 1931
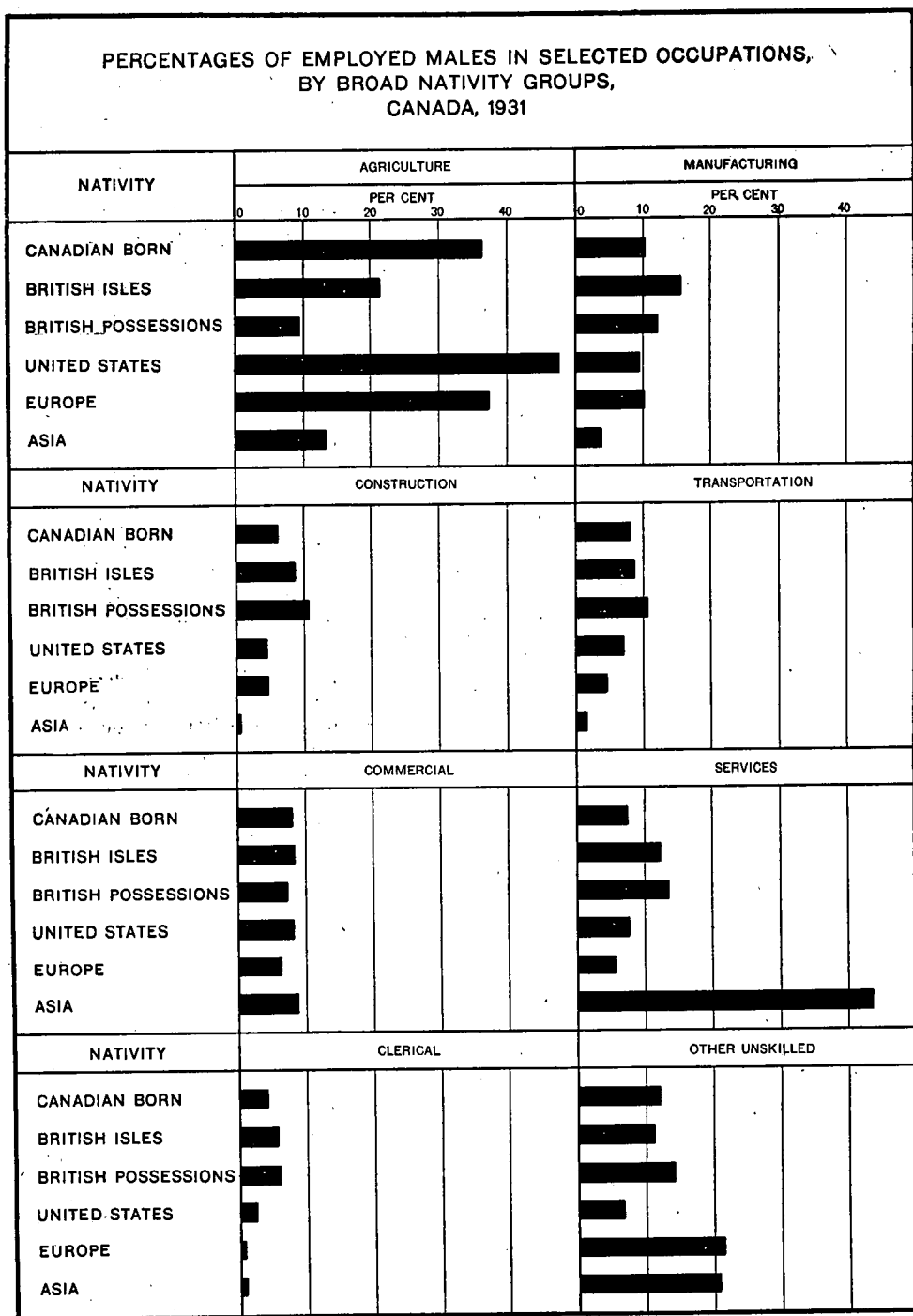
FIG. 43. The underlying data include all males 10 years of age and over reporting gainful occupations. Many persons so reporting were, of course, out of employment at the date of the census.

occupation of persons with gainful occupations classified by racial origin for Canada, 1931 and Table 68 shows a distribution by racial origin for each occupational group, the data for the sexes being tabulated separately in each case.

From Table 67 it is possible to get some idea of the occupational distribution of a number of the more important racial groups. In many instances, occupational distribution reflects *bona fide* occupational preferences. To some extent, of course, the type of economic opportunity available at the time of immigration is a determining factor. This would apply to a greater extent in the case of origins experiencing relatively large additions through immigration in recent years. There is no doubt, for instance, that much larger proportions of certain agricultural peoples coming from Central Europe during the last decade would have been engaged in agriculture had that industry been relatively as prosperous between 1921 and 1931 as it was before the War when other classes of immigrants arrived in greater numbers. Origin data, however, include not only the immigrant but the Canadian-born section of the several stocks so that for those races where a relatively long average length of residence in this country has permitted geographical and occupational readjustment, existing occupational distribution reflects with a very considerable degree of accuracy underlying occupational preferences and aptitudes.

An exhaustive analysis of Table 67 will not be attempted. Attention will be confined to a few of its more outstanding features for the benefit of those who might be deterred from examining the table because of its rather formidable appearance.

Because of their numerical predominance the occupational distribution of the population as a whole conforms closely to that of the British and French races. Certain minor differences appear as between the individual British races and the French and British as a whole. For example, the English in Canada engage in agriculture much less generally than the Irish and Scottish; they show an appreciably greater preference for manufacturing. Only minor differences appear between the occupational distribution for the French and the Anglo-Saxon population as a whole. Males of French extraction show slightly smaller percentages in certain manufacturing occupations, transportation and communication, commerce and finance, and an appreciably larger proportion under the heading "unskilled labourers". The latter is attributable to some extent to a tendency on the part of census enumerators in French Canada to class as *"ouvriers"* many persons who would not be reported as "unskilled labourers" in the English-speaking provinces. Females of French origin, on the other hand, show considerably larger proportions in manufacturing, particularly the textile industry, and in domestic service, and relatively fewer in commercial and clerical employments.

The Central Europeans are divided into two groups whose occupational distribution is quite different. The Austrians and Germans as a group are the most agricultural people in Canada with a percentage of males on the farm nearly two-thirds larger than for the population as a whole. Next to the Hebrews, they also show the greatest preference or aptitude for manufacture. In other occupations they have well below the average representation including that of unskilled labour. The "other" Central Europeans, including the Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians and Yugoslavs, as a group have tended to avoid agriculture and go in for unskilled labour largely in urban centres. Approximately 40 p.c. of the males in this classification are listed in the latter category, a proportion three times larger than for the population as a whole. While the German and Austrian females show proportions considerably above the average in domestic service the concentration in this occupation is not nearly so great as with the "other" Central Europeans. Approximately 73·4 p.c. of the latter group appear in this category and unlike the Austrians and Germans they have little or no representation in the professions, in commerce or in clerical employments.

The occupational distribution of the Dutch is quite similar to that of the Germans except for a considerably smaller proportion of males in manufacture, particularly the metal industries, a somewhat smaller proportion of females in domestic service and larger proportions in the professions, commerce and clerical work. The Eastern European group which in the present table includes the Polish, Russian, Ukrainian and Roumanian and certain other numerically smaller origins are, in many respects, midway between the Germans and the "other" Central Europeans. They show quite large proportions in agriculture—indeed the proportion of gainfully occupied women on the farm is the highest for all white races; the men are well represented in the unskilled labour classification with almost twice as large a percentage as for the population

as a whole; and the percentage of gainfully occupied women in domestic service approaches that for the "other" Central Europeans. They have fewer than average in manufactures, building and construction and transportation and have a negligible representation in commerce, finance, the professions and clerical employments.

The Hebrew is the outstanding commercial race in Canada with a five-times larger proportion of their gainfully occupied men engaged in trade than obtains in the population as a whole and a two and a half times larger proportion of their women. They are also between two and three times as prominent in manufacturing (particularly clothing) as the average* and their gainfully occupied women are found in clerical occupations to a far greater extent than the women of any other origin in Canada. Practically none of the males are farmers or unskilled labourers and abnormally small proportions of the females are in the domestic or other service categories. A few have gone into the professions, probably teaching.

The occupational distribution of the Italians resembles that of the Hebrews in the avoidance of agriculture and in the female concentration in the textile industry. It differs in the small proportion of males in the latter occupation, the moderate number of males in commerce and in the large proportion of unskilled labourers. With 35 p.c. of their male workers classed as common labourers as compared with 13·04 p.c. for the population as a whole, the Italians rank second only to the "other" Central Europeans in the proportion following this class of work. Like the Hebrews, abnormally large proportions of the females are in commerce (as well as the textile industry). Fewer than average are in the service and clerical groups.

The Scandinavians are much like the Dutch in their occupational preferences, except for a greater emphasis on fishing, hunting, logging, trapping and mining and a somewhat smaller representation in transportation and communication, commerce and the services. Both are primarily agricultural people and avoid the unskilled labour market. The Scandinavian women are notable for their avoidance of the factory and their preference for domestic service. Over half of the females of this origin group reporting gainful occupations are found in personal service. They are also fairly well represented in the professions and in clerical employment.

The outstanding feature of the occupational distribution of the Chinese is the large proportion of males in the service group (52·33 p.c. as compared with 8·82 p.c. for the population as a whole). In this category domestic service leads with 36·08 p.c. and laundering, etc. accounts for most of the balance (15·87 p.c.). There are also quite a number of unskilled labourers among the Chinese. Relatively few are in agriculture (11·77 p.c.) or manufacturing (2·63 p.c.). The proportion in commerce (6·70 p.c.) conforms more closely to that for the population as a whole.

The Japanese go in for agriculture to almost twice the extent that the Chinese do though the proportion is still less than three-fifths as large as for the population generally. They have about the same percentage in unskilled labour and in commerce as the Chinese, but only one-sixth as many in the service group. The proportion in manufacturing is only slightly under the general average. Most of these are concentrated in the wood products and pulp and paper industry. The really distinctive feature of the Japanese occupational distribution, however, is the large proportion in fishing, hunting and trapping. Approximately 18·3 p.c. of Japanese male workers are in this group (principally fishing), as against 1·45 p.c. for the males of all origins. There are also considerable numbers in logging. In this industry the Japanese show twice the proportion shown for the Scandinavians, three times that for the French and six times that for the male population as a whole. Oriental women are not numerous in Canada. Of those who take gainful employment the majority are in the service group; trade is also important with the Chinese women and textile manufacturing with the Japanese.

Of the North American Indians who reported gainful occupations 29 p.c. were listed as farming, 45 p.c. fishing, hunting and trapping and 14 p.c. as working at unskilled labour. The other 12 p.c. were scattered among a great variety of occupations.

Table 68 lends itself to a similar type of analysis and shows the differences in occupational distribution perhaps even more clearly than Table 67. For example, the males of British extraction represented 53·04 p.c. of the total number of males with gainful occupations in Canada. In fishing, hunting, trapping, logging and common labour they fell far below this quota and in agriculture, personal service and mining appreciably below. In manufacturing, construction, transportation and communication, on the other hand, they were well above and in finance,

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* Attention is drawn to the exceedingly high proportion of *males* in this category.

professional service and clerical occupations very much above expectation. The data for the females may be similarly examined and for the other origins listed. It is interesting to compare the proportions contributed to our working population by the British and French with that for other origins as a group.

TABLE XCII.—PERCENTAGES BRITISH, FRENCH AND "OTHER" RACIAL ORIGINS, OF THE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, OF SPECIFIED OCCUPATION GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Occupation Group	Males			Females		
	British	French	Other	British	French	Other
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
All occupations	53·04	24·80	22·16	57·28	27·44	15·28
Agriculture	48·48	24·89	26·63	49·02	21·85	29·13
Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	32·22	21·23	46·55	-	-	-
Logging	26·66	42·31	31·03	-	-	-
Mining, Quarrying, etc	51·58	13·50	34·92	-	-	-
Manufacturing	57·68	24·41	17·91	43·23	41·09	15·68
Construction	56·83	29·35	13·82	-	-	-
Transportation and Communication	62·29	23·79	13·92	73·96	19·34	6·70
Commerce	60·35	21·35	18·30	62·48	22·91	14·61
Finance and Insurance	74·51	17·47	8·02	83·01	8·76	8·23
Professional Service	69·22	21·12	9·66	62·04	30·73	7·23
Personal Service	48·25	22·54	29·21	49·87	28·67	21·46
Clerical	73·67	19·62	6·71	76·51	13·49	10·00
Labourers	39·89	31·32	28·79	30·83	56·26	12·91

A glance at the above tabulation shows that the males of non-British and non-French races in the aggregate supply more than their share of workers to agriculture, fishing, hunting and trapping, logging, mining and quarrying, and to the personal service and common labour groups. By the same token they supply somewhat less than their share of workers in manufacturing, construction, transportation and commerce, and very much less in finance and the professions. The proportions of females of alien extraction in manufacturing, commerce and common labour is about in accordance with expectation on the basis of normal distribution; there is a marked excess, however, in agriculture and domestic service and a marked deficit in transportation and communication, finance, professional service and clerical occupations.

As was intimated above it is impossible to say with any great degree of accuracy, how far these occupational differences and particularly those discussed in earlier paragraphs are matters of race and culture in the widest sense and how far they are attributable to extraneous causes such as time of settlement and so forth. Anyone who has followed the preceding discussion will have discerned ample evidence of a rather close connection between educational status and the type of occupations most favoured by the various origin groups. The existence of certain racial aptitudes is also apparent, as in the case of the Hebrew preference for commerce, the Japanese for fishing, the Indian for trapping and that of Scandinavian females for household service. The latter is obviously volitional and in no way related to low educational status. Date of immigration and the relative advantages offered by different occupations in the country at the time of arrival are doubtless also factors of some importance. Recent immigration from Central and Eastern Europe has contributed a disproportionately large share of unskilled urban labourers. Of course, in this group of origins, educational, linguistic and financial handicaps were also present, but no unbiased explanation can neglect the fact that urban industries in Canada enjoyed relatively greater prosperity during the ten years preceding the 1931 Census than did agriculture and many who might have preferred agriculture were doubtless forced to take such urban jobs as were offered, and for which they could qualify. That meant for the most part unskilled labour.

Unfortunately, the origin classification is not carried through in sufficient detail to permit the use of correlation and weighing of the various influences by mathematical devices. The analysis as it stands, however, throws considerable light both on the occupational distribution of the various stocks in Canada and on the relative dependence of the various occupational groups on the several racial strains for their respective labour supplies, and when read in conjunction with other chapters in the monograph contributes materially to an understanding of the differences in behaviour of the constituent racial elements in our population.

The Proportions that Wage-Earners* Constitute of Persons with Occupations by Broad Nativity Groups.—For Canada as a whole, female wage-earners constituted a third larger proportion of all females with gainful occupations in 1931 than did male wage-earners of all males. For the females the proportion was approximately four out of five, for males only three out of five (Table XCIII). What was true of the total population was true of the Canadian born and of every immigrant group except the Asiatics where the small numbers of females involved detracts from the significance of their recorded behaviour. The conclusion, therefore, is that when females take employment outside the home they are found in wage-earning jobs to a greater extent than men.

The United States-born *males* with gainful occupations show the smallest proportion of wage- and salary-earners. The Canadian-born rank next; the figure for the European-born is moderately higher, that for the Asiatics materially higher, and the highest of all is that for the British-born. The range is very considerable—from one in two for the United States-born to four out of five for the British. Resident male immigrants from abroad, the United States-born excepted, are found in salary- and particularly wage-earning employments to a greater extent than are the Canadian born. The exceedingly low proportion for immigrants from the United States is the statistical counterpart of an exceedingly high percentage in agriculture and the abnormally high percentage of wage-earners among the British is associated with the converse.

Agriculturists constitute almost identical proportions of Canadian- and European-born males with gainful occupations. As a consequence the proportions of these workers who are wage-earners do not differ so much, yet the spread is sufficient to warrant the statement that somewhat larger proportions of European immigrants work for wages than of the native Canadians. This situation is to be expected. The Canadian born are more familiar with their native land and its institutions than are immigrant peoples and are probably on the average in a better financial position. More of the native Canadians, therefore, are in a position to acquire the necessary education for a profession or to make a start in some independent business, than obtains with persons born in Continental Europe. Although no distinction is made between salary- and wage-earners in the adjacent tables there are good reasons for the further belief that a larger proportion of the Canadian-born wage-earners are in the salaried classes. To the extent that this is true it would merely emphasize the evidence of the present figure with regard to industrialization and immigrant labour. There seems to be no doubt that the progress of industrialization in Canada as in the United States, has been dependent to a greater extent on immigrant than on native-born labour. Or stated more accurately, relative to their numbers, industry has drawn more heavily on European than on native sources for its supply of workers employed on day-to-day or week-to-week basis. The relatively high proportion of wage-earners among the Asiatics is associated with their concentration in the service group and the failure of agriculture to claim its due share.

TABLE XCIII.—PERSONS REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, WAGE-EARNERS, AND WAGE-EARNERS AS PERCENTAGE OF THOSE REPORTING GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUP AND SEX, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	Males			Females		
	Reporting Gainful Occupations	Wage-Earners	Wage-Earners as P.C. of Those with Gainful Occupations	Reporting Gainful Occupations	Wage-Earners	Wage-Earners as P.C. of Those with Gainful Occupations
Total population...........................	3,261,271	2,022,260	62·00	665,859	547,837	82·20
Canadian born...........................	2,130,009	1,240,888	58·25	501,901	414,542	82·50
Total immigrants........................	1,131,362	781,372	69·06	163,958	133,295	81·30
Other British born......................	551,114	435,870	79·09	99,211	86,683	87·36
United States born......................	139,197	68,354	49·11	22,379	16,463	73·56
European born..........................	389,763	241,516	61·96	41,109	29,320	71·32
Asiatic born............................	49,918	34,652	69·42	954	581	60·90

As with the males, the British-born *females* lead in the matter of the proportion of gainfully occupied who appeared in the wage-earning classes. The Canadian born ranked second. The figures for female immigrants from the United States and Europe were considerably below those

* The term wage-earner as used in the census includes persons on salaries.

for the British and Canadian born and those for the Asiatics materially below. The fact that the Canadian born have much larger proportions in professional services—nursing and the like—seems to be the principal reason for their showing a smaller percentage of wage-earners than the British. The chief differences between the occupational distribution of the native Canadian females and that of the United States-born is that the latter have even larger proportions in professional services and almost twice the proportion in agriculture. Both of these circumstances would make for relatively smaller numbers in wage-earning employments. The proportion of immigrant females from Europe reported as having agricultural occupations of one sort or another was nearly three times that of the native Canadians, but this fact alone does not seem adequate to account for the extent of the difference in the proportions of wage-earners. Another peculiarity of the European-born females is that relatively large numbers appear in textile manufacturing and personal services. It may be that some listed under the former heading were doing hand work on their own or that the personal service group included a disproportionate number of boarding-house keepers in the less prosperous sections of our cities. Either of these possibilities would make for a reduction in the proportion of wage-earners. The same may well apply to the Asiatic females. With them, however, relatively large numbers appear in the commercial classification which for many probably means having charge—either active or nominal—of an independent commercial enterprise. A detailed study of the occupational distribution of the wage-earners by sex and nativity would assist in providing more precise explanations of the variation in the percentages but the matter does not seem of sufficient general interest to warrant further discussion here.

IMMIGRANT WAGE-EARNERS AS PERCENTAGES OF IMMIGRANTS
WITH GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, BY RACIAL ORIGIN
AND SEX, CANADA, 1931
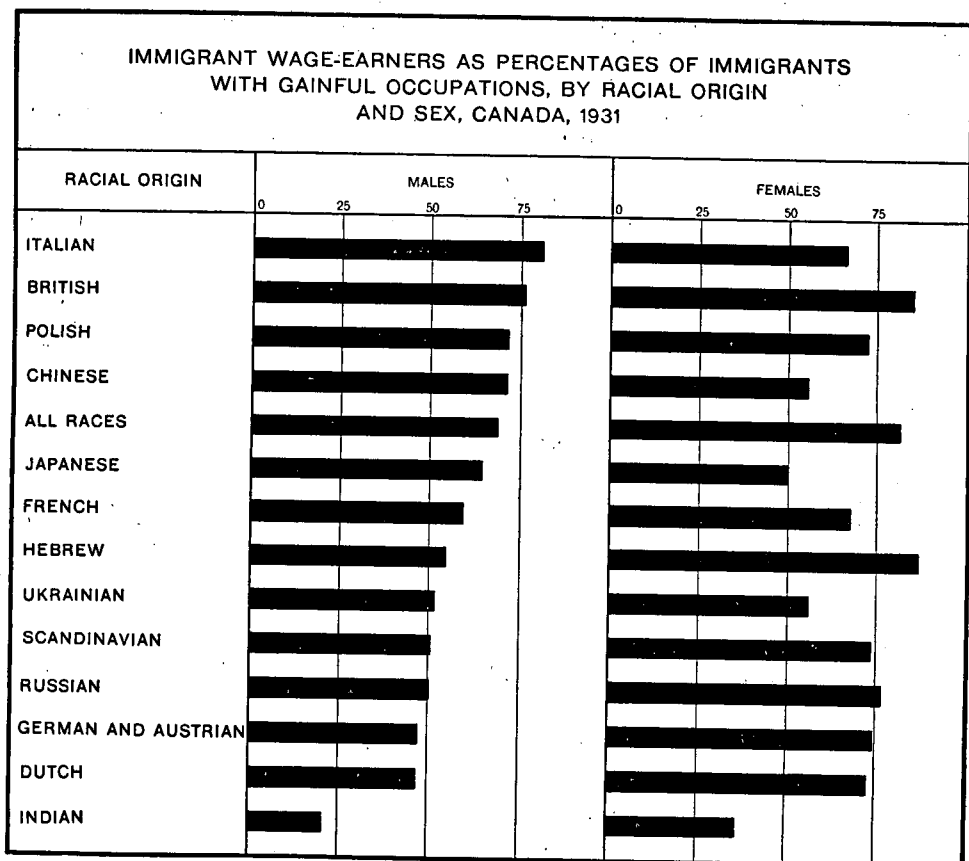
FIG. 44. The foregoing figure emphasizes the variation as between the several ethnic groups in respect of the proportions that wage-earners constitute of all persons with gainful avocations. The differences are in large measure associated with type of occupation. The chart refers to immigrant workers; no Canadian born are included.

Racial Origin of Immigrant Wage-Earners.—Table 69 and Fig. 44, show similar data for the immigrant population classified by racial origin and the same type of comment applies as was made in the foregoing section. Generally speaking, where the race is agricultural and rural the proportion of males in wage-earning occupations is low and *vice versa*. Two outstanding exceptions are the Hebrews who achieve an unusual degree of independence of employers not by engaging in agriculture but by running small personally-operated businesses. Few of the gainfully occupied Indians work for wages; they work at hunting, trapping and the like.

With only four exceptions, females working outside the home show larger proportions in the wage-earning classes than do the males. Two of the exceptions are the Chinese and Japanese to whom reference has already been made. A third is the "other" Central European group whose women are particularly heavily represented in the personal service group and the Italians where commerce and textile manufacturing claim abnormal proportions of the gainfully occupied. A wife or daughter helping a husband or father to run a small store or manufacturing establishment would probably report herself as a partner in the business, not as an employee working for wages.

Much significant information as to how the "gainfully occupied" of the different origins are distributed between wage-earning and other types of occupation can be obtained from a detailed study of the table under discussion. Such analysis is left to the interested reader.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Weeks Lost per Immigrant and Canadian-Born Wage-Earner.—Table 70 presents a number of important facts regarding the incidence of unemployment during the twelve months preceding the census. The adequacy of the data on the loss of time has been discussed elsewhere.* Suffice it to say here that the figures when tested are found to give a very satisfactory picture of the situation as it existed during one of the early years of the depression.

Fixing attention first on the data for all Canada, immigrant males on the average lost 1·90 weeks or 19 p.c. more time than did the Canadian-born male wage-earners. The difference between the average loss of time for the native Canadian and immigrant females was less although even here the immigrants suffered slightly more than the Canadian born. It will be shown below that the burden of unemployment as between the different classes of immigrant males was influenced somewhat by recency of arrival but more especially by the type of occupation engaged in. Some industries are far more sensitive to seasonal and cyclical fluctuations than are others and generally speaking, salaried workers are less subject to loss of time than workers by the day or the week. Such being the case it is reasonable to suppose that difference in occupational distribution was an important factor in accounting for the relatively heavier incidence of unemployment on the immigrant than on the Canadian-born section of the wage-earning male workers. Differences in birthplace, *i.e.*, in length of Canadian residence,† seems to have been only secondary.

One other point of interest is that male wage-earners of both nativities lost about twice as much time as females, a little more than twice for the immigrants and a little less for the Canadian born. How far this circumstance is attributable to differences in the types of occupation of males and how far to a policy of substituting cheap female labour for more expensive male services it is impossible to say with any great degree of precision. It may be that a certain amount of such substitution occurred especially where female minimum-wage laws were not in operation or were not enforced, but there is public evidence to show that in many cases where they were applied the shift was in the opposite direction—at least during the late years of the depression. On the whole, it seems probable that the replacing of male employees with females was not a major factor in explaining the greater average loss of time on the part of the former sex. On the other hand, a careful comparison of the occupations of the two sexes coupled with the overwhelming weight of occupational distribution in accounting for the differences in loss of time as between the several classes of male immigrants and the employed male population of the province of residence† leaves little doubt that dissimilarity in the types of male and female employments was the major cause of greater unemployment among the males.

This table also throws light on the relative incidence of unemployment as between provinces. In this respect the figures for the females show the greater consistency. They indicate that loss

* 1931 Census Monograph *Unemployment* by M. C. MacLean, A. H. LeNeveu, W. C. Tedford and N. Keyfitz.
† See subsequent correlation.

of time was heaviest in the provinces west of the Lakes, with one important exception, *viz.*, that of Ontario. It declined generally on passing eastward to the Atlantic coast. In Nova Scotia where the mining and fishing industries are important and in New Brunswick with its large logging and lumbering interests unemployment among males was on a par with that in the Western Provinces generally.' Immigrant males suffered relatively more heavily in Ontario than in Quebec while Canadian-born lost more time in the latter province. Wage-earners of both sexes and both nativities showed the greatest loss of time in British Columbia with its large logging, lumbering, mining and fishing industries, and the least in Prince Edward Island. In the Prairie Provinces, unemployment was at a maximum in Manitoba and at a minimum in Saskatchewan.

Male Unemployment among Immigrants of Specified Racial Origins.—Male immigrants of foreign European races lost about twice as much time per male wage-earner as did the Anglo-Saxons (Table 71). The Eastern Europeans as a group lost most—an average of 19·63 weeks as against 9·09 for the British. The figure for the Central Europeans was almost as high as that for the Eastern Europeans. The loss was greatest for "other" Central Europeans (22·26 weeks), "other" Eastern Europeans (20·14), the Ukrainians (20·12), Poles (19·68) and Russians (17·16). It was smaller for the Italians (15·45), Scandinavians (14·21), Chinese (14·17) and Germans and Austrians (13·39). The Hebrews, the Dutch and the Japanese were more fortunate than other foreign races. Their loss was even less than that of the French, which only exceeded that of the Anglo-Saxons by a week and a half (Fig. 45).

The reasons for these differences must be explained in terms of length of residence, geographical distribution and, for reasons shortly to be demonstrated, in terms of occupation. Occupational distribution of course, shows significant variation as between the several provincial divisions and is probably the most important single cause of the differences in average loss of time in different parts of the Dominion.

Table 70 permits of interprovincial comparisons freed from the influence of nativity. Table 71 makes possible the same type of comparison freed from the influence of race. Prince Edward Island shows only a fraction of the all-Canada average loss for every origin for which data are given. In Nova Scotia the British, French and all but five numerically unimportant foreign races experienced a greater number of weeks loss than the Canadian average. Except for the French and "other" Central European, New Brunswick appears to have been relatively favourably situated in respect to steadiness of employment. The same applies to the Anglo-Saxons and French in Quebec and to all but one or two foreign races. Loss of time was greater in Ontario than in Quebec in all but three of the less important origins. In Manitoba the situation was mixed. The Anglo-Saxons and the French lost less than the Canadian average but the foreign races generally lost more. Save in the case of the French and Dutch, the Saskatchewan figures were universally lower than those for the Dominion as a whole. In Alberta the British, Dutch, Italians and Japanese lost fractionally more than the Canadian average; all other races lost less. Loss of time through lack of employment was heaviest of all in British Columbia; what is true of the province as a whole applies to all but four or five individual origins whose numerical strength in the province was relatively small. Clearly the loss of time suffered by male wage-earners during the year immediately preceding the census varied considerably as between the different sections of the Dominion. Even within each province marked differences appeared in the incidence of unemployment as between the several origin groups. These differences find their explanation in terms already mentioned in discussing the cross-classification by nativity.

Loss of Time and Date of Arrival of Immigrant Wage-Earners.—In Table XCIV the incidence of unemployment is related to date of arrival of male and female wage-earners. For the males, by far the highest proportion losing time was among immigrant arrivals during the boom years, 1926-29. More than five and a half out of every ten wage-earners in this group lost some time during the year immediately preceding the census and the *average* loss of time for these suffering unemployment amounted to something over 6·5 months. The height of these figures is appalling. Fewer of the earlier immigrants and fewer of the more recent immigrants were unemployed at some time during the year although in no case was the proportion under 43 p.c. The duration of unemployment was also appreciably smaller for the earlier arrivals. While somewhat smaller proportions of those who came during 1930 and the first half of 1931 failed to get steady work, those who did fail were employed slightly less regularly than even the 1926-29 arrivals.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST PER IMMIGRANT MALE
WAGE-EARNER (TOTAL) FOR SELECTED RACIAL ORIGINS,
CANADA, JUNE 1, 1930 TO JUNE 1, 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	WEEKS LOST	RACIAL ORIGIN	WEEKS LOST
	0 5 10 15 20		0 5 10 15 20
UKRAINIAN		CHINESE	
POLISH		GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN	
RUSSIAN		HEBREW	
ITALIAN		FRENCH	
INDIAN		JAPANESE	
SCANDINAVIAN		BRITISH	
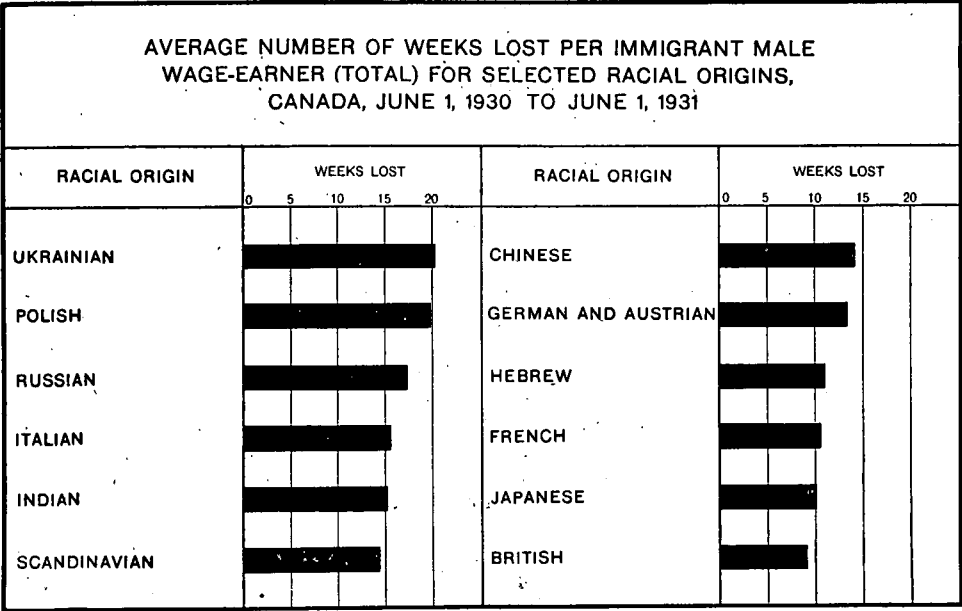
Fig. 45. Occupational distribution, age and length of Canadian residence account for a good deal of the variation in time lost as between immigrant wage-earners of the several racial origins. Since the depression was felt more heavily in some sections of Canada than in others, geographical distribution was doubtless also a factor. Single males are usually discharged before married men with dependents; immigrant groups with large surpluses of males might be expected to suffer more loss of time during a period of economic stress. Relative efficiency or inefficiency must also be taken into consideration. A complete explanation of the differences is difficult; there is no question, however, about their magnitude.

TABLE XCIV.—PERCENTAGES LOSING TIME OF IMMIGRANT WAGE-EARNERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND
OVER, AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WEEKS LOST PER WAGE-EARNER AND PER
WAGE-EARNER LOSING TIME, BY DATE OF ARRIVAL AND SEX,
CANADA, JUNE 1, 1930–JUNE 1, 1931

| | | | Average Weeks Lost per | | | |
| Date of Arrival | P.C. Losing Time | | Wage-Earner | | Wage-Earner Losing Time | |
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1930–31	45·70	23·70	12·69	4·97	27·77	20·98
1926–29	55·95	24·51	15·35	4·70	27·43	19·17
1921–25	47·73	27·91	11·57	5·64	24·25	20·19
1911–20	43·45	27·58	10·65	5·74	24·52	20·83
Before 1911	43·26	24·56	10·87	5·30	25·13	21·56

With females, the situation was somewhat different. The maximum percentage losing time occurred among those who came to Canada between 1911 and 1925. The recent arrivals suffered least. The actual loss per person losing time did not vary greatly from an average of about 5 months although the tendency seems to have been for increases to occur with length of Canadian residence. The two rows of figures taken together suggest that with the females, *age* was relatively more important than were occupational differences associated with length of Canadian residence. This circumstance is in striking contrast with the subsequent findings with regard to the reasons for unemployment among male immigrants. Of course, it is doubtless true that the basic reason for higher unemployment generally among males than among females is one of difference in occupational risk, to which must be added perhaps some slight tendency to switch from more expensive male to less costly female labour in response to the economic pressure to lower costs. The fact remains, nevertheless, that as between females of different dates of arrival youth seems to have been at a premium and occupational differences appear to have been of relatively small moment. At any rate, the young were more successful in holding their jobs and, if anything, lost slightly less time.

Correlation Between Loss of Time for Male Immigrants and Related Factors.—An attempt is made in this section to explain, in terms of a selected number of associated circumstances, why some male immigrant wage-earners lost more time than others; or put in an other way, to determine what conditions were favourable and what conditions were unfavourable to unemployment, and their relative importance. The findings are obviously of wider application than to the immigrants because it is reasonable to suppose that circumstances which explain differences in regularity of employment among foreign-born wage-earners would apply to a greater or less degree to the native Canadian population.

The problem took the form of relating the average loss of time for the British, United States, European and Asiatic male immigrants to that of wage-earners as a whole in the province of residence, and comparing the differences in regard to unemployment with other measurable differences in the situation. By focussing attention on variations in behaviour from that of the male wage-earning population as a whole in the province of residence, such differences in the incidence of unemployment as were of a purely geographical origin were eliminated as well as possible differences in the relative weight of unemployment in the several parts of the Dominion arising out of variation in industrial structure or the unequal effects of national trade and tariff policies.

The dependent variable, therefore, was taken as the average number of weeks lost per male wage-earner of each nativity, expressed as a percentage of that lost by all male wage-earners in the province of residence. There being nine provinces and four broad nativity groups, a series of thirty-six ratios was thus obtained. Only thirty-five were used, however, the Asiatics in Prince Edward Island being omitted because of the smallness and hence unrepresentative character of the sample. These ratios were related to corresponding figures giving (1) the median length of Canadian residence of the several immigrant groups, (2) an index of occupational distribution from the standpoint of comparative liability to unemployment, (3) an index of comparative age distribution of the male population 10 years and over from the standpoint of liability to loss of time on the part of the wage-earning classes, (4) an index of comparative age distribution of all males 10 years and over from the standpoint of liability to having a gainful occupation and hence being subject to the risk of unemployment. In all cases the comparison was made between the nativity in a given province and the corresponding male population in the province as a whole.

A multiple correlation was worked out and a coefficient of $R = \cdot7738$ was obtained and tested for reliability. The result indicates that the associated variables accounted for 60 p.c. or three-fifths of the fluctuations[*] in the dependent variable (Fig. 46). The following regression or prediction equation was obtained:—

$$X_1 = - \cdot2769\, X_2 + \cdot9259\, X_3 + \cdot4856\, X_4 + \cdot8739\, X_5 - 150 \cdot 36$$

where X_1 = average number of weeks lost per male wage-earner of specified nativities as a percentage of the average number of weeks lost per male wage-earner in the total population of the province of residence between June 1, 1930 and June 1, 1931;

   X_2 = median length of Canadian residence for wage-earners of specified nativities in the different provinces;

   X_3 = index of occupational distribution of wage-earners of the several nativities from the standpoint of risk of unemployment as compared with that of the "occupied" male population in the province of residence;

   X_4 = index of age distribution of males 10 years and over of the several nativities from the standpoint of liability to loss of time on the part of the wage-earning classes of the nativity as compared with that of the male population 10 years and over in the province of residence;

   X_5 = index of age distribution of the male population 10 years and over of the several nativities from the standpoint of liability to having a gainful occupation (and hence being subject to unemployment) as compared with that of the male population 10 years and over of the province of residence.

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[*] Or stated more accurately, "of the variability", *i.e.*, of the squares of the deviations from the arithmetic mean.

CORRELATION ON WEEKS LOST BY IMMIGRANT WAGE-EARNERS AS
PERCENTAGES OF WEEKS LOST BY WAGE-EARNERS OF
PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, BY BROAD NATIVITY
GROUPS, CANADA, 1931

P.C. OF VARIABILITY ACCOUNTED FOR BY CORRELATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	RELATIVE WEIGHT OF INDEPENDENTS IN THE PREDICTION
	OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION	
	AGE AS RELATED TO OCCUPATION	
	AGE AS RELATED TO UNEMPLOYMENT	
	DATE OF ARRIVAL	

FIG. 46. The four independents included in the correlation accounted for 60 p.c. of the variability in the amounts by which the loss of time suffered by immigrant male wage-earners of the different nativity groups differed from that of male wage-earners as a whole within the province of residence. The type of occupation rather than date of arrival appears to be the determining factor although there may well be a causal connection between recency of arrival and heavy representation in the occupations peculiarly exposed to the risk of unemployment.

An examination of the equation indicates that, other things being equal, every increase of one year in the length of Canadian residence of the immigrant male wage-earner decreases the expected average yearly loss of employment by ·2769 weeks. In other words, on the basis of the experience of the year immediately preceding the census, if other things remained equal in all respects, one would expect immigrant wage-earners who arrived in 1929 to have experienced on the average 2·769 more weeks of unemployment between June 1, 1930 and June 1, 1931 than did those who arrived in 1919, and the latter in turn to have lost 2·769 more weeks employment than wage-earners who arrived ten years earlier, i.e., in 1909. This result is quite in accordance with expectation on at least two counts: first, the older immigrants have had greater opportunity to become firmly established and to acquire seniority rights where such are important, and second, time has permitted most of the earlier immigrants who had been less successful in adapting themselves to Canadian economic conditions to return to their native land or at any rate to withdraw from the country. Only the most successful tended to remain. The indices of age and occupational distribution are all positively associated with X_1 because each was expressed in such a way as to increase as the liability to unemployment increased.

Both in the correlation and the prediction equation, occupational distribution appears as the dominant factor. When the standard deviations of X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 and X_5 are substituted in the regression as was done in previous cases it is found that the relative weights of the independent variables in contributing to actual fluctuations in the dependent were on the average as follows:—

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUR VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTION

Variable	Weight
X_3 (occupational distribution)	100
X_5 (age as related to occupation)	22
X_4 (age as related to unemployment)	12
X_2 (date of arrival)	5

These figures are illuminating. Occupational differences are over two and a half times more important in the prediction than age and date of arrival combined. Differences in occupation and age together account for almost 97 p.c. of the fluctuations in X_1 in so far as these fluctuations can be accounted for by the independent variables included in the present correlation. The individual nativities experience greater or less loss of time than the wage-earners as a whole in

the province of residence, principally because they were engaged in occupations or types of work where the risk of unemployment was greater or less than the average obtaining in the province. That is, they were associated with industries subject to greater or less seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in activity or were doing grades of work subject to greater or less risk of unemployment or both.

It is instructive to compare the relative weights of the independent variables in the simple and multiple correlations and the prediction. The simple correlation shows the association with unemployment as it actually exists but as with all simple correlations this association is apt to be attributable, in part at least, to other associations that are common to both. In this case the chief common term is occupation, *i.e.*, recency of arrival is associated with unemployment because it is associated with occupation and occupation in turn is associated with unemployment. It is clear from the following table that *the recent arrivals suffered heavy unemployment not so much because they were recent arrivals but because they went or were forced through lack of training or the absence of alternative employments into occupations where the risk was great.* The relative weight of date of arrival in the simple correlation was 32 as compared with 100 for occupation; in the multiple it fell to 3, occupation being taken as 100 as in the former comparison.

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FOUR INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN THE (1) SIMPLE CORRELATION (2) MULTIPLE CORRELATION AND (3) PREDICTION

Variable	Weight		
	Simple	Multiple	Prediction
X_3 (occupational distribution)...	100	100	100
X_5 (age as related to occupation)...	12	4	22
X_4 (age as related to unemployment)..	3	4	12
X_2 (date of arrival)..	32	3	5

The relative influence of the several independents in the prediction is, of course, greatly affected by the relative magnitudes of their inherent variability.

TABLE XCV.—EXPECTED LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR IMMIGRANT MALE WAGE-EARNERS AS PERCENTAGE OF THAT FOR ALL MALE WAGE-EARNERS, BY NATIVITY GROUP AND PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, JUNE 1, 1930–JUNE 1, 1931

Province	Expected Loss of Employment for Immigrant as P.C. of that for All Wage-Earners for			
	British Born	United States Born	European Born	Asiatic Born
Prince Edward Island..	87	94	90	-
Nova Scotia..	129	77	187	58
New Brunswick...	77	78	102	60
Quebec..	100	93	152	62
Ontario..	104	79	149	67
Manitoba..	100	83	122	77
Saskatchewan..	104	83	110	90
Alberta..	112	69	113	88
British Columbia...	80	72	119	106
Average..	99	81	127	76

Take, for example, the figures for Ontario. On the basis of existing occupational distribution, age and date of arrival, the expectation was that male immigrant wage-earners from the United States would lose some 21 p.c. less time than the male wage-earners of the province as a whole. In other words, they were 21 p.c. more favourably situated from the standpoint of avoiding loss of employment than were male wage-earners generally in that province. The European born, on the other hand, because of less advantageous occupational and age distribution and more recent arrival might expect on the average to suffer almost half again as much unemployment as the typical wage-earner in the province, or were one-third less advantageously situated from the standpoint of avoiding loss of employment. What is the explanation of these differences? In the first place as compared with the European immigrants, the United States born on the average had 18·2 years of Canadian residence as against 7·0 for the European born in that province. Besides, their occupational risk of unemployment was over a third less than that of the Continental

European wage-earner. That means that the United States born were more concentrated in salaried jobs in relatively stable industries like those producing or marketing consumers' goods while the Europeans to a greater exent were attached to industries like construction and iron and steel manufacture, etc., which suffer wide fluctuations in activity and /or were working to a greater extent on a day-to-day or week-to-week basis as unskilled labourers. The occupational difference was the determining one but on top of it, the age distribution of the United States-born wage-earners and of the male population generally was much less favourable to loss of employment. And so the table may be analysed. The position of the British-born was intermediate on these four counts, and that of the Asiatics was exceptionally favourable to steady employment.

. In the average province on the basis of existing occupational and age distribution and after due allowance is made for length of Canadian residence, British male immigrant wage-earners might be expected to lose, on the average, in the neighbourhood of 1 p.c. less time through unemployment than wage-earners generally in the province of residence, the United States born 19 p.c. less, the Asiatics 24 p.c. less and the European born 27 p.c. more. For reasons presently to be explained the above figures are only approximations but after making every reasonable allowance for their approximate character it is obvious that the differences are both large and significant.

There remains one further comparison—that of the actual with the expected. The data may be presented most conveniently in a table similar to the preceding one.

TABLE XCVI.—ACTUAL AS PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTED LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR IMMIGRANT MALE WAGE-EARNERS, BY NATIVITY GROUP AND PROVINCE OF RESIDENCE, CANADA AND PROVINCES, JUNE 1, 1930–JUNE 1, 1931

Province	Actual Loss of Employment for Immigrant Wage-Earners as Percentage of Expected Loss for			
	British Born	United States Born	European Born	Asiatic Born
Prince Edward Island	61	103	48	–
Nova Scotia	90	105	89	107
New Brunswick	84	118	102	73
Quebec	62	88	104	77
Ontario	87	103	117	101
Manitoba	69	95	130	165
Saskatchewan	71	114	125	81
Alberta	74	128	127	113
British Columbia	106	132	118	110
Average	78	109	118	104

While considerable variation exists in the behaviour of the figures for the several nativities as between the different provinces, the data indicate that in the average province the actual difference between the loss of time for the British born and that for the population as a whole. was only 78 p.c. of expectation. With the Asiatics it was 104 p.c. of expectation, with the United States born it was 109 p.c. and with the European born 118 p.c.

Now it may be objected that both the actual and expected losses were expressed in terms of a denominator in which the wage-earners of the given nativity were included, i.e., in terms of all wage-earners in the province. If a given nativity were numerically large the difference between its behaviour and that of workers in the province generally would tend to be minimized by virtue of the fact that the nativity in question was heavily represented in the population of the province as a whole, a circumstance which would tend to make the provincial figure conform more closely to its own. Conversely, other things being equal, the difference would tend to be larger the smaller the representation of the nativity group in the provincial total. Hence, any comparison of the actual figures of a given nativity in one province with those in another province would be influenced to some extent by the varying proportions of that nativity in the populations of the provinces compared.

The same objection applies to the preceding comparison of the expected values for a given nativity in two or more parts of the country and it was on that account that emphasis was laid on the approximate character of the results. In that comparison, however, the error tended to

be reduced by virtue of the circumstance that although the expectation was derived from data which individually were related to provincial totals of which they constituted a part, the relationship from which the expected percentages were computed was an average relationship.

In comparing the actual with the predicted as is done in the immediately preceding table, the error would seem to be reduced to a minimum because while the actual is derived from a comparison of loss of employment in a given nativity with that of the appropriate provincial population of which it forms a part, the expected is derived from a series of associated nativity data, three out of four of which are likewise expressed in terms of the extent to which the corresponding provincial population is possessed of the given characteristic whether it be occupational distribution or age in one form or another. In other words the actual and the expected are derived from the same type of basic material and while they are based on different population characteristics the error in the one is of the same nature and direction as the error of the other and is very likely to be of the same approximate extent following as it does from a similar mechanical cause. Considerable dependence, therefore, may be placed on the latter comparison, remembering, of course, that the weights given to the various independent variables used in computing the predicted values are average weights based on the experience of the whole thirty-five individual nativity groups entering into the correlation.

Deviations of the actual from the predicted may arise from two sources: first, from eccentric behaviour of a given nativity with respect to one or more of the several characteristics included in the correlation which behaviour, when given the average weight as measured by the various coefficients in the equation, may unduly raise or lower the expected value; and second, from peculiarities associated with the nativity but not included in the correlation.

The only way to determine whether the figure for a particular nativity shows a marked deviation from expectation in a given province because of exceedingly abnormal occupational or age distribution, date of arrival or other distinctive characteristics peculiar to the group, is to examine the figures used in the correlation as shown in Table 72. A good deal of interesting information as to the differing behaviour of the figures for the individual nativities in the several provinces may be obtained in this way. The pursuit of the study in this direction is left to such readers as may be interested.

In the averages for the nine provinces, however, one has a summary figure for each nativity which in the nature of the case should be largely free from provincial eccentricities. Furthermore, an inspection of the data suggests that by and large the deviations of the actual from the expected are in the main attributable to causes outside the equation. Take the European born, for example. They are characterized on the average by unusually recent arrival, unusually risky employment and unusually favourable age distribution from the standpoint of loss of time through unemployment. All these circumstances would tend to raise the expected to an abnormally high figure. Yet it is in this nativity that the actual shows the greatest excess over expectation. Or consider the Asiatics. In so far as the characteristics included in the equation are abnormal, their average length of Canadian residence was high and they were engaged in occupations exposed to unusually small risk of unemployment. These extreme deviations from average would tend to lower the expected unduly in so far as they distorted the prediction at all, so that the actual would exceed the expectation; yet the excess above expectation was found to be lower than that for either of the other foreign nativities. There appears to be nothing in the figures for the British or United States born to account for the spread between the actual and the expected values as obtained by the equation. Moreover, there were no gaps in any of the variables of sufficient magnitude to cause meaningless deviations or adherences of mechanical origin.

The conclusion, therefore, seems warranted that factors peculiar to those nativities and not included in the present correlation accounted for the British male immigrant wage-earners suffering materially less loss of time than might be expected on the basis of their respective lengths of Canadian residence and their occupational and age distributions, while other and probably different extraneous characteristics caused the Asiatic born to lose slightly more time than was expected, the United States born moderately more time than was expected and the European born a great deal more. The European born were, of course, under the possible handicap of having a deficient knowledge of the official languages of Canada and of Canadian customs and it may well have been that when it came to laying off hands, the Canadian-born employer discriminated against the foreign born in favour of the Canadian. The latter cause may be a partial

explanation of the moderate margin of loss over expectation on the part of the United States born. In other words, they suffered more merely because they were foreign born. It seems more reasonable to suppose, however, that they were discharged because relatively fewer were married men with dependents and the general average of efficiency was lower. The same type of reasoning would apply to the Asiatics. In their case, however, many wage-earners are employed by persons of their own nativity. A minority group in a foreign land tends to care for its own and such employers would naturally be loth to discharge a compatriot especially if there were no alternative employment available and the worker were willing to accept greatly reduced wages in order to retain his job. This circumstance would tend to offset the forces making for heavier incidence of unemployment among the foreign born in general. The British born would naturally stand in a more favourable position than either the European or United States born if it came to a question of reducing staff or going on short time. Indeed, in so far as the Old Country artisan or clerk were more thoroughly trained or more skilful than the native Canadian he would have an advantage even over the native born in this regard. The deviations from expectation thus lend themselves to plausible explanations. It is not suggested that the above are by any means exhaustive or even the most important. They have been put forward merely to indicate the type of explanation which must be applied to that portion of the fluctuations (40 p.c.) which remained unaccounted for by the correlation.

FERTILITY, INFANT MORTALITY, DEAF-MUTISM AND BLINDNESS

FERTILITY OF THE PEOPLES OF CANADA

Natural increase is a subject of first importance in any study of population. This is especially true in Canada, where the population is composed of many diverse elements. Immigration brings new stocks into the country. These stocks reproduce. At first the yearly influx of immigrants may keep pace with or exceed the additions by natural increase. It is only a matter of time, however, before the annual number of births becomes greater than the annual increase through immigration. If immigrant stocks reproduce more rapidly than the basic stocks of the country, they must eventually outnumber them. How soon that condition will come about depends on (1) the number of immigrants in the first instance, (2) the numbers immigrating each year and (3) the difference in the fertility rates. It is immaterial whether the general level of the rates of reproduction be high or low. So long as differences in the rates exist, the population structure changes. Such changes are much more rapid than is commonly supposed.

The 1931 Census makes available for the first time complete cross-classifications of females by marital condition, race and age. These data together with associated figures on births from the vital statistics reports permit a directness, precision and conclusiveness hitherto unobtained in studying the relation of race and fertility.*

Table 73 shows the mean number of births by racial origin of mother for the years 1930-32 in Canada and crude rates in terms of all women 15-44 years of age. Table 74 presents the same material with rates based on married females. The averages for the three years centering on the census were taken as being more representative than figures for the census year alone. By this means it was possible to derive rates on a sample of some 720,000 instead of the 240,000-odd births of a single year.

The first point to note is the relative numbers of children that the more important racial groups are currently contributing to the population of Canada. These figures have added significance when compared with the proportions that the corresponding origin groups as a whole constitute of our total population.

TABLE XCVII.—MEAN NUMBER OF BIRTHS, 1930-32, BY BROAD RACIAL ORIGIN GROUP AND PERCENTAGES BIRTHS FORM OF TOTAL BIRTHS, AND ORIGIN FORMS OF TOTAL POPULATION, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Mean Annual Births, 1930-32	Percentage of Total Births	Proportion Origin Constitutes of Total Population
Total...	239,878	100·0	100·0
British..	97,447	40·6	51·9
French..	93,394	38·9	28·2
Foreign European[1]...	41,888	17·5	17·6
North Western...	19,684	8·2	8·5
South, Eastern and Central...	19,615	8·2	7·6
Asiatic..	1,325	0·6	0·8
Indian..	3,406	1·4	1·2

[1]Includes Hebrew and "Others".

The British races which represented 51·9 p.c. of the Canadian population in 1931 accounted for only 40·6 p.c. of the births; the French with 28·2 p.c. of the total population contributed 38·9 p.c. The Anglo-Saxon births were thus some 22 p.c. fewer than expectation on the basis of their numerical importance in the population as a whole and the French exceeded expectation by 38 p.c. on the same basis. Save for the Asiatics who are numerically the smallest in the table, births for the other groups varied much less from expectation than did those of the dominant Canadian stocks despite their having distinctly unfavourable sex distribution. That, of course, does not apply to the North American Indians.

* See also 1931 Census Monograph *Fertility of the Canadian People* by W. R. Tracey.

These figures reveal much as to the prospective racial composition of the population. If the differential fertilities of the principal origins in Canada continue at anything like the present levels, British races before long will constitute a rapidly decreasing minority and other races a rapidly increasing majority of the Canadian population. Disproportionately heavy immigration of Anglo-Saxons from abroad would, of course, retard the decline in the relative importance of that origin while disproportionately heavy emigration (which takes place at the ages of highest fertility) would hasten it. Non-Anglo-Saxon races are already contributing almost 60 p.c. of the gross additions to the Canadian population, by birth. They are contributing an even larger proportion (70–75 p.c.)* of the *net natural increase* because their age distribution, for the time being at least, is peculiarly favourable to low mortality. Change in ethnic structure is, of course, cumulative and the rapidity with which two series of population growth diverge increases with the passage of time in the absence of offsetting influences such as immigration or changes in differential birth and mortality rates. On the present basis of natural increase, it will be only a few decades until the French are numerically the largest race in Canada and a few generations until foreign European races will outnumber the Anglo-Saxons.

Table XCVIII arranges the two sets of fertility rates according to rank and gives comparative figures for the principal geographical and linguistic racial groupings. The rates on the left side of the table are in terms of all women 15-44 irrespective of marital condition and differ from those on the right by virtue of the latter being based on married women only. The rates based on all women are naturally much lower than those in terms of married women and the varying magnitudes of the spreads between the two sets of figures for the several races reflects among other things differing marital status which was discussed in a previous chapter (Chapter III).

*A reasonable estimate for the decade 1931-41 is 73 p.c.

TABLE XCVIII.—FERTILITY RATES IN TERMS OF (1) ALL WOMEN 15-44 YEARS OF AGE AND (2) MARRIED WOMEN 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, RANKED ACCORDING TO SIZE OF RATES, FOR SPECIFIC RACIAL ORIGINS AND GROUPS OF RACES, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) Births per 100 Women 15-44 Years		Racial Origin	(2) Births per 100 Married Women 15-44 Years	
	Rates	Index		Rates	Index
Total............................	10·4	100	Total........................	18·9	100
Yugoslavic...........................	21·2	204	French........................	29·3	155
Japanese............................	18·6	179	Chinese and Japanese................	24·0	127
Chinese.............................	16·0	154	Ukrainian........................	21·7	115
Hungarian...........................	15·7	151	Indian and Eskimo...................	20·6	109
Czech and Slovak....................	14·9	143	Czech and Slovak....................	20·5	108
Indian..............................	14·8	142	Hungarian........................	20·5	108
French.............................	14·3	138	German..........................	20·0	106
Ukrainian..........................	14·1	136	Italian..........................	18·9	100
German............................	11·7	113	Polish..........................	17·5	93
Italian.............................	11·6	112	Scandinavian.....................	16·2	86
Polish..............................	11·4	110	Austrian, n.o.s....................	15·5	82
Norwegian..........................	10·4	100	Russian..........................	15·3	81
Roumanian..........................	10·1	97	Irish............................	14·9	79
Austrian, n.o.s......................	9·9	95	Roumanian.......................	14·7	78
Danish.............................	9·7	93	English..........................	14·3	76
Negro..............................	9·7	93	Belgian..........................	14·1	75
Belgian............................	9·6	92	Scottish.........................	13·9	74
Russian............................	9·4	90	Dutch...........................	13·7	72
Swedish............................	9·0	87	Finnish..........................	12·3	65
Icelandic...........................	8·8	85	Other British.....................	10·5	56
English............................	8·4	81	Hebrew..........................	9·7	51
Dutch..............................	7·9	76			
Irish...............................	7·8	75			
Scottish............................	7·6	73			
Finnish............................	7·3	70			
Other British.......................	6·0	58			
Hebrew.............................	4·9	47			
Asiatic.............................	15·2 [1]	146	French..........................	29·3	155
French.............................	14·3	138	Asiatic..........................	22·2	118
Foreign European...................	10·5	101	Foreign European..................	17·3	92
British.............................	8·0	77	British..........................	14·3	76
South, Eastern and Central European..	12·0	115	South, Eastern and Central European	18·4	97
North Western European..............	10·5	101	North Western European............	17·8	94
Slavic..............................	12·4	119	Slavic...........................	18·9	100
Latin and Greek.....................	11·3	109	Germanic........................	18·4	97
Germanic...........................	10·8	104	Latin and Greek...................	17·9	95
Scandinavian........................	9·7	93	Scandinavian.....................	16·2	86

[1] Includes "Other Asiatics."

INDEX OF FERTILITY IN TERMS OF MARRIED WOMEN (15-44),
BY RACIAL ORIGIN,
CANADA, 1931

RACIAL ORIGIN	INDEX 0 50 100 150	RACIAL ORIGIN	INDEX 0 50 100 150
FRENCH		IRISH	
CHINESE AND JAPANESE		SCANDINAVIAN	
UKRAINIAN		ROUMANIAN	
INDIAN AND ESKIMO		ENGLISH	
CZECH AND SLOVAK		BELGIAN	
HUNGARIAN		SCOTTISH	
GERMAN		DUTCH	
ITALIAN		FINNISH	
POLISH		OTHER BRITISH	
AUSTRIAN, n.o.s.		HEBREW	
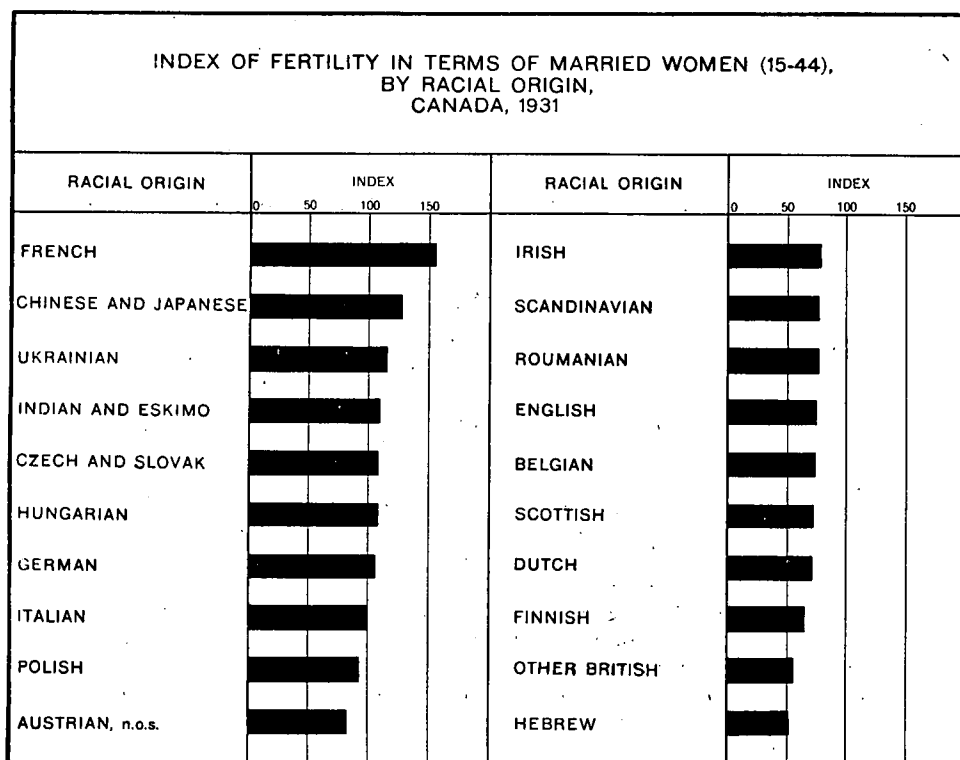
FIG. 47. In the above index the rate for the total population is taken as 100. The Canadian population is very hetero-geneous in the matter of fertility. The effect of this heterogeneity on the ethnic structure of the population will be cumu-lative. Between 1930 and 1932, Anglo-Saxons contributed 40·6 p.c. of the total additions by birth, French 38·9 p.c. and foreign races 20·5 p.c. Non-Anglo-Saxons thus accounted for nearly 60 p.c. of the total.

For purposes of clarity such descriptive comments as are made will be based on the index of rates on married women as shown in the last two columns. It will be seen that the fertility of married women of French origin is some 55 p.c. greater than the average for the population as a whole and that of the Asiatics, 18 p.c. greater, while those for the foreign European origins as a whole are some 8 p.c. less and for the British 24 p.c. less (Fig. 47). Those for the geographical and linguistic groups range from 0 to 14 p.c. below the general average. The differences may be even more easily appreciated when the index is adjusted so that either the highest or the lowest is taken as 100. The figures so arranged with that for the Anglo-Saxons as a base are as follows:—

TABLE XCIX.—INDEX OF FERTILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN 15-44 YEARS OF AGE, IN TERMS OF
BRITISH RATE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING
OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Index
French	205
Asiatic	155
Foreign European	121
British	100
South, Eastern and Central European	129
North Western European	124
Slavic	132
Germanic	129
Latin and Greek	125
Scandinavian	113

A glance at the above indices can not fail to impress one with the tremendous heterogeneity of our Canadian population in the matter of fertility. French married women are more than twice as fertile as the British; Asiatics half again more fertile than the British, and foreign European races as a group about one-fifth more so. The foreign European groups of origins show fertility rates from 24 to 32 p.c. higher than the Anglo-Saxons with the single exception of the Scandinavians where the difference is only 13 p.c. Of all peoples the Scandinavians conform most closely to the general level of the Anglo-Saxon races.

Correlation between Fertility and Related Variables.—In the above discussion and in the related tables no account was taken of differences in age distribution. Generally speaking, young married women are considerably more likely to give birth to children than women in the later years of the child-bearing period. Consequently, the differences in fertility rates are in a measure the results of differing age distributions of the married women in the respective origins. Obviously the latter must be taken into account in any explanation of those differences. A multitude of other more or less extraneous factors must also be considered. Many of such possible influences are not subject to statistical measurement and many others can not be expressed in statistical form suitable for inclusion in a correlation. Consequently, in attempting to discover and evaluate the influence of associated variables, one's choice necessarily is subject to definite limitations.

In the present study five such series were selected including age. Separate figures were computed for seventeen white races in the five provinces from Ontario west, making a total sample of eighty-four cases. The Russians in British Columbia were omitted because they are largely Doukhobors with a distinctive culture of their own. The French were not included since it was found in a preliminary correlation based on figures for all provinces combined that their exceedingly large proportion North American-born introduced an extreme variant into the correlation which reduced its reliability. Figures for the province of Quebec were not used because of the relatively small representation of many of the individual non-French races in that province which seriously affected the reliability of fertility and other rates based thereon. The Maritimes were excluded for similar reasons.

For the first independent variable, an index of the degree to which the age distribution of all women 15-44 was more or less favourable to high fertility was worked out for each of the seventeen racial groups in each of the five provinces. The basis of comparison was the age distribution of the female population of Canada as a whole—the standard million. The second independent was the percentage of women 15-44 in each origin married; the third was the proportion of the race North American-born (Canada and the United States) which had been previously used as a crude index of length of Canadian residence; the fourth was the percentage of females (20 years and over) urban, and the fifth the percentage of the race (10 years and over) illiterate.

The coefficient of correlation worked out to R = ·65 ± ·0303. The coefficient though only moderate in size is very reliable being more than twenty-one times the probable error. That it was not higher is significant, especially in view of the fact that on the basis of three of the independent variables included in the present analysis a coefficient of R = ·88 ± ·05 was obtained from a similar computation using 1926 data for the Prairie Provinces as a whole. The principal difference in the two cases seems to be that the one was derived from a composite study of a relatively homogeneous social and economic area, all major sections of which tended to be subject to much the same general economic forces affecting its prosperity. Moreover, the population in the area was characterized by a more or less uniform economic stratification and occupational distribution. In the present correlation, two quite different areas are introduced, Ontario and British Columbia, where the industrial structures and consequently the occupational distribution of the population differs radically from that on the Prairies and where the figures on unemployment indicate that in the one instance the depression was felt much less severely and in the other considerably more so than in the Prairie region. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be warranted that these and allied causes accounted for at least a major portion of the difference between the coefficient of ·88 and ·65. It may also be that the separate treatment of the five provinces introduced a somewhat higher degree of religious heterogeneity in the case of one or two races like the German and Dutch, but if such be so the fact that it could have obtained for only a very few origins points to the conclusion that it was a relatively unimportant factor in the difference. The same conclusion seems warranted as to the possibility of greater racial heterogeneity

as between the provincial samples of the same "census" race. If these assumptions be correct it would seem to follow that differences in economic and physical environment, occupational distribution and the like were about four-fifths as important in explaining differences in fertility as were the five independents combined, in the 1931 correlation. The square of the coefficients indicates that in a more or less homogeneous environment 77 p.c. of the differences in fertility were associated with the selected independent variables; in the more heterogeneous environment included in the present correlation the same and one additional variable combined accounted for only 42 p.c. of the differences.* The spread was 35 p.c. Such circumstances then appear to have an effect on fertility somewhat greater than all residual factors put together and materially greater than any individual factor included in the correlation.

This finding is not at variance with the results of other studies on fertility. Regional investigations have shown that fertility tends to be higher among persons in the lower economic strata and in certain well defined occupations than in others and that straitened economic circumstances greatly reduce not only the marriage rate but the births to married women especially in the middle and upper economic classes of society. In a large area differing radically in industrial and social organization and in sensitiveness to depression conditions it is not surprising, therefore, to find such differences assuming a place of major causal significance in the variation in fertility of the several origins in the different sections of the country. It seems abundantly clear that the environment of the individual and particularly the economic and social environment exerts a marked influence on fertility.

All this detracts in no way from the importance of the relationships emerging from the correlation itself. Its reliability has already been commented upon. The basic data appear in Table 75. The regression equation emerging therefrom was as follows:—

$$X_1 = \cdot 7629\ X_2 - \cdot 1057\ X_3 + \cdot 1519\ X_4 - \cdot 4666\ X_5 + \cdot 0331\ X_6 - 36 \cdot 0375$$

where X_1 = average number of children born 1930-32 per one hundred married females (15-44) of the several racial groups;

X_2 = index of favourableness to fertility of age distribution of women (15-44) in the several racial groups;

X_3 = percentage of women (15-44) married;

X_4 = percentage of racial group North American-born—an index of length of residence;

X_5 = percentage of females (20 and over) urban;

X_6 = percentage of racial group illiterate.

From the equation it is seen that an increase of one point in the degree of favourableness of age distribution (X_2) on the average raises the expected fertility by ·7629 of 1 p.c. An increase of 1 p.c. in the proportion of females (15-44) married, lowers the expected fertility by ·1057 of 1 p.c. Similarly an increase in the percentage North American-born raises the expectation, an increase in the percentage of females urban lowers it and increased illiteracy in turn raises it again.

It is easy to see how favourable age distribution and high illiteracy are positively related to high fertility. Which way the causal connection works as between illiteracy and fertility is more difficult to determine. It is logical to assume that illiteracy is a contributory cause of fertility and it seems equally logical that high fertility may in turn contribute to illiteracy. However that may be, the association between the two is clear.

Stocks showing a preference for urban life normally have lower birth rates than the more rural. As a matter of fact collateral studies have confirmed the inference from the present correlation that urban residence is less favourable to high fertility than rural. In the city the child is a far greater economic liability than in the country. Indeed, on the farm he may become an economic asset at a very early age. Furthermore, in centres of population, information as to means of controlling the size of the family might be expected to be more widely disseminated and the means are at hand. For these and other reasons it is not difficult to understand why urban residence *per se* is less favourable to high fertility than is rural.

* The reference, of course, is to the variability—the squares of the differences.

That fertility should increase with the percentage of the racial group North American-born is less easily reconciled with common ideas on the subject. The percentage of the race North American-born was used here and in former correlations as the best available crude index of length of residence of a racial group on this continent. A large percentage characterizes a group where the first, second, third, etc., generations of descendants of early immigrants constitute a large proportion of the total population of that race in the country. Other things being equal, the earlier the original immigrants came and the smaller the recent immigration, the larger will be the percentage North American-born and the longer the average length of North American residence of the racial group. But other things are not entirely equal, as was pointed out in a previous chapter. There are differences in fertility as between the different origins and high fertility in itself would tend to raise the proportion of a racial group born on this continent. Nevertheless, it is believed that this factor is not adequate to destroy the usefulness of the percentage North American-born as an index of length of residence, especially in the light of the logical manner in which it entered into the correlations on intermarriage in Chapter VII. It must be admitted, however, that the presence of a fertility component in the index assumes added importance when the correlation is with fertility itself.

The equation then does not *prove* but it *suggests* that the birth rate of immigrant people normally goes up rather than down in the second and in some cases possibly in the third generation of Canadian residence. The word "normally" is intended to imply that the statement is applicable to most immigrant stocks. The generalization is applied explicitly to immigrant stocks, because all of the groups examined have been augmented by large additions through immigration in the past twenty-five to fifty years. The presumed tendency towards higher birth rates is associated with the second generation because the percentage of most non-British and non-French resident in Canada, and more particularly in Western Canada, for three or more generations, is small. The presumption in favour of this interpretation is strengthened by the fact that when the analysis is pursued further by the method of partial and multiple correlation it becomes clear that the use of the proportion North American-born as an index of length of residence is not vitiated by a transient abnormality in sex distribution.

An impetus to the birth rate following immigration to a new country is not without historical precedent. It is reasonable to suppose that Canada is more favourable to large families than are the countries of Europe from which many of our immigrants come. Prior to 1931 at least, the pressure of population on natural resources was certainly not so great; indeed in rural districts the child is an asset. This is especially so in a growing country where agricultural labour is both scarce and expensive. A stimulus to the birth rate would also occur wherever the rise in the standard of living failed to keep pace with increased earnings. With some origins and perhaps with a greater or smaller number of persons in all origins, the potential rise in the standard of life associated with immigration to this country was realized; for others the alternative of increased birth rates and larger families appears to have been chosen. Such at any rate would seem to be a reasonable explanation of the positive relationship between high fertility and a large percentage North American-born, in so far as the latter is a measure of length of residence on the continent.

Thus far the findings closely coincide with those in the previous correlation based on 1926 figures for the Prairie Provinces. But in the present equation there is a new variable, the percentage of females 15-44 married. It will be recalled that in the correlation on conjugal condition in Chapter III a similar percentage appeared, only it was for the unmarried males. The association appearing there was that between a high percentage of males *unmarried* and a high percentage of females unmarried, and the suggested explanation of this association was the presence of secondary economic causes affecting both alike, prosperity reducing the proportions in both cases by making more marriages economically possible and *vice versa*. In the present case use has been made of the proportions *married* and the suggested interpretation is just the converse.

Other things being equal (*i.e.*, apart from differences in age, sex, rural-urban distribution, length of residence and illiteracy), a large proportion of females married, or as it has been interpreted, relative prosperity, appears to be associated with a low birth rate and a small percentage of females married with a high birth rate. If it be true, as it seems logical to assume, that the first years of the depression were felt less severely by the salaried and professional and allied classes

because of their stronger economic position and the conditions of their employment, the marriage rate in racial origins with large proportions of persons in such occupations would not be so seriously affected as would that in origins including disproportionate numbers of day labourers and other workers in more exposed occupations*.   Now it is the former class which is most likely to have a low birth rate and, other things being equal, an origin where that type of person was heavily represented might be expected to have a large proportion married and a low birth rate under conditions existing at and preceding the last census.   Conversely, in an origin in which economic classes at the opposite extreme were particularly prominent one would look for low proportions married and high fertility.   Only in some such terms can the inverse association between the percentages married and fertility be explained if the proportion married be considered as of primarily economic significance in the present correlation.   It may well be that that aspect is not the dominant one in its association with fertility and the meaning may simply be that in any origin group the females who are most interested in raising a family get married first.   The point, however, is not important because the influence of this factor in the prediction is of relatively small weight.

When the standard deviations of the five independent variables are substituted in the regression equation as in previous instances the relative weights of the variables in the prediction equation are found to be as follows:—

RELATIVE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIVE VARIABLES IN THE PREDICTION

Variable	Weight
X_2 (age)	100
X_5 (percentage urban)	86
X_4 (percentage North American-born)	62
X_3 (percentage of females married)	19
X_6 (percentage illiterate)	4

The above figures are graphically presented in Fig. 48.

CORRELATION ON FERTILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN (15-44),
BY RACIAL ORIGIN,
CANADA, 1931
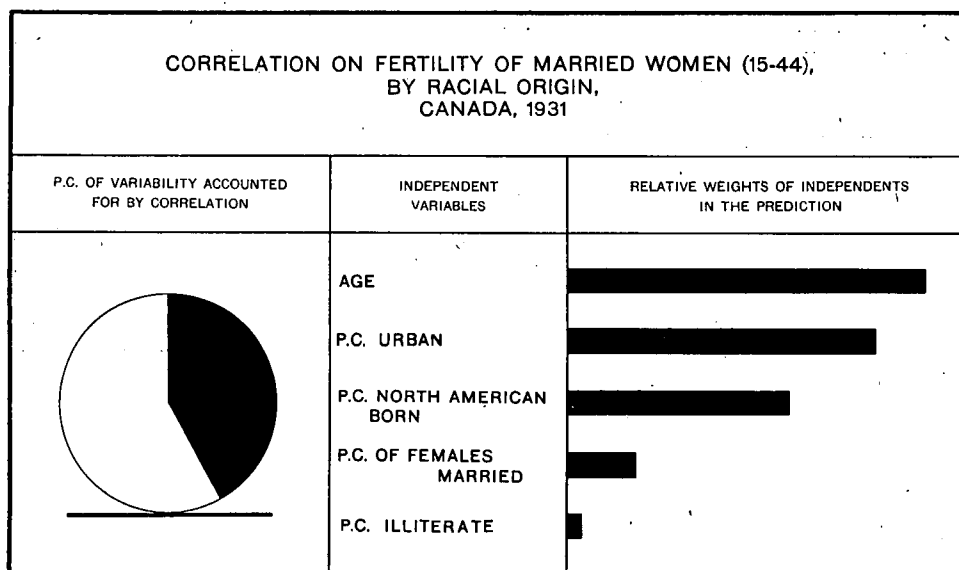
Fig. 48. Of the five independent variables, differences in age distribution are most important in accounting for fluctuations in the crude fertility rates.   Urban residence is unfavourable to high fertility, long Canadian residence (on the part of immigrant stocks) seems to favour high rates; illiteracy is unimportant.   The five variables combined account for only 42 p.c. of the variability in fertility as between the several origins.   Environmental, occupational, religious and certain other causes more or less closely associated with race are more important than the combined influence of the five independents included in the correlation in contributing to differences in fertility as measured by the number of births to married mothers between the ages 15 and 44.

* This is substantially the argument advanced in discussing the correlation on conjugal condition in Chap. III.

Age, rural-urban distribution and percentage North American-born are the determining factors in descending order of importance. An interesting circumstance is the relative unimportance of illiteracy. In the 1926 correlation for the Prairie Provinces it was a determining factor. It is only to be expected, of course, that with the ageing of the population, especially the immigrant population, illiteracy should decline since, as was shown in Chapter X, it is concentrated in the upper age categories of the foreign born and as the population ages and the proportion of the Canadian born increases, fewer and fewer married women of child-bearing age are illiterate. That applies to all races. The inclusion of Ontario and British Columbia also would tend to reduce its importance and to this should be added the existence of a definite negative relationship between the percentages married and the percentages illiterate appearing in the correlation table. Part of the weight given to illiteracy in the earlier equation was transferred to conjugal condition in the present one.

Because of the large amount of mechanical work involved and the importance of factors not included in the equation it did not seem worth while to work out the prediction for the whole eighty-four cases in the correlation.* A sample was taken, however, from the data of Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, Ontario being the most highly industrialized of the five provinces, Saskatchewan being the typically agricultural province of the Prairie region and British Columbia having an occupational and industrial structure quite different from either of the other two. The predicted values were computed on the basis of the prediction equation and the actual expressed as a percentage of the predicted in each case. The results are arranged in convenient form in the following table:—

TABLE C.—ACTUAL FERTILITY RATES AS PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPECTED, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, IN SPECIFIED PROVINCES, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Actual as P.C. of Predicted		
	Ontario	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
English	95	107	134
Irish	86	86	75
Scottish	92	95	97
Czech and Slovak	86	133	93
Dutch	61	107	103
German	83	136	90
Hungarian	102	129	115
Polish	100	86	78
Roumanian	78	87	55
Scandinavian	95	111	106
Ukrainian	101	124	113
Average	80	109	96

As was intimated in a similar analysis earlier in this monograph, deviations from expectation must arise from one of two types of causes: first, eccentric behaviour of one or more of the independent variables which may raise or lower the expectation unduly, or second, conditions and influences extraneous to the correlation itself.

An examination of the above figures shows that the average behaviour is for the actual birth rate to be materially below expectation in Ontario, to be appreciably above in Saskatchewan and moderately below in British Columbia. What is true on the average is true of the majority of races as the figures stand. In a number of cases where deviation from typical behaviour occurs the explanation is within the correlation itself. For example, the abnormally high figure for the English in British Columbia is attributable to the presence of an abnormally low proportion North American-born which unduly lowers the expectation and causes an excessive distortion of the actual from the expected. With the Irish the prediction was too large in the province of Saskatchewan because of a distinctly smaller percentage urban in that province than in any of the other five. Precisely the same circumstance accounted for the failure of the Scottish to conform

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* The prediction was subsequently completed for all provinces and the accuracy of the correlation proven.

exactly to type. With the Polish a number of eccentricities occurred. In the case of the Roumanians the unusually low figure for British Columbia seems to be in part the result of high expectation because of abnormally favourable age distribution and high urban concentration as compared with that of persons of the same origin in Saskatchewan and Ontario.

It is not the exceptional cases, however, that are important; it is the average behaviour and this leads to the question as to why after allowance is made for differences in age, conjugal condition, length of residence, rural-urban distribution and illiteracy, conditions in Ontario appear to be quite unfavourable to high fertility, conditions in Saskatchewan favourable and those in British Columbia intermediate.

No categorical answer can be given to this question but it seems likely that the explanation of the differences is to be sought in those environmental factors mentioned in the preceding discussion on the reasons for the difference between the size of the coefficient based on a homogeneous unit like the Prairie Region treated as a whole and that derived from data on individual provinces including two with industrial and economic structures radically different from that in the Middle West. The relative intensity of the weight of the depression in the several provinces does not seem to be reflected in these residuals. It was, of course, taken care of within the correlation if the suggested interpretation be correct. Occupational differences seem to be the most fruitful avenue of exploration. For example, the unusual importance of agriculture in Saskatchewan would seem to be highly favourable to high fertility. While it is true that many of foreign extraction in Ontario—particularly of the more recent arrivals—are in skilled, semi-skilled and especially unskilled occupations where relatively high fertility is expected as compared with that in "white collar" occupations, not nearly so high fertility would be expected even among those industrial classes as among agriculturists. And besides, there had been considerable population movement both from the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces to Ontario and Quebec during the preceding decade and it is reasonable to suppose that persons who were able and willing to move such long distances to improve their economic position would be largely of the low fertility classes. The same would apply to British Columbia. A very marked migration from the Prairies to the West Coast occurred during the inter-censal period and if it conformed at all closely in structure to that which has been going on for decades it also contained a disproportionate share of low fertility classes. Of course, it is known that large numbers of unemployed single males have sought the milder climate of the Pacific Coast but that is not the type of migration that is here under discussion. The fertility rates in this correlation are in terms of married women and where married couples migrate from one section of Canada to another, whether it be to better their economic position or to seek more pleasant surroundings, such couples are likely to be of a class whose fertility is lower than that prevailing among their parent stock in the province from which migration took place. Besides, quite apart from the possible importance of population movements in explaining these figures, it still remains that British Columbia is much less agricultural than Saskatchewan and its industrial and occupational structure differs in many other respects.

Space does not permit the pursuing of the explanation of these environmental (and cultural) differences further nor of a discussion of their probable relation to fertility in the several provinces. The point does seem clear, however, that marked differences do occur apart altogether from racial origin and the five variables included in the correlation.

No mention has been made of religion. That this is an extremely important factor in accounting for differences in fertility is beyond question. The conclusion is reached in Chapter XV that religion is largely a matter of racial background and while the influence may have been reflected to some small extent in one or two of the independent variables included in the present analysis, its real effect is combined with that of other factors in the large residuum outside the present regression.

INFANT MORTALITY

Attention is now directed to another important section of vital statistics, that of infant mortality. Since 1926, the records for Quebec have been collected on a basis comparable with those for the other provinces formerly included in the Registration Area so that the figures on births and deaths for 1931 and the crude infant mortality rates derived therefrom apply to the whole of Canada (Tables 76 and CI).

All births, including illegitimate, are included in the present tabulations. The alternative of expressing deaths in terms of legitimate births only, tends to over-state the infant mortality rate and might introduce a slight bias against those origins which had larger percentages of children born to unmarried mothers. Since the racial origin of father is not recorded for births to unmarried mothers, in cases of illegitimate birth the child was assigned to the same racial origin as the mother. The common denominator for a given origin, therefore, includes fathers of that origin for legitimate births and mothers for illegitimate. A slight error is doubtless involved in following this procedure, but the rates so obtained are considered appreciably more accurate than those which would have been secured by the alternative method of neglecting illegitimacy.

The usual practice has been followed in computing the infant mortality rates, viz., that of expressing the number of deaths of infants under twelve months in a given calendar year as a percentage of the number of births in the same year. In doing that, however, certain assumptions are made which may be mentioned in passing. First, a large percentage of infant deaths occurring in the given year consists of those who have been born some time during the previous twelve months. For instance, of the 20,360 infants less than 1 year of age who died in 1931 perhaps half were born in 1930, yet the total infant deaths in 1931 is expressed as a percentage of the total births in that calendar year. The assumption underlying this procedure is that no great error appears in the infant mortality rates as a result of using the 1931 figures of births as a basis with which to compare the deaths in that period. A slight error is involved, of course, and it might assume considerable dimensions if, for some reason, the birth rate was very much higher or lower in the later year. Under normal conditions, however, the error is negligible, and as the above is the most practical method of securing a rate it is usually followed.*

The second assumption is that as many children under 1 year of age came into the Dominion as left it in the period examined. The influence of any probable difference between the number of infants under 1 year emigrating and immigrating can, in the nature of the case, be but slight. So for all practical purposes it is correct to follow the universal procedure and to say that approximately 8·47 out of every 100 babies born in Canada die before living twelve months.

Rates for specific origins are ranked according to size in Table 76, and assembled in geographical and linguistic groups in Table CI. The French are assigned a class to themselves for their rate (11·39) is almost twice as high as that for the average North Western European race and two-fifths higher than that for the average South Eastern European. Deaths of infants of French origin constituted more than half the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Canada in 1931, while births to French parents represented only 38·4 p.c. of all births in the same year. The accuracy of the infant mortality rate in the case of this origin is not open to question because of any inadequacy of the sample. The same can not be said of that for the Bulgarians who are at the other end of the list. Only 60 children were born to Bulgarian parents in 1931 and only 1 died yielding an abnormally low rate of 1·67 p.c. This figure compares with 6·02 for legitimate births in the Registration Area in 1925 and is obviously quite unrepresentative.

Turning now to a more detailed examination of the tables, it is seen that a deplorably wide variation still exists. Over 10 in 100 children born died before reaching the age of 1 year in the case of six origins, viz., the Indian (16·81), Hindu (12·00), Negro (11·47), French, (11·39), Austrian (11·00) and Yugoslavic (10·39). Less than 6 died for a dozen races in the lower portion of the list. The rate for the average North Western European origin (excluding the French) was 5·38 as against 8·03 for the average South, Eastern and Central European and 8·32 for the Asiatics. Though the average rate is high for the latter group, certain of the Asiatic peoples seem to have been fairly successful in reducing infant deaths, notably the Japanese (5·93) and the Syrians (6·50). Even the figure for the Chinese (7·35) is lower than the average for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

The highest figure in the North Western European group (excluding the French) is smaller than the lowest in the South, Eastern and Central European, the unreliable figure for the Bulgarians excepted.

The averages for the linguistic groups rank in much the same order as in 1925 when data for the Registration Area and legitimate births only were used. The Scandinavians are lowest with an average of 5·52, the British next with 5·68. The Germanic group follows closely with an average of 5·77. A considerable jump then occurs to the Latin and Greek average of 7·79

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* Canadian figures show that more than three-quarters of the deaths of infants were among children born in the same calendar year.

and the Slavic (8·07). As was stated previously the French with 11·39 are in a class by themselves. As has already been inferred, there is considerable overlapping of the rates for individual races included in the Scandinavian, British and Germanic categories; similarly with the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. The situation in its broader outlines, however, is as depicted above.

Unfortunately, because of the relatively few years since data for all Canada have become available (1926) it is too early to make any generalizations regarding the trend of infant mortality rates for the individual stocks but an examination of the relationship between infant mortality and certain associated phenomena throws a certain amount of light on the subject indirectly, as well as suggests certain causal connections.

TABLE CI.—INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 100 LIVE BIRTHS, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Infant Mortality Rate	Racial Origin	Infant Mortality Rate
North Western European	*5·38*	*British*	*5·68*
Icelandic	6·63	English	6·49
English	6·49	Irish	5·92
German	6·20	Scottish	5·32
Irish	5·92	Welsh	5·00
Belgian	5·58	French	11·39
Dutch	5·54		
Danish	5·42		
Scottish	5·32	*Scandinavian*	*5·52*
Swedish	5·10	Icelandic	6·63
Welsh	5·00	Danish	5·42
Norwegian	4·91	Swedish	5·10
Swiss	2·40	Norwegian	4·91
South, Eastern and Central European	*8·03*		
Austrian	11·00	*Germanic*	*5·77*
Yugoslavic	10·39	German	6·20
Hungarian	9·78	Belgian (Flemish)	5·58
Polish	9·39	Dutch	5·54
Roumanian	8·90		
Ukrainian	8·89		
Czech and Slovak	7·89	*Latin and Greek*	*7·79*
Greek	7·63	Roumanian	8·90
Russian	7·23	Greek	7·63
Italian	6·83	Italian	6·83
Finnish	6·76		
Bulgarian	1·67		
		Slavic	*8·07*
		Austrian	11·00
Asiatic	*8·52*[1]	Yugoslavic	10·39
Hindu	12·00	Polish	9·39
Armenian	9·84	Ukrainian	8·89
Chinese	7·35	Czech and Slovak	7·89
Syrian	6·50	Russian	7·23
Japanese	5·93	Bulgarian	1·67

[1] Unrepresentative; if properly weighted, figures would be considerably lower.

Correlation between Infant Mortality, Fertility, Illiteracy and Percentage Urban.— From a number of possible independent variables, three were selected as likely to be quite closely associated with infant mortality, *viz.*, fertility, illiteracy and rural-urban distribution. Mean births, 1930-32, per hundred married females (15-44) at the date of the census served as a measure of fertility. The percentage of the race illiterate and the percentage of the race urban were taken as the other variables. A multiple coefficient of correlation of R = ·86 was obtained which implies that the three factors mentioned accounted for about 74 p.c. of the variability in the infant mortality rates as between the different origins. The nature of the relationships is seen from the following regression equation:—

$$X_1 = \cdot 2274\, X_2 + \cdot 2236\, X_3 - \cdot 0031\, X_4 + 2 \cdot 3362$$

where X_1 = infant mortality rate 1931;

X_2 = mean births 1930-32 per one hundred married women (15-44);

X_3 = percentage of race illiterate;

X_4 = percentage of race urban.

Its meaning is easily understood. An increase of one point in the birth rate raises the expected infant mortality rate by ·2274 points; an increase of 1 p.c. in illiteracy raises it ·2236 points, and an increase of the same amount in the percentage urban lowers it ·0031 points. When other factors are held constant, there is a strong positive association between infant mortality, fertility and illiteracy and a negative association between infant mortality and urban residence.

The correlation itself, of course, indicates nothing as to the nature of the relationships. It would seem reasonable to presume a causal connection between fertility and infant mortality. The same applies to illiteracy especially when one recalls that, as a rule, a high degree of illiteracy is usually associated with low educational status on the part of many of the literates in a population group. The negative association between infant mortality and the percentage urban is more difficult to explain. It would appear that adequacy and availability of medical attention and hospital facilities is the determining factor. It is true that there are slum areas in certain of our larger cities but it is probable that from the point of view of the health of young infants, the home environment in urban centres is on the average as favourable as, if not more so than, in country parts. Whether one is correct or not in attributing a causal character to these associations the fact remains that the origin groups with high infant mortality as a rule are also characterized by high fertility, high illiteracy and a low percentage urban. They are all associated racial characteristics.

Strangely enough, the relative weights of the three variables in the prediction are almost equal. When the standard deviations of X_2, X_3 and X_4 are substituted in the regression equation their importance in the prediction is as $1·014 : 1·035 : 1·128$, urban residence being slightly the most important of the three (Fig. 49).

CORRELATION ON INFANT MORTALITY RATES,
BY RACIAL ORIGIN,
CANADA, 1931

P.C. OF VARIABILITY ACCOUNTED FOR BY CORRELATION	INDEPENDENT VARIABLES	RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF INDEPENDENTS IN THE PREDICTION
	P.C. URBAN	
	P.C. ILLITERATE	
	FERTILITY OF MARRIED WOMEN	
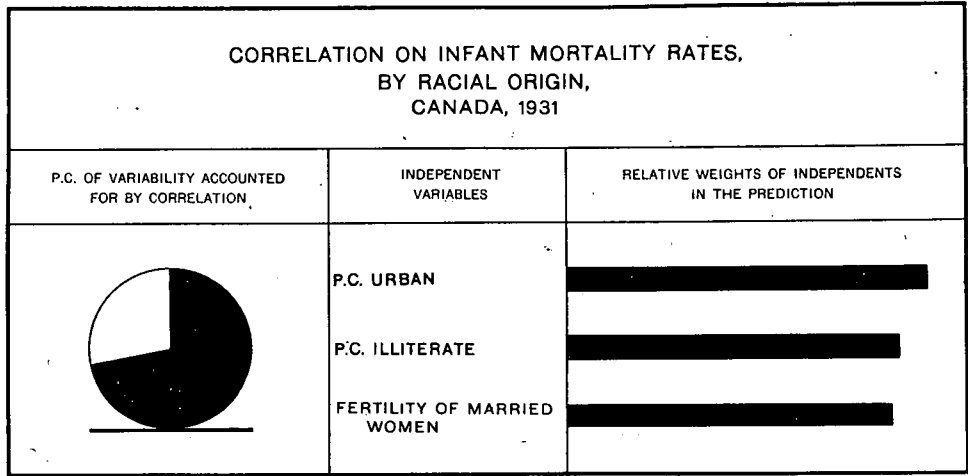
Fig. 49. Urban residence favours low infant mortality; illiteracy and high fertility favour high infant mortality. The three independents combined account for 72 p.c. of the variability as between the different origins.

It is interesting finally to notice the origins where the infant mortality rate exceeded expectation and where it fell short. The following table ranks the races in order of magnitude of the percentage which the actual constituted of the expected:—

TABLE CII.—ACTUAL INFANT MORTALITY RATES AS PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPECTED, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, ARRANGED IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Actual as P.C. of Expected	Racial Origin	Actual as P.C. of Expected
Austrian	136	Scottish	96
English	116	Dutch	95
French	112	Hebrew	92
Hungarian	111	Czech and Slovak	91
Other British	109	Belgian	90
Polish	107	Scandinavian	88
Roumanian	106	Ukrainian	86
Finnish	105	German	84
Irish	102	Russian	83
		Italian	81

As in previous correlations the reasons for the large deviations must be sought either in the influence on the prediction itself of wide departures from average in respect to one or more of the independent variables or in extraneous causes outside the equation. All of the British races showed abnormally small percentages illiterate which tended to reduce the expected and increase the disparity. The French were characterized by unusually high fertility which unduly raised the expectation and made for a smaller excess of the actual than otherwise would have appeared. No marked deviation from average appears in the independent variables for the Austrians so that the unusually high surplus of actual over expected in that case must be attributable to causes extraneous to the correlation. A careful perusal of the figures suggests that the expectations for the Belgians, Dutch, Finnish and Germans were not seriously influenced one way or the other by extreme variants; those for the Czechs and Slovaks, Hungarians, Poles, Roumanians and Russians were probably a bit high and those for the Hebrews, Italians and Scandinavians a bit low. Allowance should be made for these distortions in attempting to evaluate the residual factors which either raised the actual above or reduced it below what was anticipated. Further investigation into this phase of the subject must be left to the individual reader possessed of special medical knowledge on the causes of mortality among infants.

DEAF-MUTISM

Tables CIII, 78 and 79 show the numbers of deaf-mutes in Canada and their relation to racial origin, birthplace and religion.*

The instructions to enumerators was to "include as Deaf-mutes any person who has been totally deaf from birth. In general persons who can not hear or talk". Of the 6,655 deaf-mutes in Canada in 1931 who stated the age at which the infirmity began, 61·5 p.c. report it as existent from birth and 90·2 p.c. as having suffered from the infirmity from under 5 years of age. Deaf-mutism is thus largely congenital or associated with accident or disease in the early years of childhood.

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* See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. XXIII.

TABLE CIII.—DEAF-MUTES AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY RACIAL
ORIGIN, CANADA, 1921 AND 1931

Racial Origin	Total Population[1] 1931	Deaf-Mutes 1931	Rates per 100,000 Population	
			1921	1931
Total..	10,362,833	6,767	60·8	65·4
English and Welsh.....................................	2,802,736	1,430	51·3	51·0
Irish...	1,230,412	561	51·3	45·6
Scottish..	1,345,559	650	48·6	48·3
French..	2,927,525	2,999	87·8	102·4
Austrian, n.o.s.......................................	48,623	50	[2]	102·8
Belgian...	27,566	11	[2]	40·0
Dutch...	148,930	83	[2]	55·8
German..	473,407	305	71·9	64·4
Hebrew..	156,720	90	[2]	57·4
Icelandic...	19,381	12	[2]	62·0
Italian...	98,150	42	29·4	42·8
Norwegian...	93,116	26	[2]	27·9
Polish..	145,487	86	[2]	59·1
Russian...	88,120	55	40·0	62·4
Swedish...	81,166	25	[2]	30·8
Ukrainian...	225,110	157	[2]	69·7
Asiatic...	84,483	10	[2]	11·8
Indian..	117,322	76	55·9	64·8
Negro...	19,448	11	[2]	56·6
Various...	220,675	54	[2]	24·5
Unspecified...	8,897	34	[2]	382·2

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.
[2] Data not tabulated separately in 1921.

From Table CIII it will be seen that the Austrian, n.o.s. and French with between 102 and 103 deaf-mutes per 100,000 showed the highest rates of all groups in Canada in 1931. The Ukrainians, Indians, Germans, Russians and Icelanders follow at a considerably lower level with rates ranging between 60 and 70 per 100,000. Among the lowest were the Asiatic races with 11·9 per 100,000, the Norwegians with 27·9, the Swedish with 30·8, the Belgians with 40·0 and the Italians with 42·9. The English-speaking stocks average about 50 deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the population.

During the decade appreciable increases appear to have occurred in deaf-mutism among the French, Italians, Indians and Russians and probably also would be found in many other sections of the population were comparable data available. The rates for the Anglo-Saxons have decreased slightly and that for the Germans materially. The latter decrease is probably to some extent attributable to mis-statement of origin in 1921 to which repeated reference has been made. Decreases, however, are the exception. For the population as a whole the rate increased from 60·8 per 100,000 to 65·4 in the ten-year period. Whether a portion of this increase may be accounted for by more accurate reporting in 1931, can not be determined. As settlements grow older a moderate increase in deaf-mutism is to be expected.

This latter point is exemplified in Table 78 which classifies deaf-mutes by place of birth. Persons born in the older province of Quebec and in the Maritimes generally show much higher rates than those for Ontario and the West which have received very considerable proportions of immigrant stock from abroad. Only the most virile of any stock emigrate. Notice the low proportions of persons with this defect among immigrants from the British Isles and Europe particularly and to a less extent among those from the United States. Race, of course, has also something to do with the variation in the rates as between provinces. Reference to Table CIII suggests that where the French and Slavs (particularly Austrians and Ukrainians) constitute significant proportions of the population higher rates are to be expected. This circumstance coupled with generally older settlement accounts for the higher figure for Manitoba than for Saskatchewan. Where Anglo-Saxons predominate the incidence of deaf-mutism is likely to be moderate, cf., the relatively low figure for Prince Edward Island as compared with the other Maritime Provinces, and the moderate rate for Ontario.

Deaf-mutism also seems to be associated with fertility. A simple correlation between its incidence and births per hundred women (15-44) for the different origins in Canada yields a coefficient of $r = \cdot391$. While the association is not high it is of sufficient magnitude to be significant considering the crude index of fertility employed and the manifold other factors that must be involved. This relationship may have some bearing on the large percentage that is congenital.

The occurrence of this defect also varies as between religions as may be seen from Table 79. The sections of the population of some religious faiths have a larger number of dependents from this cause than have others.

To accurately evaluate the differing extents to which deaf-mutism is directly or indirectly related to age of settlement, racial origin, nativity and fertility, resort would be necessary to the method of partial and multiple correlation but the existence and nature of the types of association are clearly demonstrated by the above-mentioned tables.

BLINDNESS

Unlike deaf-mutism, which is to a large extent congenital, the incidence of blindness increases with age as is shown by the following percentages based on the 1931 Census tabulations for all Canada*:—

TABLE CIV.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE BLIND, BY AGE WHEN VISION WAS LOST, CANADA, 1931

Age when Vision Was Lost	P.C.	Age when Vision Was Lost	P C.
Total	100·00	25-34	6·12
At birth	10·71	35-44	8·10
Under 1 year	1·74	45-54	9·26
1- 4	4·13	55-64	12·33
5-14	7·38	65-74	16·22
15-24	5·33	75 and over and not stated	18·70

An examination of the above figures reveals that 56·51 p.c. of the persons who were blind in 1931 had lost their vision after 45 years of age and 47·25 p.c. were 55 or over when they became blind.

* See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. XXIII.

Other things being equal, therefore, one would expect to find the largest percentage of blindness in the origin and nativity groups with the largest proportions in the higher age categories. Senility ranks second in importance in causes of blindness. The major cause is affections and diseases of the eye such as cataract, glaucoma, atrophy of the optic nerve, etc. The incidence of many of these diseases, of course, increases with age. Accidental causes are given third place. Here the increased incidence with age is not so pronounced but an examination of the nature of accidents listed indicates its presence to a moderate degree. These three categories account for nearly two-thirds of the blindness in Canada. Only 11·1 p.c. is attributable to congenital causes and about half that amount to general infectious diseases.

The data in Tables 80 and 81 should therefore be read in conjunction with the analysis of age of the various racial and nativity groups given in Chapter III. Reference should also be made to the analysis of occupational distribution given in Chapter XII. Certain occupations are more hazardous from the standpoint of liability both to accident and disease and others are less so. An exhaustive discussion of the causes of blindness is beyond the scope of this monograph but certain significant facts are readily apparent from the tables.

First, blindness appears to be increasing in Canada at a rapid rate. In 1921, there were 50·1 blind persons per 100,000 population; in 1931, 70·9, an increase of over 40 p.c. Some of this increase is associated with increasing proportions of the population in the higher age categories where the incidence of blindness is greatest, but this shifting of the age distribution alone is by no means adequate to account for an increase of 40 p.c. in the rate in the space of one decade. It may be that the reports were more complete in 1931 than in 1921, but it is hardly likely that any very considerable difference could have occurred in the absence of any material change in the instructions issued to enumerators. The tentative conclusion, therefore, is advanced that blindness *per se* is on the increase in Canada and reference to earlier census figures indicates that the tendency has been in evidence for the past two decades. Not only is the rate for the total population higher in 1931 than in 1921 but it is higher for every origin where comparable figures are available.

The incidence of blindness is several times heavier among the North American Indians than in any other section of the population, and as with other origins it is increasing. Of the white races, the French show the largest proportion suffering from loss of vision. This is to a considerable extent a matter of age distribution. The Anglo-Saxon and Dutch stocks also show relatively high rates. They, too, are among the older elements of the Canadian population though, of course, not as old as the French. But, then, the incidence of blindness is not so great. Those ethnic groups whose age distribution includes large proportions in late youth and early manhood because of immigration, and in which the presence of diseases of the eye has been reduced to a minimum by rigid medical examination of incoming settlers, have much lower rates than either of the older stocks or the population as a whole.

Whether there exists greater liability to blindness among certain white races than among others can not be determined from the present data. The figures in Table 80, however, do show the origins where blindness was more and where it was less common in 1931. Table 81 does the same for specified nativities. The marked and continuous decline in passing from Nova Scotia on the east to Alberta on the west with the subsequent moderate rise for British Columbia is a striking reflection of differences in age distribution of the populations of these provinces and of the relative infusion of immigrant streams purged of infectious diseases at the ports of entry. The figures for the immigrant born also reflect differences in length of Canadian residence, and consequent age distribution. Generally speaking, blindness is relatively much more frequent among persons born in the older provinces of the East, than among persons born in the newer western provinces, and among the older immigrants than among the newer arrivals.

MENTAL INSTITUTIONS

On June 1, 1931, a special Census of Mental Institutions was taken along with the general Census of Population. The resulting data were subject to elaborate cross-classification by race and nativity and serve as a basis for the present study.* The inmates of mental institutions, of course, do not include all persons suffering from mental illness any more than do the inmates of penitentiaries include all persons who have committed crimes. Nevertheless, the great majority of serious cases, and particularly of those where the patient is an actual or potential menace to life or property, of necessity find their way there. Statistics of mental institutions thus might be expected to serve as a rough index of the incidence of mental disease in the various sections of the population. Just how satisfactory such an index is will be discussed later in this chapter.

Age and Sex.—Before proceeding to an investigation of the relation of nativity and racial origin to mental illness, it is necessary to examine its association with age and sex (see Table 82).

On June 1, 1931, there were 31,172 persons in mental institutions in Canada of whom approximately 54 p.c. were males and 46 p.c. females. The median age of mental hospital inmates was $44\frac{1}{2}$ years. All age groups from 0–4 to 95 and over were represented. The general rate on the total population was 300 per 100,000. It increased steadily from a low of 40 per 100,000 for persons 0–14 years of age to a maximum of 708 per 100,000 at ages 55–59. The figure for the next higher quinquennial age group was almost as high but thereafter it declined to about 630. The total rate for all males was somewhat higher than that for all females, 317 as against 283, but this did not apply to all ages. Specific rates for the males exceeded those for the females only for ages under 50; for higher ages, female inmates outnumbered males per 100,000 population. Whether mental illness is actually more common among males than among females under 50 can not be stated with assurance from the above figures. It may merely be that more of the mentally-ill males were committed than of the mentally-ill females, either because of the greater difficulty of taking care of the males at home and/or because in this country with its large floating male population, there are more unattached homeless males than females. Whatever be the reason one can at least say with assurance that the number of male inmates per 100,000 male population was higher at all ages below 50 than was that for the female.

The differences in the rates for the males and females, however, are nothing like as large as in the case of penitentiary and corrective institutions and no serious error would be involved in comparing totals for both sexes in the various nativity and origin groups. The same can not be said of age. Important though it is in the case of convictions for indictable offences and of penitentiary statistics, its importance is even greater with the incidence of mental disease. This fact should be constantly kept in mind throughout the subsequent analysis.

Nativity of Inmates of Mental Institutions.—Table 83 distributes the inmates in mental institutions by sex and individual countries of birth and shows the proportion that the inmates in each class constitute of the population of the corresponding category. Great variation appears in the rates. Immigrants from Yugoslavia were the lowest with 123 per 100,000; and immigrants from Austria the highest with 1,187† per 100,000. The figure for Iceland was 907. The rate for the Canadian born was 272; that for the British born was appreciably higher at 375. For seven of the twenty-eight foreign countries of birth, commitment rates were smaller than for the native Canadians, but for the remaining twenty-one foreign nativities they were larger, in many instances much larger. Rates for males exceeded those for females in the case of thirty out of the thirty-five nativities listed. A more adequate summary picture is presented in Table CV and Fig. 50.

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* See also 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. XXII.
† This figure is probably somewhat higher than it should be because the old Austria in which some of the inmates were born is larger than the post-War Austria. The mental hospital records show country of birth at time of admission.

TABLE CV.—INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SEX AND GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, CANADA, 1931

Group of Countries of Birth	Inmates in Mental Institutions			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Canada...	21,948	11,307	10,641	272	277	266
Other British..	4,446	2,551	1,895	375	403	343
United States..	1,156	639	517	335	365	305
North Western Europe...............................	930	612	318	517	535	486
South, Eastern and Central Europe..................	2,075	1,454	621	395	457	299
Scandinavian...	529	369	160	588	605	551
Germanic...	261	158	103	390	392	387
Latin and Greek.....................................	334	258	76	377	462	233
Slavic...	1,524	1,045	479	403	464	313
Asia[1]..	144	134	10	265	276	172

[1] China and Japan only.

The incidence of institutional cases of mental illness is slightly lower among the Asiatics than even the Canadian born.* That for all other groups of nativities is higher. The figure for the United States immigrants lies midway between that for the native Canadians and that for persons born in other British countries. The proportion of North Western Continental Europeans far exceeds that of the South, Eastern and Central. For this the Scandinavians are responsible with a rate over twice that for the Canadian born. The rates for the other Continental European groups are all higher than 375—that for the British—though the Latin and Greek is only very slightly higher. Males in all groups show larger proportions than do females.

These figures localize the incidence of mental hospital cases as between the different nativity groups in our population but only *under existing conditions* of age, sex, occupational and rural-urban distribution, length of Canadian residence and so on. They merely describe the distribution of inmates as it existed in 1931. In themselves they neither measure the relative liability of the different nativities to mental hospital commitment nor do they *prove* that any *bona fide* differences in liability exist.

To discover just what allowance should be made for age and sex it is necessary to restrict the cross-classification to the three broad nativity groups, *viz.*, Canadian, British and foreign born. An index of age favourableness was computed for the males and females and each nativity by the indirect method. The results are summarized in Table CVI:—

TABLE CVI.—INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUP, CANADA, 1931

Nativity	Crude Rate			Index of Age		Rates Corrected for Age and Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All countries........................	300	317	283	100·0	100·0	300	317	283
Canadian born.....................	272	277	266	89·5	90·7	302	309	293
British born.......................	375	403	343	134·5	140·0	274	300	245
Foreign born.......................	399	443	333	134·3	129·9	300	330	256

The importance of age and sex in explaining the differing incidence of mental hospital commitments as between the broad nativity groups is strikingly demonstrated in the above tabulation. The crude rate for the British born (both sexes) was nearly 40 p.c. higher than that for the Canadian born and the crude rate for the foreign born nearly 50 p.c. higher. When allowance is made for differences in age and sex distribution, the rates for the Canadian and foreign born are practically identical and that for the British born nearly 10 p.c. lower. In the case of the foreign-born alien the entire excess over the crude rate for the native Canadian is accounted for by the relatively more favourable age and sex distribution. With the British, age and sex are

* Rather heavy deportations may have contributed to this result in so far as disproportionate numbers of the mentally unfit were included.

more than adequate to explain the heavier incidence. Their corrected rate was appreciably
lower than that for the Canadian born.   It may be that *bona fide*, significant differences in
liability to mental illness leading to institutional treatment do exist as between immigrants from
individual countries of birth. Unfortunately, that can not be discovered from existing tabulations.

     The behaviour of the corrected figures for the sexes confirms an earlier observation that the
higher the surplus of males the greater is the incidence of mental hospital commitments.   This
association persists after disparities of age distribution are eliminated.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000
POPULATION BY SPECIFIED COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
AND SEX, CANADA, 1931
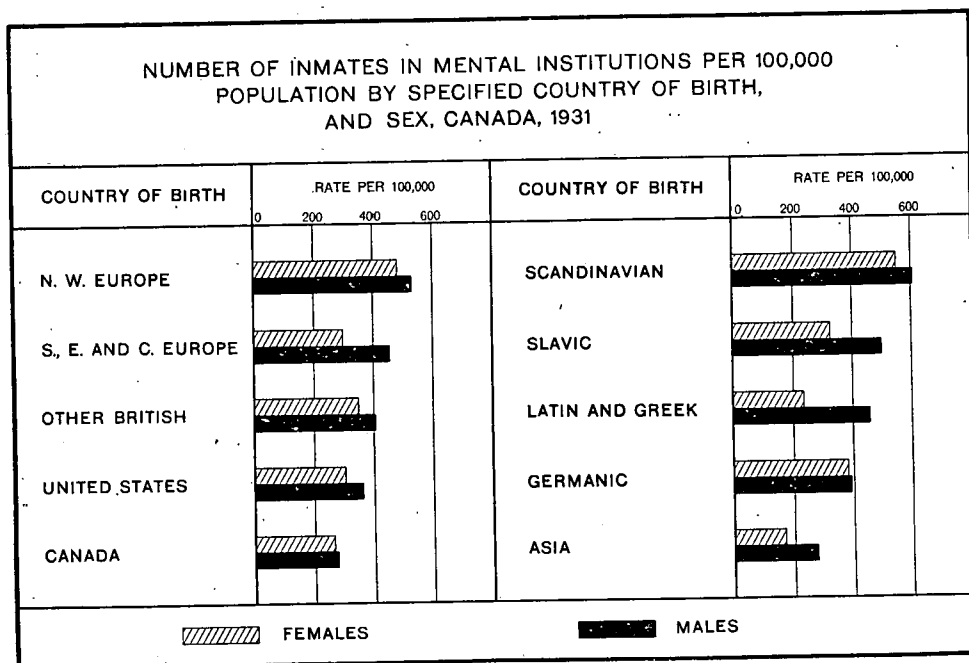
FIG. 50. The above chart merely localizes the incidence of mental hospital cases as between the different nativity
groups. The rates for the males are invariably higher than those for the females of the same place of birth. Differences
in age and sex are no doubt responsible for a good portion of the variation in the rates as between the nativities. Other
contributory causes are suggested in the text.

     Table 84 cross-classifies the data by broad nativity groups and provinces. The absolute
figures from which the table was derived were large enough to ensure reliability of all rates except
those for immigrants resident in Prince Edward Island.   A number of important facts are brought
to light by this tabulation.   Rates for the Canadian born are in general materially lower in the
West than in the East.   The reverse is true of the British and foreign born, of whom mental
hospital inmates constitute unusually big proportions in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British
Columbia.   Variation in age distribution doubtless contributes materially to these differences.
Just how much it is impossible to say, but the fact remains that in every province west of the
Maritimes mental breakdown is more frequent among the immigrants than among the Canadian
born.   The rates for Alberta are generally lower than elsewhere in the West.   Why that is so
is not clear. Age distribution is probably a partial cause. Finally, attention is drawn to the
fact that, while for all nativities males show higher proportions of inmates in mental institutions
than do females in the four western provinces, there is nothing like the same consistence
in the East. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the rates for Canadian-born females are higher than
for the males; the same is true of the British born in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and
Quebec.

     Summarizing then, the incidence of mental illness leading to institutional treatment is heavier
among males than females, among the immigrants than among the Canadian born, among the
Continental Europeans than among persons of British or United States birth, and among the

North Western Europeans particularly the Scandinavians than among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. The indicated difference in incidence between the Canadian born and foreign born as a group is entirely attributable to peculiarities of age and sex distribution. That between the Canadian and British born is more than accounted for by these same causes. It seems to follow that differences in age and sex are likely to be of major importance in explaining the differing incidence as between the smaller nativity groups as well. The incidence of mental hospital cases is heaviest in British Columbia and Manitoba and lightest in New Brunswick. Here differences in the adequacy of hospital accommodation must be added to differences in age and sex distribution. The situation in the West is peculiar in that rates are generally below average for the Canadian born and materially above average for other British and foreign nativities. Age and sex are largely responsible. These findings at least localize the burden and suggest some important reasons for the variation in its incidence.

Parentage of Inmates.—Heretofore attention has been focussed on the nativity of the inmate himself. Table CVII tabulates the mental hospital population by nativity of parents and sex. As a group the descendants of Canadian-born parents (both sexes) show 325 per 100,000 in mental institutions, those with British-born parents 304, with foreign-born parents 297 and with mixed parentage 127. It is seen that the spread between the three major groups is not large when totals are considered. The same is not true of persons with mixed parentage. The incidence of institutionalized mental cases in the latter group is less than half that among persons in the former categories.

Moreover, when allowances are made for peculiarities in age and sex distribution this difference persists and the differences between the rates for the other nativities are materially increased. In the absence of a cross-classification of inmates by age, sex and parentage, it was necessary in making these allowances to resort to the same technique as that used in the preceding section. An index of age favourableness was computed for the males and females of each parentage by the indirect method. The corrected rates are shown in the right-hand section of the adjacent table.

TABLE CVII.—INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX, BY NATIVITY OF PARENTS, CANADA, 1931

Nativity of Parents	Crude Rate			Index of Age		Rates Corrected for Age and Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Canadian-born	325	334	317	90·8	92·5	356	368	343
British-born	304	322	285	129·0	134·4	232	250	212
Foreign-born	297	339	243	108·0	93·6	291	314	260
Mixed parentage	127	130	123	81·0	86·3	152	160	143

While the crude rate for persons (both sexes) with Canadian-born parents is only 7 and 9 p.c. higher than corresponding rates for persons with British- and foreign-born parents, when corrections are made for differences in age and sex distribution the rate for persons with Canadian-born parents is found to be 53 p.c. greater than that for persons with British-born parents and 22 p.c. greater than that for persons with foreign-born parents. Besides, it is appreciably more than double that for persons with mixed parentage. What is true of the combined figures for both sexes applies equally to the rates for males and females when considered separately.

The conclusion, therefore, seems to be that age for age and sex for sex, the incidence of hospital cases of mental illness (or deficiency) is considerably heavier among persons of Canadian-born parentage than among persons of British- and foreign-born parentage, and very much heavier than among persons of mixed parentage. How far these differences are attributable to differences in the incidence of mental defects or disorders and how far to differences in attitudes toward hospitalization can not be determined from the evidence at hand. It is quite possible that the second and third generation Canadians would be better acquainted with the splendid work being done by mental hospitals in this country and consequently would be far more inclined to send their mentally ill or defective to the hospital for institutional care and treatment. This factor alone might quite easily account for the spread in the rates as between the three major parentage groups, but it is hardly likely that it would explain the exceedingly low rate for the descendants of mixed parentage. It might have pointed to the conclusion that intermarriage is more common among the physically and mentally more fit of the various nativities had the feeble-

minded constituted a larger part of the mental hospital population than they do.   An alternative explanation would be that intermarriage is more prevalent in those classes where because of occupational or other reasons mental breakdown is less common.   The statistician can give no categorical answer to these questions from presently available data.

Racial Origin of Inmates.—Table 85 shows the racial origin of inmates of mental institutions and the rate per 100,000 (both sexes) for each origin.*   The variation between the recorded rates for the several stocks is, if anything, even more marked than for the individual nativities. The proportion of the Anglo-Saxon race in mental institutions is appreciably above the all-Canada average of 300, that for the French slightly below.   The standing of every group of foreign origins but the Scandinavian is lower than the British.   That of the Germanic and Asiatic peoples is materially below.   The precise rates for the various groups are shown in Table CVIII and Fig. 51.

* Figures for the Austrian, Dutch, Russian and Ukrainian origins are omitted for reasons explained subsequently in the text.

NUMBER OF INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY SPECIFIED RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931
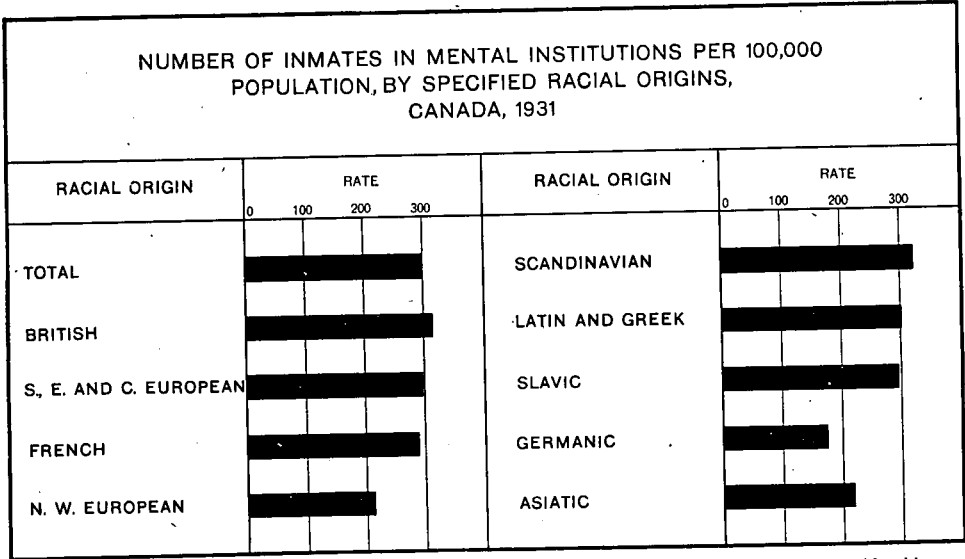
Fig. 51. As in the case of rates for the different nativities, age and sex no doubt are responsible for a considerable proportion of the variation between the origins in respect of the frequency of occurrence of institutional cases of mental illness. The balance is attributable to a variety of causes including differing attitudes toward institutional treatment, differing liability to mental illness and a number of others, the relative importance of which can not be determined from the available statistics.

TABLE CVIII.—INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AND LINGUISTIC GROUPING OF RACIAL ORIGINS, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin Group	Inmates in Mental Institutions	
	Total	Rates per 100,000 Population
All races	31,172	300
British	16,993	316
French	8,497	290
North Western European	1,798	209
South, Eastern and Central European	2,329	299
Scandinavian	737	323
Germanic	1,134	174
Latin and Greek	412	301
Slavic	1,653	297
Asiatic	153	219

These figures present several curious contrasts with the adjacent data on birthplace. The North Western European *immigrants* as a group showed much *larger* proportions in mental institutions than did the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants. The North Western European *races* show appreciably *smaller* proportions than the South, Eastern and Central European races. The figure for persons of Scandinavian *birth*, particularly the Icelanders, the Swedes and the Norwegians, were away out of line with those for immigrants from other European countries. That for Scandinavian immigrants and that for their descendants, *i.e.*, for the *race* corresponds much more closely with the general average.

Turning finally to Table CIX one finds that for every individual origin the proportion in mental institutions is lower for the Canadian-born section than for the racial origin as a whole including immigrants. With many origins it is drastically lower—particularly in the case of those whose residence on this continent is short. One suspects that age has a good deal to do with this circumstance and possibly sex. However that may be, such appear to be the facts as to the incidence of mental hospital cases as reflected by the racial origin records of those institutions.

TABLE CIX.—CANADIAN-BORN INMATES IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BY RACIAL ORIGIN, CANADA, 1931

Racial Origin	Total Population	Inmates in Mental Institutions	
		Total	Rates per 100,000 Population
All races..	8,069,261	21,916	271
British...	4,033,007	11,810	293
English......................	1,920,259	6,437	335
Irish..........................	1,053,449	2,593	246
Scottish......................	1,022,915	2,780	272
Other..........................	36,384	–	–
French...	2,850,576	8,222	288
Austrian...	26,119	44	168
Belgian..	11,194	11	98
Czech and Slovak....................................	8,437	27	320
Dutch[1]...	119,006	58	49
Finnish..	12,363	8	65
German..	328,945	605	184
Hebrew..	68,703	120	175
Hungarian...	11,298	12	106
Italian..	52,136	40	77
Polish...	68,459	74	108
Roumanian...	14,739	6	41
Russian...	47,618	69	145
Scandinavian..	99,333	90	91
Ukrainian[1]..	128,281	44	34
Other European......................................	13,110	40	305
Asiatic..	24,311	18	74
Chinese and Japanese..........................	16,707	11	66
Other..	7,604	7	92
Indian and Eskimo...................................	127,953	103	80
Unspecified and other...............................	23,673	515	–

[1] Rate probably too low.

The Problem of Interpretation.—What is the meaning of all this wealth of information regarding the incidence of institutional cases of mental illness? It would appear that race by race the proportions in mental institutions are higher among the foreign than among the Canadian born. Is this a genuine nativity difference—arising perhaps out of the relatively greater difficulties encountered by immigrants in adjusting themselves to a new environment or out of the abnormal social life necessarily led by the large floating immigrant male population? Or is it mainly the result of more favourable age or sex distribution? How far are the differences in the rates for the various origins really racial? To what extent are they the result of more or less extraneous factors like the ones just mentioned? Are they associated with rural-urban distribution, occupation, length of Canadian residence and if so, how? Are they in any way related to fertility or religion? Do different attitudes toward committing persons who are mentally ill characterize the several origin and nativity groups? If so, which groups are predisposed toward institutional treatment and which are averse to it? How far do such differences affect the rates as an index of the general incidence of mental illness in the several groups?

One would be optimistic indeed to expect to get conclusive answers to all of these questions from data at present in existence or ever likely to be. An attempt was made to throw light on some aspects of the problem by the method of correlation so frequently used in earlier chapters of the monograph.

Correlation between Proportions of the Several Racial Origins in Mental Institutions and Related Data.—The dependent variable selected was the number per 100,000 population of each origin in mental institutions. An index of age distribution was computed for each stock by applying specific rates for the total all-Canada population to the age distribution of each stock and expressing the expected rate thus obtained as a percentage of the total rate for all Canada. Recourse was necessary to the indirect method in the absence of a complete cross-classification of inmates by origin and age. Surplus adult males per hundred adult females was chosen as the best corrective for sex differences. The inclusion only of persons 21 years and over seemed likely to yield a more sensitive index because of the relatively light incidence of commitments to mental institutions for persons under 21 and the rapidly increasing incidence after that age. The percentage of adults North American-born was again used as a measure of length of residence. In addition to the above variables, use was made of the percentage of adults urban. Complete data were available for twenty races.

The resulting multiple coefficient $R = \cdot 15$ indicates that the five independent factors accounted for practically none of the variability in percentages in mental institutions. This result is clearly at variance with the facts as revealed by earlier analyses in this chapter. Age and sex were shown to be definitely related to the incidence of commitments to mental institutions. As in the case of the correlation on penitentiary inmates, an examination of the independent variables indicates that the lack of association can not be attributed to eccentric behaviour on their part. The conclusion is, therefore, the same as in the former instance, *viz.*, either that the differences are entirely racial, which in this case has been proved incorrect, or that the racial origin records collected by the mental institutions do not correspond with the census classification for the population as a whole. The latter alternative is the only possible one. In this instance the worst cases of confusion appear to have been between the Dutch (Mennonites) and the Russians, and the Ukrainians and the Russians and Austrians.

When these four races are omitted, a coefficient of $R = \cdot 37$ was obtained which, though higher than the former, is still small and unreliable. This would seem to indicate that incorrect reporting extends to other portions of the list as well. At any rate no conclusions can be reached as to differences in liability to mental hospital commitment as between the different stocks in Canada until more satisfactory racial origin records for the present inmates of these institutions are available. The records may be expected to improve with the discharge or decease of many of the older inmates concerning whom accurate information as to ethnic derivation is not now and never will be available.

CHAPTER XV

RELIGIONS

In Volume IV of the 1931 Census will be found complete numerical tabulations showing the religions of the various racial origins for Canada and the provinces cross-classified by sex and rural and urban distribution. Similar data are given for cities of 30,000 population and over. Detailed information of this sort has a great variety of uses. It is of peculiar interest to persons concerned with the growth of individual religious faiths or with the religious and racial composition of the population in a selected section or sections of the country. From the point of view of the present monograph, however, data on religions are important merely in so far as they are descriptive of the several racial and nativity groups in the large, and contribute to the explanation of their differences in social behaviour.

The *reasons* for the population of a given race or birthplace showing a predominant proportion of adherents of this or that faith must be sought in the history of the group—in its cultural antecedents prior to migration to the New World—and as such are also beyond the scope of this chapter. Differences in sex and rural-urban distribution throw little or no light on the peculiar religious distribution of the individual origins. As was pointed out in Chapter III, sex distribution is a function primarily of date, type and volume of immigration. It may to some extent be affected by religion in so far as religion influences fertility, but the reverse is not true. Religious differences do not follow sex lines nor with one or two possible exceptions* do they appear to be influenced thereby; similarly with rural-urban distribution. This is largely a matter of occupational background and economic conditions at and subsequent to the time of settlement in Canada. The fact that certain groups are predominantly rural has little or no causal connection with their religious preferences because, at least in the case of all numerically important religions other groups showing similar preferences are found to be of predominantly urban domicile. The present chapter, therefore, will be confined to an examination of the religions of the several origin and nativity groups en masse, i.e., without consideration of either their sex or geographical distribution and will concern itself with the reasons for existing religious affiliations only in so far as those reasons derive from a statistical examination of the data themselves.

In Tables 86 and 87 an attempt has been made to present the essential facts regarding religious distribution for all racial and nativity groups for which separate figures have been tabulated. Table 86 shows the percentage of each race in the four numerically most important religions of that race and the proportion of "all other" faiths. The tabulation includes some twenty-eight individual origins. Table 87 duplicates the analysis by individual province of birth for the Canadian born and country of birth for immigrants. The tables themselves are so clear and simple that no extensive descriptive comment is required. Attention will be confined largely to certain inferences which might not appear to the casual reader.

Race and Religion.—A glance at the first four columns of Table 86 reveals the existence of a very marked degree of religious homogeneity on the part of the majority of the races listed. There is on the other hand, quite marked heterogeneity on the part of a few. The most homogeneous of all origins is the Hebrew with 99·1 p.c. adhering to the Jewish faith. The Hebrews are followed by the French with 97·3 p.c. Roman Catholic, the Italians with 93·4 p.c., the Belgians with 89·4 p.c., the Polish with 85·4 p.c., the Czechs and Slovaks, with 79·8 p.c., the Yugoslavs with 76·0 p.c. and the Hungarians with 72·5 p.c. The Ukrainian, Roumanian and Austrian origins show somewhat smaller proportions of this religion. The Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic population of these races combined amount to 94·0, 81·4 and 77·4 p.c., respectively. Certain other races are characterized by almost as heavy concentration in other religious faiths. The Greeks, for example, are predominantly of the Greek Orthodox Church (64·9 p.c.); the Finnish, Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish races are largely Lutheran with proportions ranging in descending order from 88·3 p.c. for the Finnish to 55·4 p.c. for the

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* The exceptions are confined to a few religions of small numerical importance. For discussion of same see 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. IX.

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Danish. Most of the balance are adherents of one or another of the major Protestant denomin-
ations. If the latter religions may be considered for statistical purposes as more or less similar,
the Welsh, the English and the Scottish races also may be regarded as comparatively homogeneous
religiously. The four principal religions of the Welsh and English are Protestant and account
for 90·5 and 88·4 p.c. of the respective totals, and with the Scottish three principal Protestant
denominations account for 81·6 p.c. The Negroes are also quite homogeneous with 80·2 p.c.
belonging to three Protestant congregations.

The Irish, on the other hand, are much less consistent. Some 31·3 p.c. reported themselves
as belonging to the Roman Catholic Church as against a combined total of 61·2 p.c. to the three
Protestant bodies in which they were most largely represented. Slightly over half of the Indians
are Roman Catholic and the balance are divided between various Protestant denominations,
chiefly the Anglican and the United Churches. Some 53·1 p.c. of the Chinese and 64·6 p.c. of
the Japanese are Confucian. With the Chinese, as many as 17·5 p.c. failed to state their religion
and 7·0 p.c. said that they had "no religion." Persons of these origins who claimed the Christian
religion were adherents for the most part of either the United or Anglican Church bodies.

By all means the least homogeneous religiously of the various races are the German, the
Dutch and the Russian. Both the German and Dutch, of course, are predominantly Protestant,
but no such general statement can be applied to the Russians. Adherents of the Lutheran and
United Churches represented 46·5 p.c. of the population of German extraction resident in Canada
in 1931, Roman Catholics constituted 22·8 p.c., Mennonites 7·3 p.c. and other religions 23·4 p.c.
Of the Dutch, three Protestant faiths accounted for 51·7 p.c., the Mennonite 25·2 p.c. and the
balance of 23·1 p.c. was divided between various sects no one of which could have numbered
as many as 8·7 p.c. of the total. Even greater heterogeneity characterizes the Russians of
whom 28·2 p.c. were Roman Catholic (including Greek Catholic), 18·0 p.c. belonged to small
sects not separately noted, 14·4 p.c. to the Lutheran Church, 13·7 p.c. to the Mennonite and
25·7 p.c. to other assorted religions.

It is a curious fact that those races which show the greatest concentration in one or two
principal religions are generally represented by small percentages in the multitude of the
numerically less important religions included under "all others" in the fifth column of the table
and, conversely, those races which show the greatest dispersion with respect to their principal
religions tend to carry that dispersion over into the smaller sects. For example, the Hebrews
with an overwhelming proportion of the Jewish faith as a principal religion are scarcely represented
among the minor religions. The same is only slightly less characteristic of the French, Italian,
Belgian and other races reporting exceedingly large proportions of the Roman Catholic faith,
and of the Ukrainian with equally high proportions adhering to the Roman Catholic and Greek
Orthodox faiths combined. At the other extreme there are the Russians, Germans and Dutch
with no heavy concentration in any one of their four principal religions showing from a fifth to
a quarter of their total population distributed among the numerically less important religious
bodies.

One limiting factor is of course purely statistical. Where the percentage of the origin in the
one or two principal religions is very large, the residuum may be so small as to preclude any
significant representation among the smaller religious bodies. Another circumstance which must
be taken into account is the fact that the Protestant Church is not a united body and that "other
religions" includes many branches of the Protestant faith. One origin group which was pre-
dominantly Protestant with respect to principal religions might, therefore, be expected to be
represented also among the smaller branches of that faith. This circumstance might well contri-
bute to the moderately high percentages in other religions in the case of the Anglo-Saxon and the
Scandinavian races generally. With the Russians the situation is different. The principal
causes of religious heterogeneity are underlying differences in racial extraction and cultural back-
ground of persons who reported themselves as of Russian racial origin. That group includes a
large number of Russian Mennonites (who are really Dutch and have a distinctive culture and
religion which they came to Canada to preserve), plus a moderate admixture of Poles, Ukrainians
and Germans, in addition to the basic Russian stock. The German origin is fairly homogeneous
racially if one admits a close kinship between the Mennonite and the Teuton but the German race
in Canada is derived from two or three distinct cultural and religious backgrounds, a circumstance
which is doubtless the principal explanation of the religious heterogeneity of that origin group.

The Dutch in Canada are racially somewhat more homogeneous than the Germans. As with the Germans the presence of large numbers of Mennonites with their distinctive culture and religion is certainly a major cause of religious heterogeneity.

Yet there seems to be another factor involved. How is it that the United Church is the principal religion of the Dutch as a race in Canada? There is no United Church in Holland, not even a national church. Apparently the earlier Dutch settlers on this continent were predominantly Protestant. Their numbers in Canada at least are relatively small and as a race they have been long enough on this continent (the Mennonites excluded) for any marked tendency to segregation which may have occurred at the time of settlement to disappear (see Chapter VI). The inevitable consequence seems to have been the breakdown of such distinctive church organizations as they brought with them and their gradual identification with sister Protestant bodies, particularly with the numerically larger denominations which, because of their size and the wide geographical distribution of their organizations, were more likely to have houses of worship conveniently located to the place of residence of persons of Dutch extraction, as they gradually dispersed over the settled area of the country as a whole. A similar process seems to be apparent with the Scandinavians who are overwhelmingly Lutheran on arrival in this country but as time goes on and as they move away from the original settlement tend to identify themselves in increasing numbers with sister Protestant denominations and more particularly with those which are numerically dominant. The following figures furnish concrete statistical evidence of the connection between segregation and the shifts in religious affiliation at present under discussion.

TABLE CX.—PERCENTAGES ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPAL RELIGION OF THE SCANDINAVIAN RACIAL ORIGINS AND INDEX OF SEGREGATION, CANADA, 1931

| Racial Origin | P.C. Lutheran | | Col. 1 as P.C. of Col. 2 | Index of Segregation |
	Of Race (1)	Of Corresponding Nativity (2)	(3)	(4)
Danish	55	77	72	110
Swedish	62	79	79	143
Norwegian	74	86	86	188
Icelandic	77	83	93	156

The percentage Lutheran among the immigrants from Scandinavian countries varies somewhat. Allowance may be made for this variation by expressing the percentage Lutheran for the race in terms of the percentage Lutheran for the nativity. Clearly a marked association exists between the progress of religious diffusion and the degree of segregation.

Birthplace and Religion.—By way of further illustration and elaboration one might list the figures on principal religions for selected races and corresponding countries of birth. The criterion of selection is a moderately close correspondence between race and birthplace. The data are arranged in two columns for reasons presently to be explained:—

TABLE CXI.—PERCENTAGES ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPAL RELIGION, BY BIRTHPLACE AND CORRESPONDING RACIAL ORIGIN, CANADA, 1931

| Birthplace | Principal Religion | P.C. Adhering to Principal Religion of | | Birthplace | Principal Religion | P.C. Adhering to Principal Religion of | |
		Specified Birthplace	Corresponding Racial Origin			Specified Birthplace	Corresponding Racial Origin
Denmark	Lutheran	77	55	Austria	Roman Catholic	67	67
Finland	Lutheran	91	88	Belgium	Roman Catholic	92	89
Iceland	Lutheran	83	77	Czechoslovakia	Roman Catholic	80	80
Norway	Lutheran	86	74	Hungary	Roman Catholic	72	73
Sweden	Lutheran	79	62	Italy	Roman Catholic	96	93

Fixing attention for the moment on the first section of the table one notices that the percentage of Lutherans among immigrants from the several countries of birth is in all cases higher and in most cases considerably higher than that among the Canadian residents of the corresponding race. Even with the first generation of immigrants the process of religious affiliation with sister Protestant bodies has made appreciable progress as will be seen from an examination of Columns 2, 3 and 4 in Table 87 for the nativities concerned. When the immigrants and their descendants are combined as they are in the racial classification, however, it is apparent that the proportions which have affiliated with other sister denominations are universally greater than those for the first generation of immigrants alone. The increase is greatest for the Danish and Swedish origins whose indices of segregation are relatively low and smallest for the Finnish whose recency of arrival in Canada has imposed narrow limits on the possible progress of religious assimilation with other Protestant bodies.

Another significant fact is that with three minor exceptions the percentage of both the immigrants and of the race as a whole attaching itself to sister Canadian religious bodies varies directly with the numerical strength of those various bodies in the country as a whole. The United Church which is numerically the largest received the most, the Anglican Communion the next largest number and the Presbyterian Church ranked third. This circumstance is in striking confirmation of the suggestion advanced above, viz., that within the limits of the principal Protestant denominations the choice of religious affiliation is largely a matter of geographical convenience. A Lutheran of Swedish extraction on moving to a new town or city is more likely to find his place of residence adjacent to a United Church than to an Anglican simply because there are more of them. Similarly the chances of his finding a conveniently situated Anglican Church is greater than that of finding a Presbyterian.*

The evidence thus leaves little doubt that the process of religious assimilation of foreign races of the Protestant faith varies directly with length of Canadian residence, varies inversely with the degree of segregation and that its direction is dictated largely by considerations of geographical proximity of an acceptable place of worship. Generally speaking in affiliating with a Canadian Protestant Church the foreigner apparently fails to appreciate or recognize any important difference between the leading Protestant bodies within the country.†

The figures in the right-hand section of the table contrast significantly with those discussed in the preceding paragraph. In three out of five cases the percentage Roman Catholic is practically identical for both the race and the nativity, and for the other two the spread is of moderate dimensions as compared with those in the left-hand section of the table. It is quite apparent that immigrants of the Roman Catholic faith and their descendants continue to adhere to that faith generation after generation. It is true that a slight tendency to change religion appears with the case of the two older urban groups, the Belgian and Italian, but in both cases the tendency has been accentuated by the omission of decimals. The statistical explanation for the general absence of change would seem to be twofold; first, the international character of the Roman Catholic Church and the marked extent to which it has succeeded in extending its facilities to all sections of the Dominion.

There remains but to add a few brief descriptive comments on some of the interesting facts presented in Table 87. Nearly 47 p.c. of the native population of the Dominion were adherents of the Roman Catholic faith in 1931; the various Protestant bodies accounted for all but a small fraction of the remaining 53 p.c. Considerable variation appears in the religious distribution of the Canadian born in the several provinces. The Roman Catholic Church is strongest of course in Quebec where it numbers among its adherents some 90 p.c. of the native population. Its relative numerical strength in the other provinces is smaller than the average for all Canada, the percentages declining in passing from New Brunswick to Prince Edward Island, to Nova Scotia, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia. The numerical importance of other denominations in the aggregate follow the reverse order. The United Church ranks either first or second in seven of the nine provinces. In British Columbia the Anglican leads; in New

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* The three exceptions are: the Swedish race which gives Baptist instead of Presbyterian fourth place; immigrants from Iceland which give Unitarian a slight margin over the United Church for second place, and immigrants from Finland for whom the Presbyterian figure is fractionally larger than that of the Anglicans. The case of the Swedes is a direct result of the existence of a fairly vigorous branch of the Baptist denomination in Sweden itself. That of the Icelanders is no doubt attributable to some local cause and that of the Finns would appear to associate with the accident of small numbers.

† The above list of contributory causes is by no means exhaustive. The size of the group is an important factor, and as was mentioned earlier in the text it may be that rural-urban distribution has some slight influence on the progress of the denominational shifts at present under discussion.

Brunswick the Baptists rank second to the Roman Catholics. The Anglican denomination comes second in Quebec and third in four other provinces. The Presbyterian Church has the third largest number of adherents of any church in Prince Edward Island and ranks fourth in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The Lutheran appears among the principal religions in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The reasons for these differences and their magnitude are to be found chiefly in the circumstances of settlement and differences in fertility, in so far as they are capable of statistical explanation.

Equally marked variation occurs in the religious distribution of immigrants. Settlers from the British Isles are largely Protestant, the Anglican Church being most heavily represented. Immigrants from the Scandinavian countries, Finland and Germany are predominantly Lutheran. The Roman Catholic faith is more prevalent than all other religions combined among resident immigrants from most other Continental European countries. Immigrants from Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary and a number of other countries are almost exclusively Roman Catholic. The Greek Orthodox Church claims many adherents among settlers from Roumania, and a moderate proportion among those from Yugoslavia and the Ukraine. Immigration from the last-mentioned countries is, of course, predominantly Roman Catholic. The case of Russia is peculiar. Jews constitute over 35 p.c. of the resident immigrants from that country, Mennonites rank second with 19 p.c. and Roman Catholics and Lutherans third and fourth with approximately 14 p.c. each. Jews are also prominent among immigrants from Poland and Roumania. The presence of native Baptist Churches in Germany and Sweden accounts for this denomination appearing among the first four religions for immigrants from these countries. A comparison of the religious distribution of immigrants from Holland with that of the Dutch race suggests that the Roman Catholic faith is much more largely represented in recent than in earlier immigration from that country. The Chinese and Japanese are, of course, largely Confucian. How far the figures for these races genuinely reflect the degree of religious assimilation that has actually taken place is an open question. The religious heterogeneity of immigration from the United States reflects the racial and religious heterogeneity of a newly settled region whose population structure in many respects resembles that of our own Dominion.

Despite the many minor causes which operate from time to time and place to place, the evidence in this and preceding chapters points to the conclusion that race and nativity are the greatest single factors in explaining the existing religious distribution of the population of the Dominion and that in the past, immigration, emigration and differential fertility constituted the major agencies of change. In the early years of settlement the operation of the one set of agencies tended to offset the other; in recent decades the offsetting influence has been progressively less marked. It therefore appears perfectly safe to conclude that in the absence of any large volume of immigration or emigration in the predictable future, differential fertility will bring about more rapid and more radical changes in the religious composition of the population of this country than have occurred at any time since Confederation.

PART II

TABLE 1. Population of European racial origins cross-classified by mother tongue, birthplace and racial intermarriage,[1] Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Mother Tongue	No.	P.C.	Birthplace	No.	P.C.	Intermarriage	P.C.
French......	French.........	2,782,287	95·0	France and Switzerland....	16,645	0·6	French and Swiss	95·0
	Other............	145,703	100·0	Other......................	2,911,345	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	139,824	96·0	British Territory and U.S.A.	2,909,432	99·9	British...........	81·3
	Flemish........	254	0·2	Belgium....................	929	.....	Belgian...........	2·0
	German........	1,650	1·1	Germany....................	96	.....	German...........	6·4
	Italian.........	300	0·2	Italy......................	77	.....	Italian...........	1·0
	Scandinavian..	121	0·1	Scandinavia................	67	.....	Scandinavian....	2·3
	Polish.........	69	.....	Poland.....................	21	.....	Polish............	1·4
	Russian........	26	.....	Russia.....................	40	.....	Russian...........	0·2
	Ukrainian......	64	.....	Ukraine....................	1	.....	Ukrainian........	0·8
	Various........	3,395	2·3	Various....................	682	.....	Various...........	4·6
Belgian......	Flemish and French.......	23,362	84·7	Belgium and France........	15,428	55·9	Belgian and French........	73·3
	Other............	4,223	100·0	Other......................	12,157	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	3,710	87·9	British Territory and U.S.A.	12,028	98·9	British...........	59·8
	Dutch.........	137	3·2	Holland....................	70	0·6	Dutch............	5·6
	German........	251	5·9	Germany and Austria.......	16	0·1	German...........	12·3
	Polish.........	13	0·3	Poland.....................	5	.....	Polish............	7·0
	Russian........	11	0·3	Russia.....................		.....	Russian...........	1·1
	Various........	101	2·4	Various....................	38	0·3	Various...........	14·2
German.....	German.........	264,515	55·9	Germany, Switzerland and Austria..................	46,546	9·8	German, Austrian, etc........	72·5
	Other............	209,029	100·0	Other......................	426,998	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	202,072	96·7	British Territory and U.S.A.	375,514	87·9	British...........	70·0
	Dutch..........	591	0·3	Holland....................	107	.....	Dutch............	2·4
	French and Flemish.....	2,795	1·3	France and Belgium........	269	0·1	French and Belgian........	9·9
	Magyar........	334	0·2	Hungary...................	2,072	0·5	Hungarian.......	1·2
	Serbo-Croatian	38	.....	Yugoslavia................	2,821	0·7	Yugoslavic......	0·2
	Scandinavian..	458	0·2	Scandinavia...............	294	0·1	Scandinavian....	5·6
	Polish.........	938	0·4	Poland.....................	10,344	2·4	Polish............	2·8
	Russian........	661	0·3	Russia.....................	28,416	6·7	Russian...........	2·7
	Roumanian.....	117	0·1	Roumania..................	5,302	1·2	Roumanian.....	0·5
	Ukrainian......	494	0·2	Ukraine....................	210	0·1	Ukrainian........	2·1
	Various........	531	0·3	Various....................	1,649	0·4	Various...........	2·7
Dutch.......	Dutch.........	25,018	16·8	Holland....................	10,330	6·9	Dutch............	54·6
	Other............	123,944	100·0	Other......................	138,632	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	96,804	78·1	British Territory and U.S.A.	129,175	93·2	British...........	76·6
	German and Flemish[2].....	26,566	21·4	Germany and Belgium......	272	0·2	German and Belgian........	10·3
	French........	190	0·2	France.....................	12	.....	French............	6·3
	Scandinavian..	84	0·1	Scandinavia................	43	.....	Scandinavian....	2·5
	Russian........	190	0·2	Russia.....................	8,681	6·3	Russian...........	0·7
	Various........	110	0·1	Various....................	449	0·3	Various...........	3·6
Danish......	Danish.........	20,884	61·2	Denmark...................	16,759	49·1	Danish............	42·6
	Other............	13,234	100·0	Other......................	17,359	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	12,210	92·3	British Territory and U.S.A.	17,003	97·9	British...........	63·2
	Germanic, etc..	455	3·4	Germany, etc...............	113	0·7	German...........	9·0
	French.........	107	0·8	France.....................	1	.....	French............	4·4
	Other Scandinavian.......	416	3·1	Other Scandinavia..........	131	0·8	Other Scandinavian.........	17·2
	Various........	46	0·3	Various....................	111	0·6	Various...........	6·2
Icelandic....	Icelandic.......	15,625	80·6	Iceland....................	5,614	29·0	Icelandic.........	57·4
	Other............	3,757	100·0	Other......................	13,768	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	3,597	95·7	British Territory and U.S.A.	13,735	99·8	British...........	66·1
	German........	23	0·6	Germany...................		.....	German...........	10·1
	French.........	9	0·2	France.....................		.....	French............	8·3
	Other Scandinavian.......	51	1·4	Other Scandinavia..........	22	0·2	Other Scandinavian.........	6·6
	Various........	77	2·0	Various....................	11	0·1	Various...........	8·9
Swedish.....	Swedish........	54,291	66·8	Sweden....................	33,705	41·5	Swedish..........	40·1
	Other............	27,015	100·0	Other......................	47,601	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	24,624	91·1	British Territory and U.S.A.	45,706	96·0	British...........	55·3
	Germanic, etc..	337	1·2	Germany, etc...............	27	0·1	German...........	10·5
	French.........	128	0·5	France.....................	6	.....	French............	6·0
	Other Scandinavian........	1,543	5·7	Other Scandinavia..........	708	1·5	Other Scandinavian.........	19·2
	Various........	383	1·4	Various....................	1,154	2·5	Various...........	9·0

[1] Racial intermarriage is measured by the proportions of married males and females married to persons of specified racial origins as indicated by the parentage of children born in 1930-32 inclusive, in Canada.
[2] 37,555 Dutch Mennonites in Canada. These usually speak a dialect more akin to German.

TABLE 1.   Population of European racial origins cross-classified by mother tongue, birthplace and racial intermarriage,[1] Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Mother Tongue	No.	P.C.	Birthplace	No.	P.C.	Intermarriage	P.C.
Norwegian..	Norwegian......	**61,851**	**66·3**	Norway....................	**31,850**	**34·2**	Norwegian........	**49·5**
	Other...........	31,392	100·0	Other...........	61,393	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	29,474	93·9	British Territory and U.S.A.	60,982	99·3	British.........	61·0
	German.......	237	0·8	Germany....................	11	......	German........	12·4
	French	271	0·9	France....................	3	......	French..........	5·7
	Other Scandin-						Other Scandin-	
	avian........	1,273	4·1	Other Scandinavia..........	328	0·5	avian........	15·4
	Various........	137	0·4	Various....................	69	0·1	Various..........	5·5
Finnish.....	Finnish........	**39,276**	**89·5**	Finland....................	**29,267**	**65·7**	Finnish..........	**87·1**
	Other...........	4,609	100·0	Other...........	14,618	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	2,092	45·4	British Territory and U.S.A.	13,904	95·1	British.........	57·4
	German.......	91	2·0	Germany....................	3	......	German........	9·6
	French.........	44	1·0	France....................	1	......	French........	6·4
	Scandinavian[3]..	2,096	45·5	Scandinavia	105	0·7	Scandinavian.....	10·7
	Russian........	69	1·5	Russia....................	84	0·6	Russian........	3·2
	Various........	213	4·6	Various....................	521	3·6	Various..........	12·7
Italian.......	Italian.........	**84,634**	**86·2**	Italy....................	**42,311**	**43·1**	Italian..........	**77·0**
	Other...........	13,539	100·0	Other...........	55,862	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	10,330	76·3	British Territory and U.S.A.	55,103	98·6	English..........	45·1
	German and			Germany, Switzerland and				
	Austrian.....	121	0·9	Austria....................	323	0·6	German, etc.....	5·6
	French........	2,850	21·1	France....................	164	0·3	French..........	35·5
	Serbo-Croatian	2	......	Yugoslavia................	20	......	Yugoslavic.......	0·3
	Czech and						Czech and	
	Slovak.......	20	0·1	Czechoslovakia.............	6	......	Slovak.......	0·7
	Various........	216	1·6	Various....................	206	0·4	Various..........	12·6
Austrian....	German and			Austria, Germany and			Austrian, Ger-	
	Austrian	**22,131**	**45·5**	Switzerland	**16,164**	**33·2**	man, etc........	**80·1**
	Other...........	26,508	100·0	Other...........	32,475	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	5,948	22·4	British Territory and U.S.A.	27,320	84·1	British.........	30·9
	French........	190	0·7	France....................	2	......	French.........	6·7
	Italian[3].....	110	0·4	Italy....................	41	0·1	Italian..........	....
	Roumanian....	796	3·0	Roumania....................	1,198	3·7	Roumanian......	3·6
	Magyar........	867	3·3	Hungary....................	97	0·4	Hungarian.......	3·1
	Czech and						Czech and	
	Slovak[3]......	1,369	5·2	Czechoslovakia.............	699	2·2	Slovak.......	1·0
	Polish.........	3,058	11·5	Poland....................	2,023	6·2	Polish..........	16·0
	Russian........	743	2·8	Russia....................	205	0·6	Russian........	9·8
	Ukrainian[3].....	12,753	48·1	Ukraine....................	219	0·7	Ukrainian.......	18·5
	Serbo-Croatian	573	2·2	Yugoslavia................	628	1·9	Yugoslavic......	4·1
	Various........	101	0·4	Various....................	43	0·1	Various........	6·3
Hungarian..	Magyar.........	**34,149**	**84·1**	Hungary....................	**25,122**	**61·9**	Hungarian.......	**89·9**
	Other...........	6,433	100·0	Other...........	15,460	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	1,584	24·6	British Territory and U.S.A.	11,955	77·3	British.........	19·8
	Germanic, etc.[3]	3,724	57·9	Germany, etc...............	301	1·9	German, etc.....	35·7
	French.........	32	0·5	France....................	5	......	French..........	8·0
	Roumanian....	124	1·9	Roumania....................	1,201	7·8	Roumanian......	4·0
	Czech and						Czech and	
	Slovak.......	586	9·1	Czechoslovakia.............	1,325	8·6	Slovak.......	6·4
	Polish.........	62	1·0	Poland....................	28	0·2	Polish..........	3·2
	Serbo-Croatian	69	1·1	Yugoslavia................	606	3·9	Yugoslavic......	....
	Ukrainian.....	125	1·9	Ukraine....................	4	......	Ukrainian........	4·8
	Various........	127	2·0	Various....................	35	0·2	Various..........	18·1
Roumanian	Roumanian.....	**16,196**	**55·7**	Roumania..................	**12,980**	**44·7**	Roumanian.......	**67·4**
	Other...........	12,860	100·0	Other...........	16,076	100·0	Other............	100·0
	English........	2,464	19·2	British Territory and U.S.A.	15,082	93·8	British..........	21·5
	German and							
	Austrian[3]....	3,668	28·5	Germany and Austria......	408	2·5	German..........	21·0
	Magyar[3]......	885	6·9	Hungary....................	151	0·9	Hungarian.......	2·1
	Polish.........	482	3·7	Poland....................	78	0·5	Polish..........	17·9
	Russian........	511	4·0	Russia....................	60	0·4	Russian........	9·2
	Ukrainian[3].....	4,459	34·7	Ukraine....................	13	0·1	Ukrainian........	19·0
	Various........	391	3·0	Various....................	284	1·8	Various..........	9·3

[3] Accuracy of statement suspected.

TABLE 1.　Population of European racial origins cross-classified by mother tongue, birthplace and racial intermarriage,[1] Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Mother Tongue	No.	P.C.	Birthplace	No.	P.C.	Intermarriage	P.C.
Bulgarian...	Bulgarian......	2,290	72·5	Bulgaria......	1,344	42·5	Bulgarian......	37·3
	Other...........	870	100·0	Other...........	1,816	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English........	420	48·3	British Territory and U.S.A.	1,077	59·3	British..........	38·0
	German and Austrian.....	45	5·2	Germany and Austria......	13	0·7	German.........	10·8
	French and Flemish.....	70	8·0	France and Belgium........	7	0·4	French, etc......	16·2
	Greek.........	104	12·0	Greece...........	631	34·7	Greek..........	....
	Roumanian....	18	2·1	Roumania........	11	0·6	Roumanian......	2·7
	Magyar........	12	1·4	Hungary.........	......	......	Hungarian......	....
	Polish........	31	3·6	Poland...........	2	0·1	Polish..........	13·5
	Russian........	47	5·4	Russia...........	2	0·1	Russian.........	....
	Serbo-Croatian	34	3·9	Yugoslavia........	67	3·7	Yugoslavic......	....
	Czech and Slovak.......	20	2·3	Czechoslovakia.....	......	......	Czech and Slovak........	....
	Ukrainian......	54	6·2	Ukraine...........	1	0·1	Ukrainian........	18·8
	Various........	15	1·7	Various...........	5	0·3	Various........	....
Czech and Slovak.....	Czech and Slovak........	24,399	80·3	Czechoslovakia...........	18,851	62·0	Czech and Slovak...........	79·2
	Other...........	6,002	100·0	Other...........	11,550	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English........	2,230	37·2	British Territory and U.S.A.	9,699	84·0	British..........	25·7
	Germanic, etc.³....	1,153	19·2	Germany, etc..............	424	3·7	German.........	11·4
	French.......	37	0·6	France...................	6	0·1	French.........	5·7
	Roumanian....	41	0·7	Roumania................	173	1·5	Roumanian......	1·1
	Magyar³.......	697	11·6	Hungary..................	117	1·0	Hungarian......	9·1
	Polish........	518	8·6	Poland...................	507	4·4	Polish..........	22·9
	Russian........	253	4·2	Russia...................	145	1·3	Russian.........	4·0
	Serbo-Croatian	167	2·8	Yugoslavia...............	389	3·4	Yugoslavic......	2·3
	Ukrainian³....	755	12·6	Ukraine..................	28	0·2	Ukrainian........	11·4
	Various........	151	2·5	Various...................	62	0·5	Various..........	6·4
Yugoslavic..	Serbo-Croatian	9,432	58·3	Yugoslavia................	12,010	74·3	Yugoslavic........	84·3
	Other...........	6,742	100·0	Other...........	4,164	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English³........	680	10·1	British Territory and U.S.A.	3,485	83·7	British..........	21·4
	German and Austrian³	1,276	18·9	Germany and Austria......	173	4·2	German.........	8·3
	Roumanian....	148	2·2	Roumania................	163	3·9	Roumanian......	9·5
	Magyar.......	238	3·5	Hungary..................	64	1·5	Hungarian......	3·6
	Czech and Slovak³......	3,815	56·6	Czechoslovakia.............	168	4·0	Czech and Slovak........	9·5
	Bulgarian......	40	0·6	Bulgaria.................	3	0·1	Bulgarian.......	....
	Polish........	140	2·1	Poland...................	31	0·7	Polish..........	10·7
	Russian........	87	1·3	Russia...................	14	0·3	Russian.........	7·1
	Ukrainian......	120	1·8	Ukraine..................	6	0·1	Ukrainian........	17·9
	Greek.........	31	0·5	Greece...................	16	0·4	Greek..........	....
	Italian........	31	0·5	Italy....................	7	0·2	Italian.........	1·2
	Various........	136	2·0	Various...................	34	0·8	Various..........	10·8
Greek......	Greek..........	6,940	73·5	Greece....................	4,853	51·4	Greek..........	57·9
	Other...........	2,504	100·0	Other...........	4,591	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English........	1,823	72·8	British Territory and U.S.A.	4,276	93·1	British..........	47·5
	German.......	34	1·4	Germany..................	16	0·3	German.........	5·1
	French.......	216	8·6	France...................	3	0·1	French.........	18·1
	Bulgarian³....	273	10·9	Bulgaria.................	21	0·5	Bulgarian.......	1·0
	Polish........	17	0·7	Poland...................	13	0·3	Polish..........	4·0
	Russian........	25	1·0	Russia...................	6	0·1	Russian.........	5·1
	Ukrainian³.....	27	1·1	Ukraine..................	7	0·2	Ukrainian........	6·1
	Asiatic........	29	1·2	Asia....................	197	4·3	Asiatic.........	....
	Various........	60	2·4	Various...................	52	1·1	Various..........	13·1
Polish......	Polish..........	104,783	72·0	Poland....................	70,647	48·6	Polish..........	78·0
	Other...........	40,720	100·0	Other...........	74,856	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English........	10,026	24·6	British Territory and U.S.A.	70,484	94·2	British..........	13·9
	Germanic, etc.³	6,812	16·7	Germany, etc..............	2,068	2·9	German.........	13·0
	French........	305	0·7	France...................	31	......	French, etc......	7·8
	Roumanian....	106	0·3	Roumania................	401	0·5	Roumanian......	2·5
	Czech and Slovak³.....	408	1·0	Czechoslovakia.............	209	0·3	Czech and Slovak........	0·5
	Russian........	1,667	4·1	Russia...................	1,045	1·4	Russian.........	4·0
	Ukrainian³.....	20,992	51·6	Ukraine..................	325	0·4	Ukrainian........	52·4
	Various........	404	1·0	Various...................	301	0·4	Various..........	5·9
Russian.....	Russian........	43,281	49·1	Russia....................	32,452	36·8	Russian..........	70·6
	Other...........	44,867	100·0	Other...........	55,696	100·0	Other...........	100·0
	English........	8,892	19·8	British Territory and U.S.A.	50,884	91·4	British..........	21·3
	Germanic, etc.³	30,770	68·6	Germany, etc..............	481	0·8	German.........	29·1
	French........	235	0·5	France...................	10	......	French, etc......	6·7
	Polish........	1,357	3·0	Poland...................	2,697	4·8	Polish..........	15·2
	Ukrainian......	2,739	6·1	Ukraine..................	224	0·4	Ukrainian........	18·4
	Various........	874	1·9	Various...................	1,450	2·6	Various..........	9·3

TABLE 1. Population of European racial origins cross-classified by mother tongue, birthplace and racial intermarriage,[1] Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Mother Tongue	No.	P.C.	Birthplace	No.	P.C.	Intermarriage	P.C.
Ukrainian..	Ukrainian......	209,686	93·1	Ukraine.....................	12,203	5·5	Ukrainian........	90·2
	Other............	15,427	100·0	Other......................	212,910	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	5,501	35·7	British Territory and U.S.A.	129,076	60·7	British...........	10·0
	German.......	2,178	14·1	Germany....................	10,410	4·9	German..........	11·8
	French........	114	0·7	France.....................	12	......	French...........	4·0
	Roumanian....	229	1·7	Roumania..................	10,539	4·9	Roumanian......	5·5
	Magyar[3]......	450	3·0	Hungary...................	376	0·2	Hungarian.......	0·3
	Polish.........	5,535	36·0	Poland.....................	59,612	28·0	Polish............	59·6
	Russian[3].......	920	5·9	Russia.....................	2,158	1·0	Russian..........	2·5
	Czech and Slovak......	279	1·8	Czechoslovakia.............	460	0·2	Czech and Slovak.........	2·6
	Various........	221	1·4	Various....................	267	0·1	Various..........	3·7
Hebrew.....	Yiddish.........	149,179	95·2	....	....	......	Hebrew..........	97·0
	Other............	7,547	100·0	Total......................	156,726	100·0	Other..............	100·0
	English........	3,691	48·9	British Territory and U.S.A.	77,188	49·2	British...........	54·7
	German.......	482	6·4	Germany, etc..............	3,082	2·0	German..........	4·7
	French........	67	0·9	France, etc................	731	0·5	French...........	17·2
	Roumanian....	192	2·6	Roumania..................	7,627	4·9	Roumanian......	....
	Magyar......	92	1·2	Hungary...................	402	0·3	Hungarian.......	....
	Polish.........	1,098	14·6	Poland.....................	24,988	16·0	Polish............	3·1
	Russian........	1,762	23·4	Russia.....................	40,486	25·8	Russian..........	9·4
	Ukrainian......	65	1·9	Ukraine...................	342	0·2	Ukrainian........	6·3
	Various........	7	......	Various....................	1,880	1·1	Various..........	4·6

TABLE 2. Certain European races the accuracy of whose stated numbers is suspect in the light of data on mother tongue, birthplace and intermarriage, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Mother Tongue	No.	P.C.	Birthplace	No.	P.C.	Intermarriage	No. (estimated)	P.C.
Austrian.........	Italian...........	110	0·4	Italy.............	41	0·1	Italian...........	–	–
	Czech and Slovak	1,369	5·2	Czechoslovakia...	699	2·2	Czech and Slovak	39	1·0
	Ukrainian.........	12,753	48·1	Ukraine..........	219	0·7	Ukrainian.........	715	18·5
Finnish..........	Scandinavian (mostly Swedish).	2,059	44·7	Scandinavia.......	100	0·7	Scandinavian.....	267	10·7
Hungarian.......	German, etc......	3,724	57·9	Germany, etc.....	301	1·9	German, etc......	729	35·7
Roumanian......	German..........	3,540	27·5	Germany, etc.....	408	2·5	German..........	801	21·0
	Magyar...........	885	6·9	Hungary.........	151	0·9	Hungarian........	80	2·1
	Ukrainian.........	4,459	34·3	Ukraine..........	13	0·1	Ukrainian........	725	19·0
Czech and Slovak........	German..........	1,153	19·2	Germany.........	424	3·7	German..........	379	11·4
	Magyar...........	697	11·6	Hungary.........	117	1·0	Hungarian........	303	9·1
	Ukrainian.........	755	12·6	Ukraine..........	28	0·2	Ukrainian........	379	11·4
Yugoslavic......	German..........	1,277	18·9	Germany.........	192	4·6	German..........	112	8·3
	Czech and Slovak	3,815	56·6	Czechoslovakia...	168	4·0	Czech and Slovak	129	9·5
Greek...........	Bulgarian.........	273	10·9	Bulgaria..........	21	0·5	Bulgarian.........	15	1·0
Polish...........	German..........	6,802	16·7	Germany.........	2,070	2·8	German..........	1,699	13·0
	Czech and Slovak	408	1·0	Czechslovakia....	209	0·3	Czech and Slovak	65	0·5
	Ukrainian.........	20,992	51·6	Ukraine..........	325	0·4	Ukrainian.........	16,774	52·4
Russian.........	German..........	31,211	69·6	Germany.........	238	0·4	German..........	2,934	29·1
Ukrainian.......	Magyar..........	450	3·0	Hungary..........	376	0·2	Hungarian........	26	0·3
	Russian..........	920	5·9	Russia............	2,158	1·0	Russian..........	215	2·5

TABLE 3. Corrections in the number stated of certain races on the basis of mother tongue, birthplace and intermarriage, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Number Stated	Corrections (See Table 2)						Corrected Total (estimated)
		Less			Add			
		To	No.	Total	From	No.	Total	
Austrian...............	48,639	Italian................	104					
		Czech and Slovak....	1,230					
		Ukrainian.............	12,007					
		German..............	35,298	48,639				
Roumanian............	29,056	German..............	2,681					
		Hungarian............	783					
		Ukrainian............	3,732	7,196				21,860
Czech and Slovak.....	30,401	German..............	713		Austrian..............	1,230		
		Hungarian............	377		Yugoslavic...........	3,662		
		Ukrainian.............	372	1,462	Polish...............	313	5,205	34,144
Yugoslavic...........	16,174	German..............	1,138					
		Czech and Slovak....	3,662	4,800				11,374
Greek.................	9,444	Bulgarian.............	255	255				9,189
Polish.................	145,503	German..............	4,807					
		Ukrainian............	4,172					
		Czech and Slovak....	313	9,292				136,211
Russian...............	88,148	German..............	28,243	28,243	Ukrainian............	397	397	60,302
Ukrainian.............	225,113	Hungarian............	370		Austrian..............	12,007		
		Russian...............	397	767	Roumanian...........	3,732		
					Czech and Slovak....	372		
					Polish...............	4,172	20,283	244,629
Italian................	98,173				Austrian..............	104	104	98,277
Hungarian............	40,582	German..............	2,952	2,952	Roumanian...........	783		
					Czech and Slovak....	377		
					Ukrainian............	370	1,530	39,160
Bulgarian.............	3,160				Greek................	255	255	3,415
German...............	473,544				Austrian..............	35,298		
					Roumanian...........	2,681		
					Czech and Slovak....	713		
					Yugoslavic...........	1,138		
					Polish...............	4,807		
					Russian...............	28,243		
					Hungarian............	2,952	75,832	549,376
Finnish...............	43,885	Swedish..............	1,778	1,778				42,107
Swedish...............	81,306				Finnish..............	1,778	1,778	83,084

TABLE 4. Population, by racial origin and percentage distribution according to the four principal countries of birth, religions, mother tongues and racial preferences of males in intermarriage, Canada, 1931

No.	Racial Origin	Population	Birthplace								Religion								Mother Tongue								Race of Wife[4]								No.
			Principal	P.C.	Second Largest	P.C.	Third Largest	P.C.	Fourth Largest	P.C.	Principal	P.C.	Second Largest	P.C.	Third Largest	P.C.	Fourth Largest	P.C.	Principal	P.C.	Second Largest	P.C.	Third Largest	P.C.	Fourth Largest	P.C.	Principal	P.C.	Second Largest	P.C.	Third Largest	P.C.	Fourth Largest	P.C.	
1	English	2,741,419	Canada	70.0	England	24.9	United States	3.1	Newfoundland	0.7	Anglican	41.1	United Church	31.5	Baptist	8.7	Presbyterian	7.1	English	98.6	Gaelic	0.6	French	0.6	Various[3]	0.1	English	69.9	Scottish	11.8	Irish	8.7	French	3.8	1
2	Irish	1,230,808	Canada	85.6	Ireland	8.2	England	3.8	United States	1.1	United Church	32.1	Roman Catholic	31.3	Anglican	17.6	Presbyterian	11.5	English	98.6	Gaelic	0.6	French	0.6	Various[3]	0.1	Irish	43.3	English	23.8	Scottish	16.7	French	8.4	2
3	Scottish	1,346,350	Canada	76.0	Scotland	19.4	England	2.8	United States	1.2	United Church	37.2	Presbyterian	34.2	Anglican	10.2	Roman Catholic	9.4	English	98.6	Gaelic	0.6	French	0.6	Various[3]	0.1	Scottish	45.0	English	28.5	Irish	14.9	French	4.1	3
4	Welsh, etc.[3]	62,424	Canada	55.2	Wales	26.8	England	6.1	United States	5.9	United Church	35.7	Anglican	34.7	Baptist	10.8	Presbyterian	9.3	English	98.6	Gaelic	0.6	French	0.6	Various[3]	0.1	English	39.6	Welsh	18.6	Scottish	16.7	Irish	12.4	4
5	Belgium	27,585	Canada	54.9	Belgium	40.6	United States	2.5	France	1.0	Roman Catholic	89.4	United Church	3.9	Anglican	2.9	Presbyterian	1.9	Flemish	59.5	French	25.2	English	13.4	German	0.9	French	56.8	English	19.3	Flemish	7.4	Scottish	3.6	5
6	Dutch	148,962	Canada	79.9	Holland	6.9	United States	6.5	Russia	5.8	United Church	32.1	Roman Catholic	25.2	Mennonite	10.9	Baptist	8.7	English	65.0	German	17.6	Dutch	16.8	Various[3]	0.1	Dutch	53.3	English	17.4	Scottish	9.6	Irish	8.3	6
7	French	2,927,990	Canada	97.4	United States	1.9	France	0.5	England	0.1	Roman Catholic	97.3	United Church	1.0	Anglican	0.8	Presbyterian	0.3	French	95.0	English	4.8	Various[3]	0.1			French	95.0	English	1.7	Irish	1.5	Scottish	0.8	7
8	Italian	98,173	Canada	53.1	Italy	43.1	United States	2.1	Other British Possessions	0.5	Roman Catholic	93.4	United Church	2.1	Anglican	1.5	Presbyterian	1.0	Italian	86.2	English	10.5	French	2.9	German	0.1	Italian	78.0	French	8.2	English	5.0	Irish	2.6	8
9	Danish	34,118	Denmark	49.1	Canada	37.4	United States	11.4	England	0.6	Lutheran	55.4	United Church	16.2	Anglican	9.2	Presbyterian	5.1	Danish	61.2	English	35.8	German	1.2	Norwegian	0.7	Danish	43.7	English	19.3	Scottish	9.3	Norwegian	6.5	9
10	Icelandic	19,382	Canada	65.4	Iceland	29.0	United States	5.2	Ireland	0.1	Lutheran	77.2	United Church	8.4	Small sects	5.9	Anglican	3.2	Icelandic	80.6	English	18.6	Various[3]	0.3	German	0.1	Icelandic	61.8	English	11.3	Scottish	8.0	Irish	5.3	10
11	Norwegian	93,243	Canada	34.2	Norway	32.5	United States	23.0	Sweden	0.3	Lutheran	73.6	United Church	11.0	Anglican	3.9	Presbyterian	2.9	Norwegian	60.3	English	31.6	Swedish	1.2	French	0.3	Norwegian	50.1	English	14.6	Scottish	8.4	Swedish	6.7	11
12	Swedish	81,306	Canada	42.6	Sweden	41.5	United States	13.2	Finland	1.1	Lutheran	62.3	United Church	15.1	Anglican	5.5	Baptist	5.0	Swedish	66.8	English	30.3	Norwegian	1.7	German	0.1	Swedish	40.7	English	17.2	Norwegian	9.3	Scottish	8.2	12
13	Austrian, n.o.s.[1]	48,639	Canada	52.7	Austria	33.0	United States	4.2	Roumania	2.5	Roman Catholic	67.4	Lutheran	12.2	Greek Orthodox	10.0	United Church	3.2	German[1]	45.5	Ukrainian	26.2	English	12.2	Polish	6.3	English	39.3	German	20.8	French	10.7	Irish	7.5	13
14	Bulgarian	3,160	Bulgaria	72.5	Canada	20.0	United States		Yugoslavia	2.1	[2]																English	72.3	Scottish	5.0	Irish		Polish	0.2	14
15	German	473,544	Canada	69.5	United States	9.5	Germany	7.9	Russia	6.0	Lutheran	31.1	Roman Catholic	22.8	United Church	16.1	Mennonite	7.3	German	55.9	English	42.7	French	0.6	Polish	0.2	German	90.7	English	2.8	French	0.9	Polish	0.7	15
16	Hungarian	40,582	Hungary	61.9	Canada	27.8	Czechoslovakia	3.3	Roumania	3.0	Roman Catholic	72.5	United Church	10.3	Lutheran	5.3	Presbyterian	4.2	Magyar	84.1	German	9.2	English	3.9	Slovak	1.3	Hungarian	68.7	English	6.4	German	4.6	Polish	3.5	16
17	Roumanian	29,056	Canada	44.7	Roumania	29.0	Austria	1.5	Czechoslovakia	1.0	Greek Orthodox	42.0	Roman Catholic	39.4	United Church	6.7	Lutheran	3.6	Roumanian	55.7	Ukrainian	15.3	German	12.6	English	7.9	Roumanian	84.4	English	2.7	Ukrainian	2.1	German	1.7	17
18	Yugoslavic	10,174	Canada	74.3							Roman Catholic	76.0	Greek Orthodox	15.4	Lutheran	2.4	United Church	1.5	Serbo-Croatian	55.3	Slovak	23.4	German	7.9	English	4.2	Yugoslavic	78.8	English	7.3	German	7.3	Various[3]	3.8	18
19	Czech and Slovak	30,401	Canada	62.0	Czechoslovakia	27.8	United States	4.0	Poland	1.7	Roman Catholic	79.8	Lutheran	5.6	United Church	4.1	Greek Orthodox	2.7	Slovak	62.1	Bohemian	18.1	English	7.3	German	4.7	Czech and Slovak	78.8	English	7.3	German	7.3	Various[3]	3.8	19
20	Finnish	43,885	Finland	66.7	Canada	28.2	United States	3.4	Other European	1.1	Lutheran	88.3	United Church	3.9	Presbyterian	2.1	Anglican	1.5	Finnish	89.5	English	4.8	Swedish	4.7	Various[3]	1.2	Finnish	88.9	English	4.7	Scottish	1.6	Irish	1.2	20
21	Lithuanian	5,876	Canada	63.0	Lithuania	28.4	United States	2.1	England	1.5	Roman Catholic	85.4	Lutheran	4.7	Greek Orthodox	3.8	United Church	1.4									Polish	78.6	Ukrainian	10.7	German	1.9	French	1.8	21
22	Polish	145,503	Poland	48.6	Canada	47.0	United States	3.5	Germany	1.2	Roman Catholic	72.5	Lutheran	18.0	Greek Orthodox	3.1	United Church	1.4	Polish	72.0	German	10.7	Ukrainian	6.5	English	4.7	Polish	72.5	German	5.1	Ukrainian	4.5	Russian	4.0	22
23	Russian	88,148	Canada	54.0	Russia	36.5	Poland	4.7	Roumania	1.8	Greek Orthodox	28.2	Mennonite	18.0	Lutheran	14.4	Roman Catholic	13.7	Russian	49.1	German	34.4	English	14.4	Ukrainian	10.1	Russian	90.6	Ukrainian	5.5	German	0.9	English	0.7	23
24	Ukrainian	225,113	Canada	57.0	Poland	26.5	Ukraine	5.4	Roumania	1.9	Greek Orthodox	69.4	Roman Catholic	24.6	United Church	1.6	Lutheran	0.8	Ukrainian	93.2	English	2.5	Polish	2.4	German	0.9	Ukrainian	86.7	English	6.5	Polish	4.0	Russian	1.4	24
25	Greek	9,444	Greece	51.4	Canada	43.0	United States	1.9	Turkey	1.8	Greek Orthodox	64.9	Roman Catholic	17.2	Anglican	3.1	United Church	0.1	Greek	55.8	English	12.3	French	7.8	Irish	3.0	Greek	58.5	English	12.3	French	7.8	Irish	3.0	25
26	Hebrew	156,726	Canada	43.8	Russia	25.8	Poland	15.9	Roumania	4.9	Jewish	99.1	Roman Catholic	0.2	United Church	0.1			Yiddish	95.2	English	2.4	Russian	1.1	Polish	0.7	Hebrew	96.8	English	0.9	Irish	0.4	French	0.4	26
27	Chinese	46,519	China	88.3	Canada	11.6	United States	0.1			Confucian, etc.	53.1	Not stated	17.5	Anglican	12.6	United Church	10.0	Chinese and Japanese	99.0	English	0.6					Chinese	85.6	English	4.0	French	1.4	Polish	0.1	27
28	Japanese	23,342	Japan	51.3	Canada	48.5	United States	0.1			Confucian, etc.	64.6	United Church	22.6	Anglican	5.6	Small sects	2.5	Chinese and Japanese	99.3	English	0.6					Japanese	99.3	English	0.3	Irish	0.1	Scottish	0.1	28
29	Hindu	1,400	India	80.0	Canada	16.4	Other British Possessions	1.1	Hungary	0.8	[2]								Various[3]	93.1	English	5.3	Magyar	1.0	Various[3]	0.7	Hindu	90.2	English	2.3	Scottish	2.3	Ukrainian	2.3	29
30	Syrian	10,753	Canada	59.4	Syria	35.7	United States	2.0	Other Asia	2.0									Syrian	79.4	English	15.9	French	3.8	Various[3]	0.3	Syrian	73.4	French	9.8	English	8.0	Scottish	3.0	30
31	Indian	122,911	Canada	99.3	United States	0.7					Roman Catholic	52.1	Anglican	26.3	United Church	13.2	Small sects	4.7	Various[3]	92.4	English	6.5	French	1.1			Indian	94.8	French	2.1	English	1.5	Scottish	0.5	31
32	Negro	19,456	Canada	79.6	United States	11.4	West Indies	7.5	Other British Possessions	0.6	Baptist	41.2	United Church	21.5	Anglican	17.5	Small sects	7.5	English	98.9	French	0.7	Various[3]	0.4			Negro	90.4	English	3.2	French	1.6	Irish	1.2	32

[1] "Austrian, n.o.s." mother tongue included with German in all cases.
[2] Not stated.
[3] Includes Manx, Welsh, Indian, Japanese, etc.
[4] From racial origin of parents of 1929-31 average of live births.

TABLE 5. Number of various racial origins and percentage increase by decades, Canada, 1901-1931

Racial Origin	No.				P.C. Increase		
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
ALL RACES	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	34·17	21·94	18·08
British	3,063,195	3,896,985	4,868,738	5,381,071	27·22	24·94	10·52
English	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,358	2,741,419	44·59	39·61	7·70
Irish	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,803	1,230,808	6·24	5·47	11·10
Scottish	800,154	997,880	1,173,625	1,346,350	24·71	17·61	14·72
Other	13,421	25,571	41,952	62,494	90·53	64·06	48·97
French	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,743	2,927,990	24·59	19·36	19·38
Other European	457,956	923,727	1,247,103	1,825,252	101·71	35·01	46·36
Austrian, n.o.s.	10,947[1]	42,535	107,671	48,639	288·55	153·14	−54·83
Belgian	2,994	9,593	20,234	27,585	220·41	110·92	36·33
Bulgarian	–	–	1,765	3,160	–	–	79·04
Czech and Slovak	–	–	8,840	30,401	–	–	243·90
Dutch	33,845	54,986	117,505	148,962	62·46	113·70	26·77
Finnish	2,502	15,497	21,494	43,885	519·38	38·70	104·17
German	310,501	393,320	294,635	473,544	26·67	−25·09	60·72
Greek	291	3,594	5,740	9,444	1,135·05	59·71	64·53
Hebrew	16,131	75,681	126,196	156,726	369·16	66·75	24·19
Hungarian	1,549[2]	11,605[2]	13,181	40,582	649·19	13·58	207·88
Italian	10,834	45,411	66,769	98,173	319·15	47·03	47·03
Lithuanian	–	–	1,970	5,876	–	–	198·27
Polish	~ 6,285	33,365	53,403	145,503	430·87	60·06	172·46
Roumanian	354[3]	5,875[3]	13,470	29,056	1,559·60	129·28	115·71
Russian	19,825	43,142	100,064	88,148	117·61	131·94	−11·91
Scandinavian	31,042	107,535	167,359	228,049	246·42	55·63	36·26
Danish	–	–	21,124	34,118	–	–	61·51
Icelandic	–	–	15,876	19,382	–	–	22·08
Norwegian	–	–	68,856	93,243	–	–	35·42
Swedish	–	–	61,503	81,306	–	–	32·20
Ukrainian	5,682	74,963	106,721	225,113	1,219·31	42·36	110·94
Yugoslavic	–	–	3,906	16,174	–	–	314·08
Other	5,174[4]	6,625[4]	16,180[4]	6,232	28·04	144·23	−61·48
Asiatic	23,731	43,017	65,914	84,548	81·27	53·23	28·27
Chinese	17,312	27,774	39,587	46,519	60·43	42·43	17·51
Hindu	–	2,342	1,016	1,400	–	−56·62	37·80
Japanese	4,738	9,021	15,868	23,342	90·40	75·90	47·10
Syrian	1,437	5[5]	8,282	10,753	–	–	29·84
Other[6]	244	3,880	1,161	2,534	1,490·16	−70·08	118·26
Eskimo	[7]	[7]	3,269	5,979	–	–	82·90
Indian	127,941	105,492	110,455	122,911	−17·55	4·70	11·28
Negro	17,437	16,877	18,291	19,456	−3·21	8·38	6·37
Various[8]	145	18,310	187	681	12,527·59	−98·98	264·17
Unspecified	31,539	147,345	21,249	8,898	367·18	−85·58	−58·13

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

[1] Includes Bohemian, Bukovinian and Slavic.

[2] Includes Lithuanian and Moravian.

[3] Includes Bulgarian.

[4] Includes Cuban, Laplander, Lettish, Maltese, Portuguese, Serbian, Spanish and Swiss.

[5] Included with Other Asiatic.

[6] Includes Arabian, Armenian, Korean, Malayan, Persian, Phoenician, Siamese and Turkish.

[7] Included with Indian.

[8] Includes Argentinian, Bermudan, Brazilian, Chilian, Creole, East Indian, Egyptian, Haitian, Jamaican, Maoric, Mexican, Moorish, Phillipine, Zulu, Peruvian, Algerian and Hawaiian.

TABLE 6. Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born population, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) Total Population	(2) Canadian Born	(3) United States Born	(4) Elsewhere Born
ALL RACES...	10,376,786	8,069,261	344,574	1,962,951
British...	5,381,071	4,033,007	174,416	1,173,648
English...	2,741,419	1,920,259	85,894	735,266
Irish..	1,230,808	1,053,449	47,195	130,164
Scottish..	1,346,350	1,022,915	37,652	285,783
Other...	62,494	36,384	3,675	22,435
French..	2,927,990	2,850,576	55,630	21,784
Austrian, n.o.s..	48,639	26,119	1,127	21,393
Belgian...	27,585	11,194	676	15,715
Bulgarian...	3,160	1,058	17	2,085
Chinese...	46,519	5,396	23	41,100
Czech and Slovak.......................................	30,401	8,437	1,231	20,733
Danish..	34,118	12,776	3,880	17,462
Dutch...	148,962	119,006	9,731	20,225
Eskimo..	5,979	5,899	68	12
Finnish...	43,885	12,363	1,492	30,030
German...	473,544	328,945	44,998	99,601
Greek...	9,444	4,059	176	5,209
Hebrew...	156,726	68,703	4,346	83,677
Hungarian..	40,582	11,298	642	28,642
Icelandic...	19,382	12,684	1,011	5,687
Indian..	122,911	122,054	848	9
Italian..	98,173	52,136	2,084	43,953
Japanese..	23,342	11,311	28	12,003
Lithuanian..	5,876	1,668	91	4,117
Negro...	19,456	15,487	2,211	1,758
Norwegian..	93,243	39,241	21,451	32,551
Polish..	145,503	68,459	1,825	75,219
Roumanian..	29,056	14,739	302	14,015
Russian...	88,148	47,618	3,065	37,465
Swedish...	81,306	34,632	10,750	35,924
Syrian..	10,753	6,383	216	4,154
Ukrainian[1]..	225,113	128,281	712	96,120
Yugoslavic...	16,174	3,236	240	12,698
Unspecified...	8,898	7,837	800	261
Various[2]..	10,847	4,659	487	5,701

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.
[2] Includes "Other European", "Other Asiatic" and "Various".

TABLE 7. Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born population of the principal European racial origins (French and British excepted), by geographical grouping of origins, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) Total Population	(2) Canadian Born	(3) United States Born	(4) Elsewhere Born
North Western European.................................	878,140	558,478	92,497	227,165
Belgian...	27,585	11,194	676	15,715
Danish..	34,118	12,776	3,880	17,462
Dutch...	148,962	119,006	9,731	20,225
German...	473,544	328,945	44,998	99,601
Icelandic...	19,382	12,684	1,011	5,687
Norwegian..	93,243	39,241	21,451	32,551
Swedish...	81,306	34,632	10,750	35,924
Percentage of total.....................................	100·00	63·60	10·53	25·87
South, Eastern and Central European.....................	784,154	379,471	13,004	391,679
Austrian, n.o.s..	48,639	26,119	1,127	21,393
Bulgarian...	3,160	1,058	17	2,085
Czech and Slovak.......................................	30,401	8,437	1,231	20,733
Finnish...	43,885	12,363	1,492	30,030
Greek...	9,444	4,059	176	5,209
Hungarian..	40,582	11,298	642	28,642
Italian..	98,173	52,136	2,084	43,953
Lithuanian..	5,876	1,668	91	4,117
Polish..	145,503	68,459	1,825	75,219
Roumanian..	29,056	14,739	302	14,015
Russian...	88,148	47,618	3,065	37,465
Ukrainian[1]..	225,113	128,281	712	96,120
Yugoslavic...	16,174	3,236	240	12,698
Percentage of total.....................................	100·00	48·39	1·66	49·95

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 8. Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born population of the principal European racial origins (French and British excepted), by linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1931

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Racial Origin	Total Population	Canadian Born	United States Born	Elsewhere Born
Scandinavian..	228,049	99,333	37,092	91,624
Danish..	34,118	12,776	3,880	17,462
Icelandic..	19,382	12,684	1,011	5,687
Norwegian...	93,243	39,241	21,451	32,551
Swedish...	81,306	34,632	10,750	35,924
Percentage of total..	100·00	43·56	16·26	40·18
Germanic...	650,091	459,145	55,405	135,541
Dutch...	148,962	119,006	9,731	20,225
Belgian..	27,585	11,194	676	15,715
German..	473,544	328,945	44,998	99,601
Percentage of total..	100·00	70·63	8·52	20·85
Latin and Greek...	136,673	70,934	2,562	63,177
Greek...	9,444	4,059	176	5,209
Italian..	98,173	52,136	2,084	43,953
Roumanian..	29,056	14,739	302	14,015
Percentage of total..	100·00	51·90	1·87	46·22
Slavic..	563,014	284,876	8,308	269,830
Austrian, n.o.s..	48,639	26,119	1,127	21,393
Bulgarian..	3,160	1,058	17	2,085
Czech and Slovak..	30,401	8,437	1,231	20,733
Lithuanian..	5,876	1,668	91	4,117
Polish...	145,503	68,459	1,825	75,219
Russian..	88,148	47,618	3,065	37,465
Ukrainian[1]..	225,113	128,281	712	96,120
Yugoslavic..	16,174	3,236	240	12,698
Percentage of total..	100·00	50·60	1·48	47·93

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 9. Percentages of population Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born, by racial origin, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	1921 Percentage			1931 Percentage		
	Canadian-Born	United States-Born	Elsewhere-Born	Canadian-Born	United States-Born	Elsewhere-Born
ALL RACES	77·75	4·25	18·00	77·76	3·32	18·92
British...............................	74·12	4·21	21·67	74·95	3·24	21·81
English.............................	68·34	4·24	27·42	70·05	3·13	26·82
Irish................................	85·48	4·66	9·86	85·59	3·83	10·58
Scottish............................	76·58	3·57	19·85	75·98	2·80	21·23
Other...............................	56·29	8·56	35·15	58·22	5·88	35·90
French..............................	97·02	2·06	0·92	97·36	1·90	0·74
Armenian...........................	26·92	1·50	71·58	3	3	3
Austrian, n.o.s......................	52·12	1·30	46·58	53·70	2·32	43·98
Belgian.............................	33·41	3·63	62·96	40·58	2·45	56·97
Bulgarian...........................	14·96	0·62	84·42	33·48	0·54	65·98
Chinese.............................	7·49	0·09	92·42	11·60	0·05	88·35
Czech and Slovak....................	44·00	11·81	44·19	27·75	4·05	68·20
Danish..............................	42·18	19·51	38·51	37·45	11·37	51·18
Dutch..............................	82·77	8·66	8·57	79·89	6·53	13·58
Eskimo.............................	99·94	–	0·06	98·66	1·14	0·20
Finnish.............................	36·96	6·64	56·40	28·17	3·40	68·43
German.............................	71·74	13·58	14·68	69·46	9·50	21·03
Greek..............................	30·64	2·13	67·23	42·98	1·86	55·16
Hebrew.............................	40·33	3·84	55·83	43·84	2·77	53·39
Hungarian..........................	50·01	4·36	45·63	27·84	1·58	70·58
Icelandic...........................	55·06	6·35	38·59	65·44	5·22	29·34
Indian..............................	99·11	0·60	0·29	99·30	0·69	0·01
Italian..............................	43·03	2·86	54·11	53·11	2·12	44·77
Japanese...........................	27·31	0·10	72·59	48·46	0·12	51·42
Lettish.............................	39·37	1·57	59·06	3	3	3
Lithuanian..........................	41·63	2·23	56·14	28·39	1·55	70·06
Negro...............................	74·82	16·94	8·24	79·60	11·36	9·04
Norwegian..........................	34·23	32·22	33·55	42·08	23·01	34·91
Polish..............................	51·78	2·82	45·40	47·05	1·25	51·70
Portuguese.........................	72·81	7·28	19·91	3	3	3
Roumanian.........................	44·75	1·07	54·18	50·73	1·04	48·23
Russian.............................	49·65	6·15	44·20	54·02	3·48	42·50
Spanish.............................	44·84	13·99	41·17	3	3	3
Swedish............................	35·33	18·90	45·77	42·59	13·22	44·18
Swiss...............................	61·87	13·16	24·97	3	3	3
Syrian..............................	49·77	3·05	47·18	59·36	2·01	38·63
Turkish.............................	41·85	2·24	55·91	3	3	3
Ukrainian[1].........................	54·15	0·28	45·57	56·99	0·32	42·70
Yugoslavic..........................	36·33	5·99	57·68	20·01	1·48	78·51
Unspecified.........................	86·04	11·63	2·33	88·08	8·99	2·93
Various[2]...........................	15·07	1·37	83·56	42·95	4·49	52·56

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.   [1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.   [2] Includes "Other European," "Other Asiatic" and "Various."   [3] Separate data not available for specified racial origins in 1931

TABLE 10. Percentages and rank of population (1) Canadian-born and (2) elsewhere-born (other than in the U.S.A.), by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Canadian-Born	Rank (1)	Racial Origin	P.C. Elsewhere-Born (other than in the U.S.A.)	Rank (2)
Indian	99·30	1	Chinese	88·35	1
Eskimo	98·66	2	Yugoslavic	78·51	2
French	97·36	3	Hungarian	70·58	3
Unspecified	88·08	4	Lithuanian	70·06	4
Irish	85·59	5	Finnish	68·43	5
Dutch	79·89	6	Czech and Slovak	68·20	6
Negro	79·60	7	Bulgarian	65·98	7
Scottish	75·98	8	Belgian	56·97	8
English	70·05	9	Greek	55·16	9
German	69·46	10	Hebrew	53·39	10
Icelandic	65·44	11	Various[2]	52·56	11
Syrian	59·36	12	Polish	51·70	12
Other British	58·22	13	Japanese	51·42	13
Ukrainian[1]	56·99	14	Danish	51·18	14
Russian	54·02	15	Roumanian	48·23	15
Austrian, n.o.s.	53·70	16	Italian	44·77	16
Italian	53·11	17	Swedish	44·18	17
Roumanian	50·73	18	Austrian, n.o.s.	43·98	18
Japanese	48·46	19	Ukrainian[1]	42·70	19
Polish	47·05	20	Russian	42·50	20
Hebrew	43·84	21	Syrian	38·63	21
Greek	42·98	22	Other British	35·90	22
Various[2]	42·95	23	Norwegian	34·91	23
Swedish	42·59	24	Icelandic	29·34	24
Norwegian	42·08	25	English	26·82	25
Belgian	40·58	26	Scottish	21·23	26
Danish	37·45	27	German	21·03	27
Bulgarian	33·48	28	Dutch	13·58	28
Lithuanian	28·39	29	Irish	10·58	29
Finnish	28·17	30	Negro	9·04	30
Hungarian	27·84	31	Unspecified	2·93	31
Czech and Slovak	27·75	32	French	0·74	32
Yugoslavic	20·01	33	Eskimo	0·20	33
Chinese	11·60	34	Indian	0·01	34

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.
[2] Includes "Other European," "Other Asiatic" and "Various."

TABLE 11. Percentages of population Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born, of the principal European racial origins (French and British excepted), by geographical grouping of origins, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Canadian-Born		P.C. United States-Born		P.C. Elsewhere-Born	
	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931
North Western European	63·09	63·60	14·98	10·53	21·93	25·87
Belgian	33·41	40·58	3·63	2·45	62·96	56·97
Danish	42·18	37·45	19·51	11·37	38·31	51·18
Dutch	82·77	79·89	8·66	6·53	8·57	13·58
German	71·74	69·46	13·58	9·50	14·68	21·03
Icelandic	55·06	65·44	6·35	5·22	38·59	29·34
Norwegian	34·23	42·08	32·22	23·01	33·55	34·91
Swedish	35·33	42·59	18·90	13·22	45·77	44·18
South, Eastern and Central European	49·24	48·39	2·95	1·66	47·81	49·95
Austrian, n.o.s.	52·11	53·70	1·30	2·32	46·58	43·98
Bulgarian	14·96	33·48	0·62	0·54	84·42	65·98
Czech and Slovak	44·00	27·75	11·81	4·05	44·19	68·20
Finnish	36·96	28·17	6·64	3·40	56·40	68·43
Greek	30·64	42·98	2·13	1·86	67·23	55·16
Hungarian	50·01	27·84	4·36	1·58	45·63	70·58
Italian	43·03	53·11	2·86	2·12	54·11	44·77
Lithuanian	41·62	28·39	2·23	1·55	56·14	70·06
Polish	51·78	47·05	2·82	1·25	45·40	51·70
Roumanian	44·75	50·73	1·07	1·04	54·18	48·23
Russian	49·65	54·02	6·15	3·48	44·20	42·50
Ukrainian[1]	54·15	56·99	0·28	0·32	45·57	42·70
Yugoslavic	36·33	20·01	5·99	1·48	57·68	78·51

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 12. Percentages of population Canadian-, United States- and elsewhere-born, of the principal European racial origins (French and British excepted), by linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) P.C. Canadian-Born	(2) P.C. United States-Born	(3) P.C. Elsewhere-Born
Scandinavian	43·56	16·26	40·18
Danish	37·45	11·37	51·18
Icelandic	65·44	5·22	29·34
Norwegian	42·08	23·01	34·91
Swedish	42·59	13·22	44·18
Germanic	70·63	8·52	20·85
Dutch	79·89	6·53	13·58
Belgian	40·58	2·45	56·97
German	69·46	9·50	21·03
Latin and Greek	51·90	1·87	46·22
Greek	42·98	1·86	55·16
Italian	53·11	2·12	44·17
Roumanian	50·73	1·04	48·23
Slavic	50·60	1·48	47·93
Austrian, n.o.s.	53·70	2·32	43·98
Bulgarian	33·48	0·54	65·98
Czech and Slovak	27·75	4·05	68·20
Lithuanian	28·39	1·55	70·06
Polish	47·05	1·25	51·70
Russian	54·02	3·48	42·50
Ukrainian[1]	56·99	0·32	42·70
Yugoslavic	·20·01	1·48	78·51

n.o s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 13. Continental European born and percentage increase per decade, by geographical grouping of countries of birth, Canada, 1901-1931

Birthplace	No.				P.C. Increase		
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
Total population	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	34·17	21·94	18·08
North Western Europe	56,297	130,219	128,411	173,730	131·31	− 1·39	35·29
Belgium	2,280	7,975	13,276	17,033	249·78	66·47	28·30
Denmark	2,075	4,937	7,192	17,217	137·93	45·68	139·39
France	7,944	17,619	19,247	16,756	121·79	9·24	−12·94
Germany	27,300	39,577	25,266	39,163	44·97	−36·16	55·00
Holland	385	3,808	5,827	10,736	889·09	53·02	84·25
Iceland	6,057	7,109	6,776	5,731	17·37	−4·68	−15·42
Norway	2	20,968	23,127	32,679 }	379·66 {	10·30	41·30
Sweden	10,256	28,226	27,700	34,415 }		− 1·86	24·24
South, Eastern and Central Europe	67,771	269,437	310,949	494,624	232·57	15·41	59·07
Austria	28,407	67,502	57,535	37,391	−	−14·77	−35·01
Bulgaria	1,066	1,666	1,005	1,467	−·	−39·68	45·97
Czechoslovakia	−	1,689	4,322	22,835	−	155·89	428·34
Finland	−	10,987	12,156	30,354	−	10·64	149·70
Greece	213	2,640	3,769	5,579	1,139·44	42·77	48·02
Hungary	1	10,586	7,493	28,523	−	−29·22	280·66
Italy	6,854	34,739	35,531	42,578	406·84	2·28	19·83
Poland	3	31,373	65,304	171,169	−	108·15	162·11
Roumania	4	18,271	22,779	40,322	−	24·67	77·01
Russia	31,231	89,984	101,055	114,406	−	−	13·21
Total		225,388 [5]					
Yugoslavia	−	−	1,946	17,110	−	−	780·00
Total including Yugoslavia	−	−	312,895	511,734	−	−	63·50

[1] Included with Austria.
[2] Included with Sweden.
[3] Included with Russia.
[4] Included with Bulgaria.
[5] Includes only Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania and Russia same as 1901 total.

TABLE 14. Continental European born and percentage increase per decade, by linguistic grouping of countries of birth, Canada, 1901-1931

Country of Birth	No.				P.C. Increase		
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1931
Total population..............................	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	34·17	21·94	18·08
Scandinavian................................	18,388	61,240	64,795	90,042	233·04	5·81	38·96
Denmark..............................	2,075	4,937	7,192	17,217	137·93	45·68	139·39
Iceland..............................	6,057	7,109	6,776	5,731	17·37	— 4·68	—15·42
Norway..............................	1	20,968	23,127	32,679	1	10·30	41·30
Sweden..............................	10,256	28,226	27,700	34,415	379·66	— 1·86	24·24
Germanic...................................	29,965	51,360	44,369	66,932	71·40	—13·61	50·85
Belgium..............................	2,280	7,975	13,276	17,033	249·78	66·47	28·30
Germany..............................	27,300	39,577	25,266	39,163	44·97	—36·16	55·00
Holland..............................	385	3,808	5,827	10,746	889·09	53·02	84·25
Latin and Greek[2]...........................	15,011	54,998	58,547	64,913	266·38	6·45	10·87
France..............................	7,944	17,619	19,247	16,756	121·79	9·24	—12·94
Greece..............................	213	2,640	3,769	5,579	1,139·44	42·77	48·02
Italy..............................	6,854	34,739	35,531	42,578	406·84	2·28	19·83

[1] Included with Sweden.
[2] Roumania omitted because complete figures not available.

TABLE 15. Length of residence in Canada of the average (median) Continental European immigrant, by geographical and linguistic grouping of countries of birth, Canada, 1931

Country of Birth	Length of Residence of Median Immigrant	Country of Birth	Length of Residence of Median Immigrant
	years		years
North Western Europe—		Scandinavian—	
Belgium..............................	14·01	Denmark..............................	5·28
Denmark..............................	5·28	Iceland[1]..............................	31·51
France..............................	21·80	Norway..............................	16·34
Germany..............................	16·47	Sweden..............................	18·54
Holland..............................	8·31		
Iceland[1]..............................	31·51	Germanic—	
Norway..............................	16·34	Belgium..............................	14·01
Sweden..............................	18·57	Germany..............................	10·38
Switzerland..............................	9·36	Holland..............................	8·31
South, Eastern and Central Europe—		Latin and Greek—	
Austria..............................	19·50	France..............................	21·80
Bulgaria..............................	15·84	Greece..............................	16·07
Czechoslovakia..............................	3·90	Italy..............................	16·84
Finland..............................	6·78	Roumania..............................	18·54
Greece..............................	16·07	Spain..............................	16·66
Hungary..............................	3·98		
Lithuania..............................	4·74	Slavic—	
Poland[2]..............................	14·57	Austria..............................	19·50
Roumania..............................	18·54	Bulgaria..............................	15·84
Russia..............................	17·45	Czechoslovakia..............................	3·90
Spain..............................	16·66	Lithuania..............................	4·74
Ukraine..............................	16·03	Poland..............................	14·54
Yugoslavia..............................	3·95	Russia..............................	17·45
		Ukraine..............................	16·03
		Yugoslavia..............................	3·95

[1] Median prior to 1901; 31·51 estimate on assumption that those coming prior to 1901 came during the previous decade.
[2] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 16. Population, by racial origin and sex, with percentage of males to females for each origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Population		Males as P.C. of Females
	Males	Females	
ALL RACES	**5,374,511**	**5,002,245**	**107**
British	**2,753,665**	**2,627,406**	**105**
English	1,398,513	1,342,906	104
Irish	630,495	600,313	105
Scottish	690,138	656,212	105
Other	34,519	27,975	123
French[1]	1,473,375	1,454,615	101
Austrian, n.o.s.	27,070	21,569	126
Belgian	14,991	12,594	119
Bulgarian	2,151	1,009	213
Chinese	43,051	3,468	1,241
Czech and Slovak	20,093	10,308	195
Danish	20,791	13,327	156
Dutch	77,909	71,053	110
Finnish	25,257	18,628	136
German	247,844	225,700	110
Greek	6,055	3,389	179
Hebrew	79,087	77,639	102
Hungarian	25,066	15,516	162
Icelandic	9,872	9,510	104
Indian	62,943	59,968	105
Italian	55,141	43,032	128
Japanese	13,803	9,539	145
Negro	10,186	9,270	110
Norwegian	53,537	39,706	135
Polish	82,088	63,415	129
Roumanian	16,781	12,275	137
Russian	48,130	40,018	120
Swedish	48,049	33,257	144
Syrian	5,787	4,966	117
Ukrainian	122,772	102,341	120
Yugoslavic	11,732	4,442	264
Unspecified	4,176	4,722	88
Various[2]	13,139	9,503	137

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

[1] The figures for the French in Canada exclusive of Quebec in 1931 are as follows:—
M.=338,628. F.=318,838. Male to female 106 p.c. or 6 p.c. surplus males.

[2] Includes "Other European," "Other Asiatic" and "Various."

TABLE 17. Immigrant population, by racial origin and sex, with percentage of males to females for each origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Immigrants		Males as P.C. of Females
	Males	Females	
ALL RACES	**1,298,540**	**1,008,985**	**129**
British	**713,347**	**634,717**	**112**
English	434,245	386,915	112
Irish	94,576	82,783	114
Scottish	169,069	154,366	110
Other	15,457	10,653	145
French	38,309	39,105	98
Austrian, n.o.s.	14,003	8,517	164
Belgian	9,336	7,055	132
Bulgarian	1,649	453	364

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

TABLE 17. Immigrant population, by racial origin and sex, with percentage of males to females for each origin, Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Immigrants		Males as P.C. of Females
	Males	Females	
Chinese	40,095	1,028	3,900
Czech and Slovak	15,792	6,172	256
Danish	14,297	7,045	203
Dutch	16,886	13,070	129
Finnish	19,016	12,506	152
German	81,421	63,178	129
Greek	3,953	1,432	276
Hebrew	44,457	43,566	102
Hungarian	19,297	9,987	193
Icelandic	3,349	3,349	100
Indian	441	416	106
Italian	29,098	16,939	172
Japanese	7,795	4,236	184
Negro	2,298	1,671	138
Norwegian	33,627	20,375	165
Polish	47,800	29,244	163
Roumanian	9,337	4,980	187
Russian	24,192	16,338	148
Swedish	30,639	16,035	191
Syrian	2,509	1,861	135
Ukrainian	58,148	38,684	150
Yugoslavic	10,081	2,857	353
Unspecified	484	577	84
Various[1]	6,884	3,592	192

[1] Includes "Other European," "Other Asiatic" and "Various."

TABLE 18. Adult population (21 years of age and over), by racial origin, with percentage of males to females for each origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Adult Population		Males as P.C. of Females
	Males	Females	
ALL RACES	**3,095,916**	**2,770,675**	**112**
British	**1,683,451**	**1,600,322**	**105**
English	847,231	815,318	104
Irish	388,106	367,091	106
Scottish	426,578	402,265	106
Other	21,536	15,648	138
French	733,980	712,659	103
Austrian	15,374	9,860	156
Belgian	9,134	6,929	132
Bulgarian	1,535	386	398
Chinese	40,120	1,264	3,174
Czech and Slovak	15,048	5,422	278
Danish	14,148	6,958	203
Dutch	44,056	38,429	115
Finnish	18,630	11,879	157
German	140,166	119,485	117
Greek	3,824	1,331	287
Hebrew	45,679	44,089	104
Hungarian	17,303	7,914	219
Icelandic	5,777	5,641	102
Indian	30,290	27,693	109
Italian	29,485	17,701	167
Japanese	8,035	4,304	187
Negro	6,012	4,913	122
Norwegian	33,154	20,025	166
Polish	48,417	29,255	165
Roumanian	9,264	4,930	188
Russian	25,489	17,458	146
Swedish	32,130	17,491	184
Syrian	2,902	2,169	134
Ukrainian	63,259	42,526	149
Yugoslavic	9,377	2,203	426
Unspecified	1,728	2,465	70
Various[1]	8,149	4,974	164

[1] Includes Lithuanian, "Other European", "Other Asiatic", Eskimo and "Other races".

TABLE 19. Immigrants and percentage surplus of males, by birthplace and sex, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Immigrants		P.C. Surplus of Males
	Males	Females	
TOTAL IMMIGRANTS	**1,298,540**	**1,008,985**	**29**
British born	*631,411*	*553,419*	*14*
British Isles	**607,529**	**531,413**	**14**
England	386,738	337,126	15
Ireland	58,916	48,628	21
Scotland	145,540	134,225	8
Wales	13,117	9,231	42
Lesser Isles	3,218	2,203	46
Country not stated	–	–	–
British Possessions	**23,451**	**21,706**	**8**
Australia	1,972	1,593	24
India	2,969	1,703	74
Newfoundland	12,786	13,624	−6
New Zealand	818	616	33
South Africa	1,168	1,067	9
West Indies	2,450	2,087	17
Other	1,288	1,016	27
Foreign born	*667,129*	*455,566*	*46*
Europe	**438,183**	**276,279**	**59**
Austria	22,269	15,122	47
Belgium	9,706	7,327	32
Bulgaria	1,191	276	332
Czechoslovakia	16,702	6,133	172
Denmark	12,183	5,034	142
Finland	18,472	11,882	55
France	8,924	7,832	14
Germany	23,743	15,420	54
Greece	4,154	1,425	192
Holland	6,844	3,892	76
Hungary	18,706	9,817	91
Iceland	2,845	2,886	−1
Italy	27,309	15,269	79
Norway	22,055	10,624	108
Poland[1]	101,492	69,677	46
Roumania	24,433	15,889	54
Russia	62,249	52,157	19
Sweden	23,906	10,509	127
Switzerland	4,106	1,970	108
Ukraine	8,472	5,287	60
Yugoslavia	12,674	4,436	186
Other	5,748	3,415	68
Asia	**52,175**	**8,433**	**519**
China	40,575	1,462	2,675
Japan	7,909	4,352	82
Syria	2,305	1,648	40
Turkey	542	379	43
Other	844	592	43
United States	175,140	169,434	3
Other countries	1,631	1,420	15
At sea	431	300	44

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 20.   Adult immigrant population (21 years of age and over) and percentage surplus of males, by birthplace and sex, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Adult Immigrants		P.C. Surplus of Males
	Males	Females	
TOTAL ADULT IMMIGRANTS..	**1,152,748**	**876,261**	**32**
British born...	*564,464*	*496,690*	*14*
British Isles..	**543,725**	**478,004**	**14**
England..	348,404	306,809	14
Ireland...	53,091	43,219	23
Scotland...	128,157	118,319	8
Wales..	11,056	7,600	45
Lesser Isles...	3,017	2,057	47
Country not stated..	–	–	–
British Possessions..	**20,375**	**18,435**	**11**
Australia...	1,706	1,349	26
India...	2,601	1,473	77
Newfoundland...	10,985	11,478	–4
New Zealand...	728	524	39
South Africa...	1,003	936	7
West Indies..	2,266	1,868	21
Other..	1,086	807	35
Foreign born..	*588,284*	*379,571*	*55*
Europe...	**397,467**	**236,480**	**68**
Austria..	21,281	14,101	51
Belgium..	8,581	6,282	37
Bulgaria...	1,130	232	387
Czechoslovakia..	15,187	4,707	223
Denmark...	11,084	4,100	170
Finland..	17,283	10,499	65
France...	8,425	7,347	15
Germany...	21,351	13,284	61
Greece...	3,908	1,231	217
Holland..	5,793	3,042	90
Hungary..	16,127	7,256	122
Iceland..	2,792	2,838	–2
Italy...	24,851	13,327	86
Norway..	20,753	9,505	118
Poland[1]...	90,887	58,572	55
Roumania..	22,684	14,103	61
Russia...	54,209	43,904	23
Sweden..	22,918	9,670	137
Switzerland..	3,869	1,765	119
Ukraine..	7,702	4,485	72
Yugoslavia...	11,411	3,326	243
Other..	5,241	2,904	80
Asia..	**50,731**	**7,651**	**563**
China..	39,738	1,163	3,317
Japan..	7,623	4,135	84
Syria...	2,188	1,536	42
Turkey...	487	322	51
Other..	695	495	40
United States...	138,821	134,356	3
Other countries...	1,265	1,084	17
At sea...	364	251	45

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 21. Percentage distribution of male and female population, by quinquennial age groups[1] and nativity, Canada, 1931

Nativity	Percentage in Age Group												
	All Ages	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
MALES													
ALL CLASSES	**100·00**	**30·88**	**9·78**	**8·63**	**7·63**	**6·85**	**6·68**	**6·47**	**5·99**	**4·98**	**3·71**	**2·92**	**5·48**
Canadian born	100·00	38·80	11·64	8·84	6·49	5·47	5·16	4·70	4·29	3·83	3·08	2·53	5·18
British born	100·00	4·92	4·35	8·02	9·66	9·20	9·96	12·07	12·49	9·97	6·50	4·96	7·90
Foreign born	100·00	7·06	3·55	7·97	12·67	13·09	12·91	11·98	10·19	7·28	4·91	3·35	5·02
FEMALES													
ALL CLASSES	**100·00**	**32·44**	**10·28**	**8·95**	**7·52**	**6·81**	**6·59**	**5·97**	**5·27**	**4·43**	**3·36**	**2·75**	**5·63**
Canadian born	100·00	38·78	11·79	8·94	6·66	5·62	5·24	4·65	4·10	3·59	2·89	2·46	5·28
British born	100·00	5·41	3·62	7·74	9·74	11·00	11·59	11·84	11·14	9·10	5·92	4·58	8·33
Foreign born	100·00	9·74	5·17	10·51	12·45	12·14	12·30	10·31	8·47	6·05	4·30	3·14	5·43

[1] Stated ages only.

TABLE 22. Percentage distribution of the various stocks, by broad age groups, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Age Group		
	Under 10	10-20	21 and over
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ALL RACES	**21·27**	**22·19**	**56·54**
English	18·28	21·07	60·65
Irish	18·22	20·43	61·36
Scottish	17·80	20·64	61·56
Other British	18·76	21·74	59·50
French	26·29	24·30	49·41
Austrian, n.o.s.	23·01	25·11	51·88
Belgian	22·03	19·74	58·23
Bulgarian	26·99	12·22	60·79
Chinese	5·76	5·28	88·96
Czech and Slovak	18·65	14·01	67·33
Danish	19·62	18·52	61·86
Dutch	22·51	22·12	55·37
Finnish	13·08	17·40	69·52
German	22·22	22·95	54·83
Greek	26·57	18·85	54·58
Hebrew	16·91	25·81	57·28
Hungarian	21·43	16·44	62·14
Icelandic	19·54	21·55	58·91
Italian	26·69	25·25	48·06
Japanese	29·11	18·03	52·86
Lithuanian	15·90	18·91	65·20
Negro	22·29	21·56	56·15
Norwegian	20·40	22·56	57·03
Polish	22·82	23·80	53·38
Roumanian	26·73	24·42	48·85
Russian	26·37	24·91	48·72
Swedish	18·52	20·45	61·03
Syrian	25·83	27·02	47·16
Ukrainian	25·22	27·79	46·99
Yugoslavic	17·13	11·28	71·60
Unspecified	32·10	20·78	47·12
Various	24·19	20·59	55·22
Indian	28·97	23·85	47·17

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

TABLE 23. Percentage distribution of specified stocks, by broad age, linguistic and other groupings, Canada,[1] 1931

Racial Origin	Age Group		
	Under 10	10-20	21 and over
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ALL RACES	**21·27**	**22·19**	**56·54**
British	**18·15**	**20·82**	**61·02**
English	18·28	21·07	60·65
Irish	18·22	20·43	61·36
Scottish	17·80	20·64	61·56
Other	18·76	21·74	59·50
French	26·29	24·30	49·41
Scandinavian	19·54	21·12	59·34
Danish	19·62	18·52	61·86
Icelandic	19·54	21·55	58·91
Norwegian	20·40	22·56	57·03
Swedish	18·52	20·45	61·03
Germanic	22·28	22·62	55·10
Belgian	22·03	19·74	58·23
Dutch	22·51	22·12	55·37
German	22·22	22·95	54·83
Latin and Greek	26·69	24·63	48·68
Greek	26·57	18·85	54·58
Italian	26·69	25·25	48·06
Roumanian	26·73	24·42	48·85
Slavic	23·91	24·68	51·41
Austrian	23·01	25·11	51·88
Bulgarian	26·99	12·22	60·79
Czech and Slovak	18·65	14·01	67·33
Lithuanian	15·90	18·91	65·20
Polish	22·82	23·80	53·38
Russian	26·37	24·91	48·72
Ukrainian	25·22	27·79	46·99
Yugoslavic	17·13	11·28	71·60
Asiatic	**15·20**	**11·87**	**72·93**
Chinese	5·76	5·28	88·96
Japanese	29·11	18·03	52·86
Syrian	25·83	27·02	47·16

[1] Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories (1921 figures for same table were exclusive of these).

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1931

TABLE 24.   Percentage distribution of males and females 15 years of age and over, by racial origin and conjugal condition, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Males				Females			
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ALL RACES.................	40·93	54·74	4·01	0·11	34·01	57·35	8·54	0·10
British.........................	39·65	56·01	4·19	0·14	32·37	57·75	9·75	0·13
English.........................	37·88	58·00	3·96	0·15	30·28	60·44	9·14	0·14
Irish............................	41·96	53·18	4·73	0·12	35·09	53·94	10·86	0·10
Scottish........................	41·04	54·62	4·19	0·13	34·13	55·69	10·05	0·12
Other...........................	40·80	55·42	3·59	0·19	32·91	59·23	7·68	0·18
French..........................	43·39	51·98	4·61	0·02	39·67	53·08	7·22	0·02
Other European...............	43·12	54·00	2·72	0·14	31·16	62·58	6·13	0·13
Austrian, n.o.s.................	44·34	53·40	2·11	0·11	30·29	64·96	4·60	0·15
Belgian.........................	38·40	58·57	2·94	0·07	24·82	70·25	4·85	0·08
Czech and Slovak..............	31·86	66·51	1·48	0·02	23·74	72·59	3·62	0·05
Dutch..........................	37·66	57·87	4·30	0·16	29·84	60·46	9·57	0·12
Finnish.........................	51·50	46·10	2·27	0·11	35·12	60·47	4·29	0·11
German.........................	42·32	54·09	3·41	0·16	31·42	60·89	7·58	0·12
Hebrew.........................	41·15	57·07	1·65	0·12	37·18	56·37	6·25	0·19
Hungarian......................	33·37	64·90	1·62	0·08	21·24	75·06	3·60	0·08
Italian.........................	40·57	56·93	2·45	0·03	31·18	64·12	4·65	0·06
Polish..........................	43·09	55·00	1·80	0·06	30·71	65·51	3·71	0·07
Roumanian.....................	37·68	59·96	2·11	0·23	27·21	68·84	3·84	0·10
Russian.........................	41·40	55·88	2·57	0·11	31·71	63·68	4·38	0·23
Scandinavian...................	54·44	42·04	3·26	0·24	31·19	62·38	6·20	0·22
Ukrainian......................	41·61	55·99	2·22	0·15	29·45	65·81	4·63	0·11
Other...........................	41·76	56·32	1·75	0·16	26·46	69·09	4·35	0·11
Asiatic.........................	22·65	62·94	1·22	0·07	25·21	69·06	5·33	0·08
Chinese and Japanese..........	20·35	64·10	0·90	0·06	19·91	76·24	3·28	0·07
Other...........................	43·15	52·57	4·13	0·09	34·78	56·09	9·05	0·08
Indian and Eskimo..............	34·95	57·70	7·29	0·05	22·70	64·14	13·08	0·07
Unspecified and others...........	44·10	49·64	5·83	0·34	34·25	52·74	12·24	0·32

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

TABLE 25. Percentage distribution of single females 15 years of age and over, by racial origin and specified age groups, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Age Group						
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ALL RACES	34·01	94·90	63·13	25·85	12·50	10·62	10·86
British	32·37	95·38	65·34	27·34	13·20	11·69	11·90
English	30·28	94·80	62·00	24·03	11·00	9·33	9·29
Irish	35·09	95·90	69·22	32·38	16·86	14·75	14·28
Scottish	34·13	96·08	68·83	30·02	14·71	13·41	13·96
Other	32·91	96·12	65·10	24·04	10·41	9·17	9·11
French	39·67	95·74	66·80	30·12	15·65	11·62	11·05
Other European	31·16	93·32	53·31	15·81	5·58	4·48	4·73
Austrian	30·29	91·85	43·34	10·79	3·19	2·03	2·24
Belgian	24·82	93·94	52·60	11·89	4·55	3·00	5·08
Czech and Slovak	23·74	88·95	41·91	8·05	3·05	1·86	1·69
Dutch	29·84	94·68	58·57	20·99	9·63	7·42	6·29
Finnish	35·12	91·95	59·36	28·43	10·58	2·36	2·56
German	31·42	94·21	56·40	19·73	9·00	7·38	6·41
Hebrew	37·18	98·41	74·23	21·50	2·78	1·38	1·35
Hungarian	21·24	87·28	32·39	6·34	2·77	1·90	1·23
Italian	31·18	92·70	47·27	9·34	2·27	2·45	2·75
Polish	30·71	91·23	44·51	9·90	2·63	2·01	2·08
Roumanian	27·21	88·16	32·88	5·35	1·58	0·23	2·16
Russian	31·71	91·39	45·50	12·74	3·60	1·55	1·61
Scandinavian	31·19	95·15	58·59	19·70	6·25	3·69	4·31
Ukrainian	29·45	90·26	37·36	5·35	1·09	0·77	0·74
Other	26·46	90·94	43·68	10·66	3·53	3·85	8·38
Asiatic	25·21	93·75	44·44	7·57	1·84	1·60	1·30
Chinese and Japanese	19·91	93·18	32·96	3·15	1·14	0·90	-
Other	34·78	94·51	61·02	18·09	3·47	2·69	1·69
Indian and Eskimo	22·70	80·04	33·97	10·62	4·78	2·67	2·40
Unspecified and others	34·25	92·39	58·76	25·01	14·56	14·80	16·74

TABLE 26. Data used in multiple correlation between percentages of females single and selected independent variables, by specified racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. of Females Single	Index of Age Distribution	Surplus Adult Males per 100 Adult Females	P.C. of Eligible Males	Ratio of Eligible Males to Eligible Females	P.C. of Females Illiterate (10 years and over)
English	30·3	93	4	42·0	1·45	0·6
Irish	35·1	90	6	46·8	1·41	0·7
Scottish	34·1	91	6	45·4	1·41	0·7
Other British	32·9	99	38	44·6	1·79	0·3
French	39·7	110	3	48·0	1·23	4·2
Austrian	30·3	122	56	46·6	2·19	11·1
Belgian	24·8	99	32	41·4	2·13	3·2
Czech and Slovak	23·7	111	178	33·5	3·47	8·5
Dutch	29·8	98	15	42·1	1·60	1·8
Finnish	35·1	109	57	53·9	2·24	6·8
German	31·4	105	17	45·9	1·67	2·5
Hebrew	37·2	116	4	42·9	1·17	5·4
Hungarian	21·2	111	119	35·1	3·27	8·7
Italian	31·2	122	67	43·1	2·08	11·3
Polish	30·7	125	65	45·0	2·16	13·2
Roumanian	27·2	125	88	40·0	2·41	14·7
Russian	31·7	124	46	44·1	1·85	16·8
Scandinavian	31·2	107	70	53·0	2·92	1·2
Ukrainian	29·5	128	49	44·0	2·01	18·2

TABLE 27. Percentage distribution of the population,

No.	Province	1931					1921[1]		
		British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	CANADA...................	51·86	28·22	17·59	1·18	0·81	55·40	27·91	14·19
2	Prince Edward Island.......	83·78	14·72	0·93	0·26	0·19	85·34	13·51	0·67
3	Nova Scotia..............	76·41	11·04	10·31	0·43	0·30	77·81	10·81	9·42
4	New Brunswick...........	62·61	33·56	2·85	0·41	0·21	65·23	31·22	2·55
5	Quebec....................	15·06	78·98	5·15	0·43	0·24	15·12	80·03	3·85
6	Ontario....................	74·01	8·73	15·67	0·88	0·36	77·79	8·46	12·02
7	Manitoba..................	52·56	6·72	38·03	2·20	0·32	57·53	6·66	33·03
8	Saskatchewan..............	47·50	5·50	44·76	1·66	0·48	52·86	5·56	39·14
9	Alberta...................	53·20	5·25	38·58	2·08	0·67	59·79	5·25	31·19
10	British Columbia..........	70·57	2·16	16·16	3·54	7·34	73·87	2·14	11·72

[1] Changes in percentages from those shown in the 1921 Monograph attributable to the Labrador grant and distribution of "Various."

TABLE 28. Percentage distribution of the population

No.	Province	British				French			
		1931	1921[1]	1911	1901	1931	1921[1]	1911	1901
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	CANADA...................	51·86	55·40	54·08	57·03	28·22	27·91	28·52	30·70
2	Prince Edward Island.......	83·78	85·34	84·23	85·11	14·72	13·51	13·99	13·43
3	Nova Scotia...............	76·41	77·81	76·92	78·13	11·04	10·81	10·51	9·83
4	New Brunswick............	62·61	65·23	65·33	71·73	33·56	31·22	28·02	24·15
5	Quebec....................	15·06	15·12	15·76	17·60	78·98	80·03	80·04	80·18
6	Ontario....................	74·01	77·79	76·25	79·34	8·73	8·46	8·01	7·27
7	Manitoba..................	52·56	57·53	57·77	64·35	6·72	6·66	6·71	6·28
8	Saskatchewan..............	47·50	52·86	50·97	43·92	5·50	5·56	4·72	2·89
9	Alberta...................	53·20	59·79	51·46	47·80	5·25	5·25	5·29	6·18
10	British Columbia..........	70·57	73·87	64·38	59·56	2·16	2·14	2·27	2·57

[1] Changes in percentages from those shown in the 1921 Monograph attributable to the Labrador grant and distribution of "Various."

by racial origin, Canada and provinces, 1901-1931

1921[1]		1911					1901					No.
Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
1·26	0·75	54·08	28·52	12·82	1·46	0·60	57·03	30·70	8·53	2·38	0·44	1
0·27	0·11	84·23	13·99	0·97	0·26	0·03	85·11	13·43	0·97	0·25	0·05	2
0·39	0·29	76·92	10·51	10·14	0·39	0·14	78·13	9·83	10·20	0·35	0·08	3
0·34	0·21	65·33	28·02	3·08	0·44	0·09	71·73	24·15	2·88	0·44	0·08	4
0·47	0·22	15·76	80·04	2·98	0·60	0·11	17·60	80·18	1·37	0·62	0·10	5
0·91	0·31	76·25	8·01	12·83	1·07	0·18	79·34	7·27	11·40	1·13	0·06	6
2·27	0·28	57·77	6·71	28·09	2·87	0·21	64·35	6·28	22·37	6·38	0·10	7
1·70	0·44	50·97	4·72	35·85	2·38	0·25	43·92	2·89	33·35	19·43	0·06	8
2·47	0·73	51·46	5·29	30·22	3·05	0·56	47·80	6·18	26·85	18·38	0·34	9
4·27	7·58	64·38	2·27	14·61	5·13	7·84	59·56	2·57	9·62	16·20	10·93	10

by racial origin, Canada and provinces, 1901-1931

Other European				Indian				Asiatic				No.
1931	1921[1]	1911	1901	1931	1921[1]	1911	1901	1931	1921[1]	1911	1901	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
17·59	14·19	12·82	8·53	1·18	1·26	1·46	2·38	0·81	0·75	0·60	0·44	1
0·93	0·67	0·97	0·97	0·26	0·27	0·26	0·25	0·19	0·11	0·03	0·05	2
10·31	9·42	10·14	10·20	0·43	0·39	0·39	0·35	0·30	0·29	0·14	0·08	3
2·85	2·55	3·08	2·88	0·41	0·34	0·44	0·44	0·21	0·21	0·09	0·08	4
5·15	3·85	2·98	1·37	0·43	0·47	0·60	0·62	0·24	0·22	0·11	0·10	5
15·67	12·02	12·83	11·40	0·88	0·91	1·07	1·13	0·36	0·31	0·18	0·06	6
38·03	33·03	28·09	22·37	2·20	2·27	2·87	6·38	0·32	0·28	0·21	0·10	7
44·76	39·14	35·85	33·35	1·66	1·70	2·38	19·43	0·48	0·44	0·25	0·06	8
38·58	31·19	30·22	26·85	2·08	2·47	3·05	18·38	0·67	0·73	0·56	0·34	9
16·16	11·72	14·61	9·62	3·54	4·27	5·13	16·20	7·34	7·58	7·84	10·93	10

TABLE 29. Percentage distribution of the population,

No.	Birthplace	Canada			Prince Edward Island		
		1911	1921[2]	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	TOTAL................................	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	Canada..............................	77·98	77·75	77·76	97·25	97·33	96·83
3	British Isles........................	11·16	11·67	10·98	1·49	0·94	1·03
4	British Possessions.................	0·41	0·45	0·44	0·25	0·26	0·28
5	Foreign born........................	10·44	10·13	10·82	1·00	1·46	1·85
6	Europe..............................	5·62	5·23	6·89	0·08	0·04	0·20
7	Austria..............................	0·94	0·65	0·36	1	1	0·01
8	Belgium..............................	0·11	0·15	0·16	1	1	1
9	Bulgaria.............................	0·28	0·01	0·01	1	1	1
10	Czechoslovakia......................	0·02	0·05	0·22	1	1	1
11	Denmark............................	0·07	0·08	0·17	1	1	0·11
12	Finland..............................	0·15	0·14	0·29	1	1	1
13	France...............................	0·24	0·22	0·16	0·01	0·01	0·01
14	Germany............................	0·55	0·29	0·38	0·01	1	0·01
15	Greece...............................	0·04	0·04	0·05	1	1	1.
16	Holland..............................	0·05	0·07	0·10	0·01	1	0·02
17	Hungary.............................	0·15	0·09	0·27	1	1	1
18	Iceland..............................	0·10	0·08	0·06	1	1	1
19	Italy.................................	0·48	0·40	0·41	0·01	0·01	0·01
20	Norway..............................	0·29	0·26	0·31	0·01	0·01	0·01
21	Poland[3].............................	0·44	0·74	1·65	1	1.	1
22	Roumania...........................	1	0·26	0·39	1	1	1
23	Russia...............................	1·25	1·15	1·10	0·02	0·01	0·01
24	Sweden..............................	0·39	0·32	0·33	0·01	1	0·01
25	Switzerland.........................	1	0·04	0·06	1	1	1
26	Ukraine..............................	1	0·13	0·13	1	1	1
27	Yugoslavia..........................	1	0·02	0·16	1	1	1
28	Other................................	0·07	0·04	0·09	1	1	1
29	Asia..................................	0·57	0·61	0·58	0·02	0·04	0·07
30	China................................	0·37	0·42	0·41	0·01	0·01	0·03
31	Japan................................	0·12	0·13	0·12	1	1	1
32	Syria................................	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·01	0·03	0·05
33	Turkey...............................	0·03	0·01	0·01	1	1.	1
34	Other................................	0·01	0·01	0·01	1	1	1
35	United States........................	4·21	4·26	3·32	0·89	1·37	1·57

[1] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent and so is negligible.

[2] Changes in 1921 attributable to deduction of part ceded to Newfoundland (534) and certain printer's errors.

[3] Includes Galicia.

by birthplace, Canada and provinces, 1911-1931

	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			No.
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921[2]	1931	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
	92·63	91·69	91·85	94·80	94·47	94·02	92·67	92·01	91·24	2
	3·35	3·16	2·84	2·66	2·46	2·79	3·45	3·58	3·61	3
	1·78	2·47	2·43	0·23	0·29	0·32	0·17	0·22	0·25	4
	2·23	2·67	2·87	2·31	2·77	2·86	3·71	4·18	4·90	5
	1·06	1·13	1·28	0·58	0·52	0·60	2·05	2·21	3·00	6
	0·12	0·07	0·05	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·15	0·13	0·10	7
	0·12	0·11	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·07	0·10	0·10	8
	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	1	0·20	1	1	9
	0·01	0·03	0·07	1	1	1	1	1	0·16	10
	0·01	0·02	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·15	0·01	0·01	0·04	11
	1	1	0·01	1	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·09	12
	0·08	0·16	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·30	0·26	0·20	13
	0·11	0·07	0·08	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·09	0·04	0·10	14
	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·05	15
	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	16
	0·07	0·02	0·08	0·01	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·13	17
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
	0·14	0·15	0·14	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·32	0·33	0·34	19
	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·01	0·02	20
	0·05	0·13	0·25	1	0·02	0·05	0·02	0·14	0·48	21
	1	0·02	0·03	1	0·01	0·01	1	0·23	0·25	22
	0·25	0·22	0·14	0·16	0·13	0·11	0·76	0·77	0·63	23
	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·03	24
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0·02	0·04	25
	1	0·02	1	1	1	1	1	0·02	0·05	26
	1	0·01	0·05	1	1	1	1	1	0·06	27
	0·01	0·02	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·10	28
	0·11	0·14	0·14	0·07	0·11	0·10	0·14	0·17	0·16	29
	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·08	0·09	0·09	30
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
	0·07	0·08	0·07	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·05	32
	0·01	1	1	1	1	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	33
	1	1	1	1	1	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	34
	0·98	1·34	1·41	1·64	2·13	2·15	1·49	1·78	1·72	35

TABLE 29. Percentage distribution of the population,

No.	Birthplace	Ontario			Manitoba		
		1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	Canada	79·90	78·13	76·56	58·64	63·55	66·21
3	British Isles	13·99	15·35	14·99	20·39	18·32	14·98
4	British Possessions	0·20	0·30	0·35	0·21	0·21	0·17
5	*Foreign born*	*5·89*	*6·81*	*8·09*	*20·74*	*17·91*	*18·63*
6	Europe	3·44	3·51	5·69	16·92	14·08	15·78
7	Austria	0·38	0·27	0·22	5·02	2·87	1·28
8	Belgium	0·02	0·08	0·16	0·50	0·54	0·48
9	Bulgaria	0·11	0·02	0·03	0·48	1	1
10	Czechoslovakia	1	0·03	0·23	0·04	0·11	0·19
11	Denmark	0·03	0·03	0·08	0·13	0·15	0·24
12	Finland	0·27	0·27	0·57	0·03	0·04	0·09
13	France	0·07	0·08	0·06	0·68	0·48	0·32
14	Germany	0·59	0·31	0·31	0·93	0·37	0·51
15	Greece	0·04	0·05	0·09	0·01	0·02	0·02
16	Holland	0·03	0·04	0·11	0·16	0·17	0·21
17	Hungary	0·07	0·03	0·31	0·20	0·10	0·23
18	Iceland	0·01	1	1	0·11	0·78	0·58
19	Italy	0·65	0·61	0·65	0·15	0·16	0·14
20	Norway	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·31	0·25	0·29
21	Poland[3]	0·14	0·57	1·35	2·61	3·34	6·33
22	Roumania	1	0·13	0·27	1	0·43	0·55
23	Russia	0·77	0·67	0·59	3·55	2·80	3·14
24	Sweden	0·15	0·11	0·14	0·84	0·65	0·59
25	Switzerland	1	0·03	0·04	1	0·07	0·08
26	Ukraine	1	0·07	0·11	1	0·69	0·27
27	Yugoslavia	1	0·02	0·25	1	0·01	0·10
28	Other	0·05	0·04	0·07	0·17	0·05	0·13
29	Asia	0·22	0·26	0·27	0·24	0·24	0·27
30	China	0·11	0·18	0·19	0·18	0·21	0·23
31	Japan	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	1
32	Syria	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·02
33	Turkey	0·05	1	0·01	0·01	1	1
34	Other	0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	1	0·01
35	United States	2·20	2·41	2·11	3·54	3·55	2·56

by birthplace, Canada and provinces, 1911-1931—Con.

Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			No.
1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
50·52	60·44	65·44	43·25	53·55	58·21	43·14	50·34	53·98	2
16·28	13·09	10·82	18·23	16·57	14·60	28·16	29·31	26·20	3
0·17	0·15	0·13	0·38	0·31	0·26	1·90	1·31	1·11	4
33·02	*26·31*	*23·60*	*38·13*	*29·56*	*26·92*	*26·78*	*19·02*	*18·70*	5
18·50	14·30	15·23	15·70	11·85	15·53	10·22	6·04	8·47	6
3·22	2·25	1·23	2·83	1·70	0·56	1·12	0·27	0·31	7
0·26	0·28	0·25	0·27	0·28	0·21	0·20	0·15	0·13	8
1·35	0·02	0·01	0·95	0·01	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·01	9
0·11	0·12	0·26	0·10	0·19	0·61	0·10	0·11	0·25	10
0·20	0·20	0·32	0·37	0·40	0·75	0·19	0·18	0·31	11
0·11	0·10	0·09	0·27	0·21	0·18	0·54	0·36	0·73	12
0·60	0·43	0·31	0·49	0·36	0·24	0·32	0·26	0·19	13
1·68	0·85	1·07	1·63	0·78	1·11	0·78	0·29	0·52	14
0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·17	0·09	0·08	15
0·13	0·13	0·13	0·30	0·30	0·34	0·10	0·10	0·18	16
1·12	0·62	0·75	0·31	0·12	0·60	0·17	0·04	0·14	17
0·27	0·18	0·11	0·06	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·04	18
0·05	0·05	0·04	0·49	0·42	0·82	2·07	0·92	0·87	19
1·55	1·22	1·16	1·54	1·13	1·21	0·95	0·68	1·10	20
1·79	1·71	3·21	1·55	1·66	4·34	0·15	0·25	0·57	21
1	0·97	1·15	1	0·52	1·12	1	0·06	0·14	22
4·69	3·74	3·40	2·68	1·97	2·13	1·01	0·83	0·86	23
1·26	0·97	0·82	1·70	1·11	1·02	1·81	1·09	1·34	24
1	0·07	0·09	1	0·13	0·15	1	0·10	0·15	25
1	0·28	0·48	1	0·37	0·24	1	0·04	0·06	26
1	0·04	0·23	1	0·05	0·17	1	0·09	0·39	27
0·10	0·03	0·08	0·13	0·06	0·17	0·38	0·06	0·10	28
0·31	0·40	0·41	0·59	0·68	0·56	6·88	6·22	5·15	29
0·24	0·35	0·36	0·48	0·58	0·48	4·80	4·10	3·46	30
0·01	0·01	0·01	0·06	0·07	0·05	2·01	2·08	1·65	31
0·04	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·02	32
0·01	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·01	33
0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	1	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	34
14·14	11·57	7·92	21·74	16·97	10·79	9·57	6·66	5·00	35

TABLE 30. Percentage distribution of Continental European born, by

No.	Country of Birth	Canada			Prince Edward Island		
		1911	1921³	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	North Western Europe	1·80	1·51	1·73	0·03	0·02	0·17
2	Belgium	0·11	0·15	0·16	¹	¹	¹
3	Denmark	0·07	0·08	0·17	¹	¹	0·11
4	France	0·24	0·22	0·16	0·01	0·01	0·01
5	Germany	0·55	0·29	0·38	0·01	¹	0·01
6	Holland	0·05	0·07	0·10	0·01	¹	0·02
7	Iceland	0·10	0·08	0·06	¹	¹	¹
8	Norway	0·29	0·26	0·31	0·01	0·01	0·01
9	Sweden	0·39	0·32	0·33	¹	¹	0·01
10	Switzerland	¹	0·04	0·06	¹	¹	¹
11	South, Eastern and Central Europe	3·74	3·68	5·06	0·03	0·02	0·03
12	Austria	0·94	0·65	0·36	¹	¹	0·01
13	Bulgaria	0·28	0·01	0·01	¹	¹	¹
14	Czechoslovakia	0·02	0·05	0·22	¹	¹	¹
15	Finland	0·15	0·14	0·29	¹	¹	¹
16	Greece	0·04	0·04	0·05	¹	¹	¹
17	Hungary	0·15	0·09	0·27	¹	¹	¹
18	Italy	0·48	0·40	0·41	0·01	0·01	0·01
19	Poland²	0·44	0·74	1·65	¹	¹	¹
20	Roumania	¹	0·26	0·39	¹	¹	¹
21	Russia	1·25	1·15	1·10	0·02	0·01	0·01
22	Ukraine	¹	0·13	0·13	¹	¹	¹
23	Yugoslavia	¹	0·02	0·16	¹	¹	¹

No.	Country of Birth	Ontario			Manitoba		
		1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
24	North Western Europe	0·96	0·73	0·96	4·66	3·46	3·30
25	Belgium	0·02	0·08	0·16	0·50	0·54	0·48
26	Denmark	0·03	0·03	0·08	0·13	0·15	0·24
27	France	0·07	0·08	0·06	0·68	0·48	0·32
28	Germany	0·59	0·31	0·31	0·93	0·37	0·51
29	Holland	0·03	0·04	0·11	0·16	0·17	0·21
30	Iceland	0·01	¹	¹	1·11	0·78	0·58
31	Norway	0·06	0·05	0·07	0·31	0·25	0·29
32	Sweden	0·15	0·11	0·14	0·84	0·65	0·59
33	Switzerland	¹	0·03	0·04	¹	0·07	0·08
34	South, Eastern and Central Europe	2·43	2·74	4·65	12·09	10·57	12·34
35	Austria	0·38	0·27	0·22	5·02	2·87	1·28
36	Bulgaria	0·11	0·02	0·03	0·48	¹	¹
37	Czechoslovakia	¹	0·03	0·23	0·04	0·11	0·19
38	Finland	0·27	0·27	0·57	0·03	0·04	0·09
39	Greece	0·04	0·05	0·09	0·01	0·02	0·02
40	Hungary	0·07	0·03	0·31	0·20	0·10	0·23
41	Italy	0·65	0·61	0·65	0·15	0·16	0·14
42	Poland²	0·14	0·57	1·35	2·61	3·34	6·33
43	Roumania	¹	0·13	0·27	¹	0·43	0·55
44	Russia	0·77	0·67	0·59	3·55	2·80	3·14
45	Ukraine	¹	0·07	0·11	¹	0·69	0·27
46	Yugoslavia	¹	0·02	0·25	¹	0·01	0·10

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.
² Includes Galicia.
³ See footnote 2, Table 29.

geographical grouping of countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1911-1931

Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			No.
1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921[2]	1931	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
0·38	0·41	0·40	0·27	0·25	0·33	0·52	0·47	0·56	1
0·12	0·11	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·07	0·10	0·10	2
0·01	0·02	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·15	0·01	0·01	0·04	3
0·08	0·16	0·10	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·30	0·26	0·20	4
0·11	0·07	0·08	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·09	0·04	0·10	5
0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	6
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
0·02	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·01	0·02	8
0·03	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·03	9
							0·02	0·04	10
0·67	0·70	0·85	0·29	0·25	0·26	1·50	1·70	2·35	11
0·12	0·07	0·05	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·15	0·13	0·10	12
0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	1	0·20	1	1	13
0·01	0·03	0·07	1	1	1	1	1	0·16	14
1	1	0·01	1	0·01	0·03	1	1	0·09	15
0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	1	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·05	16
0·07	0·02	0·08	1	1	0·01	0·03	0·01	0·13	17
0·14	0·15	0·14	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·01	0·33	0·34	18
0·05	0·13	0·25	1	0·02	0·05	0·32	0·14	0·48	19
1	0·02	0·03	1	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·23	0·25	20
0·25	0·22	0·14	0·16	0·13	0·11	0·76	0·77	0·63	21
1	0·02	1	1	1	·1	1	0·02	0·05	22
1	0·01	0·05	1	1	1	1	1	0·06	23

Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			No.
1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
5·95	4·33	4·26	6·36	4·53	5·05	4·41	2·91	3·97	24
0·26	0·28	0·25	0·27	0·28	0·21	0·20	0·15	0·13	25
0·20	0·20	0·32	0·37	0·40	0·75	0·19	0·18	0·31	26
0·60	0·43	0·31	0·49	0·36	0·24	0·32	0·26	0·19	27
1·68	0·85	1·07	1·63	0·78	1·11	0·78	0·29	0·52	28
0·13	0·13	0·13	0·30	0·30	0·34	0·10	0·10	0·18	29
0·27	0·18	0·11	0·06	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·04	30
1·55	1·22	1·16	1·54	1·13	1·21	0·95	0·68	1·10	31
1·26	0·97	0·82	1·70	1·11	1·02	1·81	1·09	1·34	32
1	0·07	0·09	1	0·13	0·15	1	0·10	0·15	33
12·45	9·94	10·88	9·21	7·26	10·31	5·43	3·07	4·40	34
3·22	2·25	1·23	2·83	1·70	0·56	1·12	0·27	0·31	35
1·35	0·02	0·01	0·95	0·01	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·01	36
0·11	0·12	0·26	0·10	0·19	0·61	0·10	0·11	0·25	37
0·11	0·10	0·09	0·27	0·21	0·18	0·54	0·36	0·73	38
0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·17	0·09	0·08	39
1·12	0·62	0·75	0·31	0·12	0·60	0·17	0·04	0·14	40
0·05	0·05	0·04	0·49	0·42	0·32	2·07	0·92	0·87	41
1·79	1·71	3·21	1·55	1·66	4·34	0·15	0·25	0·57	42
1	0·97	1·15	1	0·52	1·12	1	0·06	0·14	43
4·69	3·74	3·40	2·68	1·97	2·13	1·01	0·83	0·86	44
1	0·28	0·48	1	0·37	0·24	1	0·04	0·06	45
1	0·04	0·23	1	0·05	0·17	1	0·09	0·39	46

TABLE 31. Percentage distribution of Continental European born, by

No.	Country of Birth	Canada			Prince Edward Island		
		1911	1921[2]	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	Scandinavian	0.85	0.74	0.87	0.01	0.01	0.13
2	Denmark	0.07	0.08	0.17	1	1	0.11
3	Iceland	0.10	0.08	0.06	1	1	1
4	Norway	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.01
5	Sweden	0.39	0.32	0.33	1	1	0.01
6	Germanic	0.71	0.51	0.65	0.01	1	0.03
7	Belgium	0.11	0.15	0.16	1	1	1
8	Germany	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.01	1	0.01
9	Holland	0.05	0.07	0.10	1	1	0.02
10	Latin and Greek	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.01	0.01	0.01
11	Greece	0.04	0.04	0.05	1	1	1
12	Italy	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.01	0.01	0.01
13	Roumania	1	0.26	0.39	1	1	1
14	Slavic	2.91	2.72	3.64	0.02	0.01	0.02
15	Austria	0.94	0.65	0.36	1	1	0.01
16	Russia	1.25	1.15	1.10	0.02	0.01	0.01
17	Bulgaria	0.28	0.01	0.01	1	1	1
18	Czechoslovakia	1	0.02	0.22	1	1	1
19	Poland[3]	0.44	0.74	1.65	1	1	1
20	Ukraine	1	0.13	0.13	1	1	1
21	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.16	1	1	1

No.	Country of Birth	Ontario			Manitoba		
		1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
22	Scandinavian	0.25	0.19	0.29	2.39	1.83	1.70
23	Denmark	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.13	0.15	0.24
24	Iceland	0.01	1	1	1.11	0.78	0.58
25	Norway	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.31	0.25	0.29
26	Sweden	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.84	0.65	0.59
27	Germanic	0.64	0.43	0.58	1.59	1.08	1.20
28	Belgium	0.02	0.08	0.16	0.50	0.54	0.48
29	Germany	0.59	0.31	0.31	0.93	0.37	0.51
30	Holland	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.21
31	Latin and Greek	0.69	0.69	1.00	0.16	0.61	0.72
32	Greece	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02
33	Italy	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.15	0.16	0.14
34	Roumania	1	0.13	0.27	1	0.43	0.55
35	Slavic	1.40	1.64	2.78	11.66	9.72	11.31
36	Austria	0.38	0.27	0.22	5.02	2.87	1.28
37	Russia	0.77	0.67	0.59	3.55	2.80	3.14
38	Bulgaria	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.48	1	1
39	Czechoslovakia	1	0.02	0.23	1	0.01	0.19
40	Poland[3]	0.14	0.57	1.35	2.61	3.34	6.33
41	Ukraine	1	0.07	0.11	1	0.69	0.27
42	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.25	1	0.01	0.10

[1] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

[2] See footnote 2, Table 29.

[3] Includes Galicia.

linguistic grouping of countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1911-1931

Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			No.
1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921[1]	1931	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
0·06	0·06	0·12	0·15	0·13	0·22	0·05	0·04	0·10	1
0·01	0·02	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·15	0·01	0·01	0·04	2
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	3
0·02	0·02	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·01	0·02	4
0·03	0·02	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·02	0·03	5
0·24	0·19	0·17	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·17	0·15	0·22	6
0·12	0·11	0·08	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·07	0·10	0·10	7
0·11	0·07	0·08	0·04	0·03	0·03	0·09	0·04	0·10	8
0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	9
0·15	0·19	0·20	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·35	0·61	0·64	10
0·01	0·02	0·02	0·01	[1]	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·05	11
0·14	0·15	0·14	0·08	0·05	0·03	0·32	0·33	0·34	12
[1]	0·02	0·03	[1]	0·01	0·01	[1]	0·23	0·25	13
0·44	0·47	0·56	0·20	0·18	0·18	1·13	1·07	1·48	14
0·12	0·07	0·05	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·15	0·13	0·10	15
0·25	0·22	0·14	0·16	0·13	0·11	0·76	0·77	0·63	16
0·02	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·01	[1]	0·20	[1]	[1]	17
[1]	0·01	0·07	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	0·16	18
0·05	0·13	0·25	[1]	0·02	0·05	0·02	0·14	0·48	19
[1]	0·02	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	0·02	0·05	20
[1]	0·01	0·05	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	0·06	21

Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			
1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
3·28	2·57	2·42	3·67	2·68	3·00	3·01	2·01	2·80	22
0·20	0·20	0·32	0·37	0·40	0·75	0·19	0·18	0·31	23
0·27	0·18	0·11	0·06	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·04	24
1·55	1·22	1·16	1·54	1·13	1·21	0·95	0·68	1·10	25
1·26	0·97	0·82	1·70	1·11	1·02	1·81	1·09	1·34	26
2·07	1·26	1·45	2·20	1·36	1·66	1·08	0·54	0·83	27
0·26	0·28	0·25	0·27	0·28	0·21	0·20	0·15	0·13	28
1·68	0·85	1·07	1·63	0·78	1·11	0·78	0·29	0·52	29
0·13	0·13	0·13	0·30	0·30	0·34	0·10	0·10	0·18	30
0·06	1·05	1·22	0·52	0·98	1·48	2·24	1·07	1·09	31
0·01	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·17	0·09	0·08	32
0·05	0·05	0·04	0·49	0·42	0·32	2·07	0·92	0·87	33
[1]	0·97	1·15	[1]	0·52	1·12	[1]	0·06	0·14	34
11·05	8·09	8·82	8·01	5·81	8·06	2·38	1·58	2·45	35
3·22	2·25	1·23	2·83	1·70	0·56	1·12	0·27	0·31	36
4·69	3·74	3·40	2·68	1·97	2·13	1·01	0·83	0·86	37
1·35	0·02	0·01	0·95	0·01	0·01	0·10	0·01	0·01	38
[1]	0·04	0·26	[1]	0·05	0·61	[1]	0·09	0·25	39
1·79	1·71	3·21	1·55	1·66	4·34	0·15	0·25	0·57	40
[1]	0·28	0·48	[1]	0·37	0·24	[1]	0·04	0·06	41
[1]	0·04	0·23	[1]	0·05	0·17	[1]	0·09	0·39	42

TABLE 32. Percentage distribution of the population, by specified grouping of countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1911-1931

Country of Birth	Canada			Prince Edward Island			Nova Scotia		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	77·98	77·75	77·76	97·25	97·33	96·83	92·63	91·69	91·85
British Isles	11·16	11·67	10·98	1·49	0·94	1·03	3·35	3·16	2·84
Foreign born	*10·44*	*10·13*	*10·82*	*1·00*	*1·46*	*1·85*	*2·23*	*2·67*	*2·87*
Continental Europe	5·62	5·23	6·89	0·08	0·04	0·20	1·06	1·13	1·28
North Western Europe	1·80	1·51	1·73	0·03	0·02	0·17	0·38	0·41	0·40
South, Eastern and Central Europe	3·74	3·68	5·06	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·67	0·70	0·85
Scandinavian	0·85	0·74	0·87	0·01	0·01	0·13	0·06	0·06	0·12
Latin and Greek	0·52	0·70	0·85	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·15	0·19	0·20
Germanic	0·71	0·51	0·65	0·01	–	0·03	0·24	0·19	0·17
Slavic	2·91	2·72	3·64	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·44	0·47	0·56
Asia	0·57	0·61	0·58	0·02	0·04	0·07	0·11	0·14	0·14
United States	4·21	4·26	3·32	0·89	1·37	1·57	0·98	1·34	1·41

Country of Birth	New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	94·80	94·47	94·02	92·67	92·01	91·24	79·90	78·13	76·56
British Isles	2·66	2·46	2·79	3·45	3·58	3·61	13·99	15·35	14·99
Foreign born	*2·31*	*2·77*	*2·86*	*3·71*	*4·18*	*4·90*	*5·89*	*6·21*	*8·09*
Continental Europe	0·58	0·52	0·60	2·05	2·21	3·00	3·44	3·51	5·69
North Western Europe	0·27	0·25	0·33	0·52	0·47	0·56	0·96	0·73	0·96
South, Eastern and Central Europe	0·29	0·25	0·26	1·50	1·70	2·35	2·43	2·74	4·65
Scandinavian	0·15	0·13	0·22	0·05	0·04	0·10	0·25	0·19	0·29
Latin and Greek	0·09	0·06	0·05	0·35	0·61	0·64	0·69	0·69	1·00
Germanic	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·17	0·15	0·22	0·64	0·43	0·58
Slavic	0·20	0·18	0·18	1·13	1·07	1·48	1·40	1·64	2·78
Asia	0·07	0·11	0·10	0·14	0·17	0·16	0·22	0·26	0·27
United States	1·64	2·13	2·15	1·49	1·78	1·72	2·20	2·41	2·11

Country of Birth	Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia		
	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931	1911	1921	1931
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Canada	58·64	63·55	66·21	50·52	60·44	65·44	43·25	53·55	58·21	43·14	50·34	53·98
British Isles	20·39	18·32	14·98	16·28	13·09	10·82	18·23	16·57	14·60	28·16	29·31	26·20
Foreign born	*20·74*	*17·91*	*18·63*	*33·02*	*26·31*	*23·60*	*38·13*	*29·56*	*26·92*	*26·78*	*19·02*	*18·70*
Continental Europe	16·92	14·08	15·78	18·50	14·30	15·23	15·70	11·85	15·53	10·22	6·04	8·47
North Western Europe	4·66	3·46	3·30	5·95	4·33	4·26	6·36	4·53	5·05	4·41	2·91	3·97
South, Eastern and Central Europe	12·09	10·57	12·34	12·45	9·94	10·88	9·21	7·26	10·31	5·43	3·07	4·40
Scandinavian	2·39	1·83	1·70	3·28	2·57	2·42	3·67	2·68	3·00	3·01	2·01	2·80
Latin and Greek	0·16	0·61	0·72	0·06	1·05	1·22	0·52	0·98	1·48	2·24	1·07	1·09
Germanic	1·59	1·08	1·20	2·07	1·26	1·45	2·20	1·36	1·66	1·08	0·54	0·83
Slavic	11·66	9·72	11·31	11·05	8·09	8·82	8·01	5·81	8·06	2·38	1·58	2·45
Asia	0·24	0·24	0·27	0·31	0·40	0·41	0·59	0·68	0·56	6·88	6·22	5·15
United States	3·54	3·55	2·56	14·14	11·57	7·92	21·74	16·97	10·79	9·57	6·66	5·00

TABLE 33. Percentage distribution of British- and foreign-born immigrants, by year of arrival, Canada and provinces, 1931

Province	Year of Arrival							
	Total	1926-1931	1921-1925	1916-1920	1911-1915	1901-1910	Before 1901	Year Not Stated

BRITISH IMMIGRANTS

Province	Total	1926-1931	1921-1925	1916-1920	1911-1915	1901-1910	Before 1901	Year Not Stated
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA.....................	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Prince Edward Island.............	0·10	0·20	0·12	0·08	0·03	0·04	0·22	0·33
Nova Scotia.....................	2·28	2·73	2·31	3·21	1·53	1·96	3·12	3·68
New Brunswick..................	1·07	2·52	0·78	1·08	0·67	0·66	1·39	0·94
Quebec.........................	9·35	12·39	10·79	8·66	8·86	7·70	9·53	9·56
Ontario........................	44·44	47·76	51·38	45·08	43·68	38·32	48·19	47·06
Manitoba.......................	8·96	6·07	6·69	8·34	9·82	10·81	9·47	7·26
Saskatchewan...................	8·52	7·79	6·38	7·99	8·75	10·79	6·30	12·74
Alberta........................	9·18	10·42	8·43	9·11	9·69	10·29	5·13	3·91
British Columbia................	16·01	10·10	13·08	16·39	16·95	19·38	16·48	9·25
Yukon and Northwest Territories..	0·07	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·02	0·05	0·18	5·27

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS

Province	Total	1926-1931	1921-1925	1916-1920	1911-1915	1901-1910	Before 1901	Year Not Stated
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA.....................	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Prince Edward Island.............	0·14	0·21	0·13	0·25	0·09	0·06	0·20	0·72
Nova Scotia.....................	1·31	1·45	1·29	1·55	1·25	0·99	1·72	1·96
New Brunswick..................	1·04	1·12	0·96	1·60	0·76	0·71	1·90	1·15
Quebec.........................	12·55	14·66	13·68	12·54	11·20	10·00	14·83	10·60
Ontario........................	24·74	32·46	32·53	24·20	22·95	15·73	22·50	27·15
Manitoba.......................	11·62	9·82	11·25	7·03	11·69	13·26	15·60	10·26
Saskatchewan...................	19·38	14·52	14·83	17·07	22·58	26·23	15·18	24·21
Alberta........................	17·54	16·90	13·25	20·40	18·23	20·99	12·39	5·72
British Columbia................	11·56	8·80	12·03	15·31	11·20	11·95	15·34	11·20
Yukon and Northwest Territories..	0·11	0·05	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·07	0·33	7·03

TABLE 34. Foreign-born population from ten main countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1931

Birthplace	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns-wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
United States......	344,574	1,380	7,222	8,794	49,406	72,525	17,903	73,008	78,959	34,706
Poland[1]...........	171,169	–	1,262	187	13,822	46,265	44,347	29,594	31,756	3,923
Russia.............	114,406	10	697	439	18,172	20,148	21,988	31,382	15,561	5,989
Italy..............	42,578	5	742	112	9,797	22,179	1,000	367	2,321	6,034
China.............	42,037	24	297	206	2,506	6,524	1,598	3,335	3,535	24,009
Germany.........	39,163	12	397	122	2,789	10,662	3,561	9,832	8,121	3,626
Austria...........	37,391	5	238	49	2,897	7,542	8,994	11,382	4,083	2,183
Sweden...........	34,415	5	140	109	860	4,708	4,138	7,580	7,431	9,333
Norway...........	32,679	6	120	168	703	2,364	2,056	10,721	8,820	7,630
Finland...........	30,354	–	63	104	2,696	19,600	604	855	1,330	5,064

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 35. Percentages urban of the population, by birthplace, Canada and provinces, 1931

Birthplace	Percentage Urban in									
	Canada[3]	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
TOTAL............	53·71	25·13	45·17	31·59	63·10	61·08	45·13	31·56	38·07	56·86
Canada............	51·95	24·79	42·99	30·99	60·48	57·50	41·21	31·23	38·49	55·73
British Isles.....	67·52	39·56	65·23	38·19	93·05	73·30	59·86	46·33	54·64	62·52
British Possesslons....	77·26	53·82	85·33	71·53	93·71	77·30	68·29	53·56	57·74	61·09
Foreign born......	*51·42*	*30·55*	*61·10*	*40·06*	*88·52*	*71·58*	*46·99*	*25·59*	*27·99*	*51·93*
Europe..........	51·02	1	72·99	46·76	94·60	71·12	46·36	22·94	25·20	44·03
Austria.........	45·90	1	73·95	61·22	93·82	73·69	33·37	27·72	41·05	38·57
Belgium........	38·67	1	72·45	12·90	88·73	20·46	37·06	16·17	30·89	50·79
Bulgaria.......	70·82	–	80·65	88·24	66·67	77·32	65·00	19·51	47·37	58·49
Czechoslovakia	58·51	–	50·40	25·00	93·45	71·83	54·72	26·71	29·36	29·75
Denmark.......	40·93	24·75	30·64	20·23	89·08	53·49	46·85	25·28	31·24	49·32
Finland........	50·59	–	17·46	32·69	93·62	52·05	33·44	10·88	15·79	40·86
France:........	55·69	1	64·34	22·22	85·19	68·37	30·78	21·27	35·02	51·56
Germany......	42·87	1	53·65	41·80	89·64	61·56	44·40	23·83	24·42	42·47
Greece.........	91·95	–	95·83	95·12	99·54	92·71	90·37	85·29	85·93	75·38
Holland........	39·39	1	48·28	41·94	91·63	41·41	35·80	29·96	28·18	48·69
Hungary.......	55·61	–	81·47	4·00	96·00	72·79	54·15	23·88	32·40	36·80
Iceland.........	45·61	–	1	–	1	67·71	47·54	32·22	44·86	56·27
Italy...........	79·70	1	88·14	45·54	96·47	81·37	86·10	36·78	44·33	61·27
Norway........	30·78	1	65·83	41·07	91·18	52·83	42·80	16·42	20·19	46·84
Poland[2]........	51·51	–	86·69	68·98	95·34	82·05	47·22	22·14	20·86	43·16
Roumania......	51·71	–	90·23	92·59	97·56	75·24	54·93	25·35	16·80	46·65
Russia.........	52·31	1	91·25	89·07	98·22	82·96	50·92	21·62	27·64	32·68
Sweden........	33·16	1	43·57	43·12	89·30	46·67	42·27	18·59	20·32	38·98
Switzerland....	50·36	–	65·22	36·36	91·01	61·16	45·02	22·64	29·42	37·68
Ukraine........	42·90	–	60·00	1	94·14	71·79	27·30	15·18	23·94	46·94
Yugoslavia.....	61·14	–	47·76	1	86·61	65·01	70·27	59·52	32·66	46·60
Other..........	68·71	–	82·04	72·00	96·84	78·20	58·21	29·64	31·62	43·52
Asia..............	74·68	93·94	93·10	83·33	95·95	89·81	83·22	87·27	79·33	65·27
China..........	82·01	1	98·99	91·75	98·36	92·54	85·04	91·57	85·18	75·13
Japan..........	45·53	–	83·33	1	100·00	81·55	93·33	90·11	33·71	44·54
Syria..........	84·52	1	89·04	74·29	93·19	88·78	67·86	42·97	54·03	75·23
Turkey........	86·43	–	1	1	97·90	84·96	78·79	67·35	81·36	76·74
Other..........	74·30	–	83·33	80·00	87·80	74·09	68·75	56·47	48·00	62·04
United States....	48·04	27·61	46·52	36·15	76·55	70·41	47·03	27·45	29·30	51·57

[1] Numbers too small for percentages to be significant.

[2] Includes Galicia.

[3] Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 36. Percentages urban of Continental European born, by geographical grouping of countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1931

Country of Birth	Percentage Urban in									
	Canada³	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
North Western Europe	39·56	26·32	56·44	27·52	88·01	49·42	41·69	20·65	24·89	43·99
Belgium	38·67	1	72·45	12·90	88·73	20·46	37·06	16·17	30·89	50·79
Denmark	40·93	24·75	30·64	20·23	89·08	53·49	46·85	25·28	31·25	49·32
France	55·69	1	64·34	22·22	85·19	68·37	30·78	21·27	35·02	51·56
Germany	42·87	1	53·65	41·80	89·64	61·56	44·40	23·83	24·42	42·47
Holland	39·39	1	48·28	41·94	91·63	41·41	35·80	29·96	28·18	48·69
Iceland	45·61	-	1	-	1	67·71	47·54	32·22	44·86	56·27
Norway	30·78	1	65·83	41·07	91·18	52·83	42·80	16·42	20·19	46·84
Sweden	33·16	1	43·57	43·12	89·30	46·67	42·27	18·59	20·32	38·98
Switzerland	50·36	-	65·22	36·36	91·01	61·16	45·02	22·64	29·42	37·68
South, Eastern and Central Europe	54·63	50·00	80·33	69·38	96·07	75·50	47·48	23·78	25·24	44·07
Austria	45·90	1	73·95	61·22	93·82	73·69	33·37	27·72	41·05	38·57
Bulgaria	70·82	-	80·65	88·24	66·67	77·32	65·00	19·51	47·37	58·49
Czechoslovakia	58·51	-	50·40	25·00	93·45	71·83	54·72	26·71	29·36	29·75
Finland	50·59	-	17·46	32·69	93·62	52·05	33·44	10·88	15·79	40·86
Greece	91·95	-	95·83	95·12	99·54	92·71	90·37	85·29	85·93	75·38
Hungary	55·61	-	81·47	4·00	96·00	72·79	54·15	23·88	32·40	36·80
Italy	79·70	1	88·14	45·54	96·47	81·37	86·10	36·78	44·33	61·27
Poland²	51·51	-	86·69	68·98	95·34	82·05	47·22	22·14	20·86	43·16
Roumania	51·71	-	90·23	92·59	97·56	75·24	54·93	25·35	16·80	46·65
Russia	52·31	1	91·25	89·07	98·22	82·96	50·92	21·62	27·64	32·68
Ukraine	42·90	-	60·00	1	94·14	71·79	27·30	15·18	23·94	46·94
Yugoslavia	61·14	-	47·76	1	86·61	65·01	70·27	59·52	32·66	46·60

¹ Numbers too small for percentages to be significant.
² Includes Galicia.
³ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 37. Percentages urban of Continental European born, by linguistic grouping of countries of birth, Canada and provinces, 1931

Country of Birth	Percentage Urban in									
	Canada³	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Scandinavian	34·58	26·79	40·83	26·90	89·65	50·20	44·80	19·05	23·24	43·49
Denmark	40·93	24·75	30·64	20·23	89·08	53·49	46·85	25·28	31·24	49·32
Iceland	45·61	-	1	-	1	67·71	47·54	32·22	44·86	56·27
Norway	30·78	1	65·83	41·07	91·18	52·83	42·80	16·42	20·19	46·84
Sweden	33·16	1	43·57	43·12	89·30	46·67	42·27	18·59	20·32	38·98
Germanic	41·24	24·14	62·81	32·13	89·37	46·43	39·96	23·07	26·00	45·09
Belgium (Flemish)	38·67	1	72·45	12·90	88·73	20·46	37·06	16·17	30·89	50·79
Germany	42·87	1	53·65	41·80	89·64	61·56	44·40	23·83	24·42	42·47
Holland	39·39	1	48·28	41·94	91·63	41·41	35·80	29·96	28·18	48·69
Latin and Greek	65·80	58·33	80·67	48·33	94·22	80·04	52·40	25·99	25·93	59·03
France	55·69	1	64·34	22·22	85·19	68·37	30·78	21·27	35·02	51·56
Greece	91·95	-	95·83	95·12	99·54	92·71	90·37	85·29	85·93	75·38
Italy	79·70	1	88·14	45·54	96·47	81·37	86·10	36·78	44·33	61·27
Roumania	51·71	-	90·23	92·59	97·56	75·24	54·93	25·35	16·80	46·65
Slavic	51·82	50·00	78·40	79·72	95·79	78·74	46·53	23·44	25·07	38·20
Austria	45·90	1	73·95	61·22	93·82	73·69	33·37	27·72	41·05	38·57
Bulgaria	70·82	-	80·65	88·24	66·67	77·32	65·00	19·51	47·37	58·49
Czechoslovakia	58·51	-	50·40	25·00	93·45	71·83	54·72	26·71	29·36	29·75
Poland²	51·51	-	86·69	68·98	95·34	82·05	47·22	22·14	20·88	43·16
Russia	52·31	1	91·25	89·07	98·22	82·96	50·92	21·62	27·64	32·68
Ukraine	42·90	-	60·00	1	94·14	71·79	27·30	15·18	23·94	46·94
Yugoslavia	61·14	-	47·76	1	86·61	65·01	70·27	59·52	32·66	46·60

¹ Numbers too small for percentages to be significant.
² Includes Galicia.
³ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 38. Percentages urban of male and female immigrants, by birthplace, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Urban		P.C. by Which Proportion of Females Urban Exceeded Proportion of Males Urban
	Males	Females	
TOTAL	51·59	56·00	4·41
Total immigrants	57·33	63·15	5·82
British born	*65·07*	*71·10*	*6·03*
Europe	49·49	53·44	3·95
Austria	44·71	47·65	2·94
Belgium	36·73	41·23	4·50
Bulgaria	70·03	74·28	4·25
Czechoslovakia	59·82	54·93	−4·89
Denmark	38·50	46·80	8·30
Finland	44·48	60·10	15·62
France	51·43	60·55	9·12
Germany	39·82	47·56	7·74
Greece	91·74	92·56	0·82
Holland	37·73	42·32	4·59
Hungary	56·30	54·29	−2·01
Iceland	41·09	50·07	8·98
Italy	77·70	83·27	5·57
Norway	28·95	34·57	5·62
Poland[1]	50·82	52·51	1·69
Roumania	50·74	53·21	2·47
Russia	50·66	54·28	3·62
Sweden	31·21	37·62	6·41
Switzerland	47·86	55·58	7·72
Ukraine	43·57	41·82	−1·75
Yugoslavia	58·90	67·54	8·64
Other	65·50	74·11	8·61
Asia	75·92	67·01	−8·91
China	81·95	83·52	1·57
Japan	42·99	50·16	7·17
Syria	81·91	88·17	6·26
Turkey	84·32	89·45	5·13
Other	72·51	76·86	4·35
United States	43·48	52·76	9·28
North Western Europe	36·62	44·69	8·07
South, Eastern and Central Europe	53·82	55·86	2·04
Scandinavian countries	32·31	39·33	7·02
Germanic countries	38·72	45·05	6·33
Latin and Greek countries[2]	66·96	69·02	2·06
Slavic countries	51·12	52·84	1·72

[1] Includes Galicia.
[2] France not included.

TABLE 39.   Percentages urban of males and females 21 years of age and over, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Urban		Racial Origin	P.C. Urban	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
ALL RACES.....................	53·75	60·02	European—Con.		
			Lithuanian....................	69·45	76·07
British........................	56·23	63·11	Norwegian....................	26·44	34·23
English.........................	58·43	64·27	Polish.........................	49·73	52·00
Irish...........................	52·76	61·65	Roumanian....................	50·02	49·05
Scottish........................	55·00	62·07	Russian........................	32·31	28·97
Other..........................	56·69	63·83	Swedish........................	31·37	40·11
			Ukrainian[1]....................	34·90	32·13
European......................	50·88	56·94	Yugoslavic....................	55·38	62·41
French.........................	54·79	60·57	Other..........................	50·51	55·86
Austrian.......................	40·41	44·41			
Belgian........................	37·87	43·67	Asiatic.........................	75·40	67·49
Bulgarian......................	76·55	83·42	Chinese........................	82·09	87·42
Czech and Slovak..............	57·49	51·13	Japanese.......................	42·12	50·02
Danish.........................	38·81	48·16	Syrian.........................	82·77	87·69
Dutch..........................	34·90	40·77	Other..........................	62·54	76·50
Finnish........................	42·90	57·42			
German........................	37·68	44·91	Negro.........................	63·11	66·56
Greek..........................	90·38	89·86	Other..........................	60·17	62·36
Hebrew........................	95·95	96·92	Unspecified....................	65·16	73·10
Hungarian.....................	55·95	51·92			
Icelandic.......................	38·98	50·86	Indian.........................	3·61	4·47
Italian.........................	78·05	83·95	Eskimo........................	–	–

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 40.   Percentages of specified racial origins in cities of 30,000 and over, by geographical grouping of origins, Canada, 1931, as compared with percentages for the same cities, 1921

Racial Origin	P.C. in Cities of 30,000 and over		Racial Origin	P.C. in Cities of 30,000 and over	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
North Western European—			South, Eastern and Central European —Con.		
Belgian.......................	17·76	18·21	Greek.........................	65·38	64·7
Danish........................	18·88	22·61	Hungarian.....................	10·99	30·36
French.........................	23·36	26·79	Italian........................	48·48	51·67
German........................	13·64	17·39	Polish.........................	29·85	28·38
Dutch.........................	12·36	13·42	Roumanian....................	26·33	25·39
Icelandic......................	16·57	22·97	Russian........................	13·32	13·83
Norwegian....................	7·11	10·65	Ukrainian[1]....................	10·17	16·88
Swedish........................	10·92	15·35	Yugoslavic....................	23·84	28·63
South, Eastern and Central European—			Asiatic—		
Austrian.......................	13·42	17·11	Chinese........................	47·05	56·10
Czech and Slovak..............	11·13	27·56	Japanese.......................	31·78	38·39
Finnish........................	6·32	18·04	Syrian.........................	43·67	44·15

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 41.   Percentages of specified racial origins in cities of 30,000 and over, by linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1931, as compared with percentages for the same cities, 1921

Racial Origin	P.C. in Cities of 30,000 and over		Racial Origin	P.C. in Cities of 30,000 and over	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
Scandinavian—			Latin and Greek—		
Danish........................	18·88	22·61	Greek.........................	65·38	64·71
Icelandic......................	16·57	22·97	Italian........................	48·48	51·67
Norwegian....................	7·11	10·65	Roumanian....................	26·33	25·39
Swedish........................	10·92	15·35			
			Slavic—		
			Austrian.......................	13·42	17·11
Germanic—			Czech and Slovak..............	11·13	27·56
Belgian.......................	17·76	18·21	Polish.........................	29·85	28·38
German........................	13·64	17·39	Russian........................	13·32	13·83
Dutch.........................	12·36	13·42	Ukrainian[1]....................	10·17	16·88
			Yugoslavic....................	23·84	28·63

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

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TABLE 42. Data used in computing an index of segregation of immigrants from specified countries of birth, Canada, 1931

(Distribution over the 221 counties[1] or census divisions of the Dominion)

Birthplace	Total in Canada (1)	Average per County (2)	Number of Counties Having				
			Two or More Times the Average (3)	Average but Less than Twice (4)	Less than Average but Half Average or More (5)	Less than Half Average (6)	None (7)
TOTAL	10,376,786	46,954	14	36	87	84	-
England	723,864	3,275	17	26	39	139	-
Ireland	107,544	487	13	20	45	138	5
Scotland	279,765	1,266	16	17	46	137	5
Wales	22,348	101	21	26	30	101	43
Austria	37,391	169	30	18	20	111	42
Belgium	17,033	77	22	16	23	122	38
Bulgaria	1,467	7	22	15	13	47	124
Czechoslovakia	22,835	103	24	26	21	87	63
Denmark	17,217	78	26	28	23	112	32
Finland	30,354	137	16	13	8	128	56
France	16,756	76	22	21	32	139	7
Germany	39,163	177	35	20	19	126	21
Greece	5,579	25	16	18	17	81	89
Holland	10,736	49	25	20	29	96	51
Hungary	28,523	129	26	12	18	96	69
Iceland	5,731	26	14	7	11	55	134
Italy	42,578	193	21	7	15	155	23
Lithuania	5,704	26	15	18	21	77	90
Norway	32,679	148	37	16	8	116	44
Poland[2]	171,169	775	27	18	18	127	31
Roumania	40,322	182	27	12	14	128	40
Russia	114,406	518	24	20	11	143	23
Sweden	34,415	156	36	21	8	122	34
Switzerland	6,076	27	27	24	28	90	52
Yugoslavia	17,110	77	26	13	13	78	91
China	42,037	190	16	12	22	148	23
Japan	12,261	55	7	1	5	62	146
United States	344,574	1,559	32	19	31	139	-

[1] The Yukon and Northwest Territories are here considered as census divisions and Lennox and Addington one county.

[2] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 43. Intermarriage and related data, for specified racial origins, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) P.C. of Married Males Married to Wives of Different Origin[1]	(2) P.C. of Married Females Married to Husbands of Different Origin[1]	(3) P.C. of Origin North American-Born	(4) Surplus Adult Males per 100 Adult Females	(5) P.C. Which Adults of Each Origin Constitute of Total Adult Population	(6) Index of Segregation	(7) P.C. of Adult Males Urban
Austrian	25	28	56	56	0·43	221	40
Belgian	44	40	43	32	0·27	261	38
Czech and Slovak	21	20	32	178	0·34	292	57
Danish	57	47	49	103	0·36	110	39
Dutch	47	44	86	15	1·40	189	35
Finnish	12	27	32	57	0·52	617	43
German	28	30	79	17	4·44	176	38
Hebrew	3	1	47	4	1·55	896	96
Hungarian	10	12	29	119	0·43	404	56
Icelandic	41	40	71	2	0·19	156	39
Indian	5	10	100	9	1·00	846	3
Italian	23	9	55	67	0·81	809	78
Norwegian	51	52	65	66	0·91	188	26
Polish	21	27	48	65	1·33	308	50
Roumanian	32	24	52	88	0·24	339	50
Russian	29	20	58	46	0·74	289	32
Swedish	61	57	56	84	0·84	143	31
Ukrainian[2]	9	14	57	49	1·82	540	35

[1] Based on parentage of children born 1930-32 inclusive.

[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 44. Intermarriage with Anglo-Saxons and related data, for specified racial origins,[1] Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) P.C. of Married Males Married to Anglo-Saxon Wives	(2) P.C. of Married Females Married to Anglo-Saxon Husbands	(3) Surplus Adult Males per 100 Adult Females	(4) P.C. of Race North American-Born	(5) P.C. Which Adults of Race Constitute of Total Adult Population	(6) Index of Religious Assimilability	(7) First Prediction (males)	(8) First Prediction (females)
Austrian	6·6	7·0	56	56	0·43	22	18·4	16·9
Belgian	15·2	14·3	32	43	0·27	10	7·7	9·0
Bulgarian	23·3	5·4	198	34	0·03	8	13·0	6·9
Czech and Slovak	5·2	6·3	178	32	0·34	18	8·7	4·4
Danish	36·4	31·3	103	49	0·36	93	16·5	13·6
Dutch	35·6	35·4	15	86	1·40	69	33·8	31·7
Finnish	6·2	12·1	57	32	0·52	98	0·2	1·8
German	18·9	21·2	17	79	4·44	18	13·9	17·8
Greek	20·7	1·2	187	45	0·09	69	20·4	13·3
Hungarian	2·1	3·6	119	29	0·43	27	2·1	1·3
Icelandic	27·1	29·7	2	71	0·19	99	27·4	26·1
Italian	10·5	5·1	67	55	0·81	7	16·5	15·3
Hebrew	1·8	0·7	4	47	1·55	1	2·7	7·0
Norwegian	30·3	31·3	66	65	0·91	97	23·6	21·1
Polish	3·2	4·9	65	48	1·33	11	8·6	9·3
Roumanian	6·2	3·2	88	52	0·24	12	18·4	15·6
Russian	5·9	6·5	46	58	0·74	30	17·8	16·4
Swedish	33·3	35·5	84	56	0·84	97	18·3	16·1
Ukrainian[2]	0·9	1·9	49	57	1·82	6	12·0	13·0
Yugoslavic	4·6	2·8	326	21	0·20	9	10·8	0·4
Average	14·7	13·0	88	51	0·85	44	14·5	12·9

[1] Based on parentage of children born in 1930-32 inclusive.
[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 45. Percentages naturalized of European born, by geographical grouping of countries of birth, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized	Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized
North Western Europe	52·3	South, Eastern and Central Europe	48·3
Iceland	91·1	Italy	62·8
France	66·1	Greece	62·7
Sweden	59·8	Austria	59·9
Norway	56·5	Russia	59·0
Belgium	49·7	Roumania	57·8
Germany	47·1	Bulgaria	47·7
Switzerland	41·4	Poland[1]	46·9
Holland	36·9	Ukraine	44·7
Denmark	31·2	Finland	28·7
		Hungary	22·4
		Czechoslovakia	20·0
		Yugoslavia	19·7

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 46. Percentages naturalized of European born, by linguistic grouping of countries of birth, Canada, 1931

Country of Birth	P.C. Naturalized	Country of Birth	P.C. Naturalized
		Latin and Greek	60·5
Scandinavian	55·1	Italy	62·8
Iceland	91·1	Greece	62·7
Sweden	59·8	Roumania	57·8
Norway	56·5		
Denmark	31·2	Slavic	48·9
		Austria	59·9
		Russia	59·0
Germanic	46·1	Bulgaria	47·7
Belgium	49·7	Poland[1]	46·9
Germany	47·1	Ukraine	44·7
Holland	36·9	Czechoslovakia	20·0
		Yugoslavia	19·7

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 47. Percentages naturalized of foreign-born males 21 years of age and over, by birthplace, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized 1921	P.C. Naturalized 1931	Birthplace	P.C. Naturalized 1921	P.C. Naturalized 1931
Iceland	88·5	92·2	Germany	65·8	45·5
Armenia	[1]	78·9	Poland[2]	47·0	45·5
Syria	60·6	76·9	Spain	[1]	44·9
South America	[1]	76·3	Bulgaria	16·4	42·4
Turkey	41·9	73·7	Ukraine	49·2	42·3
United States	57·7	68·1	Holland	49·7	38·1
France	56·2	65·6	Switzerland	52·9	37·9
Russia	59·3	62·4	Japan	32·8	35·0
Italy	28·2	61·1	Denmark	54·6	31·3
Greece	28·5	60·6	Finland	41·0	26·3
Roumania	56·9	56·2	Lithuania	[1]	25·0
Sweden	64·2	55·9	Hungary	72·3	19·7
Austria	55·6	55·9	Yugoslavia	28·1	16·5
Norway	70·3	54·4	Czechoslovakia	54·4	15·6
Belgium	44·3	50·7	China	3·8	5·4

[1] Separate data not available in the 1921 tabulation.

[2] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 48. Percentages naturalized of United States- and other foreign-born immigrants, by racial origin and corresponding countries of birth, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) P.C. of United States-Born Immigrant Population Naturalized	(2) P.C. of Immigrant Population Naturalized of Birthplace Corresponding to Origin, 1931	(3) P.C. Difference Col. 1 − Col. 2	(4) P.C. of Population of Various Origins United States-Born
British	72·3	–	–	–
French	83·8	66·1	17·7	1·90
Austrian	54·3	59·9	−5·6	2·32
Belgian	62·9	49·7	13·2	2·45
Czech and Slovak	63·0	20·0	43·0	4·05
Danish	65·0	31·2	33·8	11·37
Dutch	66·7	36·9	29·8	6·53
Finnish	65·6	28·7	36·9	3·40
German	65·2	47·1	18·1	9·50
Greek	69·9	62·7	7·2	1·86
Hebrew	66·0	–	–	2·77
Hungarian	52·5	22·4	30·1	1·58
Icelandic	84·0	91·1	−7·1	5·22
Italian	61·9	62·8	−0·9	2·12
Negro	52·0	–	–	11·36
Norwegian	74·4	56·5	17·9	23·01
Polish	59·9	46·9	13·0	1·25
Roumanian	58·9	57·8	1·1	1·04
Russian	64·9	59·0	5·9	3·48
Swedish	71·4	59·8	11·6	13·22
Syrian	69·0	74·1	−5·1	2·01
Ukrainian[1]	67·3	44·7	22·6	0·32
Yugoslavic	56·3	19·7	36·6	1·48

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 49. Percentages naturalized of foreign-born immigrants, by year of arrival, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Total Natura-lized	Year of Arrival						
		1926-1931	1921-1925	1916-1920	1911-1915	1901-1910	Before 1901	Not Stated
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Austria	59·9	5·7	46·6	58·0	62·4	84·4	94·1	26·1
Belgium	49·7	5·0	36·5	59·5	68·2	82·0	86·4	28·1
Bulgaria	47·7	16·4	57·2	51·9	58·4	74·4	–	–
Czechoslovakia	20·0	3·2	31·7	58·4	75·9	86·8	92·1	–
Denmark	31·2	2·2	27·2	54·6	75·4	86·2	87·3	16·7
Finland	28·7	2·7	18·9	45·8	61·1	75·1	83·4	22·2
France	66·1	14·1	46·3	63·9	67·5	76·5	82·6	36·3
Germany	47·1	3·0	34·6	55·4	75·0	89·0	90·1	42·9
Greece	62·7	20·3	66·7	72·4	74·5	80·1	77·9	–
Holland	36·9	2·9	23·4	49·3	74·4	83·5	82·2	–
Hungary	22·4	3·5	36·2	37·1	76·1	91·6	94·7	15·4
Iceland	91·1	12·4	53·3	69·7	84·4	92·4	96·9	15·2
Italy	62·8	29·3	57·5	66·4	69·0	74·6	81·2	40·0
Norway	56·5	6·3	36·3	58·9	82·8	91·0	89·9	12·8
Poland[1]	46·9	4·1	45·1	69·7	65·6	85·1	94·2	36·9
Roumania	57·8	4·4	45·3	61·1	64·4	86·5	95·6	41·1
Russia	59·0	5·4	46·9	61·8	73·4	89·5	70·7	34·5
Sweden	59·8	4·4	26·7	57·2	77·7	88·3	90·0	16·5
Switzerland	41·4	4·8	21·2	52·9	74·5	84·1	87·4	–
Ukraine	44·7	3·6	37·4	48·5	54·9	82·5	93·8	33·3
Yugoslavia	19·7	3·5	37·8	50·0	67·4	82·3	93·2	–
China	7·0	36·3	10·5	6·0	4·9	6·1	8·7	8·1
Japan	37·3	20·4	24·0	26·6	42·2	47·0	65·7	50·9
Syria	74·1	23·0	56·9	71·5	78·8	82·5	86·9	–
Turkey	71·7	25·0	72·3	74·4	88·1	86·6	93·8	–
United States	72·4	41·4	58·6	60·8	76·8	87·6	91·1	63·5
North Western Europe	52·3	4·2	31·5	58·1	75·6	86·7	89·5	27·3
South, Eastern and Central Europe	48·3	5·1	43·6	63·4	67·5	84·9	85·4	33·3
Scandinavian countries	55·1	4·3	30·6	57·7	79·7	89·5	92·2	15·1
Germanic countries	46·1	3·3	32·4	56·7	72·7	86·2	89·4	40·5
Latin and Greek countries[2]	60·5	14·6	54·7	66·1	67·4	81·0	89·2	40·9
Slavic countries	48·9	4·3	44·7	64·3	67·7	86·3	84·5	33·5

[1] Includes Galicia.
[2] France not included in Latin and Greek group.

TABLE 50. Percentages naturalized of all foreign born, compared with percentages naturalized in cities of 30,000 and over, by birthplace, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	(1) P.C. Naturalized in Cities of 30,000 and over	(2) P.C. of Total Foreign-Born Population Naturalized (urban and rural)	(3) Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1
ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	**15·5**	**54·8**	**39·3**
Europe	**15·5**	**49·1**	**33·6**
Austria	14·1	59·9	45·8
Belgium	9·7	49·7	40·0
Bulgaria	23·6	47·7	24·1
Czechoslovakia	3·3	20·0	16·7
Denmark	6·9	31·2	24·3
Finland	3·4	28·7	25·3
France	19·2	66·1	46·9
Germany	10·4	47·1	36·7
Greece	42·9	62·7	19·8
Holland	10·3	36·9	26·6
Hungary	4·9	22·4	17·5
Iceland	22·4	91·1	68·7
Italy	31·3	62·8	31·5
Norway	6·0	56·5	50·5
Poland[1]	15·9	46·9	31·0
Roumania	17·3	57·8	40·5
Russia	26·2	59·0	32·8
Sweden	7·9	59·8	51·9
Switzerland	11·8	41·4	29·6
Ukraine	8·6	44·7	36·1
Yugoslavia	6·7	19·7	13·0
Other	17·8	36·5	18·7
Asia	**8·4**	**20·0**	**11·6**
China	3·4	7·0	3·6
Japan	12·7	37·3	24·6
Syria	33·0	74·1	41·1
Turkey	42·2	71·7	29·5
Other	30·9	70·3	39·4
United States	16·7	72·4	55·7
Other countries	29·8	73·6	43·8

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 51. Percentages naturalized of foreign-born population, by birthplace and sex, and percentage excess of naturalized females over males, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	(1) P.C. of Foreign-Born Males Naturalized	(2) P.C. of Foreign-Born Females Naturalized	(3) Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1
ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	48·6	63·8	15·2
Europe	45·0	55·7	10·7
Austria	54·6	67·9	13·3
Belgium	47·5	52·6	5·1
Bulgaria	43·0	67·8	24·8
Czechoslovakia	15·3	32·8	17·5
Denmark	29·2	36·0	6·8
Finland	25·6	33·4	7·8
France	64·5	68·0	3·5
Germany	42·3	54·5	12·2
Greece	59·8	71·4	11·6
Holland	34·1	41·7	7·6
Hungary	18·4	30·1	11·7
Iceland	91·5	90·8	— 0·7
Italy	60·4	67·1	6·7
Norway	52·4	65·1	12·7
Poland[1]	42·5	53·2	10·7
Roumania	53·6	64·3	10·7
Russia	58·0	60·3	2·3
Sweden	54·7	71·3	16·6
Switzerland	36·9	50·6	13·7
Ukraine	39·8	52·4	12·6
Yugoslavia	16·2	29·8	13·6
Other	33·0	42·4	9·4
Asia	15·0	50·9	35·9
China	5·8	39·8	34·0
Japan	34·7	42·1	7·4
Syria	75·6	71·9	— 3·7
Turkey	70·1	73·9	3·8
Other	70·4	70·1	— 0·3
United States	67·4	77·6	·10·2
Other countries	70·3	77·3	7·0

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 52. Percentages naturalized of foreign-born population, by birthplace, Canada and provinces, 1931

Birthplace	Percentage Naturalized in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Bruns-wick	Quebec	Ontario	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	54·8	72·7	62·8	70·7	52·8	48·4	60·2	65·1	56·3	43·1
Europe	49·1	16·8	43·0	42·1	39·8	42·0	59·6	60·0	47·9	44·6
Austria	59·9	–	38·7	53·1	52·9	43·9	72·2	68·2	53·1	46·5
Belgium	49·7	–	56·3	53·8	44·5	29·5	62·0	70·4	57·3	74·2
Bulgaria	47·7	–	41·9	–	31·9	47·8	–	72·0	54·0	49·1
Czechoslovakia	20·0	–	26·3	–	3·8	16·5	26·4	35·7	24·5	39·1
Denmark	31·2	2·0	15·9	18·6	16·0	25·1	33·0	38·2	31·6	42·6
Finland	28·7	–	12·7	9·6	7·7	26·0	34·9	64·1	66·8	33·9
France	66·1	–	46·4	49·7	50·0	63·6	83·1	86·1	74·1	71·0
Germany	47·1	–	48·9	39·3	28·3	54·0	43·5	50·7	· 44·2	41·6
Greece	62·7	–	68·8	73·2	60·6	62·2	55·6	71·3	66·7	64·5
Holland	36·9	–	48·3	12·9	38·0	25·8	40·9	53·6	· 39·7	44·7
Hungary	22·4	–	20·7	2·0	5·6	17·8	26·0	45·9	10·4	20·8
Iceland	91·1	–	–	–	–	78·1	91·9	91·8	89·7	85·9
Italy	62·8	–	52·4	50·0	49·4	68·6	71·3	68·4	·65·7	62·1
Norway	56·5	–	50·8	40·5	27·3	45·2	49·9	· 66·3	58·3	49·1
Poland[1]	46·9	–	41·8	48·1	27·9	40·6	59·7	52·2	42·8	37·5
Roumania	57·8	–	33·9	63·0	52·6	37·7	63·0	72·8	65·0	46·0
Russia	59·0	–	68·0	73·4	62·2	65·1	56·8	62·7	53·6	30·0
Sweden	59·8	–	42·9	48·6	34·1	48·8	65·1	· 73·1	65·5	50·4
Switzerland	41·4	–	–	–	27·5	36·8	50·7	48·8	50·1	43·2
Ukraine	44·7	–	36·0	–	21·9	29·5	65·0	55·5	· 48·2	41·3
Yugoslavia	19·7	–	6·5	–	6·8	15·5	24·5	48·4	18·2	19·0
Asia	20·0	50·0	51·7	49·7	37·6	34·4	17·8	13·9	15·7	14·2
China	7·0	–	18·9	20·4	14·8	17·0	9·3	5·9	8·8	3·0
Japan	37·3	–	–	–	56·3	57·5	·53·3	45·1	50·1	36·2
Syria	74·1	76·2	75·1	83·4	65·7	78·3	77·1	81·1	81·5	91·7
Turkey	71·7	–	–	–	66·4	76·2	57·6	63·3	62·7	76·7
United States	72·4	81·1	81·8	79·7	76·8	67·3	67·8	·77·6	70·4	69·7

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 53.　Percentages by which the proportion naturalized of foreign born in each province differed from the proportion naturalized for Canada, by birthplace, 1931

Birthplace	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	+17·9	+ 8·0	+15·9	− 2·0	− 6·4	+ 5·4	+10·3	+ 1·5	−11·7
Europe..............	−32·3	− 6·1	− 7·0	− 9·3	− 7·1	+10·5	+10·9	− 1·2	− 4·5
Austria............	-	−21·2	− 6·8	− 7·0	−16·0	+12·3	+ 8·3	− 6·8	−13·4
Belgium............	-	+ 6·6	+ 4·1	− 5·2	−20·2	+12·3	+20·7	+ 7·6	+24·5
Bulgaria...........	-	− 5·8	-	−15·8	+ 0·1	-	+24·3	+ 6·3	+ 1·4
Czechoslovakia.....	-	+ 6·3	-	−16·2	− 3·5	+ 6·4	+15·7	+ 4·5	+19·1
Denmark...........	−29·2	−15·3	−12·6	−15·2	− 6·1	+ 1·8	+ 7·0	+ 0·4	+11·4
Finland............	-	−16·0	−19·1	−21·0	− 2·7	+ 6·2	+35·4	+38·1	+ 5·2
France.............	-	−19·7	−16·4	−16·1	− 2·5	+17·0	+20·0	+ 8·0	+ 4·9
Germany...........	-	+ 1·8	− 7·8	−18·8	+ 6·9	− 3·6	+ 3·6	− 2·9	− 5·5
Greece.............	-	+ 6·1	+10·5	− 2·1	− 0·5	− 7·1	+ 8·6	+ 4·0	+ 1·8
Holland............	-	+11·4	−24·0	+ 1·1	−11·1	+ 4·0	+16·7	+ 2·8	+ 7·8
Hungary............	-	− 1·7	−20·4	−16·8	− 4·6	+ 3·6	+23·5	−12·0	− 1·6
Iceland............	-	-	-	-	−13·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·7	− 1·4	− 5·2
Italy..............	-	−10·4	−12·8	−13·4	+ 5·8	+ 8·5	+ 5·6	+ 2·9	− 0·7
Norway.............	-	− 5·7	−16·0	−29·2	−11·3	− 6·6	+ 9·8	+ 1·8	− 7·4
Poland[1]...........	-	− 5·1	+ 1·2	−19·0	− 6·3	+12·8	+ 5·3	− 4·1	− 9·4
Roumania..........	-	−23·9	-	−19·0	+ 5·2	+ 5·2	+15·0	+ 7·2	−11·8
Russia.............	-	+ 9·0	+14·4	+ 3·2	+ 6·1	− 2·2	+ 3·7	− 5·4	−29·0
Sweden.............	-	−16·9	−11·2	−25·7	−11·0	+ 5·3	+13·3	+ 5·7	− 9·4
Switzerland........	-	-	-	−13·9	− 4·6	+ 9·3	+ 7·4	+ 8·7	+ 1·8
Ukraine............	-	− 8·7	-	−12·8	−15·2	+20·3	+10·8	+ 3·5	− 3·4
Yugoslavia.........	-	−13·2	-	−12·9	− 4·2	+ 4·8	+28·7	− 1·5	− 0·7
Asia................	+30·0	+31·7	+29·7	+17·6	+14·4	− 2·2	− 6·1	− 4·3	− 5·8
China..............	-	+11·9	+13·4	+ 7·8	+10·0	+ 2·3	− 1·1	+ 1·8	− 4·0
Japan..............	-	-	-	+19·0	+20·2	+16·0	+ 7·8	+12·8	− 1·1
Syria..............	+ 2·1	+ 1·0	+ 9·3	− 8·4	+ 4·2	+ 3·0	+ 7·0	+ 7·4	+17·6
Turkey.............	-	-	-	− 5·3	+ 4·5	−14·1	− 8·4	− 9·0	+ 5·0
United States.........	+ 8·7	+ 9·4	+ 7·3	+ 4·4	− 5·1	− 4·6	+ 5·2	− 2·0	− 2·7

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 54.　Range of fluctuations of percentages naturalized of foreign born as between provinces, by birthplace, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Birthplace	P.C. Range of Fluctuation 1921	1931	Birthplace	P.C. Range of Fluctuation 1921	1931
Austria....................	60·5	33·5	Norway.....................	41·3	39·0
Belgium....................	44·7	44·7	Poland[1]....................	49·2	31·8
Bulgaria...................	52·8	40·0	Roumania..................	54·4	38·9
Czechoslovakia.............	43·5	35·3	Russia.....................	25·3	43·4
Denmark...................	20·6	40·6	Sweden....................	36·8	39·0
Finland....................	40·7	59·1	Switzerland................	23·7	23·2
France.....................	52·7	39·7	Ukraine....................	59·7	43·1
Germany...................	44·4	25·7	Yugoslavia.................	45·6	41·8
Greece.....................	26·0	17·6	China......................	15·4	17·4
Holland....................	51·4	40·7	Japan......................	26·7	21·3
Hungary...................	51·8	43·9	Syria......................	38·3	26·1
Iceland....................	23·2	13·8	Turkey....................	36·0	19·2
Italy......................	37·6	21·9	United States..............	27·1	14·5

[1] Includes Galicia.

TABLE 55. Percentages unable to speak (1) English (2) English or French, of the population 10 years of age and over, by geographical and linguistic grouping of non-British and non-French racial origins, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Unable to Speak			
	English		English or French	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
North Western European [1]	3·6	3·0	3·0	2·4
Belgian [1]	17·1	8·8	4·1	1·4
Danish	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·2
Dutch	7·7	3·9	7·7	3·9
German	1·9	2·7	1·7	2·5
Icelandic	5·9	3·0	5·9	3·0
Norwegian	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·3
Swedish	2·3	1·6	2·2	1·6
Swiss [3]	2·5	–	0·6	–
South, Eastern and Central European	18·3	13·6	17·5	13·0
Austrian, n.o.s.	18·3	8·4	18·2	8·2
Czech and Slovak	6·4	14·3	6·2	14·1
Finnish	14·8	17·7	14·1	17·7
Greek	7·6	6·5	6·5	5·9
Hungarian	10·5	17·3	10·4	17·2
Italian	19·0	9·5	14·0	5·4
Polish	13·8	14·0	13·6	13·8
Roumanian	13·7	9·7	13·4	9·4
Russian	17·0	13·2	16·9	13·1
Ukrainian [4]	26·2	15·4	26·2	15·3
Scandinavian	2·1	1·6	2·1	1·5
Danish	1·4	1·3	1·4	1·2
Icelandic	5·9	3·0	5·9	3·0
Norwegian	1·4	1·4	1·3	1·3
Swedish	2·3	1·6	2·2	1·6
Germanic [2]	3·6	3·0	3·4	2·8
Dutch	7·7	3·9	7·7	3·9
German	1·9	2·7	1·7	2·5
Latin and Greek	17·3	9·3	13·3	6·3
Greek	7·6	6·5	6·5	5·9
Italian	19·0	9·5	12·3	5·4
Roumanian	13·7	9·7	13·4	9·4
Slavic	19·0	13·9	18·9	13·8
Austrian	18·3	8·4	18·2	8·2
Bulgarian	18·3	11·8	18·0	10·9
Czech and Slovak	6·4	14·3	6·2	14·1
Polish	13·8	14·0	13·6	13·8
Russian	17·0	13·2	16·9	13·1
Ukrainian [4]	26·2	15·4	26·2	15·3
Yugoslavic	9·1	14·2	8·9	14·1

[1] In 1921 40 p.c. of the Belgians spoke French as mother tongue; the figure 17·1 omitted from average.

[2] Flemish included with "Other European" in 1931.

[3] Included with French, Italian or German in 1931.

[4] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 56. Percentages speaking (1) English (2) English or French as mother tongue, of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal European racial origins, by geographical grouping of origins, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Speaking as Mother Tongue			
	English		English or French	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
North Western European	42·9	40·2	43·4	41·3
Belgian	25·0	10·1	37·8	35·5
Danish	31·1	29·7	31·2	29·9
Dutch	72·2	67·1	72·3	67·2
German	45·9	41·2	46·0	41·8
Icelandic	6·1	14·3	6·1	14·4
Norwegian	17·0	25·3	17·1	25·5
Swedish	17·4	24·1	17·4	24·2
Swiss[1]	60·5	-	61·8	-
South, Eastern and Central European	3·7	5·0	4·0	5·3
Austrian	3·4	10·1	3·5	10·4
Bulgarian	3·2	5·5	3·4	6·3
Czech and Slovak	10·4	5·5	10·5	5·6
Finnish	3·0	3·7	3·0	3·7
Greek	8·5	12·1	8·8	13·3
Hungarian	3·2	2·7	3·2	2·8
Italian	5·5	7·7	7·5	9·8
Polish	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·6
Roumanian	2·8	5·7	2·9	6·0
Russian	4·2	7·5	4·2	7·6
Ukrainian[2]	0·6	1·8	0·6	1·9
Yugoslavic	5·0	2·5	5·1	2·5

[1] Included with French, German or Italian in 1931.
[2] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 57. Percentages speaking (1) English (2) English or French as mother tongue, of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal European racial origins, by linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Speaking as Mother Tongue			
	English		English or French	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
Scandinavian	17·9	24·6	17·9	24·7
Danish	31·1	29·7	31·2	29·9
Icelandic	6·1	14·3	6·1	14·4
Norwegian	17·0	25·3	17·1	25·5
Swedish	17·4	24·1	17·4	24·2
Germanic	52·0	45·8	52·7	47·3
Belgian	25·0	10·1	37·8	35·5
Dutch	72·2	67·1	72·3	67·2
German	45·9	41·2	46·0	41·8
Latin and Greek	5·4	7·6	6·9	9·2
Greek	8·5	12·1	8·8	13·3
Italian	5·5	7·7	7·5	9·8
Roumanian	2·8	5·7	2·9	6·0
Slavic	3·3	4·6	3·4	4·8
Austrian	3·4	10·1	3·5	10·4
Bulgarian	3·2	5·5	3·4	6·3
Czech and Slovak	10·4	5·5	10·5	5·6
Russian	5·5	5·4	5·5	5·6
Polish	5·0	2·5	5·1	2·5
Ukrainian[1]	0·6	1·8	0·6	1·9
Yugoslavic	4·2	7·5	4·2	7·6

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 58. Number and percentage of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal non-British and non-French racial origins who did not know English as mother tongue but had acquired it, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Number 10 Years of Age and over					P.C. Who Had Acquired English (6)
	Total (1)	Unable to Speak English (2)	Speaking English as Mother Tongue (3)	Not Speaking English as Mother Tongue Col. 1-Col. 3 (4)	Who Had Acquired English Col. 4-Col. 2 (5)	
European—						
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,448	3,147	3,775	33,673	30,526	90·5
Belgian	21,508	1,892	2,176	19,332	17,440	90·2
Bulgarian	2,307	271	126	2,181	1,910	87·5
Czech and Slovak	24,730	3,532	1,370	23,360	19,828	85·0
Danish	27,424	351	8,145	19,279	18,928	98·4
Dutch	115,432	4,515	77,473	37,959	33,444	88·4
Finnish	38,145	6,761	1,396	36,749	29,988	81·6
German	368,310	9,942	151,837	216,473	206,531	95·4
Greek	6,935	448	838	6,097	5,649	92·6
Hebrew	130,223	4,345	2,452	127,771	123,426	96·7
Hungarian	31,887	5,520	868	31,019	25,499	82·2
Icelandic	15,594	468	2,237	13,357	12,889	96·4
Italian	71,975	6,815	5,539	66,436	59,621	89·9
Lithuanian	4,942	796	214	4,728	3,932	83·1
Norwegian	74,218	1,050	18,773	55,445	54,395	98·1
Polish	112,298	15,731	6,110	106,188	90,457	85·0
Roumanian	21,290	2,056	1,215	20,075	18,019	90·8
Russian	64,905	8,566	4,846	60,059	51,493	85·7
Swedish	66,248	1,053	15,945	50,303	49,250	98·0
Ukrainian[1]	168,348	25,849	3,109	165,239	139,390	84·4
Yugoslavic	13,404	1,904	333	13,071	11,167	85·7
Other	4,957	320	1,645	3,312	2,992	90·4
Asiatic—						
Chinese	43,840	12,969	209	43,631	30,662	70·4
Japanese	16,547	3,552	79	16,468	12,916	78·5
Hindu	1,153	291	42	1,111	820	73·7
Syrian	7,976	551	925	7,051	6,500	92·2
Other	1,840	220	180	1,660	1,440	86·8
Eskimo	4,262	4,081	8	4,254	173	4·1
Indian	87,298	28,863	5,061	82,237	53,374	64·9
Various[2]	113,266	33,063	26,207	87,059	53,996	62·0

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

[2] Includes Negro and unspecified.

TABLE 59. Number and percentage of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal non-British and non-French racial origins who did not know French as mother tongue but had acquired it, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Number 10 Years of Age and over					P.C. Who Had Acquired French (6)
	Total (1)	Unable to Speak French (2)	Speaking French as Mother Tongue (3)	Not Speaking French as Mother Tongue Col. 1-Col. 3 (4)	Who Had Acquired French Col. 4-Col. 2 (5)	
European—						
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,448	36,462	117	37,331	869	2·3
Belgian	21,508	9,798	5,456	16,052	6,254	39·0
Bulgarian	2,307	2,183	19	2,288	105	4·6
Czech and Slovak	24,730	24,326	20	24,710	384	1·6
Danish	27,424	26,650	65	27,359	709	2·6
Dutch	115,432	113,496	·128	115,304	1,808	1·6
Finnish	38,145	37,820	27	38,118	298	0·8
German	368,310	358,850	1,936	366,374	7,524	2·1
Greek	6,935	5,643	83	6,852	1,209	17·6
Hebrew	130,223	109,469	35	130,188	20,719	15·9
Hungarian	31,887	31,355	20	31,867	512	1·6

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

TABLE 59. Number and percentage of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal non-British and non-French racial origins who did not know French as mother tongue but had acquired it, Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	Number 10 Years of Age and over					P.C. Who Had Acquired French
	Total	Unable to Speak French	Speaking French as Mother Tongue	Not Speaking French as Mother Tongue Col. 1-Col. 3	Who Had Acquired French Col. 4-Col. 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
European—Con.						
Icelandic	15,594	15,500	1	15,593	93	0·6
Italian	71,975	54,065	1,499	70,476	16,411	23·3
Lithuanian	4,942	4,288	6	4,936	648	13·1
Norwegian	74,218	73,286	178	74,040	754	1·0
Polish	112,298	108,959	166	112,132	3,173	2·8
Roumanian	21,290	20,148	58	21,232	1,084	5·1
Russian	64,905	63,306	99	64,806	1,500	2·3
Swedish	66,248	65,327	68	66,180	853	1·3
Ukrainian[1]	168,348	166,493	53	168,295	1,802	1·1
Yugoslavic	13,404	13,232	3	13,401	169	1·3
Other	4,957	3,913	260	4,697	784	16·7
Asiatic—						
Chinese	43,840	43,400	5	43,835	435	1·0
Japanese	16,547	16,445	1	16,546	101	0·6
Hindu	1,153	1,142	2	1,151	9	0·8
Syrian	7,976	4,876	232	7,744	2,868	37·0
Other	1,840	1,480	10	1,830	350	19·1
Eskimo	4,262	4,260	–	4,262	2	–
Indian	87,298	80,482	886	86,412	5,930	6·9
Negro	15,120	14,644	93	15,027	383	2·5
Various and unspecified	6,586	6,332	55	6,531	199	3·0

[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 60. Percentages of the population 10 years of age and over, of the principal non-British and non-French racial origins who did not know English as mother tongue but had acquired it, by geographical and linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Who Had Acquired English	Racial Origin	P.C. Who Had Acquired English
North Western European	95·0	Scandinavian	97·7
Belgian	90·2	Danish	98·4
Danish	98·4	Icelandic	96·4
Dutch	88·4	Norwegian	98·1
German	95·4	Swedish	98·0
Icelandic	96·4		
Norwegian	98·1		
Swedish	98·0	Germanic	91·3
		Belgian	90·2
		Dutch	88·4
South, Eastern and Central European	87·4	German	95·4
Austrian, n.o.s.	90·5		
Bulgarian	87·5		
Czech and Slovak	85·0	Latin and Greek	91·1
Finnish	81·6	Greek	92·6
Greek	92·6	Italian	89·9
Hungarian	82·2	Roumanian	90·8
Italian	89·9		
Lithuanian	83·1		
Polish	85·0	Slavic	85·9
Roumanian	90·8	Austrian, n.o.s.	90·5
Russian	85·7	Bulgarian	87·5
Ukrainian[1]	84·4	Czech and Slovak	85·0
Yugoslavic	85·7	Lithuanian	83·1
		Polish	85·0
		Russian	85·7
		Ukrainian[1]	84·4
		Yugoslavic	85·7

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 61. Data used in correlation between the learning of English and associated factors, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	X¹ P.C. Not Knowing English as Mother Tongue Who Had Acquired It (1)	X² P.C. North American-Born (2)	X³ P.C. Urban (21 and over) (3)	X⁴ Index of Segregation (4)	X⁵ P.C. of Origin between 10 and 20 Years (5)
Austrian, n.o.s.	90·5	56·02	41·9	221	25·1
Belgian	90·2	43·04	40·4	261	19·7
Bulgarian	87·5	34·02	77·9	60	12·3
Chinese	70·4	11·65	82·3	290	5·3
Czech and Slovak	85·0	31·80	55·8	292	14·0
Danish	98·4	48·89	41·8	110	18·5
Dutch	88·4	86·44	37·6	189	22·1
Finnish	81·6	31·50	48·6	617	17·4
German	95·4	78·98	41·0	176	23·0
Greek	92·6	44·84	90·3	60	18·9
Hebrew	96·7	46·61	96·4	896	25·8
Hungarian	82·2	29·42	54·6	404	16·4
Icelandic	96·4	70·66	44·8	156	21·6
Indian	65·0	100·00	4·0	846	23·9
Italian	89·9	55·24	80·3	809	25·3
Japanese	78·5	48·58	44·8	630	18·0
Norwegian	98·1	65·11	29·4	188	22·6
Polish	85·0	48·30	50·6	308	23·8
Roumanian	90·8	51·77	49·7	339	24·4
Russian	85·7	57·50	30·9	289	24·9
Swedish	98·0	55·85	34·4	143	20·5
Ukrainian¹	84·4	57·30	33·8	540	27·8
Yugoslavic	85·7	21·49	56·8	200	11·3

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 62. Percentages illiterate of the population 10 years of age and over, by racial origin, nativity and sex, Canada,¹ 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate Total Males	Females	British Born Males	Females	Foreign Born Males	Females
ALL RACES²	3·94	2·76	3·27	1·87	7·72	9·99
English	1·01	0·64	1·02	0·65	0·69	0·44
Irish	1·39	0·74	1·42	0·76	0·78	0·41
Scottish	0·93	0·73	0·94	0·74	0·46	0·38
Other British	0·50	0·30	0·51	0·30	0·44	0·26
French	8·10	4·23	8·20	4·27	4·96	2·97
Austrian, n.o.s.	10·08	11·05	1·61	1·49	14·95	20·17
Belgian	3·55	3·21	1·38	0·83	4·32	4·31
Bulgarian	8·52	18·71	–	–	9·17	24·36
Czech and Slovak	8·47	8·53	0·93	0·69	9·62	11·67
Danish	1·14	1·18	0·91	0·59	1·21	1·53
Dutch	2·21	1·79	2·40	1·49	1·66	2·91
Finnish	6·46	6·82	1·02	0·65	7·58	8·71
German	2·63	2·51	1·81	1·10	3·88	5·25
Greek	4·74	11·02	0·68	0·50	5·67	17·22
Hebrew	2·24	5·39	0·36	0·43	3·37	8·39
Hungarian	8·93	8·71	0·72	0·92	10·22	11·19
Icelandic	0·99	1·22	0·43	0·23	1·78	2·51
Italian	7·63	11·27	1·33	1·09	10·82	20·18
Lithuanian	10·25	11·74	1·68	1·11	12·25	17·58
Norwegian	1·08	1·12	0·57	0·49	1·26	1·48
Polish	10·74	13·16	3·80	2·74	13·84	20·92
Roumanian	11·24	14·73	1·45	1·85	15·33	24·86
Russian	10·31	16·77	3·19	6·70	14·44	25·58
Swedish	1·23	1·24	0·69	0·53	1·42	1·71
Ukrainian	10·89	17·82	1·42	2·22	17·29	33·54
Yugoslavic	9·51	13·74	0·60	2·35	10·13	16·50
Other European	4·06	3·93	2·36	2·02	5·20	5·79
Chinese	17·41	17·21	3·08	2·47	17·99	33·60
Japanese	9·34	14·33	1·26	1·11	12·07	20·57
Other Asiatic	11·53	15·63	10·06	3·61	12·90	26·53
Negro	9·05	7·10	10·22	7·59	2·88	3·78
Various	8·91	7·59	3·92	4·00	14·00	13·79
Unspecified	5·28	4·73	5·11	4·85	6·28	3·97

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Exclusive of Indians and Eskimos.

TABLE 63. Percentages illiterate of foreign-born population 10 years of age and over, of the principal non-British and non-French racial origins, by geographical and linguistic grouping of origins, Canada, 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate		Racial Origin	P.C. Illiterate	
	1921	1931		1921	1931
North Western European	3·36	3·02	Scandinavian—Con.		
Belgian	6·59	4·32	Norwegian	1·40	1·34
Danish	1·74	1·31	Swedish	2·67	1·52
German	4·90	4·48			
Dutch	1·68	2·20			
Icelandic	3·16	2·15			
Norwegian	1·40	1·34	Germanic	3·03	4·11
Swedish	2·67	1·52	Belgian	6·59	4·32
			German	4·90	4·48
			Dutch	1·68	2·20
South, Eastern and Central European	22·31	16·61			
Austrian	35·08	16·91			
Bulgarian	23·56	12·33			
Czech and Slovak	11·94	10·16	Latin and Greek	19·45	14·72
Finnish	12·59	8·03	Greek	11·59	8·67
Greek	11·59	8·67	Italian	23·68	14·22
Hungarian	15·73	10·53	Roumanian	27·03	18·61
Italian	23·68	14·22			
Polish	24·46	16·48			
Roumanian	27·03	18·61			
Russian	23·92	18·87	Slavic	24·45	18·70
Ukrainian	39·46	23·72	Austrian	35·08	16·91
Yugoslavic	22·72	11·42	Bulgarian	23·56	12·33
			Czech and Slovak	11·94	10·16
			Polish	24·46	16·48
Scandinavian	1·81	1·44	Russian	23·92	18·87
Danish	1·74	1·31	Ukrainian	39·46	23·72
Icelandic	3·16	2·15	Yugoslavic	22·72	11·42

TABLE 64. Foreign-born penitentiary inmates 21 years of age and over and number per 100,000 population, by citizenship and birthplace, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Penitentiary Inmates			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	Total	Natura-lized	Alien	Total	Natura-lized	Alien
ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	**696**	**241**	**455**	**72**	**44**	**109**
Europe	**384**	**153**	**231**	**61**	**46**	**77**
Austria	49	15	34	138	53	252
Belgium	6	2	4	40	25	58
Bulgaria	4	2	2	294	313	277
Czechoslovakia	3	–	3	15	–	19
Denmark	10	5	5	66	96	50
Finland	12	7	5	43	84	26
France	13	6	7	82	56	136
Germany	17	5	12	49	28	71
Greece	1	1	–	19	34	–
Holland	4	2	2	45	54	39
Hungary	7	3	4	30	51	23
Iceland	1	1	–	18	22	–
Italy	51	19	32	134	78	231
Norway	9	4	5	30	22	40
Poland¹	77	32	45	52	41	62
Roumania	23	9	14	63	40	98
Russia	78	34	44	80	54	125
Sweden	6	3	3	2	1	2
Switzerland	9	2	7	160	82	218
Ukraine	2	1	1	16	17	17
Yugoslavia	2	–	2	14	–	17
Asia	**77**	**7**	**70**	**132**	**62**	**148**
China	73	5	68	178	198	177
Japan	1	1	–	9	23	–
Syria	1	1	–	27	36	–
Turkey	2	–	2	247	–	980
United States	227	78	149	83	38	212
Other countries	8	3	5	67	52	85

¹ Includes Galicia.

NOTE.—The reader is cautioned against regarding rates based on small numbers as reliable. Collectively, they may have significance but individually they mean little.

TABLE 65. Numerical distribution of the population 10 years of age and over

No.	Occupation Group	Birthplace					
		All Countries[1]		Canada		British Isles	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	ALL OCCUPATIONS[2]	3,261,368	665,863	2,130,008	501,901	530,531	94,754
2	Agriculture	1,107,766	24,079	774,696	16,726	112,380	2,023
3	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	47,408	497	41,100	492	1,130	1
4	Logging	43,995	–	29,946	–	1,778	–
5	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	58,585	6	26,915	3	9,822	–
6	Manufacturing	353,023	84,657	216,928	63,590	83,527	12,416
7	Vegetable Products	29,629	6,681	18,793	5,226	6,652	856
8	Animal Products	42,676	7,847	27,431	6,745	7,110	615
9	Textile Products	37,167	58,043	19,322	42,856	6,158	8,219
10	Wood Products, Pulp, Paper, and Paper Products	42,430	3,284	28,990	2,525	7,394	592
11	Printing and Publishing	22,805	3,339	15,070	2,499	6,023	747
12	Metal Products	165,148	3,661	96,770	2,452	45,148	1,020
13	Other[3]	18,168	1,752	10,552	1,287	5,042	367
14	Electric Light and Power (including stationary enginemen)	32,453	3	18,149	3	10,134	–
15	Building and Construction	202,971	96	129,316	65	46,427	26
16	Transportation and Communication	248,598	17,235	171,069	13,928	46,148	2,476
17	Railway Transportation	83,748	16	49,824	15	16,363	–
18	Water Transportation	29,433	216	21,359	159	5,382	52
19	Road Transportation	96,199	50	71,103	34	16,238	8
20	Other Transportation and Communication	39,218	16,953	28,783	13,720	8,160	2,416
21	Warehousing and Storage	26,992	8,200	14,578	6,141	10,200	1,600
22	Commercial	259,799	54,113	173,022	41,651	44,778	7,987
23	Finance, Insurance	36,252	571	25,976	425	6,929	80
24	Service	287,622	347,475	162,903	254,515	66,133	50,889
25	Public Administration and Defence	31,231	193	19,171	143	10,376	41
26	Professional	120,775	117,794	82,217	101,784	24,820	8,266
27	Recreational	7,452	626	4,583	428	1,349	108
28	Personal[4]	128,164	228,862	56,932	152,160	29,589	42,474
29	Clerical	124,140	116,927	86,417	94,397	30,811	16,159
30	Other(labourers and unskilled workers)	425,407	11,707	258,114	9,763	60,001	1,020

[1] The totals for "All Countries" include birthplace "Other" and "Not Given."
[3] Includes "Non-Metallic Mineral Products," "Chemical and Allied Products" and "Miscellaneous Products."

TABLE 66. Percentage[1] distribution of the population 10 years of age and over

No.	Occupation Group	Birthplace					
		All Countries		Canada		British Isles	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	ALL OCCUPATIONS	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	Agriculture	33·97	3·62	36·37	3·33	21·18	2·14
3	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	1·45	0·07	1·93	0·10	0·21	[2]
4	Logging	1·35	–	1·41	–	0·34	–
5	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	1·80	[2]	1·26	[2]	1·85	–
6	Manufacturing	10·98	12·71	10·18	12·67	15·74	13·10
7	Vegetable Products	0·91	1·00	0·88	1·04	1·25	0·90
8	Animal Products	1·31	1·18	1·29	1·34	1·34	0·65
9	Textile Products	1·14	8·72	0·91	8·54	1·16	8·67
10	Wood Products, Pulp, Paper, and Paper Products	1·30	0·49	1·36	0·50	1·39	0·62
11	Printing and Publishing	0·70	0·51	0·71	0·50	1·14	0·79
12	Metal Products	5·06	0·55	4·54	0·49	8·51	1·08
13	Other	0·56	0·26	0·50	0·26	0·95	0·39
14	Electric Light and Power (including stationary enginemen)	1·00	[2]	0·85	[2]	1·91	–
15	Building and Construction	6·22	0·01	6·07	0·01	8·75	0·03
16	Transportation and Communication	7·62	2·59	8·03	2·78	8·70	2·61
17	Railway Transportation	2·57	[2]	2·34	[2]	3·09	–
18	Water Transportation	0·90	0·03	1·00	0·03	1·01	0·05
19	Road Transportation	2·95	0·01	3·34	0·01	3·06	0·01
20	Other Transportation and Communication	1·20	2·55	1·35	2·73	1·54	2·55
21	Warehousing and Storage	0·83	1·23	0·68	1·22	1·92	1·69
22	Commercial	7·97	8·13	8·12	8·30	8·44	8·43
23	Finance, Insurance	1·11	0·09	1·22	0·08	1·31	0·08
24	Service	8·82	52·18	7·65	50·71	12·47	53·71
25	Public Administration and Defence	0·96	0·03	0·90	0·03	1·96	0·04
26	Professional	3·70	17·69	3·86	20·28	4·68	8·72
27	Recreational	0·23	0·09	0·22	0·09	0·25	0·11
28	Personal	3·93	34·37	2·67	30·32	5·58	44·83
29	Clerical	3·81	17·56	4·06	18·81	5·81	17·05
30	Other(labourers and unskilled workers)	13·04	1·76	12·12	1·95	11·31	1·08

[1] The percentage distribution in this table does not total 100·00 because the group "Unspecified" is not included.
[2] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

reporting gainful occupations, of specified birthplace and sex, by occupation group, Canada, 1931

| Birthplace | | | | | | | | No. |
| British Possessions | | United States | | Europe | | Asia | | |
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
20,583	4,467	139,197	22,379	389,763	41,109	49,916	958	1
1,956	49	66,364	1,458	145,486	3,770	6,587	45	2
528	-	797	2	2,528	2	1,307	-	3
120	-	1,473	-	9,423	-	1,238	-	4
1,562	-	2,105	2	17,576	1	570	-	5
2,533	407	13,523	1,737	39,392	6,360	1,958	119	6
153	24	919	146	3,011	424	75	3	7
219	13	1,024	99	6,351	368	530	6	8
157	295	1,132	1,252	10,009	5,293	374	104	9
264	18	1,721	63	3,515	83	531	2	10
161	17	688	71	788	53	69	2	11
1,444	30	7,149	66	14,250	91	306	2	12
135	10	890	40	1,468	48	73	-	13
458	-	1,484	-	2,090	-	118	-	14
2,201	-	6,209	3	18,435	2	292	-	15
2,204	70	9,867	633	18,440	123	775	4	16
723	-	4,357	1	12,214	-	229	-	17
738	2	629	3	1,033	-	275	-	18
400	-	3,636	4	4,529	4	259	-	19
343	68	1,245	625	664	119	12	4	20
243	44	727	154	1,115	256	117	3	21
1,509	298	11,421	1,768	24,548	2,239	4,403	144	22
378	5	1,696	41	1,181	19	67	-	23
2,835	2,860	10,956	12,599	22,771	25,870	21,767	565	24
318	2	853	2	447	4	34	-	25
1,575	646	5,747	5,056	5,944	1,900	347	92	26
56	7	629	63	741	20	90	-	27
886	2,205	3,727	7,478	15,639	23,946	21,296	473	28
1,109	697	3,223	3,770	2,197	1,791	307	69	29
2,938	34	9,312	207	84,490	666	10,406	9	30

² The totals for "All occupations" include the number in "Unspecified occupations."
⁴ Includes "Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Pressing."

reporting gainful occupations, of specified birthplace and sex, by occupation group, Canada, 1931

| Birthplace | | | | | | | | No. |
| British Possessions | | United States | | Europe | | Asia | | |
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	p.c. 100·00	1
9·50	1·10	47·68	6·52	37·33	9·17	13·20	4·70	2
2·57	-	0·57	0·01	0·65	²	2·62	-	3
0·58	-	1·06	-	2·42	-	2·48	-	4
7·59	-	1·51	0·01	4·51	²	1·14	-	5
12·31	9·11	9·72	7·76	10·11	15·47	3·92	12·42	6
0·74	0·54	0·66	0·65	0·77	1·03	0·15	0·31	7
1·06	0·29	0·74	0·44	1·63	0·90	1·06	0·63	8
0·76	6·60	0·81	5·59	2·57	12·88	0·75	10·86	9
1·28	0·40	1·24	0·28	0·90	0·20	1·06	0·21	10
0·78	0·38	0·49	0·32	0·20	0·13	0·14	0·21	11
7·02	0·67	5·14	0·29	3·66	0·22	0·61	0·21	12
0·66	0·22	0·64	0·18	0·38	0·12	0·15	-	13
2·23		1·07	-	0·54	-	0·24	-	14
10·69		4·46	0·01	4·73	²	0·58	-	15
10·71	1·57	7·09	2·83	4·73	0·30	1·55	0·42	16
3·51	-	3·13	²	3·13	-	0·46	-	17
3·59	0·04	0·45	0·01	0·27	-	0·55	-	18
1·94	-	2·61	0·02	1·16	0·01	0·52	-	19
1·67	1·52	0·89	2·79	0·17	0·29	0·02	0·42	20
1·18	0·99	0·52	0·69	0·29	0·62	0·23	0·31	21
7·33	6·67	8·20	7·90	6·30	5·45	8·82	15·03	22
1·84	0·11	1·22	0·18	0·30	0·05	0·13	-	23
13·77	64·03	7·87	56·30	5·84	62·93	43·61	58·98	24
1·54	0·04	0·61	0·01	0·11	0·01	0·07	-	25
7·65	14·46	4·13	22·59	1·53	4·62	0·70	9·60	26
0·27	0·16	0·45	0·28	0·19	0·05	0·18	-	27
4·30	49·36	2·68	33·42	4·01	58·25	42·66	49·37	28
5·39	15·60	2·32	16·85	0·56	4·36	0·62	7·20	29
14·27	0·76	6·69	0·92	21·68	1·62	20·85	0·94	30

TABLE 67.　Percentage distribution of the population 10 years of age and over reporting

No.	Occupation Group	All Races[1]		English[3]		Irish		Scottish	
					Racial Origin				
						British			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	ALL OCCUPATIONS..............	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	Agriculture..........................	33·97	3·62	27·91	2·53	36·70	3·76	32·46	3·60
3	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping......	1·45	0·07	1·04	0·02	0·62	0·01	0·79	2
4	Logging..............................	1·35	–	0·57	–	0·83	–	0·77	–
5	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	1·80	2	1·48	2	1·40	2	2·60	2
6	Coal Mining.......................	0·85	2	0·80	–	0·62	–	1·75	2
7	Other Mining, etc.................	0·95	2	0·68	2	0·78	2	0·85	2
8	Manufacturing......................	10·98	12·71	13·27	11·05	9·60	8·30	11·28	7·93
9	Vegetable Products...............	0·91	1·00	1·01	0·78	0·73	0·52	0·91	0·53
10	Animal Products..................	1·31	1·18	1·19	0·72	0·84	0·50	0·83	0·45
11	Textile Products..................	1·14	8·72	0·91	7·04	0·59	5·52	0·66	5·16
12	Wood Products, Pulp, Paper, and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing......................	2·00	1·00	2·59	1·30	1·89	0·92	2·07	0·93
13	Metal Products...................	5·06	0·55	6·80	0·85	5·05	0·59	6·20	0·66
14	Non-Metallic Mineral Products....	0·28	0·05	0·35	0·05	0·24	0·04	0·31	0·03
15	Chemical and Allied Products.....	0·13	0·07	0·21	0·08	0·15	0·06	0·16	0·05
16	Miscellaneous Products...........	0·14	0·15	0·21	0·22	0·12	0·14	0·14	0·12
17	Electric Light and Power (including stationary enginemen).............	0·99	2	1·37	2	1·17	–	1·37	–
18	Building and Construction..........	6·22	0·02	7·28	0·02	5·58	0·02	6·38	2
19	Transportation and Communication	7·62	2·59	9·11	3·38	8·96	3·45	8·62	3·16
20	Railway Transportation...........	2·57	2	2·90	2	3·30	2	3·01	2
21	Water Transportation.............	0·90	0·03	1·06	0·04	0·87	0·03	1·09	0·04
22	Road Transportation..............	2·95	0·01	3·39	2	3·31	0·01	3·00	0·01
23	Other Transportation and Communication......................	1·20	2·55	1·77	3·34	1·48	3·41	1·51	3·11
24	Warehousing and Storage............	0·83	1·23	1·31	1·63	0·93	1·06	1·18	1·15
25	Commercial.........................	7·97	8·13	9·15	9·22	8·82	8·68	9·10	8·34
26	Finance, Insurance..................	1·11	0·09	1·53	0·12	1·49	0·12	1·69	0·13
27	Service.............................	8·82	52·18	10·11	47·28	9·04	50·03	9·81	51·91
28	Public Administration and Defence	0·96	0·03	1·35	0·03	1·33	0·04	1·30	0·05
29	Professional.......................	3·70	17·69	4·83	16·73	4·31	21·86	5·31	21·46
30	Recreational.......................	0·23	0·09	0·28	0·12	0·27	0·11	0·24	0·11
31	Personal...........................	3·51	33·02	3·47	29·23	2·99	27·14	2·81	29·26
32	Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing, and Pressing......................	0·42	1·35	0·19	1·16	0·14	0·88	0·15	1·02
33	Clerical.............................	3·81	17·56	5·56	23·54	4·80	23·80	5·16	22·97
34	Other (labourers and unskilled workers)..........................	13·04	1·76	10·25	1·15	10·00	0·73	8·74	0·75
35	Unspecified.........................	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04

[1] Includes "Other races," viz., Afghan, Armenian, Belgian, Burmese, Eskimo, Greek, Hawaiian, Hindu, Korean, Macedonian, Malayan, Negro, Persian, Philippine, Portuguese, Siamese, Spanish, Syrian, Turkish, Other Asiatic, Other European, Other races and not given.

[2] Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

[3] Includes Welsh, Manx, Other British.

gainful occupations, of specified racial origin and sex, by occupation group, Canada, 1931

French		Central European				Dutch		No.
		German and Austrian .		Other[4]				
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
34·09	2·88	55·09	6·72	28·17	6·25	52·48	8·43	2
1·24	0·02	0·95	0·01	0·39	--	2·11	0·02	3
2·30	-	0·59	-	1·94	-	0·66	--	4
0·98	-	1·27	-	11·24	-	0·74	-	5
0·19	-	0·53	-	5·63	-	0·15	-	6
0·79	-	0·74	-	5·62	-	0·60	-	7
10·80	19·04	18·19	10·79	7·16	8·30	7·58	7·78	8
1·05	1·68	1·25	1·53	0·50	1·39	0·75	0·43	9
1·91	2·26	1·40	1·27	1·18	0·95	0·80	0·60	10
1·31	13·67	0·75	6·71	0·72	5·20	0·40	5·41	11
1·91	0·89	2·21	0·76	0·79	0·32	1·44	0·66	12
4·11	0·30	4·16	0·24	3·73	0·32	3·79	0·44	13
0·32	0·07	0·17	0·03	0·16	-	0·18	-	14
0·07	0·08	0·09	0·07	0·05	0·02	0·10	0·09	15
0·11	0·09	0·17	0·19	0·03	0·10	0·11	0·15	16
0·70	-	0·63	-	0·45	-	0·83	-	17
7·36	0·01	4·39	²	2·62	0·02	5·01	0·06	18
7·31	1·82	4·79	1·73	3·83	0·22	6·05	2·32	19
1·80	²	1·74	-	2·96	-	1·85	-	20
1·07	0·04	0·49	0·01	0·15	-	0·68	0·03	21
3·50	0·01	1·96	0·01	0·60	-	2·56	0·03	22
0·94	1·78	0·59	1·71	0·12	0·22	0·96	2·76	23
0·44	1·09	0·49	1·05	0·14	0·29	0·48	0·93	24
6·86	6·78	4·92	5·85	1·27	1·83	6·36	7·48	25
0·78	0·03	0·53	0·07	0·07	-	0·87	0·09	26
7·59	56·05	4·89	60·60	2·48	77·80	5·58	56·76	27
0·86	0·02	0·25	0·01	0·07	-	0·51	0·02	28
3·15	19·81	2·06	12·34	0·37	2·66	2·85	16·35	29
0·16	0·05	0·18	0·06	0·11	0·07	0·14	0·11	30
3·19	34·50	2·31	46·60	1·82	73·38	2·00	39·30	31
0·22	1·68	0·10	1·58	0·11	1·68	0·08	0·98	32
3·01	8·63	1·59	12·06	0·27	2·78	1·85	14·39	33
16·47	3·60	9·64	1·09	39·96	2·49	9·39	1·23	34
0·04	0·04	0·03	0·01	0·02	-	0·01	0·02	35

Racial Origin

TABLE 67. Percentage distribution of persons 10 years of age and over reporting

No.	Occupation Group	Racial Origin					
		Eastern European[5]		Hebrew		Italian	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	ALL OCCUPATIONS...............	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	Agriculture............................	48·51	10·22	1·60	0·11	6·42	0·80
3	Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping.........	0·34	2	0·06	–	0·22	–
4	Logging..............................	2·68	–	0·01	–	0·55	–
5	Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells	3·68	–	0·05	–	8·03	–
6	Coal Mining......................	1·50	–	2	–	4·24	–
7	Other Mining, etc..................	2·19	–	0·04	–	3·79	–
8	Manufacturing........................	6·39	7·52	28·82	32·29	14·23	29·04
9	Vegetable Products................	0·50	1·10	1·02	0·77	1·26	3·82
10	Animal Products...................	0·97	0·62	4·67	1·80	2·58	1·44
11	Textile Products...................	0·60	4·98	18·24	28·45	2·65	20·88
12	Wood Products, Pulp, Paper, and Paper Products; Printing and Publishing......................	0·80	0·34	2·17	0·81	1·24	1·31
13	Metal Products....................	3·29	0·36	2·10	0·14	5·39	1·12
14	Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	0·12	0·04	0·17	0·01	0·84	0·19
15	Chemical and Allied Products......	0·05	0·02	0·06	0·03	0·15	–
16	Miscellaneous Products............	0·06	0·07	0·39	0·28	0·13	0·27
17	Electric Light and Power (including stationary enginemen)............	0·44	–	0·06	–	1·10	–
18	Building and Construction...........	2·94	0·01	4·17	0·01	7·25	0·03
19	Transportation and Communication..	5·39	0·32	3·56	0·44	8·03	1·04
20	Railway Transportation...........	3·94	–	0·19	–	3·88	–
21	Water Transportation.............	0·17	2	0·07	0·01	0·38	–
22	Road Transportation..............	1·05	0·01	2·21	–	3·12	–
23	Other Transportation and Communication....................	0·23	0·31	1·08	0·43	0·65	1·04
24	Warehousing and Storage............	0·20	0·91	1·25	1·07	0·54	2·89
25	Commercial..........................	1·98	3·02	40·36	21·27	8·66	15·86
26	Finance, Insurance...................	0·11	0·02	1·78	0·07	0·27	0·05
27	Service..............................	3·60	72·65	11·25	12·54	8·33	34·47
28	Public Administration and Defence	0·06	–	0·13	0·01	0·20	0·03
29	Professional......................	0·81	4·12	5·23	4·46	1·27	4·84
30	Recreational......................	0·17	0·07	0·59	0·10	0·46	0·13
31	Personal..........................	2·38	65·94	2·25	7·37	5·59	24·39
32	Laundering, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing..........................	0·17	2·52	3·04	0·61	0·81	5·08
33	Clerical.............................	0·39	3·38	3·86	31·00	1·30	10·43
34	Other (labourers and unskilled workers)	23·35	1·92	3·13	1·14	35·02	5·29
35	Unspecified.........................	0·02	0·02	0·05	0·06	0·05	0·11

[4] Includes Albanian, Bosnian, Bohemian, Croatian, Czech, Dalmatian, Herzegovenian, Hungarian, Magyar, Montenegrin, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian and Yugoslavic.
[5] Includes Bukovinian, Finnish, Galician, Lithuanian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Rusniak, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.
[6] Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish.

gainful occupations, of specified racial origin and sex, by occupation group, Canada, 1931—Con.

	Racial Origin								No.
	Scandinavian[6]		Chinese		Japanese		Indian		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
	53·86	8·55	11·77	3·95	19·42	7·05	29·08	14·24	2
	2·52	0·01	0·05	–	18·28	–	45·11	13·51	3
	4·18	–	1·64	–	7·23	–	3·72	–	4
	2·43	0·01	1·01	–	1·80	–	0·35	–	5
	0·36	–	0·80	–	1·34	–	0·08	–	6
	2·07	0·01	0·21	–	0·47	–	0·27	–	7
	5·87	3·77	2·63	3·95	8·23	14·24	2·96	27·23	8
	0·38	0·21	0·08	–	0·30	0·44	0·06	0·23	9
	0·60	0·23	1·09	0·40	0·88	0·88	0·45	15·83	10
	0·18	2·87	0·71	3·56	0·79	12·92	0·01	3·21	11
	1·12	0·32	0·51	–	4·85	–	1·28	7·75	12
	3·36	0·12	0·15	–	1·06	–	1·06	–	13
	0·13	–	0·05	–	0·05	–	0·03	0·13	14
	0·06	–	0·03	–	0·24	–	–	–	15
	0·05	0·03	2	–	0·06	–	0·06	0·07	16
	0·76	–	0·11	–	0·64	–	0·11	–	17
	6·47	–	0·11	–	2·37	–	0·93	–	18
	4·71	2·23	1·40	0·40	3·47	0·44	2·19	0·13	19
	2·02	–	0·34	–	0·94	–	0·60	–	20
	0·70	0·02	0·59	–	1·30	–	0·66	0·03	21
	1·47	0·01	0·44	–	1·23	–	0·85	–	22
	0·52	2·20	0·02	0·40	–	0·44	0·07	0·10	23
	0·35	0·61	0·24	–	0·20	0·15	0·03	0·10	24
	3·53	6·03	6·70	20·55	7·61	9·69	0·72	1·59	25
	0·33	0·04	0·05	–	0·25	–	0·01	–	26
	3·96	67·52	52·33	61·26	10·97	65·64	0·84	40 58	27
	0·21	0·04	0·03	–	0·06	–	0·06	–	28
	1·60	14·81	0·28	6·72	1·05	3·96	0·29	1·52	29
	0·14	0·07	0·07	–	0·25	0·15	0·03	0·03	30
	1·95	51·41	36·08	49·80	8·72	59·77	0·44	36·40	31
	0·06	1·20	15·87	4·74	0·89	1·76	0·02	2·62	32
	1·12	10·85	0·44	7·51	1·17	2·06	0·11	0·86	33
	9·92	0·36	21·51	1·58	18·32	0·73	13·84	1·72	34
	0·02	0·02	2	0·79	0·02	–	–	0·03	35

TABLE 68.   Percentage distribution of the population 10 years of age and over reporting

No.	Racial Origin	All Occupations		Occupation Group			
				Agriculture		Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	ALL RACES	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	British	53·04	57·28	48·48	49·02	32·22	8·25
3	English[2]	27·66	29·00	22·73	20·26	19·80	5·84
4	Irish	11·99	13·51	12·95	14·05	5·10	1·61
5	Scottish	13·39	14·77	12·80	14·71	7·32	0·80
6	French	24·80	27·44	24·89	21·85	21·23	7·04
7	Central European	6·48	4·71	9·46	8·67	3·74	0·60
8	German and Austrian	5·15	4·09	8·36	7·60	3·38	0·60
9	Other[3]	1·32	0·61	1·10	1·06	0·36	–
10	Dutch	1·43	0·98	2·20	2·28	2·07	0·20
11	Eastern European[4]	5·70	3·92	8·14	11·07	1·32	0·20
12	Hebrew	1·46	2·16	0·07	0·07	0·06	–
13	Italian	0·97	0·56	0·18	0·12	0·15	–
14	Scandinavian[5]	2·75	1·68	4·37	3·97	4·77	0·20
15	Chinese	1·23	0·04	0·42	0·04	0·04	–
16	Japanese	0·26	0·10	0·15	0·20	3·23	–
17	Indian	0·97	0·45	0·83	1·79	30·02	82·09

TABLE 68.   Percentage distribution of the population 10 years of age and over reporting

No.	Racial Origin	Occupation Group					
		Transportation and Communication		Commercial		Finance, Insurance	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1	ALL RACES	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
2	British	62·29	73·96	60·35	62·48	74·51	83·01
3	English[2]	33·07	37·92	31·76	32·89	38·10	41·86
4	Irish	14·09	18·02	13·28	14·43	16·10	19·26
5	Scottish	15·14	18·02	15·31	15·16	20·31	21·89
6	French	23·79	19·34	21·35	22·91	17·47	8·76
7	Central European	3·91	2·79	3·39	3·08	2·56	3·33
8	German and Austrian	3·24	2·73	3·18	2·95	2·48	3·33
9	Other[3]	0·67	0·05	0·21	0·14	0·08	–
10	Dutch	1·13	1·07	·1·14	0·90	1·11	1·05
11	Eastern European[4]	4·03	0·49	1·42	1·45	0·55	0·70
12	Hebrew	0·68	0·37	7·39	5·65	2·34	1·75
13	Italian	1·03	0·23	1·06	1·10	0·23	0·35
14	Scandinavian[5]	1·70	1·44	1·22	1·24	0·81	0·88
15	Chinese	0·23	0·01	1·03	0·10	0·05	–
16	Japanese	0·12	0·02	0·25	0·12	0·06	–
17	Indian	0·28	0·02	0·09	0·09	0·01	–

[1] Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, mining or logging).
[2] See footnote 3, Table 66.
[3] See footnote 4, Table 66.
[4] See footnote 5, Table 66.
[5] See footnote 6, Table 66.
NOTE.—The percentage distribution in this table does not total 100 because "Other races" is not included.

gainful occupations, of specified occupation group and sex, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Occupation Group								
Logging		Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Salt Wells		Manufacturing		Construction		No.
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
100·00	–	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
26·66	–	51·58	83·32	57·68	43·23	56·83	72·92	2
11·62	–	22·86	33·33	33·43	25·20	32·36	45·83	3
7·38	–	9·37	16·67	10·49	8·82	10·74	14·58	4
7·65	–	19·35	33·33	13·76	9·21	13·73	12·50	5
42·31	–	13·50	–	24·41	41·09	29·35	13·54	6
4·16	–	11·95	–	5·65	3·88	4·20	3·12	7
2·25	–	3·66	–	4·78	3·48	3·64	2·08	8
1·91	–	8·29	–	0·86	0·40	0·56	1·04	9
0·70	–	0·59	–	0·90	0·60	1·15	4·17	10
11·31	–	11·70	–	3·32	2·32	2·69	3·12	11
0·01	–	0·04	–	3·83	5·48	0·98	1·04	12
0·40	–	4·36	–	1·26	1·28	1·14	1·04	13
8·53	–	3·72	16·67	1·47	0·50	2·86	–	14
1·49	–	0·69	–	0·29	0·01	0·02	–	15
1·38	–	0·26	–	0·19	0·11	0·10	–	16
2·67	–	0·19	–	0·26	0·97	0·15	–	17

gainful occupations, of specified occupation group and sex, by racial origin, Canada, 1931—Con.

Occupation Group								
Service				Clerical		Labourers[1]		No.
Professional		Personal						
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	1
69·22	62·04	48·25	49·87	73·67	76·51	39·89	30·83	2
36·07	27·42	27·35	25·67	40·37	38·88	21·73	18·91	3
13·95	16·69	10·19	11·10	15·12	18·31	9·19	5·58	4
19·21	17·92	10·71	13·09	18·17	19·32	8·97	6;34	5
21·12	30·73	22·54	28·67	19·62	13·49	31·32	56·26	6
3·00	2·95	4·07	7·14	2·25	2·91	7·87	3·42	7
2·87	2·85	3·38	5·78	2·16	2·81	3·81	2·55	8
0·13	0·09	0·69	1·37	0·09	0·10	4·06	0·87	9
1·10	0·91	0·81	1·17	0·69	0·80	1·03	0·68	10
1·25	0·91	3·87	7·82	0·58	0·75	10·21	4·28	11
2·06	0·54	0·94	9·48	1·48	3·81	0·35	1·40	12
0·33	0·15	1·55	0·41	0·33	0·33	2·62	1·69	13
1·19	1·40	1·53	2·61	0·81	1·04	2·05	0·34	14
0·09	0·01	12·60	0·06	0·14	0·02	2·02	0·03	15
0·07	0·02	0·64	0·19	0·08	0·01	0·36	0·04	16
0·08	0·04	0·12	0·50	0·03	0·02	1·03	0·44	17

TABLE 69. Immigrants reporting gainful occupations, wage-earners, and wage-earners as percentage of immigrants reporting gainful occupations, by racial origin and sex, Canada, 1931

	Immigrants					
	Males			Females		
Racial Origin	Reporting Gainful Occupations	Wage-Earners	Wage-Earners as P.C. of Immigrants Reporting Gainful Occupations	Reporting Gainful Occupations	Wage-Earners	Wage-Earners as P.C. of Immigrants Reporting Gainful Occupations
ALL RACES...........................	1,132,264	781,372	69·01	164,481	133,295	81·04
British...................................	614,957	468,850	76·26	109,348	94,094	86·05
English.................................	377,585	288,147	76·31	61,321	52,245	85·20
Irish....................................	78,917	58,685	74·36	15,990	13,356	83·53
Scottish...............................	144,996	112,208	77·39	30,359	27,092	89·24
Other...................................	13,459	9,910	73·63	1,678	1,401	83·49
French..................................	30,143	18,041	59·85	7,153	4,249	59·40
Central European.......................	122,202	72,544	59·36	12,187	8,211	67·38
German and Austrian..................	82,010	39,166	47·76	8,834	6,544	74·08
Other...................................	40,192	33,378	83·05	3,353	1,667	49·72
Dutch...................................	13,547	6,380	47·10	1,361	993	72·96
Eastern European.......................	145,497	90,382	62·12	15,715	11,245	71·56
Polish..................................	42,695	30,701	71·91	4,647	3,360	72·30
Russian................................	20,964	10,580	50·47	1,958	1,489	76·05
Ukrainian..............................	52,854	27,362	51·77	3,898	2,157	55·34
Other..................................	28,984	21,739	75·00	5,212	4,239	81·33
Hebrew.................................	37,282	20,478	54·93	8,197	7,098	86·59
Italian.................................	26,040	21,235	81·55	1,381	913	66·11
Scandinavian...........................	73,778	37,727	51·14	6,470	4,758	73·54
Chinese.................................	39,218	28,148	71·77	118	65	55·08
Japanese...............................	7,458	4,834	64·82	414	207	50·00
Indian..................................	809	169	20·89	48	17	35·42
Other..................................	21,333	12,484	58·52	2,089	1,445	69·17

TABLE 70. Total wage-earners and weeks lost and average number of weeks lost per wage-earner, by broad nativity group and sex, Canada and provinces, June 1, 1930–June 1, 1931

	Total			Immigrants			Canadian Born		
Province	Total Wage-Earners	Total Weeks Lost	Average Weeks Lost per Wage-Earner (Col. 2÷Col. 1)	Total Wage-Earners	Total Weeks Lost	Average Weeks Lost per Wage-Earner (Col. 5÷Col. 4)	Total Wage-Earners (Col. 1-Col. 4)	Total Weeks Lost (Col. 2-Col. 5)	Average Weeks Lost per Wage-Earner (Col. 8÷Col. 7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MALES									
CANADA............	2,022,260	21,607,109	10·68	781,372	9,260,514	11·85	1,249,888	12,346,595	9·95
PrinceEdward Island	9,159	45,005	4·91	547	1,695	3·10	8,612	43,310	5·03
Nova Scotia.........	95,244	1,079,441	11·33	14,564	204,045	14·01	80,700	875,396	10·85
New Brunswick..:...	66,310	719,112	10·84	5,943	49,394	8·31	60,367	669,718	11·09
Quebec..............	535,203	5,320,289	9·94	97,979	985,088	10·05	437,224	4,335,201	9·92
Ontario.............	752,851	7,702,371	10·23	315,525	3,639,578	11·53	437,326	4,062,793	9·29
Manitoba...........	132,883	1,531,825	11·53	75,763	934,232	12·33	57,120	597,593	10·46
Saskatchewan.......	116,159	1,184,325	10·20	65,426	690,368	10·55	50,731	493,957	9·74
Alberta.............	116,005	1,301,118	11·22	75,177	897,017	11·93	40,828	404,101	9·90
British Columbia....	198,448	2,723,623	13·72	130,448	1,859,097	14·25	68,000	864,526	12·71
FEMALES									
CANADA............	547,837	2,899,171	5·29	133,295	711,921	5·34	414,542	2,187,250	5·28
PrinceEdward Island	3,185	8,763	2·75	109	244	2·24	3,076	8,519	2·77
Nova Scotia..:.....	22,537	91,841	4·08	1,940	7,125	3·67	20,597	84,716	4·11
New Brunswick.....	17,922	84,723	4·73	1,083	4,405	4·07	16,839	80,318	4·77
Quebec..............	161,136	824,273	5·12	21,582	90,218	4·18	139,554	734,055	5·26
Ontario.............	212,756	1,113,469	5·23	59,685	340,038	5·70	153,071	773,431	5·05
Manitoba...........	37,856	235,550	6·22	12,474	71,419	5·73	25,382	164,131	6·47
Saskatchewan.......	29,411	163,997	5·58	10,065	51,477	5·11	19,346	112,520	5·82
Alberta..:.........	26,416	147,810	5·60	11,382	62,141	5·46	15,034	85,669	5·70
British Columbia....	36,618	228,745	6·25	14,975	84,854	5·67	21,643	143,891	6·65

TABLE 71.   Average number of weeks lost per immigrant male wage-earner, by racial origin, Canada and provinces, June 1, 1930–June 1, 1931

Racial Origin	Average Weeks Lost per Immigrant Male Wage-Earner in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
ALL RACES	11·85	3·10	14·01	8·31	10·05	11·53	12·33	10·55	11·93	14·25
British..........	9·09	3·40	12·28	7·37	6·01	9·11	8·00	7·75	9·39	11·74
English.........	8·89	3·19	11·93	7·13	5·73	9·06	7·77	7·35	8·96	11·41
Irish...........	9·72	4·54	14·55	9·34	7·36	9·07	9·30	9·24	10·27	13·25
Scottish........	9·19	3·12	11·64	6·88	6·05	9·29	7·78	7·97	9·41	11·77
Other..........	10·07	4·00	13·80	9·49	5·41	9·15	8·36	7·11	11·87	13·03
French..........	10·59	3·68	16·15	12·39	9·68	11·42	10·39	10·90	10·28	14·07
Central European.	17·47	1·52	19·11	11·69	20·85	18·35	17·08	13·02	16·47	18·88
German and Austrian......	13·39	2·06	17·54	9·52	10·65	13·41	15·30	11·89	12·69	17·15
Other..........	22·26	–	19·82	15·94	25·39	21·88	24·26	17·36	22·16	21·19
Dutch.........	10·37	1·78	7·17	10·76	5·49	8·92	10·17	11·15	10·55	14·77
Eastern European.	19·63	–	22·23	14·82	19·52	20·29	21·03	16·64	17·01	21·45
Polish..........	19·68	–	21·63	12·46	20·62	20·62	20·84	15·08	16·85	20·87
Russian........	17·16	–	17·25	16·27	15·23	19·52	18·24	12·90	15·37	18·64
Ukrainian.......	20·12	–	28·07	8·67	19·97	20·83	21·68	18·87	16·86	19·77
Other..........	20·14	–	16·50	15·72	19·64	19·80	19·97	17·54	19·61	23·62
Hebrew..........	11·01	–	5·81	5·71	9·70	12·95	10·72	5·24	7·13	9·73
Italian...........	15·45	–	20·53	13·77	14·42	16·14	10·59	8·97	16·63	14·69
Scandinavian......	14·21	2·13	7·06	9·58	7·78	12·13	16·18	10·64	12·03	19·36
Chinese..........	14·17	2·80	3·03	3·00	4·15	5·33	14·83	7·34	10·89	17·50
Japanese.........	10·02	–	–	–	1·53	2·58	0·20	1·07	15·92	10·16
Indian...........	15·11	–	16·40	11·60	21·95	11·88	17·82	11·65	13·28	14·37
Other...........	12·72	4·60	22·26	13·29	8·81	12·78	13·34	9·28	13·18	16·01

TABLE 72.   Data used in correlation between loss of employment and related factors, by nativity and provinces, Canada, June 1, 1930–June 1, 1931

Nativity	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
Prince Edward Island—					
British born..	53	9·2	105	105	105
United States born..	97	19·4	122	106	98
European born...	43	2·9	78	138	117
Nova Scotia—					
British born..	116	18·8	138	113	117
United States born..	81	21·9	92	112	107
European born...	167	11·0	184	126	125
Asiatic born..	63	19·2	48	121	127
New Brunswick—					
British born..	65	16·9	89	107	112
United States born..	91	20·5	97	106	106
European born...	104	11·0	102	114	121
Asiatic born..	44	17·3	54	112	127
Quebec—					
British born..	62	16·1	106	112	117
United States born..	82	21·0	102	114	114
European born...	158	7·6	150	121	122
Asiatic born..	48	17·1	55	119	124
Ontario—					
British born..	90	16·3	115	111	113
United States born..	81	18·2	98	105	106
European born...	175	7·0	150	121	119
Asiatic born..	68	17·5	63	118	122
Manitoba—					
British born..	69	19·6	105	114	118
United States born..	79	20·2	91	114	114
European born...	159	13·1	125	118	118
Asiatic born..	127	18·5	71	120	124
Saskatchewan—					
British born..	74	17·4	111	110	118
United States born..	95	20·2	86	118	117
European born...	139	5·5	111	117	118
Asiatic born..	73	17·2	85	117	125

TABLE 72.   Data used in correlation between loss of employment and related factors, by nativity and provinces, Canada, June 1, 1930–June 1, 1931—Con.

Nativity	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	X_5
Alberta—					
British born	83	17·5	121	112	115
United States born	88	20·4	76	114	114
European born	143	5·3	113	120	117
Asiatic born	99	18·8	86	117	122
British Columbia—					
British born	85	20·7	93	109	111
United States born	95	21·1	91	105	106
European born	140	9·0	124	116	115
Asiatic born	117	20·7	112	114	118
Average	96	15·8	101	115	116

X_1=average number of weeks lost per male wage-earner of specified nativity as a percentage of the average number of weeks lost per male wage-earner in the total population of the province of residence.
X_2=median length of Canadian residence for wage-earners of specified nativities in the different provinces.
X_3=index of occupational distribution of wage-earners of the several nativities from the standpoint of risk of unemployment as compared with that of the "occupied" male population in the province of residence.
X_4=index of age distribution of males 10 years of age and over of the several nativities from the standpoint of liability to loss of time on the part of the wage-earning classes of the nativity as compared with that of the male population 10 years of age and over in the province of residence.
X_5=index of age distribution of males 10 years of age and over of the several nativities from the standpoint of liability to having a gainful occupation (and hence being subject to unemployment) as compared with that of the male population 10 years of age and over of the province of residence.

TABLE 73.   Mean number of births, 1930-1932 and fertility rates in terms of all women 15-44 years of age, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	All Women 15-44 Years (1931)	Mean Annual Births[1] (1930-1932)	Births per 100 Women 15-44 Years	Index Based on Total=100
ALL RACES	2,303,919	239,878	10·4	100
British	1,216,045	97,447	8·0	77
English	632,460	52,999	8·4	81
Irish	268,040	20,831	7·8	75
Scottish	302,243	22,824	7·6	73
Other	13,302	793	6·0	58
European	1,049,722	135,282	12·9	124
French	651,122	93,394	14·3	138
Foreign European	398,600	41,888	10·5	101
Austrian, n.o.s.	10,732	1,064	9·9	95
Belgian	6,332	611	9·6	92
Czech and Slovak	5,505	819	14·9	143
Danish	6,816	662	9·7	93
Dutch	30,250	2,395	7·9	76
Finnish	11,946	876	7·3	70
German	104,122	12,191	11·7	113
Hebrew	43,826	2,156	4·9	47
Hungarian	8,304	1,305	15·7	151
Icelandic	4,493	397	8·8	85
Italian	19,324	2,247	11·6	112
Norwegian	18,938	1,975	10·4	100
Polish	32,643	3,723	11·4	110
Roumanian	5,633	571	10·1	97
Russian	18,874	1,765	9·4	90
Swedish	16,077	1,453	9·0	87
Ukrainian[4]	47,883	6,748	14·1	136
Yugoslavic	2,346	497	21·2	204
Other	4,556	433[2]	–	–
Asiatic	8,747	1,325	15·2	146
Chinese	1,409	225	16·0	154
Japanese	4,330	804	18·6	179
Other	3,008	296[3]	–	–
Indian	23,007	3,406	14·8	142
Negro	4,120	401	9·7	93
Various	450	279	–	–
Unspecified	1,828	1,738	–	–

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Including illegitimate births.
[2] Includes Bulgarian, Greek and Swiss.
[3] Includes Armenian, Hindu and Syrian.
[4] Galician included with Ukrainian in census and vital statistics.

TABLE 74.   Mean number of births, 1930-1932 and fertility rates in terms of married women 15-44 years of age, by, racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	Married Women 15-44 Years (1931)	Mean Annual Births[1] (1930-1932)	Births per 100 Married Women 15-44 Years	Index Based on Total=100
ALL RACES	**1,227,876**	**231,581**	**18·9**	**100**
British	**657,105**	**93,824**	**14·3**	**76**
English	357,544	51,022	14·3	76
Irish	134,839	20,088	14·9	79
Scottish	157,470	21,950	13·9	74
Other	7,252	764	10·5	56
European	**546,917**	**132,167**	**24·2**	**128**
French	312,233	91,486	29·3	155
Foreign European	234,684	40,681	17·3	92
Austrian, n.o.s.	6,653	1,033	15·5	82
Belgian	4,244	599	14·1	75
Czech and Slovak	3,915	801	20·5	108
Dutch	16,985	2,331	13·7	72
Finnish	6,744	827	12·3	65
German	59,228	11,847	20·0	106
Hebrew	22,180	2,141	9·7	51
Hungarian	6,186	1,271	20·5	108
Italian	11,717	2,216	18·9	100
Polish	20,488	3,577	17·5	93
Roumanian	3,737	549	14·7	78
Russian	11,226	1,721	15·3	81
Scandinavian	26,689	4,329[2]	16·2	86
Ukrainian[6]	29,997	6,523	21·7	115
Other	4,694	916[3]	-	-
Asiatic	**5,918**	**1,316**	**22·2**	**118**
Chinese	4,283	223	24·0	127
Japanese		803		
Other	1,635	290[4]	-	-
Indian and Eskimo	14,745	3,042	20·6	109
Unspecified and others	3,191	1,232[5]	38·6	204

n.o.s.—not otherwise specified.
[1] Does not include illegitimate births.
[2] Includes 1,904 Norwegian, 1,397 Swedish, 644 Danish and 384 Icelandic.
[3] Includes 31 Bulgarian, 160 Greek, 234 Swiss and 491 Yugoslavic.
[4] Includes Armenian, Hindu and Syrian.
[5] Includes 338 Negro.
[6] Galician included with Ukrainian in census and vital statistics.

TABLE 75.   Data used in correlation between infant mortality, fertility, illiteracy and percentage urban, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4
English	6·5	14·3	0·8	59
Irish	5·9	14·9	1·1	55
Scottish	5·3	13·9	0·8	57
Other British	5·0	10·5	0·4	58
French	11·4	29·3	6·2	54
Austrian, n.o.s.	11·0	15·5	10·5	38
Belgian	5·6	14·1	3·4	37
Czech and Slovak	7·9	20·5	8·5	53
Dutch	5·5	13·7	2·0	34
Finnish	6·8	12·3	6·6	40
German	6·2	20·0	2·6	37
Hebrew	4·7	9·7	3·8	97
Hungarian	9·8	20·5	8·9	49
Italian	6·8	18·9	9·1	81
Polish	9·4	17·5	11·8	47
Roumanian	8·9	14·7	12·6	45
Russian	7·2	15·3	13·1	27
Scandinavian	5·2	14·8	1·1	32
Ukrainian	8·9	21·7	13·9	30
Average	7·3	16·4	6·2	49

X_1 = infant mortality rate, 1931.
X_2 = mean births 1930-32 per 100 married women (15-44) in 1931.
X_3 = percentage of race illiterate.
X_4 = percentage of race urban.

TABLE 76. Data used in correlation between fertility and related factors, for selected provinces and racial origins, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	X₁	X₂	X₃	X₄	X₅	X₆
Ontario—						
English	14·0	100	57	75	66·4	0·7
Irish	14·7	101	51	90	69·1	1·0
Scottish	14·1	101	53	79	68·7	0·6
Austrian	10·7	103	68	43	54·4	13·5
Belgian	12·6	107	80	29	60·8	4·1
Czech and Slovak	24·8	126	80	20	56·4	12·3
Dutch	10·1	99	57	93	66·8	1·3
Finnish	11·8	109	57	29	72·2	7·5
German	15·1	101	55	90	66·1	1·8
Hebrew	10·7	99	52	46	58·9	4·2
Hungarian	18·8	114	81	19	58·1	9·8
Italian	19·6	94	63	55	42·4	10·2
Polish	17·3	102	68	46	52·9	12·8
Roumanian	12·4	98	72	41	46·9	12·2
Russian	17·3	98	62	39	44·3	12·1
Scandinavian	15·2	103	60	50	59·5	1·4
Ukrainian	18·3	101	71	43	47·6	10·4
Manitoba—						
English	12·9	97	53	65	64·7	0·5
Irish	12·9	99	50	84	66·1	0·4
Scottish	13·0	97	50	73	66·2	0·5
Austrian	14·5	97	57	62	56·3	12·2
Belgian	17·3	100	64	50	59·2	3·9
Czech and Slovak	19·3	104	59	39	69·4	8·7
Dutch	16·0	101	53	77	60·4	2·3
Finnish	13·8	115	62	39	73·9	3·5
German	28·4	102	55	63	58·0	3·5
Hebrew	11·1	100	45	45	61·0	3·4
Hungarian	16·9	105	70	27	57·8	4·8
Italian	15·4	95	50	56	46·0	7·3
Polish	15·2	96	55	55	53·3	12·5
Roumanian	13·8	96	60	55	48·2	15·3
Russian	26·3	99	51	59	53·9	7·6
Scandinavian	16·2	102	52	62	67·7	1·2
Ukrainian	19·2	93	59	59	50·2	15·3
Saskatchewan—						
English	14·4	95	59	69	58·5	0·4
Irish	15·1	96	56	91	58·9	0·5
Scottish	14·9	95	56	80	58·0	0·5
Austrian	16·8	98	61	64	53·5	9·9
Belgian	18·3	102	58	52	61·5	3·1
Czech and Slovak	21·8	105	64	55	63·2	6·1
Dutch	22·0	98	56	83	53·2	1·9
Finnish	19·0	102	54	63	68·1	2·0
German	26·5	99	57	72	53·7	3·4
Hebrew	7·5	104	61	48	56·5	2·5
Hungarian	23·3	103	66	51	54·5	7·0
Italian	18·0	97	60	58	47·3	3·9
Polish	17·9	104	63	52	51·8	11·7
Roumanian	17·1	97	62	62	46·4	14·0
Russian	13·3	95	59	64	50·0	12·5
Scandinavian	17·5	97	57	69	57·3	1·0
Ukrainian	25·0	97	61	62	45·6	15·0
Alberta—						
English	14·4	97	60	66	61·3	0·3
Irish	14·4	97	56	86	59·8	0·4
Scottish	14·3	96	57	74	60·6	0·4
Austrian	26·9	101	64	57	49·5	7·9
Belgian	16·0	100	65	49	59·2	2·7
Czech and Slovak	16·2	109	68	40	53·9	6·2
Dutch	15·1	97	59	74	56·5	0·9
Finnish	15·3	105	55	54	72·8	3·9
German	23·1	101	61	71	58·3	2·3
Hebrew	11·2	103	58	46	57·5	1·8
Hungarian	24·2	113	80	21	56·0	9·0
Italian	14·4	96	62	49	47·6	4·4
Polish	22·5	109	68	44	56·2	10·3
Roumanian	21·0	97	66	58	41·8	12·6
Russian	17·2	99	63	58	53·1	8·1
Scandinavian	17·3	100	60	63	59·3	0·9
Ukrainian	24·1	101	65	58	49·1	13·0
British Columbia—						
English	11·4	96	57	57	67·2	0·3
Irish	9·8	98	54	77	68·0	0·4
Scottish	10·0	96	53	64	66·5	0·3
Austrian	12·2	104	60	45	59·5	7·2
Belgian	7·4	98	68	48	66·8	4·3
Czech and Slovak	13·7	101	65	42	55·9	6·9
Dutch	13·9	97	61	70	61·5	2·9
Finnish	11·8	111	63	29	72·3	6·4
German	12·8	102	61	65	66·6	1·5

TABLE 76. Data used in correlation between fertility and related factors, for selected provinces and racial origins, Canada, 1931—Con.

Racial Origin	X₁	X₂	X₃	X₄	X₅	X₆
British Columbia—Con.						
Hebrew	7·3	100	58	51	61·8	2·3
Hungarian	18·1	112	79	24	62·6	9·4
Italian	15·4	98	62	50	48·9	6·8
Polish	14·4	108	66	41	58·7	8·7
Roumanian	11·1	102	72	47	45·9	10·3
Scandinavian	13·3	102	61	41	62·2	1·5
Ukrainian	22·0	105	69	48	53·3	7·3
N=84　Average mean	16·2	101	61	56	58·0	5·7

X₁=crude index of fertility on basis of married females 15-44 years.
X₂=index of degree to which age distribution of all women 15-44 is more or less favourable.
X₃=percentage of women 15-44 married.
X₄=percentage of race North American-born (Canada and U.S.A.).
X₅=percentage of females 20 years and over urban.
X₆=percentage of race 10 years and over illiterate.

TABLE 77. Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, expressed as a percentage of total births (including illegitimate), by racial origin, Canada, 1931[1]

Racial Origin	(1) Total Births (including illegitimate)	(2) Deaths of Children Under 1 Year	(3) Infant Mortality Rate (per 100)(Col.2÷Col. 1)
	No.	No.	p.c.
ALL RACES	240,073	20,369	8·47
Indian	3,164	532	16·81
Hindu	50	6	12·00
Negro	401	46	11·47
French	92,332	10,512	11·39
Austrian	1,009	111	11·00
Yugoslavic	539	56	10·39
Armenian	61	6	9·84
Hungarian	1,288	126	9·78
Not specified	1,790	170	9·50
Polish	3,600	338	9·39
Roumanian	618	55	8·90
Ukrainian	6,544	582	8·89
Czech and Slovak	865	69	7·89
Greek	236	18	7·63
Chinese	272	20	7·35
Russian	1,923	139	7·23
Other	319	22	6·90
Italian	2,639	184	6·83
Finnish	784	53	6·76
Icelandic	407	27	6·63
Syrian	246	16	6·50
English	51,766	3,358	6·49
German	11,729	727	6·20
Japanese	843	50	5·93
Irish	22,487	1,331	5·92
Belgian	681	38	5·58
Dutch	2,617	145	5·54
Danish	775	42	5·42
Scottish	23,388	1,245	5·32
Swedish	1,588	81	5·10
Welsh	1,001	50	5·00
Norwegian	1,895	93	4·91
Hebrew	2,174	103	4·74
Swiss	328	8	2·44
Bulgarian	60	1	1·67

[1] The denominator for a given origin includes fathers of that origin for legitimate births and mothers for illegitimate births. The racial origin of father is not tabulated for births to unmarried mothers.

TABLE 78.   Deaf-mutes and rates per 100,000 population, by birthplace, Canada,[1] 1931

Birthplace	Total Population	Total Deaf-Mutes	Rates per 100,000
TOTAL	10,362,833[1]	6,767[2]	65·4
Prince Edward Island	99,714	58	58·2
Nova Scotia	507,128	420	82·8
New Brunswick	402,985	360	89·3
Quebec	2,695,070	2,650	98·3
Ontario	2,794,294	1,653	59·2
Manitoba	463,464	307	66·2
Saskatchewan	502,127	248	49·5
Alberta	336,527	175	52·0
British Columbia	247,558	114	46·1
British Isles and Possessions	1,183,977	328	27·7
United States	343,903	183	53·2
Europe	713,936	234	32·8
Other countries	63,598	4	6·3

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.
[2] Includes "Not stated."

TABLE 79.   Deaf-mutes and rates per 100,000 population, by religious denomination, Canada,[1] 1931

Religious Denomination	Total Population (000's omitted)	Total Deaf-Mutes	Rates per 100,000
TOTAL	10,363[1]	6,767	65·4
Anglican	1,630	652	40·0
Baptist	443	263	59·4
Greek Catholic	187	106	56·7
Greek Orthodox	102	68	66·4
Jewish	156	88	56·5
Lutheran	394	188	47·8
Presbyterian	870	431	49·5
Roman Catholic	4,094	3,645	89·1
Salvation Army	31	14	45·6
United Church	2,017	985	48·8
Other denominations	423	282	65·0
Not stated	16	45	281·0

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 80.   Blind population and rates per 100,000 population, by racial origin, Canada,[1] 1921 and 1931

Racial Origin	Total Population 1931	Total Blind 1931	Rates per 100,000	
			1921	1931
TOTAL	10,362,833[1]	7,343	50·1	70·9
English and Welsh	2,802,736	1,721	43·0	61·4
Irish	1,230,412	983	52·6	79·9
Scottish	1,345,559	978	55·2	72·7
French	2,927,525	2,470	56·5	84·4
Austrian, n.o.s.	48,623	15	[2]	30·8
Belgian	27,566	16	[2]	58·0
Dutch	148,930	108	[2]	72·5
German	473,407	238	33·2	50·3
Hebrew	156,720	55	[2]	35·1
Icelandic	19,381	48	[2]	247·7
Italian	98,150	39	25·0	39·7
Norwegian	93,116	30	[2]	32·2
Polish	145,487	38	[2]	26·1
Russian	88,120	38	18·0	43·1
Swedish	81,166	27	[2]	33·3
Ukrainian	225,110	94	[2]	41·8
Asiatic	84,483	9	[2]	10·7
Indian	117,322	316	209·0	269·3
Negro	19,448	42	[2]	216·0
Various	220,675	57	[2]	25·8
Unspecified	8,897	21	[2]	236·0

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.
[2] Data not tabulated separately in 1921.

TABLE 81. Blind population and rates per 100,000 population, by birthplace, Canada,[1] 1931

Birthplace	Total Population	Blind Total	Rates per 100,000
TOTAL	10,362,833 [1]	7,343 [2]	70·9
Prince Edward Island	99,714	103	103·3
Nova Scotia	507,128	681	134·3
New Brunswick	402,985	385	95·5
Quebec	2,695,070	2,243	83·2
Ontario	2,794,294	1,793	64·2
Manitoba	463,464	139	30·0
Saskatchewan	502,127	106	21·1
Alberta	336,527	64	19·0
British Columbia	247,558	139	56·1
British Isles and Possessions	1,183,977	967	81·7
United States	343,903	231	67·2
Europe	713,936	461	64·6
Other countries	63,598	13	20·4

[1] Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.
[2] Includes "Not stated."

TABLE 82. Inmates in mental institutions and rates per 100,000 population, by quinquennial age groups and sex, Canada, 1931

Age Group	Inmates in Mental Institutions Both Sexes	Male	Female	Total Population Both Sexes	Male	Female	Rates per 100,000 Population Both Sexes	Male	Female
ALL AGES	31,172	17,021	14,151	10,376,786	5,374,541	5,002,245	300	317	283
0-14	1,320	750	570	3,281,215	1,646,800	1,634,415	40	46	35
15-19	1,354	726	628	1,039,591	525,250	514,341	130	138	122
20-24	1,669	941	728	911,185	463,722	447,463	183	203	163
25-29	2,096	1,216	880	786,281	409,976	376,305	267	297	234
30-34	2,784	1,573	1,211	708,836	368,135	340,701	393	427	355
35-39	3,188	1,808	1,380	688,463	359,081	329,382	463	504	419
40-44	3,474	1,914	1,560	646,099	347,763	298,336	538	550	523
45-49	3,534	2,010	1,524	585,211	321,513	263,698	604	625	578
50-54	3,218	1,715	1,503	488,681	267,332	221,349	659	642	679
55-59	2,597	1,392	1,205	367,025	199,160	167,865	708	699	718
60-64	2,077	1,092	985	294,597	156,912	137,685	705	696	715
65-69	1,492	779	713	231,134	120,635	110,439	646	646	646
70 and over	2,207	1,008	1,199	344,697	173,682	171,015	633	571	697
Not stated	162	97	65	3,771	2,711	1,060	–	–	–

TABLE 83. Inmates in mental institutions and rates per 100,000 population, by birthplace and sex, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Total Population Both Sexes	Male	Female	Inmates in Mental Institutions Both Sexes	Male	Female	Rates per 100,000 Population Both Sexes	Male	Female
TOTAL	10,376,786	5,374,541	5,002,245	31,172	17,021	14,151	300	317	283
Canada	8,069,261	4,076,001	3,993,260	21,948	11,307	10,641	272	277	266
Other British[1]	1,184,880	631,411	553,419	4,446	2,551	1,895	375	403	343
England	751,633	403,073	348,560	2,954	1,702	1,252	393	422	359
Ireland	107,544	58,916	48,628	487	279	208	453	474	428
Scotland	279,765	145,540	134,225	792	449	343	283	309	256
Australia	3,565	1,972	1,593	13	10	3	365	507	188
India	4,672	2,969	1,703	17	10	7	364	337	411
Other	36,920	18,510	18,410	178	99	79	482	535	429
Armenia	633	396	237	8	5	3	2	2	2
Austria	37,391	22,269	15,122	444	313	131	1,187	1,406	866
Belgium	17,033	9,706	7,327	44	21	23	258	216	314
Bulgaria	1,467	1,191	276	10	8	2	682	672	725
China	42,037	40,575	1,462	113	112	1	269	276	68
Czechoslovakia	22,835	16,702	6,133	34	26	8	149	156	130
Denmark	17,217	12,183	5,034	50	41	9	290	337	179
Finland	30,354	18,472	11,882	158	111	47	521	601	396
France	16,756	8,924	7,832	114	64	50	680	717	638
Germany	39,163	23,743	15,420	187	114	73	477	480	473
Greece	5,579	4,154	1,425	26	23	3	466	554	211
Holland	10,736	6,844	3,892	30	23	7	279	336	180
Hungary	28,523	18,706	9,817	59	40	19	207	214	194
Iceland	5,731	2,845	2,886	52	10	42	907	351	1,455
Italy	42,578	27,309	15,269	195	148	47	458	542	308
Japan	12,261	7,909	4,352	31	22	9	253	278	207
Lithuania	5,704	3,638	2,066	15	12	3	263	330	145
Norway	32,679	22,055	10,624	192	146	46	588	662	433
Poland	171,169	101,492	69,677	482	319	163	282	314	234
Roumania	40,322	24,433	15,889	113	87	26	280	356	164

TABLE 83. Inmates in mental institutions and rates per 100,000 population, by birthplace and sex, Canada, 1931—Con.

Birthplace	Total Population			Inmates in Mental Institutions			Rates per 100,000 Population		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Russia⁴	128,165	70,721	57,444	533	363	170	466	583	326
South America	1,296	688	608	4	1	3	309	145	493
Spain	572	378	194	3	2	1	524	529	515
Sweden	34,415	23,906	10,509	235	172	63	683	719	599
Switzerland	6,076	4,106	1,970	26	21	5	428	511	254
Syria	3,953	2,305	1,648	19	12	7	481	521	425
Turkey	921	542	379	5	5	–	543	923	–
United States	344,574	175,140	169,434	1,156	639	517	335	365	305
Yugoslavia	17,110	12,674	4,436	21	16	5	123	126	113
Other countries	5,445	3,123	2,322	112	76	36	²	²	²
At sea	731	431	300	5	2	3	³	³	³
Not stated	–	–	–	307	211	96	–	–	–

¹ Includes those born at sea.
² Total in Canada so small that percentages are misleading.
³ Included with British.
⁴ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 84. Inmates in mental institutions per 100,000 population, by broad nativity group and sex, Canada and provinces, 1931

Province	Inmates per 100,000 Population											
	Total			Canadian Born			British Born			Foreign Born		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
CANADA	300	317	283	272	277	266	375	403	343	399	443	333
Prince Edward Island	301	295	307	306	303	310	259	163	367	61	–	132
Nova Scotia	312	300	326	318	300	338	222	264	176	285	357	190
New Brunswick	205	219	190	203	213	192	189	163	217	154	217	88
Quebec	302	313	292	301	311	291	317	270	365	294	347	228
Ontario	321	320	322	306	298	315	351	361	341	360	386	322
Manitoba	316	337	294	212	223	200	483	529	428	541	543	539
Saskatchewan	249	297	191	157	185	127	447	544	315	399	448	329
Alberta	228	264	184	147	169	125	304	335	265	353	396	289
British Columbia	372	450	275	244	296	187	453	516	379	563	641	394

TABLE 85. Inmates in mental institutions and rates per 100,000 population, by racial origin, Canada, 1931¹

Racial Origin	Population	Inmates in Mental Institutions	
		Total	Rates per 100,000 Population
ALL RACES	10,376,786	31,172	300
British	5,381,071	16,993	316
English	2,741,419	9,951	363
Irish	1,230,808	3,308	269
Scottish	1,346,350	3,734	277
Other	62,494	–	–
French	2,927,990	8,497	290
Belgian	27,585	49	178
Bulgarian	3,160	15	475
Chinese	46,519	118	254
Czech and Slovak	30,401	121	400
Danish	34,118	75	220
Finnish	43,885	163	372
German	473,544	989	208
Greek	9,444	61	644
Hebrew	156,726	358	228
Hungarian	40,582	101	224
Icelandic	19,382	73	376
Indian	122,911	109	90
Italian	98,173	288	293
Japanese	23,342	35	150
Negro	19,456	92	473
Norwegian	93,243	266	285
Polish	145,510	452	310
Roumanian	29,056	63	217
Swedish	81,306	323	397
Yugoslavic	16,174	50	309
Others	21,600	132	611
Not stated	8,898	606	6,811

¹ Rates for Austrian, Dutch, Russian and Ukrainian origins omitted because they were demonstrably unreliable

TABLE 86.   Percentages adhering to the four principal religions in order of magnitude, by racial origin, Canada, 1931

Racial Origin	(1) Principal		(2) Second Largest		(3) Third Largest		(4) Fourth Largest		(5) All Others	(6) Total
	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
ALL RACES........................	Roman Catholic..	41·3	United Church..	19·4	Anglican..........	15·8	Presbyterian......	8·4	15·1	100·0
English...........................	Anglican...........	41·1	United Church....	31·5	Baptist............	8·7	Presbyterian.......	7·1	11·6	100·0
Irish..............................	United Church....	32·1	Roman Catholic¹..	31·3	Anglican..........	17·6	Presbyterian.......	11·5	7·5	100·0
Scottish..........................	United Church....	37·2	Presbyterian.......	34·2	Anglican..........	10·2	Roman Catholic¹..	9·4	9·0	100·0
Welsh, etc........................	United Church....	35·7	Anglican..........	34·7	Baptist............	10·8	Presbyterian.......	9·3	9·5	100·0
French...........................	Roman Catholic¹..	97·3	United Church....	1·0	Anglican..........	0·8	Presbyterian.......	0·3	0·6	100·0
Austrian, n.o.s...................	Roman Catholic¹..	67·4	Lutheran..........	12·2	Greek Orthodox...	10·0	United Church....	3·2	7·2	100·0
Belgian...........................	Roman Catholic¹..	89·4	United Church....	3·9	Anglican..........	2·9	Presbyterian.......	1·9	1·9	100·0
Czech and Slovak.................	Roman Catholic¹..	79·8	Lutheran..........	5·6	United Church....	4·1	Greek Orthodox...	2·7	7·8	100·0
Danish...........................	Lutheran..........	55·4	United Church....	16·2	Anglican..........	9·2	Presbyterian.......	5·1	14·1	100·0
Dutch............................	United Church....	32·1	Mennonite........	25·2	Anglican..........	10·9	Baptist............	8·7	23·1	100·0
Finnish..........................	Lutheran..........	88·3	United Church....	3·9	Presbyterian.......	2·1	Anglican..........	1·5	4·2	100·0
German...........................	Lutheran..........	31·1	Roman Catholic¹..	22·8	United Church....	15·4	Mennonite........	7·3	23·4	100·0
Greek............................	Greek Orthodox...	64·9	Roman Catholic¹..	7·2	Anglican..........	10·9	United Church....	3·1	13·9	100·0
Hebrew...........................	Jewish............	99·1	Roman Catholic¹..	0·2	Anglican..........	0·2	United Church....	0·1	0·4	100·0
Hungarian........................	Roman Catholic¹..	72·5	Presbyterian.......	10·3	Lutheran..........	5·3	United Church....	4·2	7·7	100·0
Icelandic.........................	Lutheran..........	77·2	United Church....	8·4	Small sects........	5·9	Anglican..........	3·2	5·3	100·0
Italian...........................	Roman Catholic¹..	93·4	United Church....	2·1	Anglican..........	1·5	Presbyterian.......	1·0	2·0	100·0
Norwegian........................	Lutheran..........	73·6	United Church....	11·9	Anglican..........	3·9	Presbyterian.......	2·9	7·7	100·0
Polish............................	Roman Catholic¹..	85·4	Lutheran..........	4·7	Greek Orthodox...	3·8	United Church....	1·4	4·8	100·0
Roumanian.......................	Greek Orthodox...	42·0	Roman Catholic¹..	39·4	Lutheran..........	6·7	United Church....	3·6	8·3	100·0
Russian...........................	Roman Catholic¹..	28·2	Small sects........	18·0	Lutheran..........	14·4	Mennonite........	13·7	25·7	100·0
Swedish..........................	Lutheran..........	62·3	United Church....	15·1	Anglican..........	5·5	Baptist............	5·0	12·1	100·0
Ukrainian.........................	Roman Catholic¹..	69·4	Greek Orthodox...	24·6	United Church....	1·6	Presbyterian.......	0·8	3·6	100·0
Yugoslavic........................	Roman Catholic¹..	76·0	Greek Orthodox...	15·4	Lutheran..........	2·4	United Church....	1·5	4·7	100·0
Chinese...........................	Confucian, etc......	53·1	Not stated........	17·5	United Church....	10·0	No religion........	7·0	12·4	100·0
Japanese..........................	Confucian, etc......	64·6	United Church....	22·6	Anglican..........	5·6	Small sects	2·5	4·6	100·0
Indian............................	Roman Catholic¹..	52·1	Anglican..........	26·3	United Church....	13·2	Small sects........	4·7	3·7	100·0
Negro............................	Baptist............	41·2	United Church....	21·5	Anglican..........	17·5	Small sects........	7·8	12·0	100·0

¹ Roman Catholic includes persons in former censuses shown as Greek Catholic.

TABLE 87.   Percentages adhering to the four principal religions in order of magnitude, by birthplace, Canada, 1931

Birthplace	Proportion of Birthplace Adhering to									
	(1) Principal		(2) Second Largest		(3) Third Largest		(4) Fourth Largest		(5) All Others	(6) Total
	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	Religion	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
TOTAL	**Roman Catholic**	**41·30**	**United Church**	**19·44**	**Anglican**	**15·76**	**Presbyterian**	**8·39**	**15·11**	**100·00**
British born	*Roman Catholic*	*41·73*	*United Church*	*20·47*	*Anglican*	*17·17*	*Presbyterian*	*8·94*	*11·69*	*100·00*
Canada	**Roman Catholic**	**46·82**	**United Church**	**20·57**	**Anglican**	**12·78**	**Presbyterian**	**7·62**	**12·21**	**100·00**
Prince Edward Island	Roman Catholic	42·73	United Church	26·27	Presbyterian	16·75	Anglican	6·00	8·25	100·00
Nova Scotia	Roman Catholic	30·64	United Church	22·63	Baptist	16·54	Anglican	16·40	13·79	100·00
New Brunswick	Roman Catholic	45·77	Baptist	20·84	United Church	15·54	Anglican	11·51	6·34	100·00
Quebec	Roman Catholic	89·98	Anglican	3·74	United Church	2·79	Presbyterian	1·42	2·07	100·00
Ontario	United Church	34·66	Roman Catholic	20·47	Anglican	18·80	Presbyterian	13·01	13·06	100·00
Manitoba	United Church	27·68	Roman Catholic	27·35	Anglican	16·65	Presbyterian	7·67	20·65	100·00
Saskatchewan	Roman Catholic	27·38	United Church	26·34	Anglican	12·91	Lutheran	11·06	22·31	100·00
Alberta	Roman Catholic	25·37	United Church	24·91	Anglican	14·34	Lutheran	9·76	25·62	100·00
British Columbia	Anglican	29·37	United Church	26·95	Roman Catholic	16·81	Presbyterian	11·34	15·53	100·00
Yukon and Northwest Territories	Anglican	42·48	Roman Catholic	37·14	Pagan	11·85	No religion	3·55	4·98	100·00
Not stated	Roman Catholic	26·82	Anglican	17·96	United Church	16·08	Presbyterian	7·87	31·27	100·00
British Isles	**Anglican**	**47·47**	**United Church**	**19·60**	**Presbyterian**	**18·36**	**Roman Catholic**	**6·64**	**7·93**	**100·00**
England	Anglican	65·58	United Church	16·56	Roman Catholic	4·71	Presbyterian	4·44	8·71	100·00
Ireland	Anglican	28·21	Roman Catholic	24·52	Presbyterian	22·70	United Church	18·79	5·78	100·00
Scotland	Presbyterian	53·72	United Church	27·07	Anglican	7·99	Roman Catholic	5·06	6·16	100·00
Wales	Anglican	47·13	United Church	27·56	Baptist	10·43	Presbyterian	7·39	7·49	100·00
Lesser Isles	Anglican	50·41	United Church	23·76	Presbyterian	10·55	Roman Catholic	6·70	8·58	100·00
British Possessions	**Anglican**	**38·88**	**United Church**	**24·35**	**Roman Catholic**	**18·31**	**Presbyterian**	**5·76**	**12·70**	**100·00**
Newfoundland	Anglican	32·21	United Church	32·09	Roman Catholic	22·62	Salvation Army	4·58	8·50	100·00
Other	Anglican	47·91	United Church	13·85	Roman Catholic	12·47	Presbyterian	8·62	17·15	100·00
Foreign born	*Roman Catholic*	*37·73*	*Lutheran*	*17·84*	*United Church*	*10·94*	*Jewish*	*7·45*	*26·04*	*100·00*

Europe	Roman Catholic	45·17	Lutheran	22·92	Jewish	11·07	Greek Orthodox	6·47	14·37	100·00
Austria	Roman Catholic	66·49	Greek Orthodox	10·40	Lutheran	9·36	Jewish	7·16	6·59	100·00
Belgium	Roman Catholic	91·93	United Church	2·78	Anglican	2·03	Presbyterian	1·41	1·85	100·00
Czechoslovakia	Roman Catholic	80·26	Lutheran	7·29	Presbyterian	2·33	Greek Orthodox	2·22	7·90	100·00
Finland	Lutheran	91·11	United Church	2·79	Presbyterian	1·45	Anglican	1·19	3·46	100·00
France	Roman Catholic	87·18	Anglican	4·22	United Church	2·99	Presbyterian	2·94	12·24	100·00
Germany	Lutheran	51·69	Roman Catholic	27·93	United Church	5·20	Baptist	2·94	12·24	100·00
Holland	Roman Catholic	27·66	United Church	21·31	Presbyterian	16·13	Lutheran	8·58	26·32	100·00
Hungary	Roman Catholic	71·83	Presbyterian	8·94	Lutheran	6·50	United Church	3·56	9·17	100·00
Italy	Roman Catholic	96·06	United Church	1·16	Anglican	0·64	Presbyterian	0·62	1·52	100·00
Poland	Roman Catholic	65·99	Jewish	14·59	Greek Orthodox	8·07	Lutheran	6·25	5·10	100·00
Roumania	Greek Orthodox	32·70	Roman Catholic	30·73	Jewish	18·88	Lutheran	10·03	7·66	100·00
Russia	Jewish	35·28	Mennonite	19·12	Roman Catholic	14·22	Lutheran	13·56	17·82	100·00
Scandinavian Countries	Lutheran	81·34	United Church	6·69	Anglican	2·92	Baptist	2·08	6·97	100·00
Denmark	Lutheran	76·84	United Church	8·66	Anglican	4·95	Presbyterian	2·94	6·61	100·00
Iceland	Lutheran	82·53	Unitarian	5·53	United Church	4·97	Anglican	2·27	4·70	100·00
Norway	Lutheran	86·10	United Church	5·34	Anglican	2·18	Presbyterian	1·60	4·78	100·00
Sweden	Lutheran	78·88	United Church	7·27	Baptist	3·66	Anglican	2·70	7·49	100·00
Ukraine	Roman Catholic	71·87	Greek Orthodox	16·79	Mennonite	2·83	Jewish	2·46	6·05	100·00
Yugoslavia	Roman Catholic	76·80	Greek Orthodox	12·38	Lutheran	5·63	United Church	0·93	4·26	100·00
Other	Roman Catholic	36·41	Greek Orthodox	22·55	Lutheran	13·82	Jewish	8·77	18·45	100·00
Asia	Confucian	51·32	United Church	10·34	Roman Catholic	5·42	No religion	4·89	28·03	100·00
China	Confucian	53·74	United Church	8·92	No religion	6·73	Presbyterian	4·42	26·19	100·00
Japan	Confucian	69·44	United Church	18·19	Anglican	5·14	Roman Catholic	1·20	6·03	100·00
Other	Roman Catholic	39·65	Greek Orthodox	25·11	Anglican	14·42	United Church	4·53	16·29	100·00
United States	Roman Catholic	27·99	United Church	27·70	Lutheran	10·54	Anglican	9·72	24·05	100·00
Other countries	Roman Catholic	38·41	Anglican	23·80	United Church	12·09	Presbyterian	8·13	17·57	100·00

APPENDIX

FORM 1   SEVENTH CENSUS OF CANADA, 1931

Population

Province................Electoral District...............Subdistrict No....
<div align="center">(Write name and number)</div>

in municipality of..............................
<div align="center">(Insert name and state whether city, town, village or rural municipality)</div>

Number		Name and Residence		Description of Home					
in the order of visitation			Place of Abode		If owned give value. If rented, give rent paid per month				
Dwelling house	Family, household or institution	Name of each person in family, household or institution	(In rural localities give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling)	Home owned or rented		Class of house (See instructions)	Materials of construction (See instructions)	Rooms occupied by this family	Has this family a radio?
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Personal Description				Place of Birth			Immigration		Nationality and Racial Origin	
Relationship to head of family or household	Sex	Single, married, widowed, divorced	Age at last birthday	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)			Year of immigration to Canada	Year of naturalization	Nationality (Country to which this person owes allegiance)	Racial origin
				Person	Father	Mother				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Language			Religion	Education		Occupation and Industry			
						Occupation	Industry		
Can speak English	Can speak French	Language other than English or French spoken as mother tongue	Religious body, denomination or community, to which this person adheres or belongs	Can read and write	Months at school since Sept. 1, 1930	Trade, profession or particular kind of work, as carpenter, weaver, sawyer, merchant, farmer, salesman, teacher, etc. (Give as definite and precise information as possible)	Industry or business in which engaged or employed, as cotton mill, brass foundry, grocery, coal mine, dairy farm, public school, business college, etc.	Class of worker	Total earnings in the past twelve months (Since June 1, 1930)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Unemployment								
If an employee, were you at work on Monday, June 1, 1931?	If answer to previous question is NO, why were you not at work on Monday, June 1, 1931? (For example, no job, sick, accident, on holidays, strike or lockout, plant closed, no materials, etc.)	Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—					
			No Job	Illness	Accident	Strike or lockout	Temporary lay-off	Other causes. (See instructions 184)
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS ON RACIAL ORIGIN AND BIRTHPLACE, 1931 CENSUS

RACIAL ORIGIN

122. Column 21: Racial Origin. The purpose of the information sought in this column is to measure as accurately as possible the racial origins of the population of Canada, *i.e.*, the original sources from which the present population has been derived.

In the case of distinct ethnic stocks, involving differences in colour (*i.e.* the black, red, yellow or brown races) the answer will be Negro, Indian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Malayan, etc., as the case may be.

In the case of persons deriving from European stocks, the proper answer will in many cases be indicated by the country or portion of the country from which the family of the person orginally came, for example, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, French, but certain stocks may be found in more than one European country. In such cases the country of birth or the country from which they came to Canada may not indicate their racial origin. For example the Ukrainians (Ruthenians) may have immigrated to Canada from Poland, Russia, Austria, Hungary but they should not be classed as Poles, Russians, Austrians, Hungarians, but as Ukrainians. Similarly many immigrants from Russia are of German origin. The enumerator should make specific inquiry and should not assume that the country of birth discloses origin. A German born in France is not French by origin although he may be a citizen of France.

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.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

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 Roumania.

Hungary, which lost territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland, Roumania 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.**

111. 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 Instructions 106 to 110). 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."

112. 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 Instructions 106 to 110). 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."

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