

POPULATION GAINS FOR MOST ORIGIN GROUPS

CENSUS ANALYSIS: All the leading origin or cultural groups in Canada's population, except that of Asiatic origins, showed increases in 1951 over 1941, the Bureau of Statistics reported December 10 in a 1951 census bulletin detailing final figures on population by origins and sex for provinces, counties and incorporated centres of 10,000 and over.

Persons of British Isles and French origins still formed the largest segments of the Canadian population in 1951, and the largest numerical gains during the decade were in these groups. The population of British Isles origins (which includes English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh and Manx) rose by 993,781 or over 17 per cent from 5,715,904 to 6,709,685, and that of French origin by 836,129 or 24 per cent from 3,483,038 to 4,319,167.

BRITISH ISLES

However, persons of British Isles origins represented only 47.9 per cent of the total population in 1951 as against 49.7 per cent in 1941, the decade witnessing a continuation of the steady decline in the proportion of those of British Isles origins since 1901 when the figure stood at 57 per cent. Persons of French origin represented 30.8 per cent of the total population in 1951 as compared with 30.3 per cent ten years earlier, and the proportion was the highest since the 1901 figure of 30.7 per cent.

During the decade the number of persons of other European origins rose by 509,796 or almost 25 per cent from 2,043,926 to 2,533,722, and in 1951 they represented 18.2 per cent of the total population as against 17.8 per cent in 1941. The percentage of the population of other European origins has steadily increased since 1901 when the proportion was only 8.5 per cent.

The population of Asiatic origins decreased by 1,237 or about two per cent in the ten years from 74,064 to 72,827, and they represented 0.5 per cent of the total population in 1951 as compared with 0.6 per cent in 1941.

The Bureau lists 165,607 persons of native Indian and Eskimo origins as compared with 125,521 in 1941, but points out that the figures are not strictly comparable since the 1941 figure does not include persons shown as half-breeds in that census.

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Latest estimates indicate that this year's crops of peaches, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries and loganberries will be larger than the 1951 harvests; and that the crops of apples, pears, plums and prunes, and grapes will be smaller.

Percentage-wise, the largest gain in the ten-year period was in those of Italian origin, their number increasing by 39,620 or over 35 per cent from 112,625 to 152,245. The population of German origin rose by 155,313 or more than 33 per cent from 464,682 to 619,995; that of Polish origin by 52,360 or over 31 per cent from 167,485 to 219,845; that of Ukrainian origin by 89,114 or more than 29 per cent from 305,929 to 395,043; and that of Netherlands origin by 51,404 or over 24 per cent from 212,863 to 264,267. There were smaller gains in the numbers of persons of other European origins.

In 1951 there were more males than females of all except English and Estonian, of the 34 origins listed by the Bureau. There were 1,823,884 females of English origin as against 1,806,460 males, while females of Estonian origin narrowly outnumbered males by 4,915 to 4,903. Adding the sex figures for Irish, Scottish and other British Isles origins to those of English origin gives a total of 3,356,811 males of British Isles origins as against 3,352,874 females. Of the population of French origin, males outnumbered females by 216,658 to 2,158,509.

JEWISH ORIGIN

The proportion of each origin living in urban centres in 1951 was highest for those of Jewish origin at 98.7 per cent, followed by those of Italian origin (88.1 per cent), and those of Chinese origin (87.5 per cent). The proportion of each origin living in rural Canada was highest for those of native Indian and Eskimo origins at 93.3 per cent, followed by those of Netherlands origin (59.1 per cent), those of German origin (55.8 per cent), and those of Scandinavian origin (53.3 per cent). The proportion was most nearly equal for those of Ukrainian origin with 50.3 per cent living in urban centres and 49.7 per cent in rural areas.

The proportions of all British Isles origins living in urban centres were above the national average of 61.6 per cent, with 66.7 per cent of those of English origin, 65.5 per cent of those of Scottish origin, 63 per cent of those of Irish origin, and 70 per cent of those of other British Isles origins. Of the population of French origin, nearly 60 per cent lived in urban centres and just over 40 per cent in rural areas.

Between 1929 and 1950 the average price per animal slaughtered in Canada's slaughtering and meat packing industry rose 175 per cent for calves, over 161 per cent for beeves, over 145 per cent for sheep and lambs, and 100 per cent for hogs.