

## Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

### PARISH\_OR\_TOWNSHIP

Definition: Refers to geographical location of an enumeration district. Records were to be kept separate for a parish, township, etc.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable. Click on the question number of the chosen schedule to have more details.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	4				
1921	4	4			
1931	4	4			
1941	6				
1951					

Codes: None

Remarks: Enumerators were instructed to collect additional information concerning geography in the margins of the schedule. See 1921 Enumerators Instructions for further detail.

Census Guide, 1911

#### 4. Place of habitation

A. Census Question	Place of habitation. (Township or parish, city, town or village. Range or concession and lot or cadastral number if in township or parish. Street and house number if in city, town or village. Or other description.)
B. Question Number	4 on Schedule 1
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HABITATION
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	7, 206, 648
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	82. Place of habitation. The place of habitation, column 4, refers to the place of residence. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village, the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the name of the street, as 14 Bay street; and in the case of rural districts the name of the township, lot, parish or cadastral number. Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the

	<p>location be designated by township, range and meridian, as T. 14, R. 9, W. 8. See Sample Schedule.</p> <p>9. Public Institutions. In the enumeration of inmates of asylums, hospitals, penitentiaries, prisons and educational or other institutions, each enumerator will take the Census for his own enumeration area. See Instructions No. 57, 59, 62, 79.</p> <p>16. Rural and village enumeration to be kept separate. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's district he should take the Census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the left hand margin above the number of the first family and another below the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But If the village have a distinct name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines, on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. (See Sample Schedule, lines 17 to 34.) This separation will facilitate the tabulation of agricultural statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country.</p> <p>18. Separation of town and country. If the enumerator's subdistrict is partly in an incorporated town or village and partly in the country, he should take the two portions separately as described in No. 16, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Census Office at Ottawa.</p> <p>54. Habitual home or place of abode. The Census and Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the <i>de jure</i> system. The literal meaning of the term <i>de jure</i> is "by right of law," "legally," or "rightfully," but the term has no legal meaning. For the purposes of a Census the home of any person shall mean the habitual place of abode of that person,—that is to say where the person usually sleeps or dwells,—where his fixed home is. See Instruction 5 and 64, and the "Absent-</p>
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from-Home” Cards.

55. Residents absent on Census day. In every case where members of a family or household are temporarily absent from their home or usual place of abode, their names and records should be entered on the schedules, the facts concerning them being obtained from their families, relatives or acquaintances, or other persons able to give the information.

56. Domestic servants and such cases. There is a probability that some persons may be counted in two places, and that others may not be counted at all, under the *de jure* system. A domestic servant, for example, may be reported at the home of her parents as a member of the family *de jure*, and she also may be reported as *de jure* of the family or household where she is employed; or if absent from her home for a comparatively long time, and in her present place of service only a short time, she may be left out of the enumeration altogether. The same thing may occur in the case of farm labourers and employees in other callings. The enumerator is instructed to take all such persons where they are found at service,—but not at the family home.

57. General rule. It is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case; but generally a student at college, a sailor or fisherman at sea, a lumberman in the forest, a commercial traveller on the road, inmates of hospitals and other like persons whose period of absence is more or less known, should be entered with the family, and the enumerator should always before finishing the enumeration of a family specifically ask the question whether there are any absent members. But a son or daughter permanently located elsewhere should not be included with the family.

59. Persons not to be enumerated. If the head of the family or household, or whoever gives the information, is in doubt concerning the intention of such persons to return and if they be absent twelve months or more, they are not to be enumerated on Schedule No. 1, the presumption being that they have settled elsewhere. As a

	<p>rule, therefore, the enumerator should not include with the family he is enumerating any of the following classes:</p> <p>(a) Persons visiting with this family;</p> <p>(b) Transient boarders or lodgers at hotels or elsewhere who have some other usual or permanent place of abode;</p> <p>(c) Persons who take their meals with this family, but lodge or sleep elsewhere;</p> <p>(d) Servants, apprentices or other persons employed in this family and working in the home or on the premises, but not sleeping there;</p> <p>(e) Students or children living or boarding with this family, in order to attend a college or school, but whose home is elsewhere;</p> <p>(f) Any person who was formerly in this family but has since become the inmate of an asylum, almshouse, home for the aged, reformatory or prison, or any other institution of a similar kind; or</p> <p>(g) Members of this family who have been away from home for twelve months or more.</p> <p>62. Prison inmates. It is to be specially noted that in the case of prisons, penitentiaries, etc., the prisoners should be there enumerated however short the term of sentence. The name of the home address of such person (if in Canada) must be entered in column 4.</p> <p>79. Institution. An institution household includes such establishments as hospitals, poorhouses, asylums for the insane, prisons, penitentiaries, schools of learning, military barracks, homes for the aged, homes of refuge, etc. The officials, attendants, servants and inmates of an institution who live in the institution building or group of buildings form one family and must be recorded in the order mentioned, and the name of the institution is to be written in column 1. But where an officer or other employee does not live in the institution he will be enumerated with his family if he lives with them.</p>
I. Remarks	

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### PARISH\_OR\_TOWNSHIP

A. Census Question	Place of Abode. (In rural localities give parish, section, township, range and meridian. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number of dwelling.)  Parish or township.
B. Question Number	Column 4 of Form 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PARISH_OR_TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	1 764 129
F. Statistical unit	The dwelling.
G. Targeted Population	Every dwelling.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>14. Records to be kept separate for township, parish, etc. In a township, parish or other country district, where the houses are scattered, it is advisable to start on a road or highway at the border line of the subdivision and visit in succession every house or place until the other side of the area is reached, when the next road may be taken in the same way, and so on until the whole area assigned to the enumerator is covered, taking care to finish the Census of one farm or lot before proceeding to the next.</p> <p>15. Rural and village enumeration to be kept separate. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's district he should take the Census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the left hand margin above the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule, will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village have a district name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines, on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See <i>Specimen Schedule</i>.)</p> <p>16. Enumeration of cities, towns and villages. In cities, towns and incorporated villages, where the land is usually laid out in blocks or squares bounded on four sides by streets, the enumerator should start at one corner of the block and proceed around and through it, entering every house or building in regular order, and collecting all the</p>

	<p>information called for in the schedules before proceeding to the next block or square, and should so continue until the whole of his subdistrict is finished.</p> <p>17. Separation of town and country. If the enumerator's subdistrict is partly in an incorporated town or village and partly in the country, he should take the two portions separately as described in No. 15, and distinguish the portions so carefully that no mistake of mixing rural and urban statistics can be made in the tabulation work of the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. See Instructions No. 15 and 55.</p> <p>55. Separate census of subdivisions of enumeration districts. An enumerator's district may comprise two or more parts or subdivisions, such as:--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Two or more townships, districts, parishes or other divisions of an electoral district, or parts of such divisions;</li> <li>(b) The whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, and territory outside such incorporated place;</li> <li>(c) Two or more wards of a city, town, or village, or parts thereof;</li> <li>(d) Two or more incorporated towns or villages, or parts thereof.</li> </ul> <p>In all such cases the enumeration of one such division of an enumeration area should be completed before beginning the enumeration of another. The entries for each subdivision should begin at the top of a new page of the population schedule; and at the end of the entries of the population for that subdivision the enumerator should write, "Here ends the enumeration of.....," giving the name of the township, city, town, village, ward or other subdivision, as the case may be, and leave the remainder of the lines on that page blank. If an enumeration district contains the whole or part of an incorporated city, town or village, the enumeration of such incorporated place must be completed before beginning the enumeration of the remainder of the district.</p> <p>56. Unincorporated village. Read carefully Instruction No.</p>
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### PARISH\_OR\_TOWNSHIP

	<p>15.</p> <p>71. Columns 4 and 5.--Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village (see Instructions Nos. 55 and 56) the enumerator will enter the Number of the house and the Street in column 4 and the name of the Ward in column 5. In the case of rural districts, the name of the Township, Lot, Parish, or Cadastral number will be entered in column 4 and the name of the Municipality in column 5.</p> <p>Provided, however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range, and Meridian will be entered respectively in columns 4, 4a, 4b and 4c, adding the name of the Municipality, Local Improvement District or Unorganized Territorial Unit, where such exists, in column 5. (See Specimen Schedule.)</p>
I. Remarks	The enumerator would often add additional geographical information in the margins of the schedule.

### Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Place of abode.
B. Question Number	4 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PARISH_OR_TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	10, 376, 786
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>84. Column 4: Place of abode. In the case of a city, town or incorporated village the enumerator will enter the number of the house and the street in this column. In the case of rural districts, the name of the township, lot, parish, or cadastral number will be entered in Column 4.</p> <p>Provided however, that in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Section, Township, Range and Meridian and in some cases the Parish, will be entered in this column.</p> <p>24. Rural and unincorporated village enumeration to be</p>

kept separate. If an unincorporated village is included in the enumerator's district he should take the Census of it separately from the rural portion proper, but on the same schedule. A short line drawn across the hand margin above the number of the first family and another below the number of the last family of the village as entered on the schedule will be a sufficient mark of separation. But if the village has a distinct name it should be written along the left hand margin of the schedule, between the upper and lower lines, on each page until the enumeration of such village is completed. This separation will facilitate the tabulation of the statistics, and it will have value as a record for historical use in tracing the origin and rise of future towns in the country. (See Specimen Schedule.)

47. Habitual home or usual place of abode. The Statistics Act provides that the population shall be enumerated under the *de jure system*. The literal meaning of the term *de jure* is "by right of law", "legally". For the purpose of the census, the home of any person shall mean the usual fixed place of abode of that person—that is where the person usually sleeps or dwells. When a young person has left his parents home and obtained employment elsewhere the place where he usually stays while engaged in such employment should be considered his usual place of abode, and not his parents' residence even though he may still think of and refer to the latter as "home". (See Instructions 4, 50 and 62 and the "Absentee Family Card".)

4. The *de jure* system. The Act provides that the Census is to be taken by what is known as the *de jure* system. Briefly, this means that the home or usual place of abode is the place where the majority of persons should be counted. (See Instruction 49 and 50.)

49. Persons to be enumerated as members of the family. While it is not possible to lay down a rule applicable to every case, the following persons should generally be included as members of the family:

(a) Members of the family temporarily absent on the census day, either in foreign countries or elsewhere in Canada on business or visiting. (But a son or daughter



	<p>permanently located elsewhere, or regularly employed elsewhere and not sleeping at home should not be included with the family.)</p> <p>(b) Members of the family attending schools or colleges located in other districts. (But a student nurse who receives even a nominal salary should be enumerated where she is in training.)</p> <p>(c) Members of the family who are ill in hospitals or sanitariums and whose period of absence is more or less known.</p> <p>(d) Servants, labourers, or other employees who live with the family and sleep on the premises.</p> <p>(e) Boarders or lodgers who sleep in the house.</p> <p>(f) Sailors or fishermen at sea; lumbermen in the forest; commercial travellers on the road who are members of the family. (Sec Instruction 75.)</p> <p>In many cases it is more than likely that the names of absent members of the family will not be given to the enumerator by the person furnishing the information unless particular attention is called to them. Before finishing the enumeration of a family the enumerator should in all cases, therefore, specifically ask the question as to whether there are any absent members, as described above, who should be enumerated with the family.</p> <p>50. Domestic servants, etc. There is a probability that some persons may be counted in two places, and that others may not be counted at all, under the <i>de jure</i> system. A domestic servant, for example, may be reported at the home of her parents as a member of a family <i>de jure</i>, and she may also be reported as <i>de jure</i> of the family or household where she is employed; or if absent from her home for a comparatively long time, and in her present place of service for only a short time she may be left out of the enumeration altogether. The same thing may occur in the case of farm labourers and employees in other callings. The enumerator is instructed to take all such persons where found at service, but not at the family home.</p> <p>62. Absentee Family Card. In order that the Census record of such persons may be credited to the particular locality</p>
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	<p>which they claim as their permanent home, the enumerator will make in addition a record on the "Absentee Family Card" of (1) the name of the head of the family; (2) the number of persons in the family; (3) the name of the city or town and street of the fixed home; (4) the province and district of the fixed home; (5) the page and number of dwelling house of the family as entered on schedule No 1; (6) the enumerator's name and (7) the name of his census district; and regularly each day he will return these cards to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. They are postage free.</p> <p>75. Family defined. In a restricted sense of the term a family consists of parents with sons and daughters in a living and housekeeping community. For census purposes it has a somewhat different application from what it has in popular usage. It means a group of persons living together in the same dwelling house. The persons constituting this group may or may not be related by ties of kinship, but if they live together forming one household they should be considered as one family. Thus a servant who sleeps in the house or on the premises should be included with the members of the family for which he or she works. Again, a boarder or lodger should be included with the members of the family with which he lodges; but a person who boards in one place and lodges or rooms in another should be returned as a member of the family at the places where he lodges or rooms.</p>
I. Remarks	

## Census Guide, 1941

## 6. Place of abode

A. Census Question	Place of abode. In rural localities, give parish or township. In cities, towns and villages, give street and number.
B. Question Number	6 on schedule 1A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PARISH_OR_TOWNSHIP
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2, 575, 744
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	The head of each household enumerated.

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## PARISH\_OR\_TOWNSHIP

H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>75. (1) Urban districts. In cities, towns, incorporated villages and residential suburbs, the house number and the name of the street shall be entered in Column 6.</p> <p>(2) Rural districts. In the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Enumerator shall enter the section, township, range and meridian or in a certain few cases the parish and lot. In the other provinces the Enumerator shall enter the parish or township in Column 6.</p> <p>(3) The place of abode shall be given in Column 6, only opposite the name of the head of the household.</p> <p>74. (2) If in the household there is a person overseas or in a Canadian Camp employed in the Salvation Army, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A. or Knights of Columbus Army Huts, etc., an entry shall be made in Column 5 as in the case of persons on Military Service. In this case, the entry shall be "o" in Column 5 if the person is overseas, and "A.C." if the person is in Canada. In the case of persons in Canada the Enumerator will enter the name of the Camp in Column 6 with the letters "S.A." for Salvation Army, "R.C." for Red Cross, "Y" for YMCA and "K of C." for Knights of Columbus. Where the person is overseas the entry in Column 6 shall be the name of the institution using the abbreviations given above.</p>
I. Remarks	