

resumption of Canadian citizenship. Certificates issued free to persons who had had active military service numbered 672. Corresponding figures for 1951 were 1,563 registrations of births abroad, 13,323 declarations of intention, 143 declarations of retention of citizenship, 76 declarations of resumption of citizenship and 1,646 certificates issued free to persons who had had active military service.

2.—Citizenship Certificates Issued, by Status of Recipient, 1951-53

Under 1947 Act	Classification	1951	1952	1953
		No.	No.	No.
Sect. 34 (1) (i)	Certificates of Proof of Status—			
	Canadian citizens by birth.....	1,771	2,630	2,078
	By naturalization under former Acts.....	3,643	3,420	3,826
	British subjects with 5 years domicile before Jan. 1, 1947... ..	1,647	2,208	1,339
	Women, through marriage.....	1,317	1,495	1,806
Sect. 10 (2)	British subjects with 5 years domicile after Jan. 1, 1947.....	841	1,941	3,113
Sect. 10 (1)	Aliens.....	9,359	6,275	8,277
Sect. 10 (5)	Minors whose parents have been granted Certificates.....	1,067	1,614	1,231
Sect. 11 (3)	Minors under special circumstances.....	39	37	77
Sect. 10 (3)	Women who regained lost Canadian citizenship through marriage.....	1,006	678	668
Sect. 10 (4)	Canadians who regained lost status by naturalization outside Canada.....	227	177	135
Sect. 11 (1)	Doubtful cases who have been now awarded Certificates.....	6	4	16
Sect. 11 (2)	Adopted and legitimated persons.....	14	27	27
	Totals.....	20,937	20,506	22,593

Characteristics of Persons Granted Citizenship in 1953.—Detailed statistics showing the characteristics of aliens* (non-British subjects) granted citizenship certificates became available for the first time in 1952; such characteristics included age, marital status, occupation, period of immigration, residence, as well as previous nationality. The characteristics of British subjects granted certificates were also recorded and certain of these are shown separately for 1953 in Tables 3 to 7.

Of the total non-British subjects granted citizenship in 1953, 47.3 p.c. had immigrated to Canada after the end of World War II and 40 p.c. had immigrated before 1931. Regionally, these new Canadians were distributed as follows: 1.9 p.c. in the Atlantic Provinces, 16.9 p.c. in Quebec, 44.6 p.c. in Ontario, 20.3 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces and 16.2 p.c. in British Columbia. Just over 82 p.c. of them resided in urban centres as compared with 62 p.c. of the total population at the date of the 1951 Census.

More than 60 p.c. of the non-British subjects naturalized in 1953 were males. Young persons under 20 years of age constituted 7 p.c. of the total, 48 p.c. were 20 to 44 years of age, 37 p.c. were 45 to 65 years of age and 8 p.c. were over 65. Almost one-quarter of them formerly owed allegiance to Poland and about two-thirds of these persons were males, the majority of whom were recent arrivals in Canada. The next largest group formerly owed allegiance to China, and most of that group had been in Canada for many years.

About 19 p.c. of the males were employed in manufacturing occupations, 12 p.c. in service fields, 11 p.c. in agriculture, 11 p.c. in labouring occupations and 10 p.c. in proprietary and managerial occupations. About 73 p.c. of the females were homemakers.

* Includes all aliens granted Certificates in 1953. In addition to those classified under Sect. 10 (1) of the Citizenship Act 1947, as shown in Table 2, they include the totals shown in Sects. 10 (3) and 10 (4), and a number of those in Sects. 10 (5), 11 (2) and 11 (3).