

## 3.—Citizenship Certificates Issued, by Status of Recipient, 1961 and 1962

Section of 1947 Act	Classification	1961	1962
		No.	No.
Sect. 34 (1) (i)	Certificates of Proof of Status—		
	Canadian citizens by birth.....	1,134	1,058
	By naturalization under former Acts.....	1,739	1,366
	British subjects with 5 years domicile before Jan. 1, 1947.....	1,141	960
	Women, through marriage.....	410	367
Sect. 10 (2)	British subjects with 5 years domicile after Jan. 1, 1947.....	7,938	9,100
Sect. 10 (1)	Aliens.....	36,402	49,002
Sect. 10 (5)	Minors whose parents have been granted Certificates.....	11,454	11,276
Sect. 11 (3)	Minors under special circumstances.....	215	122
Sect. 10 (3)	Women who regained lost Canadian citizenship through marriage.....	188	282
Sect. 10 (4)	Canadians who regained lost status by naturalization outside Canada..	127	171
Sect. 11 (1)	Doubtful cases who now have been awarded Certificates.....	2	3
Sect. 11 (2)	Adopted and legitimated persons.....	146	132
	Replacement Certificates.....	1,648	1,478
	Miniature certificates of citizenship (issued since Oct. 18, 1955, to Canadian citizens).....	33,611	50,500
	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>96,155<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>125,817</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of resumptions of Canadian citizenship, numbering 36.

**Characteristics of Persons Granted Citizenship Certificates in 1963.**—Comparable detailed statistics showing the characteristics of persons granted citizenship certificates are available since 1953; such characteristics include age, marital status, occupation, period of immigration, residence and previous nationality. The number of applicants fluctuates from year to year but it is known that about 40 p.c. of the immigrants who entered Canada during the past ten years who are eligible for Canadian citizenship have become Canadians.

Of the 69,468 persons granted citizenship in 1963, fewer than 1 p.c. had immigrated to Canada before 1921, 2 p.c. in the period 1921-40, 7 p.c. in the period 1941-50 and 90 p.c. after 1950. Regionally, these new citizens were distributed as follows: 1 p.c. in the Atlantic Provinces, 18 p.c. in Quebec, 53 p.c. in Ontario, 15 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces and 12 p.c. in British Columbia. Over 87 p.c. of them resided in urban centres.

About 16 p.c. of the persons naturalized in 1963 previously owed allegiance to a British Commonwealth country, former citizens of Italy and Germany comprised 15 p.c. each, 10 p.c. had been citizens of the Netherlands, 9 p.c. citizens of Hungary, 5 p.c. citizens of Yugoslavia and 5 p.c. citizens of Greece. Most of the persons designated as "stateless" were born in Poland, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Hungary, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Among the males in the labour force naturalized in 1963, craftsmen, production process workers and related occupations were reported by 44 p.c., 11 p.c. were in service and recreation occupations, 10 p.c. were in professional and technical occupations, labourers accounted for 10 p.c., managerial occupations for 6 p.c. and clerical workers, farmers and farm workers for 5 p.c. each. Of the females, 45 p.c. were homemakers and, among those employed outside the home, 30 p.c. were in the craftsmen, production process and related occupations group, 27 p.c. were in service and recreation occupations and 25 p.c. were in clerical occupations.