

## 2.—Citizenship Certificates Issued by Status of Recipient 1952-54

Section of 1947 Act	Classification	1952	1953	1954
		No.	No.	No.
Sect. 34 (1) (i)	Certificates of Proof of Status—			
	Canadian citizens by birth.....	2,630	2,078	1,439
	By naturalization under former Acts.....	3,420	3,826	3,396
	British subjects with 5 years domicile before Jan. 1, 1947.....	2,208	1,339	1,611
	Women, through marriage.....	1,495	1,806	888
Sect. 10 (2)	British subjects with 5 years domicile after Jan. 1, 1947.....	1,941	3,113	3,082
Sect. 10 (1)	Aliens.....	6,275	8,277	13,770
Sect. 10 (5)	Minors whose parents have been granted Certificates.....	1,614	1,231	1,899
Sect. 11 (3)	Minors under special circumstances.....	37	77	90
Sect. 10 (3)	Women who regained lost Canadian citizenship through marriage.....	678	668	533
Sect. 10 (4)	Canadians who regained lost status by naturalization outside Canada.....	177	135	134
Sect. 11 (1)	Doubtful cases who now have been awarded Certificates.....	4	16	5
Sect. 11 (2)	Adopted and legitimated persons.....	27	27	31
	Replacement Certificates.....	—	—	92
	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>20,306</b>	<b>22,593</b>	<b>26,977</b>

**Characteristics of Persons Granted Citizenship in 1954.**—Detailed statistics showing the characteristics of persons granted citizenship certificates became available for the first time in 1952; such characteristics included age, marital status, occupation, period of immigration, residence and previous nationality. The 1952 data were prepared for aliens\* only. The 1953 and 1954 figures include information as well on British subjects who became Canadian citizens.

Of the total of 19,545 persons granted citizenship in 1954 only 6 p.c. had immigrated to Canada before 1921, 14 p.c. from 1921 to 1940, 73 p.c. in the period 1941 to 1950 and 5 p.c. since 1950. Regionally these new citizens were distributed as follows: 2.0 p.c. in the Atlantic Provinces, 12.9 p.c. in Quebec, 54.7 p.c. in Ontario, 15.7 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces and 14.1 p.c. in British Columbia. Just over 84 p.c. of them resided in urban centres as compared with 62 p.c. of the total population of Canada at the 1951 Census.

Almost 60 p.c. of the persons naturalized during 1954 were males. Young persons under 20 years of age constituted 9 p.c. of the total, persons 20 to 44 accounted for 60 p.c. those 45 to 64 for 27 p.c. and 65 or over for 4 p.c. The largest group (18 p.c.) owed allegiance to British countries. Just over one-sixth of them formerly owed allegiance to Poland; two-thirds of these persons were males and almost 80 p.c. had arrived in Canada in the period 1946 to 1950. The next largest group were those who declared themselves 'stateless' when applying for Canadian citizenship; 60 p.c. of these had been born in Poland, 15 p.c. in the USSR, and about 6 p.c. in Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. About 18 p.c. of the persons acquiring Canadian citizenship in 1954 were formerly citizens of China; almost 40 p.c. of them had immigrated to Canada before 1921 and another 40 p.c. arrived since 1950 and were mainly the minor children of Canadian citizens.

Of all the males granted citizenship certificates in 1954 almost 25 p.c. were employed in manufacturing and mechanical occupations, 9 p.c. in professional occupations or labourers in other than primary industries, and 8 p.c. were classified in each of the groups, proprietary and managerial, service, agricultural and construction occupations. Of all the females granted certificates 62 p.c. were homemakers; the most important occupation groups were manufacturing and mechanical, and clerical, each of which accounted for 7 p.c.

\* 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 Sect. 10 (3) and (4), as well as a number of those in Sects. 10 (5), 11 (2) and 11 (3).