

Columbia 245.7. These were the highest rates among the provinces. By comparison, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island recorded the lowest rates, at 41.4 and 47.0, respectively.

Sex of petitioners. Table 4.53 shows that almost twice as many divorces were granted in 1973 to female petitioners (23,615), as to males (13,089). This represents a ratio of 55 divorces to male petitioners for every 100 to females. Among the provinces, Alberta showed the lowest ratio of male petitioners (36 to every 100 female) while British Columbia had the highest (62).

Grounds for divorce. A cause for divorce can be mentioned singly in a decree or in combination with others. Table 4.54 indicates that in 1973 "separation for not less than 3 years" was the most frequent cause of divorce, accounting for 33.1% of all causes reported. This was followed by adultery (30.3%), mental cruelty (15.8%), and physical cruelty (13.5%).

Dependent children. Of the 36,704 divorces in 1973 granted under the new legislation, 43.3% involved no dependent children. Table 4.55 shows a gradual increase since 1970 in the proportion of divorces involving dependent children from 53.1% in that year to 56.7% in 1973. Almost 40% of the latter cases involved one child only, and almost one third of them involved two children.

Duration of marriage. The duration of marriage in 16% of the divorces in Canada in 1973 was less than five years, and in 44% of the cases it was less than 10 years. The short-term trend over the past four years indicates a relative shortening of the average marriage period before divorce. For example, Table 4.56 shows that in 1970 only 13% of the divorces involved marriages of less than five years duration and 36.5% to those of less than 10 years. The median duration of marriage for 1970 divorces was 13.5 years, as compared to 11.8 for those in 1973.

Marital status. Table 4.57 shows that more than nine out of every 10 persons divorced in 1973 were single at the time of their marriage, i.e. representing a first divorce. Slightly over 5% of the divorces were to persons who were divorced at the time of their last marriage, and about 2% to those who were widowed.

4.9 Migration

The preceding Sections 4.5 to 4.8 were concerned with the vital components of population change (fertility, mortality, nuptiality). In addition to these factors, there are the flows of population across national borders (immigration and emigration) which also affect the country's growth and demographic structure. This Section provides recent data on the numbers and characteristics of immigrants entering Canada (Tables 4.58 to 4.64), as well as estimates of the numbers of emigrants leaving (Table 4.65). The relative influence of net migration (the excess of immigrants over emigrants) compared to natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in past growth rates of Canada over the period 1851-1971 is shown in Table 4.2.

The subject of internal migration within Canada is discussed briefly in this Section, and some estimates of total net migration by province in the 1961-71 period can be observed from Table 4.5. Demographic studies resulting from the 1971 Census will provide detailed analyses of the most recent trends on internal migration flows within Canada as did the monographs from the 1961 Census relating to the preceding decade. Brief summary data from the 1971 Census on this subject are provided in Tables 4.66 to 4.68.

4.9.1 Immigration

The extent of immigration to Canada in any period is affected both by domestic conditions and by conditions abroad. A discussion of these factors, together with an analysis of recent trends, may be found in the *1972 Canada Year Book* pp 222-225. The numbers of immigrant arrivals for each year over the period 1947-73 are shown in Table 4.58 of the present edition.

Origin of immigrants. In 1973 Canada received 184,200 immigrants from various countries of origin, an increase of 62,194 or 51% from the 1972 total of 122,006. A portion of the increase was attributed to those persons granted landed status under the Adjustment of Status Program. Tables 4.59 and 4.60, showing the country of last permanent residence and of citizenship of immigrants, respectively, indicate that by world area the continents of Europe, Africa, the Americas, and Australasia contributed a lower proportion of the total immigration