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CHAPTER XIII. POPULATION.

§ 1. Population Statistics.

Population statistics relating to Australia or to the component States and Territories as at specific dates are of two types—

- (i) *Those ascertained by census enumeration.* These results attain a very high degree of accuracy and may generally be accepted without reservation.
- (ii) *Estimates derived by the application of vital and migration statistics to census data.* In general, three estimates are made for any specific date:
 - (a) Original estimates for dates subsequent to a census made before another census is taken.
 - (b) Two-stage revision of the original estimates for each newly completed intercensal period to adjust for the difference between the new census result and the comparable estimate. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census populations. The first revision is reconciled with preliminary census results and the second revision with final census results.

Final revised figures become the permanent population estimates. For purposes requiring a mean population for any twelve-monthly period such mean is calculated as described in § 4. As populations at specific dates are used in these calculations consequential revisions are made in mean populations when the estimates for specific dates are revised as described above.

In accordance with this policy all population statistics shown in this Year Book for dates up to 30th June 1947, and all mean populations for calendar years up to 1946 and financial years up to 1946-47 are final. Population statistics for dates or years subsequent to these are subject to revision when another census is taken.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics the populations of the States and Territories have been estimated in a comparable manner and attention has been given to the improvement of the basic demographic data from which the estimates are compiled. The principal source of error in early estimates lay in the migration records, both oversea and interstate, and efforts were directed towards their improvement. The 1911 Census disclosed an error in the precensal estimates equivalent to a proportion of 14.5 per cent. and 10.0 per cent., respectively, of recorded male and female oversea departures from Australia. These proportions were used as adjusting factors to recorded oversea departures during the intercensal period 1911-21. These adjusting factors were reduced after the 1921 Census to 1 per cent. for males and 4.5 per cent. for females and were discontinued altogether after the 1933 Census. From the results of the 1947 Census it would again appear that the accuracy of the records of oversea migration is such that in future little adjustment to recorded figures will be necessary for Australia as a whole.

It is improbable that the same degree of accuracy as has been attained in the record of oversea migration can be reached in the case of interstate movements. Records are made of interstate passengers by sea, rail and air, but it is impracticable, with occasional important exceptions, to record the movements by road.

§ 2. The Census.

1. *Census-taking.*—Although "musters" of the population were carried out at least annually from 1788 to 1825, the first regular Census in Australia was not taken until 1828 when a count of the population of the Colony of New South Wales was made. Subsequent Censuses were taken sporadically in the various colonies until 1881, when a Census was taken on the same date throughout Australia.

In 1891 and 1901 Census-taking was still in the hands of the Government Statisticians of the States, but, in 1911, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act, which provides for the enumeration to be made from one centre instead of by each State as formerly, the Commonwealth Statistician undertook the first Census

for the Commonwealth of Australia. The second was taken in 1921 and the third should have been taken in 1931, but, because of restrictions on Governmental expenditure at that time, was deferred until 30th June, 1933.

Owing to the 1939-45 War, the fourth Commonwealth Census, due to be taken in 1941, was deferred until June, 1947, the Census for the whole of Australia being taken as or the night between 29th and 30th June, 1947.

2. Population recorded at Censuses.—State and Territorial totals recorded at the Censuses taken over the period 1828 to 1947 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) as they existed at the date of each Census except that Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for three censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in Chapter 1, § 3. and § 4.

POPULATION: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 TO 1947.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1828..	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833..	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836..	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841..	(2nd Mar.) 128,669	..	..	..	..	(27th Sept.) 50,216	..	..	..
1844..	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846..	..	..	..	(26th Feb.) 22,390	..	..	..	..	..
1847..	..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..
1848..	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..
1851..	(1st Mar.) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..
1854..	..	(26th April) (a) 234,928	..	..	(30th Sept.) 17,743	..	..	..	..
1855..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856..	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857..	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..
1859..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..
1861..	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) (a) 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	..	(7th April) 89,977	..	..	..
1864..	..	..	(1st Jan.) 61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868..	..	..	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870..	..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..
1871..	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,104	(2nd April) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1876..	..	..	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1881(b)	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(c) 3,451	..	2,250,194
1886..	..	..	(1st Mar.) 322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891(d)	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
1901(e)	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,175	4,811	..	3,773,801
1911(b)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,553	282,114	191,211	3,310	(a) 1,714	4,455,005
1921(f)	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
1933(g)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	580,949	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
1947(g)	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358

(a) Previously included with New South Wales. (b) 3rd April. (c) Previously included with South Australia. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1st January, 1911. (d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 4th April. (g) 30th June.

For the last two Censuses the population of each sex in each State and Territory was as follows :—

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES : 1933 AND 1947 CENSUSES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	30th June, 1933.			30th June, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838
Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701
Queensland ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	507,471	538,944	1,106,415
South Australia ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	320,031	326,042	646,073
Western Australia ..	233,937	204,915	438,852	258,076	244,404	502,480
Tasmania ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	129,244	127,834	257,078
Northern Territory ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	7,378	3,490	10,868
Australian Capital Territory ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	9,092	7,813	16,905
Australia ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

The results of the 1947 Census of the Australian External Territories will be found in § 12 of this chapter.

The population of each sex enumerated in Australia as a whole at each Census since 1881 was as follows :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AT EACH CENSUS, 1881 TO 1947.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
3rd April, 1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194
5th April, 1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823
31st March, 1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801
3rd April, 1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005
4th April, 1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
30th June, 1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839
30th June, 1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

3. Increase since 1881 Census.—The increases in the populations of the several States and Territories and of Australia as a whole during the last six intercensal periods were as shown in the following table, which distinguishes the numerical increases, the proportional increases (which do not allow for the differences in the length of the intercensal periods) and the average annual rates of increase.

POPULATION : INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	1881-1891 (10 years).	1891-1901 (10 years).	1901-1911 (10 years).	1911-1921 (10 years).	1921-1933 (12½ years).	1933-1947 (14 years).
NUMERICAL INCREASE.						
New South Wales ..	(a)377,312	(a)227,709	(a)293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991
Victoria ..	278,522	60,982	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440
Queensland ..	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881
South Australia ..	39,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124
Western Australia ..	20,074	134,342	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628
Tasmania ..	30,962	25,808	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479
Northern Territory ..	1,447	-87	-1,501	557	983	6,018
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	858	6,375	7,958
Australia ..	927,629	595,978	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE—PER CENT.

New South Wales ..	50.32	20.20	21.67	27.55	23.83	14.76
Victoria ..	32.33	5.35	9.53	16.40	18.87	12.88
Queensland ..	84.39	26.52	21.62	24.79	25.34	16.77
South Australia ..	14.15	13.57	14.01	21.20	17.33	11.21
Western Australia ..	67.57	269.86	53.22	17.94	31.89	14.50
Tasmania ..	26.76	17.60	10.86	11.80	6.46	12.95
Northern Territory ..	41.93	-1.78	-31.20	16.83	25.42	124.08
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	50.06	247.86	88.95
Australia ..	41.22	18.75	18.05	22.01	21.97	14.32

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT.

New South Wales ..	4.16	1.86	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99
Victoria ..	2.84	0.52	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87
Queensland ..	6.31	2.38	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11
South Australia ..	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76
Western Australia ..	5.30	13.97	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97
Tasmania ..	2.40	1.63	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87
Northern Territory ..	3.56	-0.18	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	4.14	10.71	4.65
Australia ..	3.51	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.
NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The numerical increase during the period 1933-47 (14 years) was less by 24,4586 than that for the period 1921-33 (12½ years) and the percentage increase declined from 21.97 for 1921-33 to 14.32 for 1933-47. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 1.63 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 0.96 per cent. per annum.

§ 3. Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. Growth of Population.—The table which follows shows the growth in the population of each sex in the various States and Territories as measured by the estimated population at 31st December in 1788 and thereafter at decennial intervals from 1790 to 1950. Each year of the last decennium is included in order to show recent fluctuations in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1788 TO 1950.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st Dec.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1788	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1790	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	6,611	..	..	..	..	974	..	..	7,585
1820	19,626	..	..	..	..	4,158	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	877	18,108	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b) 1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940d	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1941d	1,410,509	964,619	537,879	301,645	246,842	122,153	7,733	7,733	3,398,644
1942d	1,427,739	970,729	534,767	303,511	246,816	122,440	6,056	7,641	3,619,699
1943d	1,436,177	979,549	542,738	305,653	246,389	123,067	7,216	7,368	3,648,159
1944d	1,449,551	986,889	548,848	308,853	249,301	124,293	7,235	7,825	3,682,795
1945d	1,464,686	994,784	556,829	312,588	251,590	125,854	7,252	8,283	3,721,866
1946d	1,480,644	1,006,395	563,013	317,238	255,310	128,007	7,263	8,819	3,766,689
1947	1,504,350	1,016,950	569,480	324,055	261,689	135,674	7,403	(e) 9,270	3,828,871
1948	1,531,990	1,040,040	580,300	331,058	268,384	140,286	8,065	(e) 9,598	3,910,051
1949	1,594,724	1,073,298	594,154	342,937	280,457	145,938	8,728	e 10,409	4,050,545
1950	1,649,479	1,116,963	609,666	355,387	295,102	150,471	9,521	e 10,051	4,196,640
FEMALES.									
1788	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1790	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,485	..	..	..	..	496	..	..	3,981
1820	8,398	..	..	..	..	1,351	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,001	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940d	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,394	3,507,078
1941d	1,402,547	981,806	500,592	304,721	226,371	119,982	2,505	6,430	3,544,954
1942d	1,420,401	991,829	503,158	307,467	229,839	119,997	2,235	6,471	3,581,397
1943d	1,434,534	1,002,067	511,846	310,372	231,875	121,186	3,180	6,430	3,621,499
1944d	1,451,488	1,011,065	519,407	314,177	235,474	122,596	3,242	6,780	3,664,229
1945d	1,468,312	1,020,323	528,035	318,294	238,498	124,426	3,294	7,149	3,708,331
1946d	1,481,748	1,033,374	533,818	323,180	241,663	126,563	3,379	7,567	3,751,200
1947	1,503,232	1,044,739	541,341	329,010	247,192	132,841	3,588	(e) 7,814	3,809,757
1948	1,530,354	1,065,675	552,535	334,869	253,946	134,856	4,429	(e) 8,165	3,884,829
1949	1,581,211	1,091,033	566,146	344,936	264,358	138,407	5,122	(e) 9,124	4,000,337
1950	1,628,547	1,114,203	581,579	356,623	278,569	143,926	5,611	e 10,003	4,119,151

(a) Details as to sex not available. (b) Previously included with New South Wales.

(c) Previously included with South Australia in which Northern Territory was incorporated prior to 1911.

(d) See note (c) on next page. (e) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th—16th September, 1951, are as follows:—1947, M. 9,714, F. 7,874; 1948, M. 10,943, F. 8,369; 1949, M. 12,577, F. 9,536; and 1950, M. 13,049, F. 10,580.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1788 TO 1950—continued.

As at 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	10,096	..	..	..	..	1,470	..	..	11,566
1820	28,024	..	..	..	..	5,519	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	260,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(a)538,234	(a)28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(b)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(u)1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940c	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1941c	2,813,056	1,946,425	1,038,471	606,366	473,213	242,135	9,769	14,163	7,143,598
1942c	2,848,140	1,962,558	1,037,925	610,978	476,655	242,437	8,291	14,112	7,201,096
1943c	2,870,711	1,981,616	1,054,584	616,027	478,264	244,253	10,405	13,798	7,269,658
1944c	2,901,039	1,997,954	1,068,255	623,030	484,775	246,889	10,477	14,605	7,347,024
1945c	2,932,998	2,015,107	1,084,864	630,882	490,088	250,280	10,546	15,432	7,430,197
1946c	2,962,392	2,039,769	1,096,831	640,418	496,973	254,570	10,642	16,386	7,517,981
1947	3,007,582	2,061,689	1,110,821	653,065	508,881	268,515	10,991	d 17,084	7,638,628
1948	3,062,344	2,106,315	1,132,565	665,927	522,330	275,142	12,494	d 17,763	7,794,880
1949	3,175,935	2,164,331	1,160,300	687,873	544,815	284,245	13,850	d 19,533	8,050,882
1950	3,278,026	2,231,256	1,191,245	712,010	573,671	294,397	15,132	d 20,054	8,315,791

(a) Previously included with New South Wales. (b) Previously included with South Australia in which Northern Territory was incorporated prior to 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (d) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th—16th September, 1951, are as follows:—1947, 18,838; 1948, 19,312; 1949, 22,113; and 1950, 23,629.

Estimates of population for intercensal years are obtained in the manner outlined in § 1. Figures for interstate migration are liable to error owing to the impracticability of tracing movements of motor traffic. The estimates of populations of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are particularly affected by this difficulty. In view of the uncertainty of war-time records of interstate migration, the populations of the States subsequent to 30th June, 1943, and until the 1947 Census, were estimated on the basis of natural increase, deaths of defence personnel and overseas migration.

The estimated population as at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1950 on the same basis as in the last table is shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 68, 1950. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory thereof appears on page 539.

2. Present Numbers.—The population of Australia on 31st December, 1950 was estimated at 8,315,791 persons of whom 4,196,640, or 50.47 per cent., were males and 4,119,151, or 49.53 per cent., were females. The increase during 1950 was 264,909, equal to 3.29 per cent., males having increased by 146,095 or 3.61 per cent., and females by 118,814, or 2.97 per cent. This increase was due to an excess of births over deaths, of 112,404, together with a net gain by migration of 152,505 persons.

3. **Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.**—A previous table shows the estimated number of persons in each of the States and Territories on 31st December, 1950. In the following table the proportions of the total area and of the total population represented by each State or Territory are given, together with the density and the masculinity of population:—

DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION, 1950.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area.	Proportion of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1950.			Density. (a)	Masculinity. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
	%	%	%	%		
New South Wales	10.40	39.30	39.54	39.42	10.59	101.29
Victoria	2.96	26.62	27.05	26.83	25.39	100.24
Queensland	22.54	14.53	14.12	14.33	1.78	104.83
South Australia	12.78	8.47	8.66	8.56	1.87	99.65
Western Australia	32.81	7.03	6.76	6.90	0.59	105.93
Tasmania	0.88	3.58	3.49	3.54	11.23	104.55
Northern Territory	17.60	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.03	169.67
Australian Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.24	0.24	0.24	21.36	100.48
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.80	101.88

(a) Average number of persons per square mile.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

Additional information regarding density and masculinity of population appears in later sections of this chapter.

4. **Urban and Rural Distribution.**—At the 1947 Census, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst metropolitan, provincial and rural areas. Metropolitan Divisions relate to the capital cities of the States and adjoining urban municipal areas within boundaries used for Census purposes at the dates of the respective Censuses. At the 1947 Census the Metropolitan Division of Victoria included areas (with a population of 30,490 persons) not included in that division at the 1933 Census when the population was 991,934. No changes occurred in boundaries of Metropolitan Divisions in other States.

Urban Provincial Divisions comprise the capital cities of the Territories and, in States other than Tasmania, cities and towns outside the Metropolitan Divisions which are separately incorporated. In Tasmania, where most of the towns included are not separately incorporated, boundaries were determined for Census purposes. In New South Wales a number of towns which in 1933 were separately incorporated have since been included in shires.

Rural Divisions comprise the remaining portion of each Territory and State and are affected by the intercensal changes in the areas of the Metropolitan and Urban Provincial Divisions. Figures for Rural Divisions represent therefore only a broad general classification based on administrative rather than geographical considerations. For instance, in New South Wales most of the increase in population shown for "Rural Division" was due to abolition of municipalities which in 1933 were classified as Urban Provincial; in Victoria a large part of the decrease in population shown for "Rural Division" was due to transfer in 1947 to the Metropolitan Division of adjoining urban parts of shire areas.

Persons on board ships in Australian ports or travelling on long-distance trains or planes throughout Census night were classed as migratory.

The results obtained at the Census for each State and Territory are shown in the following table:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION : 1947 CENSUS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	1947 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State.		Proportionate Increase since the 1933 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933 Census.	1947 Census.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	714,821	769,183	1,484,004	47.50	49.72	20.14
Provincial ..	329,730	332,226	661,956	21.74	22.18	17.07
Rural ..	441,024	390,512	831,536	30.57	27.86	4.58(a)
Migratory ..	6,636	706	7,342	0.19	0.24	45.70
Total ..	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	100.00	100.00	14.76
VICTORIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	588,540	637,869	1,226,409	54.49	59.69	23.64
Provincial ..	111,182	120,261	231,443	10.89	11.26	16.78
Rural ..	311,052	281,946	592,998	34.53	28.86	-5.66a
Migratory ..	3,093	758	3,851	0.09	0.19	144.04
Total ..	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	100.00	100.00	12.88
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	195,102	206,928	402,030	31.63	36.34	34.12
Provincial ..	127,854	131,074	258,928	21.02	23.40	30.02
Rural ..	242,807	200,763	443,570	46.92	40.09	-0.23
Migratory ..	1,708	179	1,887	0.43	0.17	-53.44
Total ..	567,471	538,944	1,106,415	100.00	100.00	16.77
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	183,099	199,355	382,454	53.81	59.20	22.34
Provincial ..	32,646	33,265	65,911	8.86	10.20	28.09
Rural ..	102,760	93,247	196,007	36.97	30.34	-8.73
Migratory ..	1,526	175	1,701	0.36	0.26	-19.46
Total ..	320,031	326,042	646,073	100.00	100.00	11.21

(a) See letterpress on preceding page.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, ETC.—*continued.*

Division.	1947 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State.		Proportionate Increase since the 1933 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1933 Census.	1947 Census.	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	131,670	140,858	272,528	47.27	54.24	31.38
Provincial ..	26,279	25,521	51,800	10.21	10.31	15.61
Rural ..	97,475	77,696	175,171	41.79	34.86	-4.49
Migratory ..	2,652	329	2,981	0.73	0.59	-6.79
Total ..	258,076	244,404	502,480	100.00	100.00	14.50
TASMANIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	36,518	40,016	76,534	26.54	29.77	26.70
Provincial ..	36,291	38,525	74,816	24.95	29.10	31.77
Rural ..	55,771	49,254	105,025	48.23	40.85	-4.32
Migratory ..	664	39	703	0.28	0.28	8.32
Total ..	129,244	127,834	257,078	100.00	100.00	12.95
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Provincial ..	1,668	870	2,538	32.29	23.36	62.07
Rural ..	5,581	2,611	8,192	66.16	75.37	155.22
Migratory ..	129	9	138	1.55	1.27	84.00
Total ..	7,378	3,490	10,868	100.00	100.00	124.08
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Provincial ..	8,121	7,035	15,156	81.87	89.65	106.91
Rural ..	971	778	1,749	18.13	10.35	7.83
Migratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9,092	7,813	16,905	100.00	100.00	88.95
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	1,849,750	1,994,209	3,843,959	46.87	50.72	23.70
Provincial ..	673,771	688,777	1,362,548	16.97	17.98	21.15
Rural ..	1,257,441	1,096,807	2,354,248	35.91	31.06	-11.12
Migratory ..	16,408	2,195	18,603	0.25	0.24	11.37
Total ..	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	100.00	100.00	14.32

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

At 30th June, 1947, the Metropolitan Divisions contained 50.72 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 46.87 per cent. at the 1933 Census. Victoria had the largest proportion of population residing in the metropolitan area (59.69 per cent.) but was closely followed in this respect by South Australia (59.20 per cent.). During the intercensal period, however, the highest rates of increase in metropolitan population were experienced in Queensland and Western Australia.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its high femininity. In 1933, 52.5 per cent. of the metropolitan population was composed of females; in 1947 the proportion had fallen slightly to 51.9 per cent., being highest in Tasmania at 52.3 per cent.

5. Metropolitan Population : Australia and Other Countries.—In Australia there is an abnormal concentration of population in the capital cities, which are the only cities of outstanding importance in the various States. A comparison with the capitals of the more important countries is given in the following table. There is some doubt as to the comparability of the figures because of the abnormal conditions during the war and immediately following the war.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION : AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.
New South Wales	Sydney	1950	(a) 1,584,830
Victoria	Melbourne	1950	(a) 1,326,400
Queensland	Brisbane	1950	(a) 444,650
South Australia	Adelaide	1950	(a) 422,000
Western Australia	Perth	1950	(a) 399,000
Tasmania	Hobart	1950	(a) 83,600
England	London (b)	1950	8,417,377
Scotland	Edinburgh	1950	488,900
Northern Ireland	Belfast	1949	452,130
Eire	Dublin	1949	527,700
Canada	Montreal (c)(d)	1941	1,139,921
New Zealand	Wellington(e)	1950	193,300
Union of South Africa	Capetown(f)	1946	220,398
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1945	2,620,827
Belgium	Brussels	1949	964,749
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1948	2,052,672
Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933,000
Denmark	Copenhagen	1945	927,404
Egypt	Cairo	1947	2,100,506
France	Paris	1946	2,725,374
Germany	Berlin	1950	3,314,000
Greece	Athens(h)	1940	1,124,109
Hungary	Budapest	1948	1,058,288
Italy	Rome	1950	1,665,667
Japan	Tokyo (g)	1950	5,385,071
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1950	835,834
Norway	Oslo	1946	418,449
Poland	Warsaw	1950	600,767
Portugal	Lisbon	1950	719,000
Spain	Madrid	1950	1,511,695
Sweden	Stockholm	1950	733,615
U.S.A.	New York (d)	1950	7,841,023

(a) Exclusive of full-blood aboriginals. (b) Greater London civilian population. (c) Greater Montreal. (d) Principal City. (e) Excluding Maoris. (f) European population. (g) Greater Tokyo. (h) Greater Athens, including Piræus.

6. **Principal Urban Areas.**—The following table shows the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State and Territory of Australia at the 1947 Census:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS: AUSTRALIA, 1947 CENSUS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs	1,484,004	Toowoomba	33,290
Newcastle and Suburbs	127,138	Ipswich	26,218
Broken Hill	27,054	Cairns	16,644
Maitland	19,151	Bundaberg	15,926
Wollongong (a)	18,116	Maryborough	14,395
Goulburn	15,991	Mackay	13,486
Fairfield	15,987	Redcliffe	8,871
Wagga Wagga	15,340	Southport	8,430
Lismore	15,214	Gympie	8,413
Lithgow	14,461	Charters Towers	7,561
Albury	14,412	Warwick	7,129
Orange	13,780	Gladstone	5,244
Cessnock	13,029		
Liverpool	12,642	South Australia—	
Tamworth	12,071	Adelaide and Suburbs	382,454
Grafton and Grafton South	12,025	Port Pirie	12,019
Bathurst	11,871	Whyalla	7,845
Illawarra North (a)	11,810	Mount Gambier	6,771
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	10,966	Gawler	4,436
Dubbo	9,545	Port Augusta	4,351
Katoomba	8,781	Port Lincoln	3,972
Armidale	7,809	Murray Bridge	3,690
Parke	6,897	Peterborough	2,890
Casino	6,668		
Inverell	6,530	Western Australia—	
Kempsey	6,330	Perth and Suburbs (f)	272,528
Forbes	5,949	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	22,376
Cowra	5,473	Bunbury	6,240
Glen Innes	5,453	Geraldton	5,972
		Albany	4,759
Victoria—		Northam	4,652
Melbourne and Suburbs	1,226,409	Collie	4,507
Geelong (b) (e)	44,561		
Ballaarat (c) (e)	40,181	Tasmania—	
Bendigo (d) (e)	30,779	Hobart and Suburbs	76,534
Warrnambool	9,993	Launceston and Suburbs	40,442
Mildura	9,527	Burnie	7,235
Shepparton	7,914	Devonport	7,497
Hamilton	7,180	Queenstown	3,598
Wangaratta	6,670	Ulverstone	3,432
Horsham	6,388		
Colac	6,381	Northern Territory—	
Maryborough	6,198	Darwin	2,538
Ararat	5,957		
Castlemaine	5,809	Australian Capital Territory—	
		Canberra	15,156
Queensland—			
Brisbane and Suburbs	402,030		
Rockhampton	34,988		
Townsville	34,109		

(a) From 24th September, 1947, the municipalities of Illawarra North and Wollongong and the shires of Bulli and Illawarra Central were united to form the City of Greater Wollongong. (b) Comprises municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell. (c) Comprises municipalities of Ballarat and Sebastopol. (d) Comprises municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk. (e) Exclusive of urban population in any contiguous shire. (f) Includes Fremantle and suburbs, 27,934.

7. **Provincial Urban Areas.**—In par. 4, pages 522-3, the proportion of the total population of each State which was located in incorporated urban provincial areas at the 1933 and 1947 Census is shown. In the following table, however, the aggregate population at the 1947 Census of all cities and towns outside the metropolitan area of each State with 2,000 or more and 3,000 or more inhabitants is shown, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the proportion of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State is shown.

**AGGREGATE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF SPECIFIED SIZE :
1947 CENSUS.**

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of—					
	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.
			%			%
New South Wales ..	122	763,562	25.58	76	652,986	21.88
Victoria ..	62	334,199	16.26	37	272,454	13.26
Queensland ..	34	297,909	26.93	26	279,317	25.25
South Australia ..	11	52,812	8.17	7	43,084	6.67
Western Australia ..	10	51,987	10.35	7	44,493	8.85
Tasmania ..	6	62,413	24.29	5	59,479	23.14
Northern Territory ..	1	2,538	23.35	..	..	..
Australian Capital Territory ..	1	15,156	89.66	1	15,156	89.66
Total ..	247	1,580,576	20.85	159	1,366,969	18.03

8. Principal Cities in the World.—The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date. There is some doubt as to the comparability of the figures because of the abnormal conditions during and immediately following the war.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Cities in the British Commonwealth are printed in italics.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).
England ..	<i>London(a)</i> ..	1950	8,417	Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1949	965
U.S.A. ..	New York ..	1950	7,841	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore ..	1948	958
Japan ..	Tokyo(b) ..	1950	5,385	Chile ..	Santiago ..	1940	952
U.S.S.R. ..	Moscow ..	1939	4,137	Singapore ..	<i>Singapore</i> ..	1947	938
China ..	Shanghai ..	1946	3,599	Czechoslovakia ..	Prague ..	1949	933
U.S.A. ..	Chicago ..	1940	3,397	Siam ..	Bangkok ..	1950	928
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1950	3,314	Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1945	927
Japan ..	Osaka ..	1940	3,252	Egypt ..	Alexandria ..	1947	925
U.S.S.R. ..	Leningrad ..	1939	3,191	Canada ..	<i>Toronto(f)</i> ..	1941	900
India ..	<i>Calcutta(c)</i> ..	1949	2,896	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland ..	1940	878
France ..	Paris ..	1946	2,725	China ..	Mukden ..	1946	864
Argentina ..	Buenos Aires ..	1945	2,621	Turkey ..	Istanbul ..	1945	861
Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1947	2,101	U.S.S.R. ..	Kiev ..	1939	846
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro ..	1948	2,053	Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1950	836
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia ..	1940	1,931	U.S.S.R. ..	Kharkov ..	1939	838
U.S.A. ..	Detroit ..	1950	1,850	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis ..	1940	816
India ..	<i>Bombay</i> ..	1949	1,764	U.S.S.R. ..	Baku ..	1939	809
Mexico ..	Mexico City ..	1947	1,757	Germany ..	Munich ..	1949	809
China ..	Nanking ..	1946	1,755	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i> ..	1949	804
China ..	Tientsin ..	1946	1,718	China ..	Hankow ..	1931	778
China ..	Peiping ..	1946	1,688	U.S.A. ..	Boston ..	1940	771
Italy ..	Rome ..	1950	1,666	South Africa ..	<i>Johannesburg</i> ..	1946	758
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i> ..	1950	1,585	China ..	Tsingtao ..	1946	756
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1947	1,548	U.S.A. ..	Washington ..	1942	750
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo ..	1948	1,543	Uruguay ..	Montevideo ..	1949	750
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1950	1,512	U.S.A. ..	Washington ..	1942	750
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles ..	1940	1,504	India ..	<i>Hyderabad</i> ..	1941	739
Germany ..	Hamburg ..	1946	1,493	Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1950	734
Japan ..	Nagoya ..	1940	1,328	Italy ..	Turin ..	1949	723
Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i> ..	1950	1,326	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1950	719
Italy ..	Milan ..	1950	1,310	England ..	<i>Manchester</i> ..	1949	704
Spain ..	Barcelona ..	1949	1,219	Persia ..	Tehran ..	1942	699
China ..	Canton ..	1936	1,213	Italy ..	Genoa ..	1950	673
Korea ..	Seoul ..	1946	1,142	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh ..	1940	672
Canada ..	<i>Montreal(d)</i> ..	1941	1,140	Pakistan ..	<i>Lahore</i> ..	1941	672
Greece ..	Athens(e) ..	1940	1,124	Netherlands ..	Rotterdam ..	1949	667
England ..	<i>Birmingham</i> ..	1949	1,114	Cuba ..	Havana ..	1943	660
Scotland ..	<i>Glasgow</i> ..	1949	1,098	U.S.S.R. ..	Gorki ..	1939	644
Japan ..	Chungking ..	1940	1,090	Hong Kong ..	<i>Hong Kong</i> ..	1938	641
China ..	Budapest ..	1946	1,062	France ..	Nantes ..	1946	636
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1948	1,058	U.S.A. ..	San Francisco ..	1940	635
Philippines ..	Manila ..	1948	1,025	China ..	Yenchow ..	1931	621
Italy ..	Naples ..	1950	1,021	Germany ..	Leipzig ..	1946	608
India ..	<i>Madras</i> ..	1949	998	China ..	Changsha ..	1931	607
Rumania ..	Bucharest ..	1945	985	U.S.S.R. ..	Odessa ..	1939	604
Japan ..	Yokohama ..	1940	968	Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1950	601
Japan ..	Kobe ..	1940	967				

(a) Greater London civilian population.
(d) Greater Montreal.

(e) Includes Piraeus.

(b) Greater Tokyo.
(f) Greater Toronto.

(c) Includes Howrah.

§ 4. Mean Population.

1. General.—Mean populations are calculated for twelve-monthly periods to provide a satisfactory average basis for calculations requiring allowances for the continuous change in population figures during such periods.

2. Method of Calculation.—From 1901 onwards the mean population for any year has been calculated by the formula :—

$$\text{Mean Population} = \frac{a + 4b + 2c + 4d + e}{12}$$

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the year and at the end of each of the four succeeding quarters, e.g., in the case of a calendar year, 31st December of the preceding year and 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of the year under consideration. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*. Section V. of *Population and Vital Statistics Bulletin No. 1, 1907* sets out in some detail the principles underlying the adoption of the formula.

3. Results.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1940 to 1950 :—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS, 1940 TO 1950.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1940(a)	2,777,898	1,900,426	1,026,541	599,136	473,397	241,134	8,354	13,775	7,040,661
1941(a)	2,800,537	1,932,412	1,036,555	601,193	473,988	240,389	10,279	14,629	7,109,982
1942(a)	2,831,080	1,959,496	1,036,016	609,172	476,619	241,087	8,946	14,223	7,176,639
1943(a)	2,857,547	1,973,533	1,047,421	613,327	476,745	242,860	9,574	13,644	7,234,651
1944(a)	2,886,204	1,989,870	1,061,467	619,409	481,498	245,618	10,440	14,200	7,308,706
1945(a)	2,917,415	2,006,649	1,076,610	627,102	487,510	248,506	10,512	15,012	7,389,406
1946(a)	2,945,220	2,025,475	1,090,238	635,127	492,771	252,192	10,568	15,883	7,467,474
1947 ..	2,985,073	2,053,648	1,105,360	646,294	502,978	257,781	10,891	b 16,903	7,578,928
1948 ..	3,029,573	2,089,999	1,123,416	658,239	514,843	264,604	12,188	b 18,172	7,711,034
1949 ..	3,113,977	2,138,761	1,147,523	674,056	533,083	272,649	13,476	b 19,113	7,912,638
1950 ..	3,224,892	2,203,786	1,178,851	700,184	558,709	282,269	14,921	b 20,506	8,184,118

(a) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (b) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th-16th September, 1951, are as follows :—1947, 17,031 ; 1948, 19,197 ; 1949, 21,191 ; and 1950, 23,588.

(ii) *Financial Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1940 to 1950 :—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS, 1939-40 TO 1949-50.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1940(a)	2,764,224	1,886,751	1,021,426	598,790	472,060	240,023	7,254	13,224	7,003,752
1941(a)	2,790,087	1,916,727	1,032,122	598,900	474,180	241,009	9,540	14,310	7,076,875
1942(a)	2,813,385	1,948,710	1,036,690	605,952	474,833	240,358	9,878	14,334	7,144,140
1943(a)	2,845,805	1,965,473	1,049,433	610,925	476,989	241,704	8,723	14,017	7,204,069
1944(a)	2,871,452	1,981,997	1,054,810	616,151	478,271	244,178	10,408	13,798	7,271,065
1945(a)	2,901,459	1,998,202	1,068,630	623,104	484,720	246,971	10,477	14,607	7,348,170
1946(a)	2,932,366	2,015,197	1,084,125	630,921	489,982	250,309	10,537	15,431	7,428,868
1947(a)	2,963,036	2,039,348	1,097,303	640,352	497,006	254,553	10,676	16,381	7,518,675
1948 ..	3,006,481	2,069,167	1,112,722	652,285	508,860	261,781	11,310	b 17,596	7,640,202
1949 ..	3,063,973	2,113,286	1,134,738	665,139	522,184	268,259	12,847	b 18,434	7,798,860
1950 ..	3,171,940	2,170,289	1,163,084	686,825	545,786	277,395	14,247	b 20,025	8,049,591

(a) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (b) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th-16th September, 1951, are as follows :—1948, 18,105 ; 1949, 19,988 ; and 1950, 22,607.

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. **Natural Increase.**—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase," i.e., excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration," i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 are given for each sex and State (see No. 22, page 899).

The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1950 inclusive was 5,467,771, consisting of 2,548,959 males and 2,918,812 females, and represented 76.26 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in 1914, but it steadily declined after that year to 7.07 in 1934. There was little change until 1939, but during the war and in the post-war period the rate rose sharply, reaching the level of 14.37 in 1947. In 1948 it dropped to 13.12 but rose slightly to 13.74 in 1950.

In the following table particulars of the natural increase for each sex are given in States for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1950 and for the ten years 1941 to 1950. For the purposes of this analysis the natural increase for the period from September, 1939 until June, 1947 has been taken as excess of births over civilian deaths, i.e., no account is taken of deaths of defence personnel.

**POPULATION : NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS),
1901 TO 1950.**

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05..	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	—223	(a)	130,303
1906-10..	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	—264	(a)	158,191
1911-15..	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	—201	78	191,393
1916-20..	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	—125	75	175,135
1921-25..	80,860	49,254	28,941	16,721	10,284	8,543	—68	37	194,572
1926-30..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	—131	175	174,704
1931-35..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	—93	270	120,728
1936-40(b)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(b)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(b)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1941(b) ..	11,187	6,892	5,524	2,334	2,220	1,268	3	124	29,552
1942(b) ..	10,698	6,882	5,260	2,201	2,046	1,409	—20	164	28,640
1943(b) ..	13,316	8,819	5,771	3,324	2,627	1,578	—3	143	35,575
1944(b) ..	15,866	9,498	7,113	3,630	2,880	1,362	19	154	40,522
1945(b) ..	17,004	10,559	8,203	4,074	2,618	1,617	16	155	44,246
1946(b) ..	18,652	12,839	7,682	4,623	3,494	2,165	20	210	49,685
1947(b) ..	19,743	13,130	8,661	5,048	3,802	2,314	86	265	53,049
1948 ..	17,453	12,017	8,255	4,559	3,867	2,129	77	299	48,656
1949 ..	18,498	12,224	8,262	4,817	3,933	2,314	108	395	50,551
1950 ..	19,216	13,774	8,720	5,159	4,271	2,434	121	414	54,111

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.
September, 1939 to June, 1947.

(b) Excess of births over civilian deaths from

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of deaths over births.

POPULATION: NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS)—
continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(a)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(a)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,463	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1916-20..	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921-25..	89,438	49,685	34,289	17,595	13,839	8,837	127	82	213,892
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40(b)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(b)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(b)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1941(b) ..	13,242	6,992	6,465	2,343	3,129	1,363	91	172	33,797
1942(b) ..	12,730	7,072	6,284	2,365	2,779	1,466	29	152	32,877
1943(b) ..	15,079	8,971	6,887	3,339	3,267	1,492	34	165	39,234
1944(b) ..	17,094	9,358	8,022	3,697	3,512	1,344	39	160	43,226
1945(b) ..	17,664	10,145	9,051	3,910	3,342	1,755	39	177	46,083
1946(b) ..	20,016	12,320	8,694	4,729	3,858	2,133	57	226	52,033
1947(b) ..	21,206	12,794	9,581	5,054	4,349	2,463	125	295	55,867
1948 ..	19,378	12,257	9,141	4,563	4,379	2,322	130	311	52,481
1949 ..	20,950	12,658	9,325	4,852	4,788	2,407	146	324	55,450
1950 ..	21,409	13,715	9,909	5,407	4,899	2,342	194	418	58,293
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	(a)	284,431
1906-10..	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	(a)	334,828
1911-15..	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	-139	156	407,512
1916-20..	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921-25..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40(b)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(b)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(b)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1941(b) ..	24,429	13,884	11,989	4,677	5,349	2,631	94	296	63,349
1942(b) ..	23,428	13,954	11,544	4,566	4,825	2,875	9	316	61,517
1943(b) ..	28,395	17,790	12,658	6,663	5,894	3,070	31	308	74,809
1944(b) ..	32,960	18,856	15,135	7,327	6,392	2,706	58	314	83,748
1945(b) ..	34,668	20,704	17,254	7,984	5,960	3,372	55	332	90,329
1946(b) ..	38,668	25,159	16,376	9,352	7,352	4,298	77	436	101,718
1947(b) ..	40,949	25,924	18,242	10,102	8,151	4,777	211	560	108,916
1948 ..	36,831	24,274	17,396	9,122	8,246	4,451	207	610	101,137
1949 ..	39,448	24,882	17,587	9,669	8,721	4,721	254	719	106,001
1950 ..	40,627	27,489	18,629	10,566	9,170	4,776	315	832	112,404

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.
September, 1939 to June, 1947.

(b) Excess of births over civilian deaths from

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

POPULATION: NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS)—
continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(a)—PERSONS.									
1901-05..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	- 8.8	(b)	14.60
1906-10..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.6	(b)	15.93
1911-15..	18.27	13.91	18.61	17.55	18.76	19.63	- 7.6	13.71	17.05
1916-20..	15.69	11.65	16.74	14.51	14.56	17.46	0.43	12.23	14.57
1921-25..	15.47	12.32	15.87	13.28	13.69	16.14	3.13	6.84	14.34
1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.61	5.89	9.88	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	12.00	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.10	14.00	7.89
1941-45(c)	10.05	8.62	13.02	10.14	11.86	12.02	4.84	21.85	10.30
1946-50(c)	12.86	12.15	15.63	14.73	15.98	17.33	16.71	34.47	13.65
1941(c) ..	8.72	7.18	11.57	7.78	11.29	10.94	9.14	20.23	8.91
1942(c) ..	8.28	7.12	11.14	7.50	10.12	11.93	1.01	22.22	8.57
1943(c) ..	9.94	9.01	12.08	10.86	12.30	12.64	3.24	22.57	10.34
1944(c) ..	11.42	9.48	14.26	11.83	13.28	11.02	5.50	22.11	11.46
1945(c) ..	11.88	10.32	16.03	12.73	12.23	13.56	5.23	22.12	12.22
1946(c) ..	13.13	12.42	15.02	14.72	14.92	17.04	7.29	27.45	13.62
1947(c) ..	13.72	12.62	16.50	15.63	16.21	18.53	19.37	33.13	14.37
1948 ..	12.16	11.61	15.48	13.86	16.02	16.82	16.98	33.57	13.12
1949 ..	12.67	11.64	15.33	14.35	16.36	17.32	18.85	37.62	13.40
1950 ..	12.60	12.47	15.80	15.09	16.41	16.92	21.05	40.57	13.74

(a) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 mean population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Excess of births over civilian deaths per 1,000 mean population from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

The table above shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of Australia since the beginning of the century. The decline is evident notwithstanding the stepping-up of the rate occasioned by increased births since the commencement of the 1939-45 War and the overstatement due to the omission of deaths of defence personnel. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia by this means was 56,886 persons per annum. The increment rose to 81,695 persons per annum in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1931-35, increasing during 1936-40 to 54,489. During 1941-45 the average annual excess of births over civilian deaths was 74,750, while during 1946-50 the annual excess of births over deaths was a record high average of 106,035, there being 112,404 in the year 1950.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate, Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European countries, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the rates of natural increase in 1949 and 1950 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand, and those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding average annual rates for the period 1909-13 have also been appended.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 MEAN POPULATION.

State or Country.	1909-13.	1949.	1950.	Country.	1909-13.	1949.	1950.
Australasia—				Europe— <i>continued.</i>			
Tasmania (a) ..	18.8	17.3	16.9	Sweden ..	10.4	7.4	(d)
Western Australia (a) ..	18.1	16.4	16.4	France ..	0.8	7.2	(d)
Queensland (a) ..	17.9	15.3	15.8	Scotland ..	10.7	6.2	5.4
New Zealand (a) ..	17.1	15.8	15.3	Belgium ..	7.8	4.3	(d)
South Australia (a) ..	16.6	14.4	15.1	England and Wales ..	10.7	5.1	4.1
Australia (a) ..	16.7	13.4	13.7				
New South Wales (a) ..	18.0	12.7	12.6	Asia—			
Victoria (a) ..	13.6	11.6	12.5	Japan ..	13.1	21.6	(d)
Europe—				Africa—			
Netherlands ..	15.1	15.6	15.1	Union of South Africa			
Norway ..	12.4	10.5	(d)	(whites only) ..	(d)	17.6	(d)
Denmark ..	13.9	10.0	(d)	America—			
Spain ..	9.3	10.5	(d)	Canada ..	(d)	17.7	(d)
Italy ..	12.8	9.6	9.5	United States ..	(d)	14.3	13.8
Northern Ireland ..	6.3	9.8	9.4				
Eire ..	6.3	8.7	(d)				
Austria ..	(c)6.1	3.2	(d)				
Switzerland ..	9.3	7.7	(d)				

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.
available.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) 1911-13.

(d) Not

2. **Net Migration.***—The other factor of increase in the population, namely, the excess of arrivals over departures, known as "net migration," is, from its nature, much more subject to variation than is "natural increase".

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1950 and annually for the ten years 1941-50. Disturbances in war-time migration records were caused by interstate troop movements, which prevented accurate count of civilians travelling interstate. Interstate passenger traffic was, for this reason, excluded from migration records from 30th June, 1943 to the date of the Census, 30th June, 1947.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION, 1901 TO 1950.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05 ..	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	-697	(a)	-7,177
1906-10 ..	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	-5,784	-366	(a)	37,999
1911-15 ..	38,483	1,568	13,037	-4,263	189	-9,599	1,050	90	40,375
1916-20 ..	23,150	18,205	3,614	7,920	-3,782	67	551	30	48,519
1921-25 ..	35,660	37,760	18,834	14,244	15,375	-5,630	17	1,199	117,459
1926-30 ..	37,524	7,849	11,584	-2,230	19,069	-3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35 ..	-1,646	-5,951	6,195	-3,654	-4,215	-1,384	24	3	-10,676
1936-40(b)	7,847	12,096	5,249	-4,988	-2,501	793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45bc	6,614	17,502	-6,487	2,202	-9,261	-4,312	889	-1,822	5,325
1946-50bc	91,100	58,773	11,300	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	-305	217,728
1941 (b) ..	1,848	12,381	-3,883	1,839	-4,317	2,715	906	565	1,798
1942 (b) ..	10,505	3,030	-6,780	699	-1,636	848	-1,185	549	3,236
1943 (b)(c)	-1,903	2,913	3,671	-392	-2,892	748	1,168	708	1,109
1944 (b)(c)	-579	-237	100	20	38	1	..	..	935
1945 (b)(c)	439	-585	605	36	-378	..	..	..	117
1946 (b)(c)	-2,680	-783	-1,443	2	321	58	12	..	-5,299
1947 (b)(c)	3,820	-2,442	-2,206	1,736	2,278	5,316	52	22	8,576
1948 ..	10,187	11,673	2,295	2,444	2,828	2,483	585	29	32,524
1949 ..	44,236	20,434	5,862	7,062	8,140	3,238	555	416	89,943
1950 ..	35,537	29,891	6,792	7,291	10,374	2,199	672	772	91,984

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(b) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

(c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION, 1901 TO 1950—continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	1,566	-21,984	-2,398	-8,448	22,293	-726	81	(a)	-9,616
1906-10..	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	-4,023	-148	(a)	19,279
1911-15..	48,612	25,051	12,054	5,389	10,650	-5,658	271	118	96,487
1916-20..	21,294	985	2,776	3,863	-4,530	-2,211	47	-34	22,190
1921-25..	24,660	19,443	12,154	7,482	6,706	-5,138	-244	744	65,807
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	-341	9,363	-4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35..	1,093	2,943	1,125	-2,284	-578	-2,644	88	47	210
1936-40(b)	14,414	9,409	1,509	-2,608	32	-1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45bc	3,648	10,745	-4,759	786	-3,654	-3,701	357	-938	2,484
1946-50bc	57,189	30,315	6,495	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	990	135,356
1941 (b) ..	617	7,114	-889	1,082	-2,261	-1,802	-237	-238	3,386
1942 (b) ..	5,121	3,131	-3,969	261	523	-1,523	-312	-302	2,930
1943 (b)(c)	-978	1,432	1,532	-577	-1,383	-372	906	-398	162
1944 (b)(c)	-204	-204	729	38	69	4	..	..	-1,248
1945 (b)(c)	-908	-728	704	58	464	..	..	..	-2,746
1946 (b)(c)	-6,586	803	-3,149	10	844	-77	14	..	-9,849
1947 (b)(c)	197	-1,412	-2,219	683	1,085	3,771	76	-146	2,035
1948 ..	7,744	8,679	2,053	1,296	2,375	-307	711	40	22,591
1949 ..	29,907	12,700	4,286	5,215	5,624	1,144	547	635	60,058
1950 ..	25,927	9,545	5,524	6,280	9,312	3,177	295	461	60,521
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,903	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	2,091	14,993	5,278	-9,807	-514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,539	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	-504	-4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,203	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	-227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	-553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	50	-10,886
1936-40(b)	22,261	21,505	6,758	-7,596	-2,469	-2,665	3,502	1,832	43,128
1941-45bc	10,262	28,247	-11,240	2,988	-12,915	-8,013	1,246	-2,760	7,800
1946-50bc	148,289	89,088	17,795	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	685	353,084
1941 (b) ..	-1,231	19,495	-4,772	2,921	-6,578	-4,517	669	-803	5,184
1942 (b) ..	15,626	6,161	-10,749	960	-1,113	-2,371	-1,497	-851	6,166
1943 (b)(c)	-2,881	4,345	5,203	-969	4,275	-1,120	2,074	-1,106	1,271
1944 (b)(c)	-783	441	829	18	107	5	..	..	-2,183
1945 (b)(c)	-469	-1,313	99	94	842	..	..	..	-2,629
1946 (b)(c)	-9,266	20	-4,592	12	-1,165	-135	2	..	-15,148
1947 (b)(c)	4,017	-3,854	-4,425	2,419	3,363	9,087	128	-124	10,611
1948 ..	17,931	20,352	4,348	3,740	5,203	2,176	1,296	69	55,115
1949 ..	74,143	33,134	10,148	12,277	13,764	4,382	1,102	1,051	150,001
1950 ..	61,464	39,436	12,316	13,571	19,686	5,376	967	311	152,505

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century; in the next five quinquennial periods there were varying gains which averaged about 115,000 per quinquennium.

In the five years ended 1935 there was a net emigration of 10,886 and in the five years ended 1940 a net immigration of 43,128. During the war period 1941-45 net immigration fell to 7,809 persons. A large net loss by migration of 15,148 persons in 1946 was due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancées, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen. With increasing transport facilities after the war and the resumption of assisted migration, net gains of 10,611 and 55,115 persons were recorded in 1947 and 1948 respectively. The net gains increased considerably in 1949 and 1950, for which the figures were 150,001 and 152,505 respectively; these were the highest gains recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919 which included troops returning from the 1914-18 War.

3. **Total Increase.**—The total increase of the population is obtained by combining the natural increase with the increase by net migration. For the period September, 1939 to June, 1947, deaths of defence personnel have been deducted from the total increase so derived. The results of the 1947 Census disclosed some unrecorded movement of population during the intercensal period July, 1933 to June, 1947, and particulars of total increase, after taking into account deaths of defence personnel, have been adjusted for this discrepancy. No separate adjustment has, however, been applied to individual elements of increase during this period, although intercensal discrepancies disclosed by previous Censuses were adjusted on recorded oversea departures.

The total increment to the population from the beginning of 1861 to the end of 1950 was 7,170,206, while that from 1901 to 1950 was 4,550,452. The annual results for the last ten years are shown below, together with quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1950. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, the figures for the period 1933 to 1947 differ from the totals of figures for natural increase and net migration shown in preceding tables by an amount equal to the net total of deaths of defence personnel and unrecorded movement of population.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE, 1901 TO 1950.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05..	66,850	- 3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	- 920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	- 630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	- 213	849	- 12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	- 676	105	223,654
1921-25..	116,520	87,014	47,775	30,965	25,659	2,913	- 51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	50,277	18,318	26,789	5,049	5,871	4,619	- 109	502	111,316
1936-40(b)	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45bc	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50bc	184,793	122,170	52,837	42,799	43,512	24,617	2,269	1,768	474,774
1941 (b)..	8,212	17,582	1,167	3,760	- 1,892	- 1,497	927	- 123	28,136
1942 (b)	17,230	6,110	- 3,112	1,866	- 26	287	- 1,208	- 92	21,055
1943 (b)(c)	8,438	8,820	7,971	2,144	- 427	627	1,160	- 273	28,460
1944 (b)(c)	13,374	7,340	6,110	3,198	2,912	1,226	19	457	34,636
1945 (b)(c)	15,135	7,895	7,981	3,735	2,289	1,561	17	458	39,071
1946 (b)(c)	15,958	11,611	6,184	4,650	3,720	2,153	11	536	41,823
1947 (b)(c)	23,706	10,555	6,467	6,817	6,379	7,667	140	451	62,182
1948 ..	27,640	23,690	10,550	7,003	6,695	4,612	662	328	81,180
1949 ..	62,734	32,658	14,124	11,879	12,073	5,552	663	811	140,494
1950 ..	54,755	43,665	15,512	12,450	14,645	4,633	793	- 358	146,095

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel whether inside or outside Australia from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE, 1901 TO 1950—continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	115	(a)	195,916
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333		196 312,606
1916-20..	103,093	43,871	35,049	20,688	8,655	6,610	182		38 218,186
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,699	117		826 279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,442	30,672	27,772	7,246	12,142	3,507	275	539	143,595
1936-40(b)	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,454
1941-45bc	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50bc	160,235	93,970	53,544	38,329	40,071	19,500	2,317	2,854	410,820
1941 (b) ..	13,896	13,925	5,852	3,550	1,029	370	132	126	37,876
1942 (b) ..	17,854	10,023	2,566	2,746	3,468	15	270	41	36,443
1943 (b)(c)	14,133	10,238	8,688	2,905	2,036	1,189	954	41	40,102
1944 (b)(c)	16,954	8,998	7,561	3,805	3,599	1,410	53	350	42,730
1945 (b)(c)	16,824	9,258	8,628	4,117	3,024	1,830	52	369	44,102
1946 (b)(c)	13,436	13,051	5,783	4,886	3,165	2,137	85	418	42,961
1947 (b)(c)	21,484	11,365	7,523	5,830	5,529	6,278	209	247	58,465
1948 ..	27,122	20,936	11,194	5,859	6,754	2,015	841	351	75,072
1949 ..	50,857	25,358	13,611	10,067	10,412	3,551	693	959	115,508
1950 ..	47,336	23,260	15,433	11,687	14,211	5,519	489	879	118,814
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	811	(a)	267,638
1906-10..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	745	(a)	392,106
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,404	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,719	48,990	54,561	12,295	18,013	8,126	166	1,041	254,911
1936-40(b)	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45bc	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50bc	345,028	216,149	106,381	81,128	83,583	44,117	4,586	4,622	885,594
1941 (b) ..	22,108	31,507	7,019	7,310	863	1,867	795	31	66,012
1942 (b) ..	35,084	16,133	546	4,612	3,442	302	1,478	51	57,498
1943 (b)(c)	22,571	19,058	16,659	5,049	1,609	1,816	2,114	314	68,562
1944 (b)(c)	30,328	16,338	13,671	7,003	6,511	2,636	72	807	77,366
1945 (b)(c)	31,959	17,153	16,609	7,852	5,313	3,391	69	827	83,173
1946 (b)(c)	29,394	24,662	11,967	9,536	6,885	4,290	96	954	87,784
1947 (b)(c)	45,190	21,920	13,990	12,647	11,908	13,945	349	698	120,647
1948 ..	54,762	44,626	21,744	12,802	13,449	6,627	1,503	679	156,252
1949 ..	113,591	58,016	27,735	21,946	22,485	9,103	1,356	1,770	256,002
1950 ..	102,091	66,925	30,945	24,137	28,856	10,152	1,282	521	264,909

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *Australia*. The annual rates of increase per cent. of population in Australia during each of the years 1940 to 1950 were as follows:—1940, 1.04; 1941, 0.93; 1942, 0.80; 1943, 0.95; 1944, 1.06; 1945, 1.13; 1946, 1.18; 1947, 1.61; 1948, 2.05; 1949, 3.28; 1950, 3.29.

The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.60 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 31st December, 1900 to 31st December, 1950 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population:—

POPULATION : PERIODICAL RATES OF INCREASE.

Period.	Interval.	Total Increase.	Average Annual Numerical Increase.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
	Years	Thousand	Thousand	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1901 to 1913 ..	13	1,128	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914 to 1923 ..	10	862	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 ..	6	680	113	1.28	0.64	1.88
1930 to 1939(a) ..	10	569	57	0.82	0.03	0.85
1940 to 1946(a) ..	7	513	73	0.98	0.03	1.01
1947 to 1950(a) ..	4	798	199	1.39	1.21	2.55

(a) Population figures include Australian defence forces overseas from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards by increased governmental assistance, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during this period. The 1914-18 War was a dominating influence in the decade 1914-23, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span, 1924-29 a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth-rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the rate of growth of the population receded to 0.85 per cent. per annum. With the outbreak of war in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history, the full effects of which will not be seen for some time to come. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The post-war period 1946 to 1950 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in a substantial net gain of 152,505 persons in 1950. The annual rate of growth for the period was 2.28 per cent.

Rates of increase from 1860 to 1950 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin*, No. 68, 1950.

(ii) *Various Countries.* The table hereunder gives approximate rates of increase of the population of Australia and its component States, in comparison with those for other countries:—

POPULATION: RATES OF INCREASE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Average Annual Rate of Increase per cent. of Population.								
	1901-06.	1906-11.	1911-16.	1916-21.	1921-26.	1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.
AUSTRALASIA—									
Australia	1.38	2.04	1.87	2.07	2.11	1.50	0.76	0.96	0.98
New South Wales(a) ..	1.99	2.05	2.61	2.19	2.20	1.74	0.87	1.00	1.03
Victoria	0.17	1.70	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18	0.50	0.94	0.93
Queensland	1.35	2.77	2.18	2.17	2.38	1.53	1.15	1.13	0.97
South Australia(b) ..	0.27	2.48	1.47	2.33	2.17	0.81	0.42	0.58	1.12
Western Australia ..	6.22	2.42	1.77	1.31	2.66	2.56	0.92	0.97	0.74
Tasmania	1.33	0.63	0.43	1.90	0.04	1.01	0.54	0.82	1.01
New Zealand	2.81	2.43	1.56	2.13	2.06	1.38	0.79	0.58	1.81
EUROPE—									
England and Wales ..	1.04	1.02	-0.84	1.81	0.64	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45
Scotland	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21	0.50	0.64	0.03
Ire	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12	0.28	0.18	-0.20
Belgium	1.26	0.69	0.53	-0.55	1.03	0.71	0.42	-0.10	0.22
Denmark	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67	0.84	0.74	1.20
France	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.02	-1.48	0.51
Germany	1.46	1.33	0.71	-1.60	0.37	0.55	0.58	(d)	(d)
Italy	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.31	0.63	0.55	0.49
Netherlands	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06	1.26	1.12	1.00
Norway	0.51	0.73	1.10	1.14	0.65	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.90
Spain	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89	1.46	0.91	0.94
Sweden	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.29	0.34	0.45	1.01
Switzerland	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62	0.44	0.43	0.98
ASIA—									
Ceylon	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	1.18	1.34	1.40	2.15
Japan	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	1.48	0.77	1.06	0.92
AMERICA—									
Canada	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97	1.23	0.85	1.35
United States	2.00	1.52	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.27	0.69	0.79	1.18

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory. (c) Excludes armed forces overseas at 31st December, 1941. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes war losses. (f) Territory defined by 1947 peace treaty.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

§ 6. Density.

1. *General.*—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and an estimated population on 31st December, 1950 of 8,315,791, excluding about 47,000 full-blood aborigines, has a density of only 2.80 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents and sub-continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 205; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 121; U.S.S.R., 22; Africa, 17; North and Central America, 25; and South America, 16. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-eighth of that of U.S.S.R.; about one-ninth of that of North and Central America; about one-fourty-third of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-seventy-first of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

On account of the very large area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 2.80 in 1950. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 25.39 and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 10.59 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the 1947 Census appears on page 541. When comparing the density of population of the several States consideration should be given to the average annual rainfall distribution in each State as an indication of the climatic influence upon probable population numbers. The

area of New South Wales receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall is 20 per cent. ; Victoria, nil ; Queensland, 13 per cent. ; South Australia, 83 per cent. ; Western Australia, 58 per cent. ; Tasmania, nil ; and Australia, 38 per cent.

2. **Main Countries of World.**—Number and density of population of the most important countries of the world at 30th June, 1949, are shown in the following table. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

**POPULATION OF THE MAIN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD :
NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1949.**

Country.	Population. (‘000).	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (‘000).	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany	68,457	497.5	Nigeria	24,000	70.9
United Kingdom	50,363	534.6	Egypt	20,045	51.9
Italy	45,096	395.7	French West Africa	16,700	9.2
France	41,550	195.3	Ethiopia	16,700	47.7
Spain	28,023	144.3	Union of South Africa	12,112	25.6
Poland	24,448	203.1	Belgian Congo	11,046	12.2
Yugoslavia	16,040	161.7	Algeria	8,764	10.3
Rumania	16,007	174.6	French Morocco	8,594	53.2
Czechoslovakia	12,463	252.5	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	7,558	7.8
Netherlands	9,956	764.4	Tanganyika Territory	7,514	20.7
Hungary	9,224	256.8	Mozambique	6,251	21.0
Belgium	8,614	731.3	Other	58,597	..
Portugal	8,491	239.8	Total Africa	197,881	17.0
Greece (b)	7,856	153.5	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Bulgaria	7,160	167.3	United States of America	149,215	49.4
Austria	7,000	216.2	Mexico	24,448	32.2
Sweden	6,956	40.1	Canada	13,549	3.7
Switzerland	4,640	291.0	Cuba	5,399	117.6
Denmark	4,230	255.2	Other	20,905	..
Finland	4,016	30.9	Total North and Central America	213,316	24.6
Norway	3,233	25.8	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Eire	2,991	110.2	Brazil	49,340	15.0
Other	5,075	..	Argentina	16,818	15.6
Total Europe	392,789	205.3	Columbia	11,015	25.0
ASIA.			Peru	8,240	17.1
China	463,500	123.3	Chile	5,709	19.9
India	346,000	283.6	Other	16,397	..
Japan	82,151	577.2	Total South America	107,519	15.5
Pakistan	74,437	206.2	OCEANIA, ETC.		
Indonesia	72,000	97.9	Australia(f)	7,959	2.7
Korea	29,291	343.5	New Zealand and Dependencies	1,881	18.2
French Indo-China	27,460	100.8	Territory of New Guinea	1,008	10.8
Turkey (d)	19,623	66.2	Hawaii	488	75.9
Philippine Islands	19,498	168.7	Papua	304	3.4
Iran	18,387	29.3	Fiji	281	39.7
Burma	18,304	70.0	Other	513	..
Siam	17,987	90.7	Total Oceania, etc.	12,434	3.8
Afghanistan	12,000	48.0	SUMMARY.		
Ceylon	7,297	288.1	Europe	392,789	205.3
Nepal	6,910	127.8	Asia	1,253,514	121.1
Saudi Arabia	6,000	(e)	U.S.S.R.	193,000	22.4
Yemen	4,500	60.0	Africa	197,881	17.0
Other	28,169	..	America, North and Central America, South	213,316	24.6
Total Asia	1,253,514	121.1	Oceania, etc.	12,434	3.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (e)	193,000	22.4	Total	2,370,453	46.1

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Includes Dodecanese Islands. (c) Not available.
(d) Includes European Territory. (e) Population 1946. (f) Includes 47,000 full-blood aborigines.

The populations shown in the above table are, in the main, in accordance with figures published in the *Demographic Year Book*, 1949-50, published by the United Nations, and the countries have been arranged in accordance with the continental groups used therein.

§ 7. General Characteristics.

1. Sex Distribution.—(i) *States*. The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the "masculinity" of the population. On pp. 163-5 in the second issue of the Official Year Book a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on p. 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the 1911 Census.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900 the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54), since when it gradually fell to 100.36 in 1945 but rose again to 101.88 in 1950.

A reduction in the masculinity of a population may be expected where persons in the higher age-groups constitute an increasing proportion of the total population. This is a direct consequence of the greater longevity of females. A falling birth-rate tends to reduce masculinity while a rising birth-rate tends to increase it.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial intervals from 1901 to 1945 and thereafter for each year:—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1901 TO 1950.
(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	(a)	110.15
1905	111.05	97.60	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	(a)	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(a)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.53
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1935	102.38	97.84	109.81	100.20	113.21	102.45	212.80	115.64	102.71
1940	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1946	99.93	97.39	105.47	98.16	105.65	101.14	214.95	116.55	100.41
1947	100.07	97.34	105.20	98.49	105.86	102.13	206.33	118.63	100.50
1948	100.11	97.65	104.98	98.86	105.69	104.03	182.10	117.55	100.65
1949	100.85	98.37	104.95	99.42	106.09	105.37	170.40	114.08	101.26
1950	101.29	100.24	104.83	99.65	105.93	104.55	169.67	100.48	101.88

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(ii) *Various Countries*. The difference between young and old countries in the masculinity of their population is clearly illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the following table.

POPULATION : MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Canada	1949	103.6	Belgium	1949	97.2
Eire	1946	102.4	Japan	1948	96.4
Australia(b)	1950	101.9	Northern Ireland	1950	95.9
Union of South Africa(a)	1948	101.4	Italy	1947	95.5
New Zealand(c)	1950	100.8	Scotland	1950	95.1
Netherlands	1948	99.3	Czechoslovakia	1947	94.5
Sweden	1948	99.3	England and Wales	1950	94.3
United States of America	1949	99.0	Spain	1949	93.9
Denmark	1948	98.3	France	1950	92.9
Greece	1949	98.0	Poland	1950	90.0
Norway	1948	97.3	Germany	1946	79.9

(a) White population only.

(b) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(c) Excludes Maoris.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1951

RATIO GRAPH

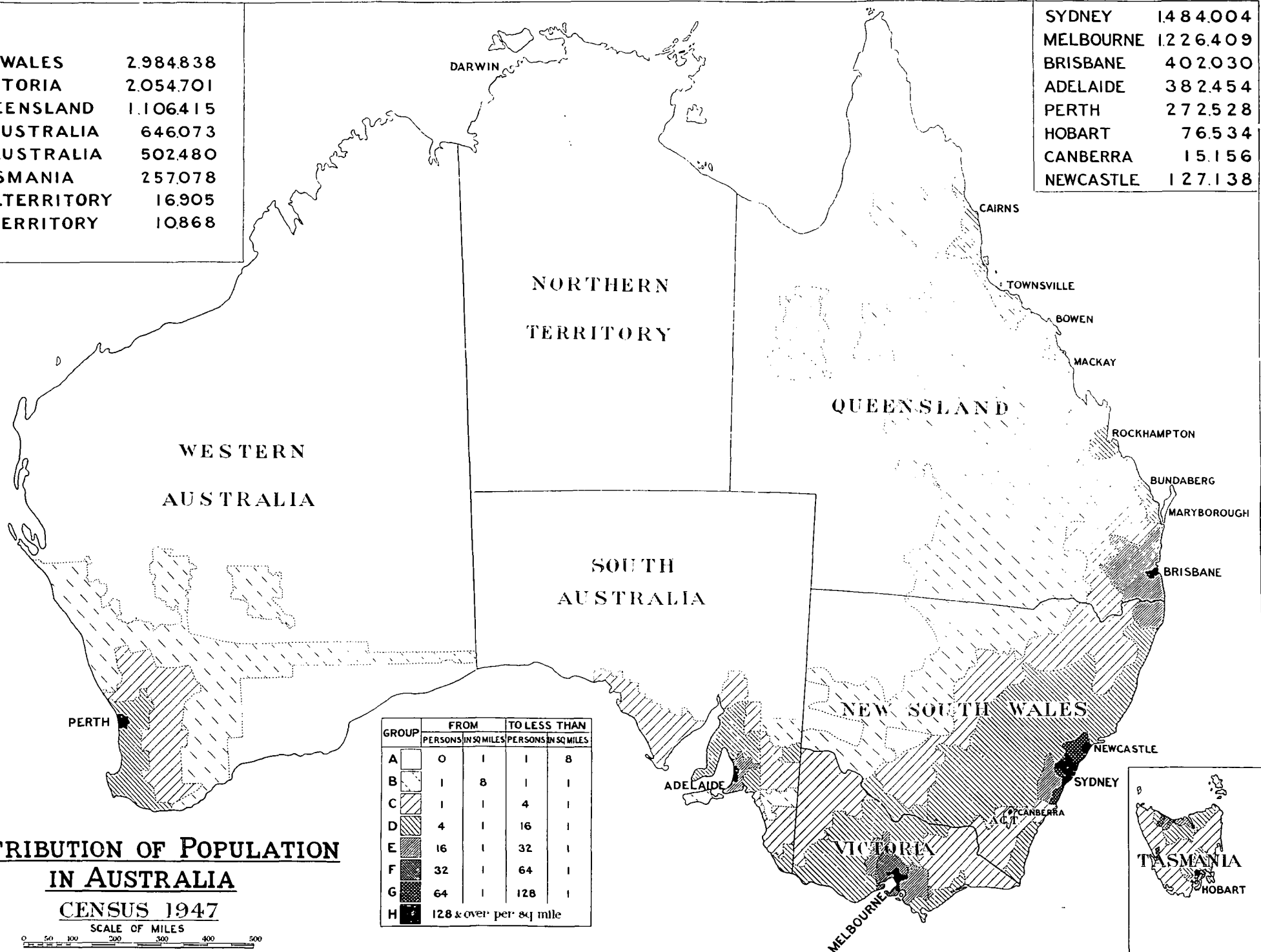


NOTE: VERTICAL SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC, AND THE CURVES RISE AND FALL ACCORDING TO RATE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE. ACTUAL NUMBERS ARE INDICATED BY SCALE.

(See Page 520.)

N.S.WALES	2.984838
VICTORIA	2.054701
QUEENSLAND	1.106415
S. AUSTRALIA	646073
W. AUSTRALIA	502480
TASMANIA	257078
A.C.TERRITORY	16905
N. TERRITORY	10868

SYDNEY	1484004
MELBOURNE	1226409
BRISBANE	402030
ADELAIDE	382454
PERTH	272528
HOBART	76534
CANBERRA	15156
NEWCASTLE	127138



NORTHERN
TERRITORY

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH
AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

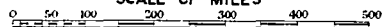
TASMANIA

GROUP	FROM		TO LESS THAN	
	PERSONS IN SQ MILES	PERSONS IN SQ MILES	PERSONS IN SQ MILES	PERSONS IN SQ MILES
A	0	1	1	8
B	1	8	1	1
C	1	1	4	1
D	4	1	16	1
E	16	1	32	1
F	32	1	64	1
G	64	1	128	1
H	128 & over per sq mile			

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
IN AUSTRALIA**

CENSUS 1947

SCALE OF MILES



2. Age Distribution.—The precise age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census; for other times it is estimated in accordance with data available. The following table shows the variation which took place in the age distribution of the population during the 14 years following the 1933 Census.

Of the 7,579,358 persons enumerated at the 1947 Census, 10.0 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 8.0 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 7.1 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 7.7 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 34.4 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1933 Census 8.6 per cent. were under 5 years; 9.5 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.4 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 9.3 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.6 per cent. under 21 years of age.

Owing mainly to the fall in the birth-rate, the number of young people in Australia in the age group 5 to 19 years in 1947 showed a serious decline of 142,680 compared with the number in this age-group in 1933. The corresponding increase in this age-group from 1921 to 1933 was 277,154 persons. Although the decrease in the 5 to 19 years age-group in 1947 is offset by an increase of 191,422 persons in the age-group 0 to 4 years, the proportion of persons under 21 years of age in Australia has decreased from 38.6 per cent. in 1933 to 34.4 per cent. in 1947 whilst the proportion of persons aged 21 years and over has increased from 61.4 per cent. to 65.6 per cent. over the same period.

In order to provide information as to changes in the age distribution of the population since the last census estimates have been made to show the population at each age as at 30th June of each year 1948 to 1950. These estimates are based on the adjusted age distribution for the Census of 30th June, 1947, and on births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants from 1st July, 1947 to 30th June, 1950.

Particulars of the estimates for single years of age are published in *Demography Bulletins* No. 67, 1949 and No. 68, 1950 for their respective years. Summarized in five-yearly age groups they are as follows:—

POPULATION: AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1950.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age Group (Years).	Census 30th June, 1947.(a)			Estimated 30th June, 1950.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	388,301	372,086	760,387	451,246	430,560	881,806
5-9	307,697	296,286	603,983	358,415	345,481	703,896
10-14	271,761	262,922	534,683	297,891	287,116	585,007
15-19	297,524	289,142	586,666	283,619	271,502	555,121
20-24	309,490	308,464	617,954	330,966	311,962	642,928
25-29	297,497	300,889	598,386	347,016	331,350	678,366
30-34	297,531	300,567	598,098	308,906	302,421	611,327
35-39	285,309	275,637	560,946	316,888	306,170	623,058
40-44	258,008	238,284	496,292	286,955	265,473	552,428
45-49	236,381	229,347	465,728	253,942	235,488	489,430
50-54	207,515	217,473	424,988	216,393	221,308	437,701
55-59	198,928	198,521	397,449	197,620	208,407	406,027
60-64	159,157	164,552	323,709	173,659	180,093	353,752
65-69	116,511	126,863	243,374	129,403	142,288	271,691
70-74	76,919	90,481	167,400	83,131	98,791	181,922
75 and over	88,841	110,474	199,315	91,121	119,960	211,081
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,127,171	4,058,370	8,185,541
Under 21	1,324,623	1,280,353	2,604,976	1,453,378	1,393,845	2,847,223
21 and over	2,472,747	2,501,635	4,974,382	2,673,793	2,664,525	5,338,318
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,127,171	4,058,370	8,185,541

(a) Unspecified ages have been distributed over the population aged 15 years and upwards.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age composition of the population of Australia since 1871. Each successive Census except 1921 has revealed a larger proportion of the population 15 years of age and over than was recorded at the previous Census. Since the 1947 Census, however, available information on which estimates of the age distribution is based indicates that there has been a reversal of this tendency.

POPULATION : PROPORTIONATE AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1950.
(Per cent.)

Census	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.36	60.81	2.83	100	41.86	56.03	2.11	100	38.89	58.61	2.50	100
1891	34.80	62.01	3.19	100	39.38	58.09	2.53	100	36.92	60.19	2.89	100
1901	33.89	61.80	4.31	100	36.51	59.88	3.61	100	35.14	60.88	3.98	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947	25.48	67.08	7.44	100	24.63	66.71	8.66	100	25.05	66.90	8.05	100
950(a)	26.83	65.81	7.36	100	26.20	64.91	8.89	100	26.52	65.36	8.12	100

(a) Latest estimate, 30th June.

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1947 Census, 47.3 per cent. had never married; 46.4 per cent. were married; 5.6 per cent. widowed; and 0.7 per cent. divorced. Since the 1933 Census the number never married had decreased by 2.4 per cent.; those married increased by 35.2 per cent.; the widowed by 28.4 per cent.; and the divorced by 148 per cent.

From a demographic point of view the most important change in the conjugal condition of the population of Australia since 1933 was the decrease in the number of persons who had never married and the relative increase in the number of married persons. In 1947, 62.0 per cent. of all persons 15 years of age and over, who stated their conjugal condition, were married, compared with 54.2 per cent. in 1933. If the latter proportion had obtained in 1947 there would have been approximately 440,000 fewer married persons at 30th June, 1947.

The number of widowed females recorded in Australia in 1947 was 309,383, or nearly three times as many as the number of widowed males. This disparity is the result of two influences. The first is the greater longevity of females coupled with the usually younger age at marriage; and the second is that a larger proportion of males cancel their widowhood by remarriage.

The number of divorced persons increased by 31,280 between 1933 and 1947 compared with an increase of 12,585 between 1921 and 1933. The numbers of divorced males and females at 30th June, 1933 in the following table differ slightly from those shown on page 269 where the conjugal conditions of those for whom particulars were not given at the Census have been distributed proportionately among the various groups.

POPULATION : CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.			Increase, 1933-47.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age ..	926,924	894,643	1,821,567	967,759	931,294	1,899,053	77,486
15 years of age and over	1,018,587	825,448	1,844,035	929,212	748,414	1,677,626	-166,409
Total	1,945,511	1,720,091	3,665,602	1,896,971	1,679,708	3,576,679	-88,923
Married(a)	1,299,693	1,293,922	2,593,615	1,751,635	1,754,775	3,506,410	912,795
Widowed	97,775	230,180	327,955	111,680	309,383	421,063	93,108
Divorced	10,251	10,862	21,113	24,952	27,441	52,393	31,280
Not Stated	13,881	7,673	21,554	12,132	10,681	22,813	1,259
Total	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519

(a) Includes persons permanently separated (legally or otherwise).

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

4. **Dependent Children under 16 years of age.**—At the 1947 Census 927,453 males and 66,418 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at 30th June, 1947, the total number of dependent children under age 16 claimed being 1,962,791, of whom 1,853,314 or 94.4 per cent. were dependent on males and 109,477 or 5.6 per cent. were dependent on females. This represented an average of 2.00 for each male with dependent children and 1.65 for each female with dependent children.

Further information concerning dependent children may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 549.

POPULATION : PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	Persons with Dependent Children Numbering—								Total Persons with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8 and over.	
Males	401,464	291,739	136,819	57,036	23,223	10,395	4,114	2,663	927,453
Females	39,683	16,482	6,233	2,578	1,036	263	96	47	66,418
Persons	441,147	308,221	143,052	59,614	24,259	10,658	4,210	2,710	993,871
Total number of Dependent Children..	441,147	616,442	429,156	238,456	121,295	63,948	29,470	22,877	1,962,791

5. **Birthplace.**—At 30th June, 1947, the Australian-born element of the population of Australia represented 90.2 per cent. as compared with 86.4 per cent. at the 1933 Census. The number of Australian-born increased by 1,108,605 or by 19.4 per cent. since 1933, the total at June, 1947, being 6,835,171. On the other hand, the population born overseas declined during the same period by 159,086 or by 17.6 per cent. The principal contribution to the decline of the oversea-born population was the decrease of approximately 171,000 in the number of persons born in the British Isles. At 30th June, 1947, Australian residents born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland numbered 541,267, while those born in other European countries numbered 110,339, and there were 43,610 of New Zealand birth.

There was little change during the intercensal period in the number of persons of Asiatic, African or American birthplace, but persons born in these continents form a very small proportion of the population of Australia. The numbers of such persons at 30th June, 1947 were respectively 24,096 (British India and Ceylon, 8,160, China 6,404), 7,537 (Union of South Africa, 5,866), and 11,630 (Canada, 4,009, United States of America, 6,232)

Of persons born outside Australia, 56 per cent. were males and 44 per cent. females.

For a table showing the number of persons in Australia at each of the last two census dates, classified according to birthplace, reference should be made to Official Year Book No. 38, page 550.

6. **Period of Residence in Australia.**—The decline, until recently, in immigration into Australia is reflected in the figures recorded at the June, 1947 Census. They show that, of persons born outside Australia who stated their period of residence, 5.7 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, 11.2 per cent. for less than 10 years, and 14.8 per cent. for less than 15 years, compared with 5.7, 25.5 and 39.5 per cent. respectively at the previous Census in 1933.

A table showing, for each of the last two census dates, the number of completed years of residence of persons born outside Australia may be found on page 551 of Official Year Book No. 38.

7. **Nationality.**—At the 1947 Census the number of foreign nationals in Australia had decreased since the 1933 Census by 36 per cent.—males by 40 per cent. and females by 18 per cent.—as compared with an increase of 15 per cent. in the number of British nationality. There was little change, however, in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population, 99.5 per cent. of the population being British subjects, as compared with 99.1 per cent. at the previous Census. The principal foreign nationals in Australia were Italian, 7,172; Chinese, 4,858; Greek, 4,504; United States of America, 3,351; German, 2,361; Yugoslav, 2,096; and Dutch, 2,001.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Commonwealth totalled approximately 128,000, and of this number 38,653, or 30 per cent., were of foreign nationality at 30th June, 1947, the remainder being British subjects, mainly by naturalization.

A table showing the nationality of Australian residents at 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947 may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 552.

8. **Race.**—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, namely, non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia whose estimated number at 30th June, 1944, was about 47,000, but who are not included in the general population figures of Australia. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality.

At 30th June, 1947, 7,524,129 persons or 99.3 per cent. of the population were of full-blood European race and 0.7 per cent. of non-European and half-caste. Full-blood non-Europeans decreased from 22,780 in 1933 to 21,495 in 1947, but the number of half-castes increased from 27,066 to 33,734 during the same period.

The principal full-blood non-Europeans in Australia were Chinese, 9,144; Polynesian, 5,332; Natives of India, 2,480; and Syrian, 1,675; while half-caste Australian aboriginals, who increased from 20,620 in 1933 to 27,179 in 1947, represented 80.6 per cent. of the total half-caste population. A table showing the comparative numbers of each sex at each of the last two census dates, classified according to race, may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 553.

9. **Religion.**—At the 1921 Census 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but in 1933 and again at the 1947 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons, or 12.8 per cent., and 824,824 or 10.9 per cent., respectively, gave no reply. Of males 11.7 per cent. and of females 10.0 per cent. did not state their religion in 1947.

Of those who stated their religion, the greatest numerical increase during the intercensal period between 1933 and 1947 was recorded by the Church of England, followed by the Roman Catholic and Catholic (so described), which it is thought may be grouped without serious error, as the latter term usually signifies Roman Catholic. Then followed Methodist, Presbyterian and Church of Christ in that order. Amongst the denominations with the largest number of adherents, the greatest proportional increases since 1933 were recorded by Methodists, 27.4 per cent.; Roman Catholic and Catholic combined, 21.8 per cent.; Church of England, 15.3 per cent.; and Presbyterian, 4.2 per cent.

In 1933 and again in 1947, 99 per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian faith. Since the previous Census, the number who stated they were of non-Christian religion increased by 28 per cent., and those specifically stating they had no religion increased by 71 per cent.

The number of stated adherents at 30th June, 1947 was greatest for the Church of England, at 2,957,032; then followed Roman Catholic and Catholic combined (1,569,726), Methodist (871,425), Presbyterian (743,540), and Baptist (113,527). In all, 6,672,936 professed the Christian faith, 36,562 stated they were of non-Christian religion, 18,708 were classified as indefinite, while 26,328 professed no religion.

Further information relative to the religions of the population may be found in a table on page 554 of Official Year Book No. 38.

10. **Industry.**—In the following table the male and female populations of Australia are classified according to the industry in which they are usually engaged. At the Census on 30th June, 1947, 124,439 persons failed to answer the question relating to industry, and the replies of 108,095 persons did not give an entirely satisfactory description of their industry. For practically all of these persons occupation particulars were recorded, and in the table below it has been possible to allocate them to their appropriate industries on the basis of occupational representation in those industries which were adequately described on the Census schedules. The number of persons "in the work force" was 3,196,431, of whom 2,479,269 were males and 717,162 were females. The remainder of the population, totalling 4,382,927 (1,318,101 males and 3,064,826 females), were classified as not being in the work force. The term "in the work force" includes persons of all ages who are employers, self-employed or working on their own account, wage and salary earners, unpaid helpers engaged in industry, and those who usually work for their living but who have lost their jobs.

Persons who do not earn their living by doing work for monetary reward, such as children, housewives, full-time students, retired persons, pensioners, and permanent inmates of institutions are regarded as not being in the work force.

On the average, 65 in every 100 of the male population and 19 in every 100 of the female population were in the work force, or in other words there were, in 1947, 3½ males to every female in the work force.

Of the males in the work force, those engaged in Manufacturing represented the largest proportion, namely 28.7 per cent., followed next in order by those in Primary Production, 19.4 per cent.; Commerce, 12.0 per cent.; Building and Construction, 10.7 per cent.; Transport and Storage, 10.3 per cent.; and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 8.8 per cent.

As with the males, females in the work force were mostly engaged in Manufacturing, 28.6 per cent.; followed next in order by those in Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 20.8 per cent.; Commerce, 19.6 per cent.; and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., 19.3 per cent.

POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY(a) : AUSTRALIA, 1947.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group.	Census, 30th June, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Primary Production—			
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	16,547	88	16,635
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying—			
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	235,455	8,030	243,485
Grazing	90,676	5,044	95,720
Dairying	97,005	10,049	107,054
Other	17,020	1,416	18,436
Total, Agriculture, etc.	440,156	24,539	464,695
Forestry	24,653	50	24,703
Total	481,356	24,677	506,033
Mining and Quarrying	56,944	630	57,574
Manufacturing—			
Inadequately Defined	6,638	3,369	10,007
Founding, Engineering and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	211,228	20,809	232,037
Manufacture of Clothing	21,214	75,052	96,276
Manufacture of Food and Drink	104,752	21,707	126,459
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography	45,791	17,268	63,059
Other	322,663	67,227	389,890
Total	712,286	205,442	917,728
Building and Construction—			
Inadequately Defined	147	..	147
Construction and Repair of Buildings	139,998	1,048	141,046
Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)	125,004	451	125,455
Total	265,149	1,499	266,648
Transport and Storage—			
Transport, undefined	4,613	366	4,979
Road Transport and Storage	118,731	5,526	124,257
Shipping and Loading and Discharging Vessels	50,557	1,909	52,466
Rail and Air Transport	80,600	7,891	88,491
Total	254,501	15,692	270,193
Communication	36,461	16,391	52,852
Finance and Property	55,535	24,353	79,888
Commerce	296,689	140,842	437,531
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	217,583	149,140	366,723
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.	102,712	138,464	241,176
Other Industries	53	32	85
Persons in the Work Force	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431
Persons not in the Work Force	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927
Total Population	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

(a) The numbers of persons whose industry was either not specified or inadequately described have been distributed (see letterpress above).

11. **Occupational Status.**—The term "occupational status" has been substituted for "grade of occupation" formerly in use, and it relates to the capacity in which persons are engaged in the various branches of industry.

The number of employers in Australia at 30th June, 1947, was 221,289 compared with 207,680 at the previous Census. Persons who were self-employed or working on their own account increased from 369,375 in 1933 to 387,137 in 1947. The number of employees in receipt of salaries or wages increased from 1,618,504 in 1933 to 2,447,493 in 1947, but in this connexion it should be remembered that the number who were out of a job at the 1933 Census, which was taken during the depression, was 481,044 compared with only 82,774 in 1947. Helpers not in receipt of salaries or wages declined from 46,016 in 1933 to 28,725 in 1947.

At the Census of 30th June, 1947, 29,013 persons gave no answer to the question regarding occupational status, but disclosed that all of these persons belonged to the work force. Including the latter, the total number in the work force in 1947 was 3,196,431, consisting of 2,479,269 males and 177,162 females.

In 1933, wage-earners who were employed part-time were asked to indicate that fact on the Census Schedule in answer to the question regarding occupational status, and all those who so described themselves are included in the work force for that year. In 1947, however, persons working regularly, but for considerably less than normal working hours, were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Occupational Status.	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.			Increase, 1933-47.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
In Work Force—							
At Work—							
Employer ..	186,849	20,831	207,680	196,932	24,357	221,289	13,609
Self-employed ..	318,951	50,424	369,375	342,650	44,487	387,137	17,762
Employee (on wage or salary) ..	1,184,002	434,502	1,618,504	1,827,072	620,421	2,447,493	828,989
Helper (not on wage or salary) ..	40,754	5,262	46,016	24,227	4,498	28,725	- 17,291
Total at Work ..	1,730,556	511,019	2,241,575	2,390,881	693,763	3,084,644	843,069
Not at Work (a) ..	405,269	75,775	481,044	66,009	16,765	82,774	- 398,270
Not Stated ..	4,480	1,173	5,658	22,379	6,634	29,013	23,355
Total in Work Force	2,140,305	587,972	2,728,277	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431	468,154
Not in Work Force (b) ..	1,226,806	2,674,756	3,901,562	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927	481,365
Grand Total ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,529

(a) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; or (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. (b) See last preceding paragraph above.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

12. **Persons not at Work.**—The number of persons who were usually engaged in industry, business, trade or service but were out of a job on 30th June, 1947 was 82,774, consisting of 66,009 males and 16,765 females, or 3.5 per cent. of the males and 2.6 per cent. of the females in the wage-earning group, including those not at work. At the previous Census, which was taken in 1933 during the depression, 405,269 males and 75,775 females were unemployed, representing 25.5 per cent. of the males and 14.8 per cent. of the females in the wage-earning group. During the period of heavy unemployment in 1933 approximately 91 per cent. of unemployment was due to scarcity of work, but in 1947 only 41 per cent. was due to this cause. The balance consisted of those who stated that they were not actively seeking work at the time of the Census, and these in turn consisted almost entirely, and in approximately equal proportions, of those who were indisposed through sickness or accident, and those who were resting between jobs.

Of those persons usually in industry, business, trade or service, who at the 1947 Census stated the period since last working, 7.0 per cent. had not been working for a period of less than one week, 16.4 per cent. for less than two weeks, 25.2 per cent. for less than three weeks, 32.4 per cent. for less than four weeks, 50.1 per cent. for less than eight weeks, and 67.9 per cent. for under sixteen weeks.

Tables showing persons not at work at 30th June, 1947, classified according to cause and duration, may be found in Official Year Book No. 38 (*see pp. 1303 and 1304*).

13. **Other General Characteristics.**—Questions regarding orphanhood, and the ability to read and write a foreign language (of persons who could not read and write English), were not asked on the schedules of the 1947 Census. Consequently, the latest Census data available concerning these questions are those of the 1933 Census, as published in previous issues of the Year Book (*see No. 36, pp. 482 and 487*).

§ 8. Dwellings.

1. **General.**—In addition to the questions relating to the personal particulars of the individual members of the household there were a number of important questions on the Census Schedule designed to elicit information concerning the dwellings in which the population was housed at the date of the Census. From the replies to these questions much valuable information was tabulated concerning housing conditions. In Official Year Book No. 38, pages 557 to 571, a comprehensive summary of this information was published but some detailed tables have been omitted from the present issue in order to conserve space. For the purpose of a Census a "dwelling" is defined as a room or a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a "family unit" whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building (including temporary structures). Included in this definition are private houses, flats, tenements, hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions, and any other structure used for the purpose of human habitation.

2. **Number of Dwellings.**—During the period 1933 to 1947, the number of dwellings in Australia, including those being built, increased by 371,194, or 22.9 per cent., a much higher rate of increase than that of the population during the same period, namely 14.3 per cent.

The following table represents a summary of the information relating to the number of dwellings in Australia at 30th June, 1947.

D WELLINGS : STATES, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Number of Dwellings.				Proportion of Total Dwellings.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	
					%
New South Wales ..	746,343	17,392	12,981	776,716	39.03
Victoria	527,406	11,412	11,328	550,146	27.65
Queensland	272,045	9,647	4,175	285,867	14.37
South Australia ..	168,538	3,547	2,794	174,879	8.79
Western Australia ..	124,767	2,606	1,535	128,908	6.48
Tasmania	62,484	2,351	1,607	66,442	3.34
Northern Territory ..	2,697	34	22	2,753	0.14
Australian Capital Territory	3,615	52	316	3,983	0.20
Australia	1,907,895	47,041	34,758	1,989,694	100.00
Urban—					
Metropolitan	981,420	7,397	17,871	1,006,688	50.59
Provincial	332,543	7,303	6,679	346,585	17.42
Rural	593,932	32,281	10,208	636,421	31.99
Total	1,907,895	47,041	34,758	1,989,694	100.00

Between 30th June, 1947, and 31st December, 1950, 185,168 new houses and 4,498 new flats were completed in Australia, while at 31st December, 1950 there were 71,347 houses and 3,334 flats being built.

3. **Class of Occupied Dwelling, Etc., and Inmates.**—As previously indicated, the dwellings in which the people are housed comprise private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding-houses, charitable institutions, etc. It is desirable when considering the question of housing to exclude those forms of accommodation which do not represent the normal housing conditions associated with family life, and the statistics which follow relate mainly to private dwellings only, i.e., private houses, shares of private houses, tenements and flats.

For Census purposes a "flat" is defined as part of a house or other building ordinarily intended for occupation by a separate family group, and is a self-contained dwelling unit with both cooking and bathing facilities. A "tenement" is part of a house or other building ordinarily intended for occupation by a separate family group but is not a self-contained unit, and consists in the main of a room or rooms with cooking facilities.

Owing to the shortage of houses in Australia in 1947, information was sought at the Census as to the extent of house-sharing, and particulars as recorded are shown separately for 1947 in the following tables. In a number of cases where private houses were shared by more than one family unit, however, only one Householder's Schedule was returned for the whole of the house, instead of separate schedules for each portion occupied separately. These are shown in the tables as "Private Houses (Shared by Two or More Families)" and represent not "occupied dwellings" as defined for Census purposes, but "houses" occupied by more than one family.

In the case of the remaining private houses shared by more than one family, separate schedules were furnished for each portion occupied separately and these portions are shown in the tables as separate dwellings under the heading "Share of Private House".

In the next table, occupied dwellings are distributed according to class and the total number of persons in Australia are distributed according to the dwellings in which they were recorded on Census night. At the 1947 Census 1,873,623, or 98.2 per cent. of the total occupied dwellings in Australia, were private dwellings, as compared with 1,509,671, or 97.6 per cent., at the 1933 Census. During the intercensal period the number of private dwellings in Australia increased by 363,952, or 24.1 per cent.; those in the metropolitan areas increased by 248,581, or 34.9 per cent.; those in the urban provincial by 76,466, or 30.6 per cent., and those in the rural areas by 38,905, or 7.1 per cent.

Of the total population in 1947, 92.71 per cent. were living in private dwellings—houses, flats and tenements—whilst 552,598 persons, or 7.29 per cent. of the population, spent the night in hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions, etc., or on ships or were camping out.

CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, ETC. AND INMATES: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS AND DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY THEM.)

Particulars.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.				Inmates.(a)			
	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.		
Private House (One Family)	739,870	284,133	561,250	1,585,253	3,392,194	1,107,052	2,139,086	5,138,332
Private House (Shared by Two or more Families)(b)	20,808	5,765	6,226	32,799	116,235	33,085	35,969	185,289
Share of Private House(c)	72,724	19,627	13,660	106,011	203,390	58,651	41,955	303,996
Flat (including Share of Flat)	94,822	12,697	3,880	111,399	265,259	38,823	12,033	316,115
Tenement	33,263	3,855	1,043	38,161	70,594	9,579	2,855	83,028
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	961,487	326,077	586,059	1,873,623	3,547,672	1,247,190	2,231,898	7,026,760
Total Other Occupied Dwellings	19,933	6,466	7,873	34,272	293,819	112,945	113,440	520,204
Total Occupied Dwellings	981,420	332,543	593,932	1,907,895	3,841,491	1,360,135	2,345,338	7,546,964
Total Occupied Dwellings per Square mile	771.92	121.89	0.20	0.64	..	..	..	..
Wagon, Van, etc. (including Campers-out) ..	847	1,029	3,997	5,873	2,468	2,413	8,910	13,791
Total Population .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,843,959	1,362,548	2,354,248	7,570,358 (d)

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs.

(b) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householders' Schedule was furnished.

(c) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householders' Schedules were furnished.

(d) Includes 18,603 migratory (shipping, railway and air travellers).

4. Occupied Private Dwellings.—(i) *Materials of Outer Walls and of Roof.* In the following table occupied private dwellings are classified according to the materials of which the outer walls and the roof were built.

Wood has been the most extensively used material in the construction of the walls, followed by brick and fibro cement, the respective proportion for Australia for occupied private dwellings for which the material of the walls was specified being—wood, 47.4

per cent., brick, 34.8 per cent. and fibro cement, 6.3 per cent. The latter has shown a most spectacular increase since 1933 when the number recorded was only 23,696 compared with 117,631 in 1947. Brick dwellings represented 57.6 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan Divisions whilst in the Urban Provincial and Rural Divisions wooden dwellings predominated, the respective proportions of such dwellings being 63.0 per cent. and 62.4 per cent.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS : AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1933-47.
	Census, 30th June, 1933.				Census, 30th June, 1947.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
Brick ..	393,528	45,320	29,071	467,919	551,618	60,215	38,179	650,012	182,093
Stone ..	30,149	11,588	38,466	80,203	36,714	13,409	37,573	87,696	7,493
Concrete ..	5,908	2,912	8,705	17,525	10,442	5,411	13,283	29,136	11,611
Wood ..	266,528	166,990	353,753	787,271	315,567	204,863	364,221	884,651	97,380
Iron, Tin ..	4,918	13,527	53,767	72,212	6,087	14,498	45,347	65,932	6,280
Fibro Cement	5,847	3,773	14,076	23,696	31,924	23,586	62,121	117,631	93,935
Calico, Canvas, Hessian ..	873	3,554	33,428	37,855	656	1,539	13,255	15,450	22,405
Other Materials	3,164	1,221	12,924	17,309	4,430	1,774	9,902	16,106	1,203
Not stated ..	1,991	726	2,964	5,681	4,049	782	2,178	7,009	1,328
Total Private Dwellings	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	961,487	326,077	586,059	1,873,623	363,952

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Particulars regarding the materials of which the roofs of dwellings were constructed were not collected at the 1933 Census, but the results for 1947 show that, of the occupied private dwellings for which the materials of the roofs were specified, 1,257,559 (68.1 per cent.), had roofs of iron, which was by far the most popular material used for roofing private dwellings in Australia, 418,014 (22.6 per cent.) had tiled roofs, 107,048 (5.8 per cent.) had slate roofs, 35,985 (2.0 per cent.) had roofs of fibro-cement, 13,344 (0.7 per cent.) had calico, canvas, or hessian roofs, while 15,418 (0.8 per cent.) had roofs of other materials. The material of which the roof was constructed was not stated in 26,255 cases (1.5 per cent. of the total).

(ii) *Number of Rooms.* For Census purposes, the kitchen and any permanently enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry, laundry and storehouse were excluded unless generally used for sleeping. The average number of rooms per private house (one family) in Australia at 30th June, 1947, was 5.11 which was slightly higher than the average of 5.07 rooms for all private houses in 1933. The average number of rooms per private house (one family) in 1947 was highest in the metropolitan areas, namely 5.27 rooms and lowest in the rural areas, 4.89 rooms.

The average number of rooms for tenements and for flats was less than that for private houses, the average for tenements being 2.07 rooms and for flats 4.06 rooms. Tenements and flats were not recorded separately at the Census of 30th June, 1933, but the combined average at that date was 3.35 rooms.

Excluding houses with rooms unspecified, private houses of four, five and six rooms represented 79.3 per cent. of the total number of private houses (one family) in Australia at 30th June, 1947, and practically the whole of the total increase in the number of private houses since 1933 has been confined to houses containing these numbers of rooms.

The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the number of occupied dwellings of each class, at 30th June, 1933 and 1947, classified according to number of rooms. Similar details for Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural Areas may be found in Official Year Book No. 38 (see pages 562 and 563).

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS: AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.
(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Rooms per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.									Increase, 1933-47.
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.						
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families). (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat (including Share of Flat).	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.	
1.. ..	57,522	6,773	64,295	30,453	56	13,395	1,173	12,379	57,366	- 6,929
2.. ..	42,731	14,856	57,587	32,146	303	25,427	7,076	14,745	79,697	22,110
3.. ..	74,935	16,642	91,577	75,544	1,174	26,944	24,838	6,723	135,223	43,646
4.. ..	306,696	16,702	323,398	344,929	4,965	20,778	43,430	2,495	416,597	93,199
5.. ..	423,143	9,004	432,147	532,555	9,949	11,493	23,689	631	578,317	146,170
6.. ..	303,820	3,451	307,271	374,616	9,170	4,982	8,016	252	397,036	89,765
7.. ..	122,184	1,022	123,206	118,862	4,018	1,539	1,817	9	126,276	3,070
8.. ..	49,175	373	49,548	41,351	1,816	457	567	40	44,200	- 5,348
9.. ..	19,860	151	20,011	14,510	625	152	173	1	15,461	- 4,550
10 and over	21,744	97	21,841	13,916	548	88	100	..	14,652	- 7,189
Not Stated ..	12,709	6,081	18,790	6,371	175	846	520	886	8,798	- 9,992
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,434,519	75,152	1,509,671	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	363,952
Average number of rooms per Private Dwelling (a)										
Urban—										
Metropolitan ..	5.39	3.45	5.23	5.27	5.66	3.15	4.07	2.02	4.89	- 0.34
Provincial ..	5.13	2.90	5.06	5.11	5.50	3.15	3.99	2.30	4.92	- 0.14
Rural ..	4.67	2.70	4.65	4.89	5.58	3.23	3.95	2.66	4.85	0.20
Total ..	5.07	3.35	4.99	5.11	5.61	3.16	4.06	2.07	4.88	- 0.11

(a) Includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that has been permanently enclosed but does not include bathroom, pantry, store or outhouse, unless generally used for sleeping. (b) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished. (c) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householder's Schedules were furnished.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Number of Inmates.* A classification of occupied private dwellings according to the number of inmates is shown in the following table. The table gives details for Australia only, but similar information for Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural areas may be found on pages 564 and 565 of Official Year Book No. 38.

The most frequent number of inmates residing in private houses occupied by one family for Australia as a whole was four, followed very closely by three and then by two and five inmates in that order. The average number of inmates in such private houses was 3.87 compared with an average of 4.15 inmates for all private houses in 1933.

It was known that "House sharing" existed during the economic depression at the time of the 1933 Census, but information concerning its extent was not sought from householders on that occasion. In the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to compare

the average number of inmates in private houses in 1933 with a figure obtained after combining dwellings consisting of private houses and shares and their inmates in 1947. If shares of private houses are converted to actual houses on the basis of the average number of family groups residing in private houses shared by two or more families, the estimated average number of inmates in all private houses in 1947 would rise to 3.97 persons.

Two inmates predominated in flats, but tenements with one inmate were slightly in excess of those with two inmates. The averages for Australia were flats, 2.84 persons and tenements, 2.18 persons.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INMATES: AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of inmates per Dwelling.(a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.									Increase, 1933-47.
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.						
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families). (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat (including Share of Flat).	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.	
1 ..	116,501	12,284	128,785	108,055	..	16,870	13,744	13,360	152,029	23,244
2 ..	222,700	25,187	247,887	293,351	1,480	34,039	38,337	13,020	380,227	132,340
3 ..	271,825	19,086	290,911	338,886	3,508	26,198	30,024	6,843	405,459	114,548
4 ..	275,501	10,587	286,088	340,987	5,948	15,373	17,838	2,944	383,095	97,007
5 ..	213,557	4,716	218,273	232,622	6,469	7,180	7,168	1,224	254,663	36,390
6 ..	142,153	1,937	144,090	132,245	5,637	3,409	2,612	424	144,327	237
7 ..	87,039	824	87,863	69,894	3,901	1,645	1,035	201	76,676	- 11,187
8 ..	53,755	360	54,115	37,931	2,636	862	424	96	41,949	- 12,166
9 ..	24,570	112	24,682	15,307	1,357	244	122	27	17,057	- 7,625
10 and over.	26,918	59	26,977	15,975	1,863	186	95	22	18,141	- 8,836
Total Private Dwellings..	1,434,519	75,152	1,509,671	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	363,952
Total Inmates(a)	5,956,922	207,787	6,164,709	6,138,332	185,289	303,996	316,115	83,028	7,026,760	862,051
Average number of Inmates per Private Dwelling(a)										
Urban—										
Metropolitan	4.16	2.74	4.04	3.91	5.59	2.80	2.80	2.12	3.69	- 0.35
Provincial	4.18	2.87	4.13	3.90	5.74	2.99	3.06	2.48	3.82	- 0.31
Rural	4.13	2.96	4.13	3.81	5.78	3.07	3.10	2.74	3.81	- 0.32
Total	4.15	2.76	4.08	3.87	5.65	2.87	2.84	2.18	3.75	- 0.33

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs. (b) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished. (c) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householder's Schedules were furnished.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(iv) *Nature of Occupancy.* At the 1947 Census, 50.8 per cent. of the private houses occupied by one family in Australia for which particulars were supplied were occupied by owners; 9.0 per cent. by purchasers by instalments; 37.3 per cent. by tenants; and 2.9 per cent. by others. The proportions for all private houses in 1933 were—owners, 42.8 per cent.; purchasers by instalments, 13.5 per cent.; tenants, 39.1 per cent.; and others 4.6 per cent.

In the metropolitan areas 56.0 per cent. of the occupants of private houses occupied by one family were owners or purchasers by instalments, as compared with 60.2 per cent. in the urban provincial areas, and 64.8 per cent. in the rural. In the latter areas, however, the ownership of the house is associated with the ownership of the land acquired as a means of livelihood.

Tenants occupied 88.9 per cent. of the flats and 96.2 per cent. of the tenements in Australia in 1947. Separate particulars for flats and tenements were not recorded in 1933, but taking flats and tenements together at that date 91.4 per cent. were occupied by tenants.

In the following table Occupied Private Dwellings at 30th June, 1933 and 1947 have been classified for Australia as a whole, according to nature of occupancy. Similar information for Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural Areas was published in Official Year Book No. 38 (see pp. 566 and 567).

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY: AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nature of Occupancy.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.									Increase, 1933-47.
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.					Total Private Dwell- ings.	
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwell- ings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Fam- ilies). (a)	Share of Private House. (b)	Flat (includ- ing Share of Flat).	Tenement.		
Owner	600,148	4,265	604,413	792,637	12,765	21,133	10,680	810	838,025	233,612
Purchaser by Instal- ments	189,035	592	189,627	141,204	2,390	3,472	503	108	147,677	- 41,950
Tenant	549,275	66,137	615,412	581,845	16,728	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750	197,338
Caretaker	39,815	948	40,763	25,145	418	721	776	286	27,346	- 13,417
Other Methods of Occupancy	24,669	453	25,122	20,350	221	371	360	219	21,521	- 3,601
Not Stated	31,577	2,757	34,334	24,072	277	1,289	372	294	26,304	- 8,030
Total Private Dwellings	1,434,519	75,152	1,509,671	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	363,952

(a) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished. (b) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householder's Schedules were furnished.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(v) *Rent per Week.* (a) *All Tenanted Private Dwellings.* Information tabulated concerning rents was restricted to the actual rent paid per week by tenants occupying unfurnished private dwellings. For 6.4 per cent. of private houses occupied by one family at 30th June, 1947, the rent was less than 10s. per week; for 29.9 per cent., between 10s. and £1 per week; for 40.3 per cent., between £1 and £1 10s. per week; for 17.9 per cent., between £1 10s. and £2 per week; and for 5.5 per cent., £2 per week and over. Ninety per cent. of the houses with rents of less than 10s. per week were located outside the metropolitan areas.

Throughout Australia the average rent for unfurnished private houses occupied by one family was 22s. 7d. per week. In the metropolitan areas the average was 25s. 8d. per week, in the urban provincial areas 21s. 5d., and in the rural areas 15s. 5d.

The average rent for unfurnished flats in the metropolitan areas was 37s. 9d. per week, or 47 per cent. more than that paid for private houses (one family) in the same areas, notwithstanding that private houses (one family) in the metropolitan areas contain nearly 30 per cent. more rooms than flats. In the urban provincial and rural areas, the rent of flats was approximately 30 per cent. and 51 per cent., respectively, higher than for private houses (one family). Nearly 86 per cent. of the tenanted flats were located in the metropolitan areas, 10.8 per cent. in the urban provincial areas, and only 3.2 per cent. in the rural areas. For 5.3 per cent. of all tenanted flats in Australia the rent was less than £1 per week; for 23.5 per cent. between £1 and £1 10s. per week; for 37.0 per cent. between £1 10s. and £2 per week; and for 34.2 per cent. £2 per week and over.

During the latest intercensal period the average rent per week for unfurnished private houses rose by 33 per cent. or from an average of 17s. per week for all private houses in 1933 to an average of 22s. 7d. per week for private houses occupied by one family in 1947. Similar comparisons for flats and tenements are not possible as data were not tabulated separately for these dwellings in 1933. The average rent for all private dwellings including private houses, shares of private houses, flats and tenements rose by 38 per cent. from 1933 to 1947.

The following table shows tenanted private dwellings classified, for Australia as a whole, according to weekly rent. Similar information for Metropolitan, Urban Provincial and Rural areas may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, pages 568 and 569.

TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED): AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Weekly Rent (Unfurnished).	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.										
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.							Increase, 1933-47.
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families.) (a)	Share of Private House. (b)	Flat (including Share of Flat).	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.		
Under 5s. . .	17,853	1,516	19,369	6,796	40	299	25	87	7,247	-12,122	
5s. and under 10s. . .	57,621	8,660	66,281	25,324	284	2,629	198	588	29,023	-37,258	
10s. " " 15s. . .	124,106	11,702	135,808	66,235	1,156	7,497	1,074	1,286	77,248	-58,560	
15s. " " 20s. . .	118,973	8,614	127,587	82,928	1,947	7,246	2,719	1,947	96,787	-30,800	
20s. " " 25s. . .	91,730	8,709	100,439	109,084	3,132	10,123	7,421	2,295	132,055	31,616	
25s. " " 30s. . .	41,737	7,210	48,947	91,924	3,003	8,057	10,152	1,627	114,763	65,816	
30s. " " 35s. . .	19,895	5,386	25,281	62,393	2,237	6,010	14,483	1,026	86,149	60,868	
35s. " " 40s. . .	6,522	2,644	9,166	26,937	1,033	2,471	13,229	473	44,143	34,977	
40s. " " 50s. . .	5,769	2,898	8,667	18,025	977	1,816	14,972	357	36,147	27,480	
50s. " " 60s. . .	1,676	1,116	2,792	5,252	321	500	5,698	125	11,896	9,104	
60s. " " 70s. . .	901	665	1,566	2,051	121	162	2,278	49	4,661	3,095	
70s. " " 80s. . .	293	315	608	744	42	51	1,059	21	1,917	1,309	
80s. " " 90s. . .	201	251	452	479	17	11	631	6	1,144	692	
90s. " " 100s. . .	71	124	195	212	4	9	273	1	499	304	
100s. and over . .	203	290	493	456	10	10	679	..	1,155	662	
Not Stated . . .	61,724	6,037	67,761	83,005	2,404	32,134	23,817	26,556	167,916	100,155	
Total Private Dwellings . . .	549,275	66,137	615,412	581,845	16,728	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750	197,338	
Weekly Rent (Unfurnished) per Private Dwelling	17s. od.	21s. 9d.	17s. 6d.	22s. 7d.	25s. 9d.	22s. od.	36s. 7d.	22s. 1d.	24s. 2d.	6s. 8d.	

(a) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished. (b) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householders' Schedules were furnished.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(b) *Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms.* Special tabulations of rents were undertaken for tenanted private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood or of brick or stone. The particulars for this group of private dwellings, which represented about 80 per cent. of all tenanted private houses in Australia, provide a very convenient summary of average rents ruling at the time of the Census.

Rents were summarized for 468,536 tenanted private houses (occupied by one family) in this group. Forty-nine per cent. had walls of brick or stone and 51 per cent. of wood, compared with proportions of 46 and 54 per cent. respectively for all rented private houses in a similar tabulation in 1933. During the intercensal period there was little variation in the numbers of rented houses of three, four and six rooms, but the number of rented houses of five rooms increased by nearly 13 per cent. Brick dwellings were largely responsible for this increase.

The average rent of 25s. per week for all private houses, three to six rooms, of wood, brick or stone in the metropolitan areas at the 1947 Census was 6s. 7d., or 35.7 per cent., higher than the corresponding average in 1933. In the urban provincial sections the average rent was 21s. 3d. per week, or 36.4 per cent. higher than in 1933, while in the rural areas the average rent of 15s. 7d. was 35.5 per cent. higher than that at the 1933 Census.

An interesting comparison regarding the rent of private houses is that based on the average weekly rent per room. At the 1947 Census the average rent per room for wooden houses of three to six rooms in the metropolitan areas of Australia was 4s. 9d. per week, an increase of 1s. 4d. or 39 per cent. over the average of 3s. 5d. per week at the 1933 Census. Similarly, the average of 5s. 6d. per room for brick or stone houses in the metropolitan areas showed a corresponding increase of 1s. 5d. or 35 per cent.

In the urban provincial sections the average rent of 4s. 3d. per room for wooden houses was 1s. 2d., or 38 per cent., higher than the 1933 Census figure of 3s. 1d. per week, while the rent of 4s. 9d. per week for brick or stone houses was 36 per cent. higher than the previous figure of 3s. 6d. per week. The average rent per room in the rural areas also showed increases—from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. per week (30 per cent.) for wooden houses, and from 2s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per week (42 per cent.) for those of brick or stone. With the exception of brick houses in the metropolitan and rural areas, the average rent per room for houses of three rooms was generally higher than for houses of four, five or six rooms. The increase since the 1933 Census in the rent per room was somewhat similar for all houses of three to six rooms but was generally lower in the urban provincial and rural areas than in the metropolitan areas.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) (a) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY), THREE TO SIX ROOMS, WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE: AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	Average Weekly Rent (unfurnished).									Increase, 1933-47.
	Census, 30th June, 1933.				Census, 30th June, 1947.					
	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.		
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.				
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
Private Houses (One Family) with Walls of—										
Wood—										
3 rooms	11 1	10 6	8 0	9 9	15 4	15 2	11 5	13 9	4 0	
4 "	14 3	13 2	10 3	12 7	19 11	18 4	13 9	17 4	4 9	
5 "	17 3	15 7	12 5	15 5	23 9	21 1	16 1	20 8	5 3	
6 "	19 10	17 6	13 7	17 6	26 3	23 1	17 6	22 10	5 4	
3 to 6 rooms ..	16 5	15 0	11 4	14 5	22 7	20 5	15 2	19 7	5 2	
Brick or Stone—										
3 rooms	12 1	11 2	7 6	11 8	16 8	16 10	13 2	16 6	4 10	
4 "	16 9	14 5	10 3	16 1	23 1	20 0	14 9	22 4	6 3	
5 "	20 5	17 8	13 4	19 8	27 5	23 7	18 5	26 5	6 9	
6 "	24 3	20 4	15 3	23 3	31 9	27 0	20 10	30 4	7 1	
3 to 6 rooms ..	19 8	17 2	12 5	18 11	26 3	23 3	17 8	25 5	6 6	
Wood, Brick or Stone—										
3 rooms	11 8	10 8	7 11	10 8	16 3	15 8	11 8	15 2	4 6	
4 "	15 9	13 6	10 3	14 2	22 1	18 9	13 10	19 10	5 8	
5 "	19 3	16 1	12 6	17 5	26 3	21 10	16 6	23 7	6 2	
6 "	22 9	18 4	13 11	20 6	29 11	24 5	18 3	26 10	6 4	
3 to 6 rooms ..	18 5	15 7	11 6	16 7	25 0	21 3	15 7	22 6	5 11	

(a) Rents relate to all tenanted private houses in 1933 and to tenanted private houses (one family) in 1947.

(vi) *Facilities.* At the 1947 Census, householders were asked for the first time to state whether their dwellings were supplied with electricity, gas and running water, and whether they had such facilities as a bathroom, flush toilet, laundry and cooking facilities. In addition they were asked to indicate the means of cooking mostly used. Statistics of these facilities are given on page 571 of Official Year Book No. 38.

§ 9. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1851 to the latest date, while the *Demography Bulletins* issued by this Bureau give this information for individual years. The following table shows for Australia arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901:—

OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15(a)	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20(a)	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	- 56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	- 10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(b)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(b)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(b)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1941(b) ..	11,861	10,800	22,661	10,063	7,414	17,477	1,798	3,386	5,184
1942(b) ..	6,295	5,971	12,266	3,059	3,041	6,100	3,236	2,930	6,166
1943(b) ..	3,931	2,194	6,125	2,822	2,032	4,854	1,109	162	1,271
1944(b) ..	4,454	3,043	7,497	5,389	4,291	9,680	- 935	- 1,248	- 2,183
1945(b) ..	8,881	6,495	15,376	8,764	9,241	18,005	117	- 2,746	- 2,629
1946(b) ..	17,782	17,108	34,890	23,081	26,957	50,038	- 5,299	- 9,849	- 15,148
1947(b) ..	39,865	27,903	67,768	31,289	25,868	57,157	8,576	2,035	10,611
1948(a) ..	66,321	49,402	115,723	33,797	26,811	60,608	32,524	22,591	55,115
1949(a) ..	132,648	100,487	233,135	42,705	40,429	83,134	89,943	60,058	150,001
1950(a) ..	141,891	108,513	250,404	49,907	47,992	97,899	91,984	66,521	152,505

(a) Includes movements of defence personnel.
from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

(b) Excludes movements of defence personnel

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

As the encouragement of immigration by Governmental assistance has been a feature of Australian immigration policy, a clear indication of the significance of migration movements is obtained when "assisted" and "unassisted" movements are distinguished. This has been done, broadly, in the following table.

"ASSISTED" AND "UNASSISTED" MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of "Un-assisted" Arrivals over All Departures.		
	Nominated and Selected ("Assisted").	Other ("Un-assisted").	Total.				
1901-05..	3,867	277,293	281,160	297,953	- 20,660
1906-10..	39,744	331,290	371,034	313,756	17,534
1911-15..	150,554	(a)482,266	(a)632,820	(a)495,958	- 13,692
1916-20..	11,631	(a)527,854	(a)539,485	(a)468,776	59,078
1921-25..	115,448	362,604	478,052	294,786	67,818
1926-30..	99,403	371,077	470,480	340,773	30,304
1931-35..	781	238,542	239,323	250,209	- 11,667
1936-40(b)	3,828	317,484	321,312	278,184	39,300
1941-45(b)	63,925	63,925	56,116	7,809
1946-50(b)	273,195	428,725	701,920	348,836	79,889
1946(b)	34,890	34,890	50,038	- 15,148
1947(b)	6,303	61,465	67,768	57,157	4,308
1948	28,943	(a) 86,780	(a)115,723	(a)60,608	26,172
1949	118,840	(a)114,295	(a)233,135	(a)83,134	31,161
1950	119,109	(a)131,295	(a)250,404	(a)97,899	33,396

(a) Includes movements of defence personnel.
from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

(b) Excludes movements of defence personnel

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures.

It is not possible in the statistics of departures to distinguish the return movement of persons who came to Australia as "assisted" migrants and consequently the separate net migration of "assisted" and "non-assisted" persons cannot be ascertained. Nevertheless the basis on which the above table has been compiled is sufficient to throw into relief the major trends in Australian migration statistics.

During the 1914-18 War, 331,781 members of the Australian Imperial Forces embarked for service overseas and have been included in the departures. The arrivals likewise include the surviving members who returned, so that the net migration of the years affected by such movements understates the true position by the equivalent of war losses (approximately 60,000 all told). During the 1939-45 War and up to 30th June, 1947, Australian defence personnel overseas were included as Australian population irrespective of their whereabouts, and their movements have not been recorded in the migration statistics.

In the half century 1901-1950 a gross number of 698,451 persons entered Australia in four distinct phases of its encouraged migration programme. The number of these who returned overseas is not known precisely but indications are that it would be relatively small. In the same period the excess of non-assisted arrivals over all departures was only 255,713. Thus it may be seen that during the half century the net number of "assisted" migrants was more than double the number of "unassisted", even after making allowance for war losses and those assisted migrants who did not, in the end, remain in Australia.

As the depression years with which the century opened gave way to a period of more stable economic conditions assisted migration was resumed about 1906. Immigration gained impetus during the years 1910 to 1912, but this movement was interrupted by war in 1914. After the war the resumption of assisted migration was accompanied by a flow of unassisted migrants greater than for many decades, but this movement was interrupted by depression and when encouraged migration was resumed in 1939 it was almost immediately stopped by the outbreak of war in September. In the immediate post-war years encouraged migration was again resumed and although the numbers brought to Australia by such means were far greater than for any other comparable period they were not accompanied by a correspondingly high number of "unassisted" migrants.

A detailed review of assisted migration into Australia in recent years is given in § 10.

2. *Classes of Arrivals and Departures.*—(i) *General.* Since 1st July, 1924, all oversea travellers have been classified according to their declared intention in regard to residence made at the time of arrival or departure. For various reasons the intentions of travellers are subject to subsequent modification and the classification headings used must therefore be accepted as indicating intention only. The numbers so classified since 1st January, 1926 are as follows.

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE : AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVALS.

Period.	Permanent New Arrivals.	Australian Residents Returning from Abroad.	Temporary Visitors.	Total.
1926-30	224,010	121,395	125,029	(a) 470,480
1931-35	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323
1936-40	(b) 88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312
1941-45	(b) 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925
1946-50	457,988	108,736	135,196	701,920
1946	18,217	6,330	10,343	34,890
1947	31,765	18,305	17,698	67,768
1948	65,739	23,813	26,171	115,723
1949	167,727	28,116	37,292	233,135
1950	174,540	32,172	43,692	250,404

DEPARTURES.

Period.	Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	Australian Residents Departing Temporarily.	Temporary Visitors.	Total.
1926-30	103,209	111,714	125,772	(c) 340,773
1931-35	71,670	79,426	99,108	(d) 250,209
1936-40	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1946	29,806	6,702	13,530	50,038
1947	19,579	18,764	18,814	57,157
1948	17,271	19,557	23,780	60,608
1949	18,457	25,351	39,326	83,134
1950	20,855	31,413	45,631	97,899

(a) Includes 46 arrivals whose period of intended residence was not stated. (b) Includes evacuees arriving in Australia during the war years as follows:—1936-40, 4,543; 1941-45, 12,586. (c) Includes 78 departures whose length of stay abroad was not stated. (d) Includes 5 departures whose length of stay abroad was not stated.

(ii) *Permanent Movement.* In the table above "permanent" residence means residence for a year or longer, in Australia in the case of arrivals or overseas in the case of departures.

Although permanent new arrivals increased during each of the eight years prior to 1939 the number in the latter year was considerably below the annual average for the quinquennium 1926-1930. The war caused a large drop from 1940, but after the war the number rose progressively, reaching 174,540 in 1950, the highest on record.

Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in earlier years but they declined during each of the six years ended 1937, the number in the latter year being the lowest recorded until the outbreak of war in 1939. As in the case of arrivals, although not to the same extent, the number of Australian residents departing permanently rose rapidly after the war.

Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable net gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy net loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst during the five years up to and including 1939 there was a net gain in permanent residents of more than 28,000. Except for the arrival of evacuees, little movement took place during the war period, but in 1946 a net permanent loss of 11,589 persons occurred, owing in large measure to the departure for the United States of

America of Australian wives and children of American servicemen, and, when conditions permitted after the war, the departure of Australians to Papua and New Guinea and of large numbers of war evacuees who were returned to their home countries. Subsequently large net gains were recorded, amounting to 48,468 in 1948, 149,270 in 1949 and 153,685 in 1950.

(iii) *Temporary Movement.* Temporary movement refers to persons intending residence for periods shorter than one year and includes Australian residents and visitors from overseas. Since 1st July, 1947, it also includes Australian defence personnel and their dependents irrespective of length of intended residence. Although considerable in number, the temporary movement is of little significance from the point of view of population growth, as it represents principally the movement of business people and tourists.

3. *Extent of Journey.*—(i) *General.* Since 1st January, 1945, the journeys undertaken by passengers have been recorded for Australian oversea migration statistics in two ways: (a) according to country or State of embarkation or disembarkation and (b) according to country or State of last or future permanent residence. In the case of a complete journey in a single stage to or from Australia there is no difference in result between the two methods. With multiple-stage journeys, however, one method distinguishes only the first stage of outward journeys or the last stage of inward journeys, whilst the second method records the complete journey.

Detailed statistics of journeys are published in the annual *Demography Bulletins* (see Bulletins No. 67, 1949 and No. 68, 1950). The following brief explanations indicate the principles followed in the compilation of these statistics.

(ii) *Arrivals.* (a) *Country of Embarkation*—refers to the country in which the passenger embarked on the particular ship or aircraft which brought the passenger to Australia. Therefore in multiple-stage journeys to Australia these statistics refer only to the last booked stage.

(b) *State of Disembarkation*—refers to the State in which the passenger actually disembarked, irrespective of the State to which originally booked or of State of ultimate destination. Passengers embarking on fresh journeys from one Australian port to another are recorded as interstate migration.

(c) *Country of Last Permanent Residence*—This is taken from the passengers' own statement and is not necessarily the country from which the single-stage or multiple-stage journey to Australia commenced. Permanent residence means residence for one year or longer.

(d) *State of Intended Future Permanent Residence*—In the administration of the encouraged migration schemes large numbers of migrants are disembarked in States other than the State for which they are destined, and their subsequent movements in Australia to State of ultimate destination are recorded as interstate migration in which distinction between individuals is not practicable. The classification by State of intended future permanent residence was introduced to permit compilation of statistics which show the true effect of oversea arrivals on the populations of individual States.

(iii) *Departures.* (a) *State of Embarkation*—refers to the State in which the passenger actually embarked on the ship or aircraft to leave Australia. The interstate travel of any such passengers prior to embarking is recorded as interstate migration.

(b) *Country of Disembarkation*—refers to the intended country of disembarkation from the particular ship or aircraft which takes the passenger from Australia. In multiple-stage journeys from Australia these statistics refer only to the first booked stage and changes in this, subsequent to departure, are not recorded.

(c) *Country of Intended Future Permanent Residence*—refers to the ultimate destination, after a complete single-stage or multiple-stage journey, of the passenger, as intended at the time of embarkation.

(d) *State of Last Permanent Residence*—refers to the State in which the passenger was last resident for a period of 12 months or longer, irrespective of the State in which actual embarkation on an oversea ship or aircraft took place. In the case of temporary visitors leaving Australia who have not resided for at least twelve months in any one State, the State of embarkation is regarded as the State of last permanent residence.

4. **Racial Origin.**—Statistics of racial origin of migrants are based on the passengers' own statement as to race, which in some cases may express the country of birth or nationality rather than actual race.

Up to 30th June, 1948, the system of classifying racial origin was a compromise based partly on nationality and partly on racial origin. This has been superseded from 1st July, 1948 by statistics of racial origin compiled, irrespective of nationality, for the four broad racial groups shown in the following table. Statistics of nationality have been compiled independently and are referred to in the next paragraph.

RACIAL ORIGIN OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Racial Origin.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.			
	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.	
European ..	61,471	230,297	247,321	25,697	80,836	93,995	35,774	149,461	151,326	
Asian ..	1,462	2,712	2,922	1,008	2,276	1,733	506	436	1,187	
African ..	9	20	12		12	20		8	8	8
Polynesian ..	43	106	149		10	149		96
Total ..	62,985	233,135	250,404	26,705	83,134	97,899	36,280	150,001	152,505	

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates excess of departures over arrivals.

5. **Nationality.**—Because the particulars of racial origin as stated by migrants closely reflect their nationalities no attempt was made prior to 1st July, 1948 to compile detailed statistics of nationality. Up to 31st December, 1944, a composite classification according to "Nationality or Race" was the only one made (see para. 4) apart from a special tabulation of nationality distinguishing only "British" and "Alien". From 1st July, 1948 a detailed classification of the nationalities of migrants as shown on their passports has been made, independent of racial origin. The principal nationalities recorded since that date are as follows :—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.	July- Dec., 1948.	1949.	1950.
British ..	47,394	128,818	138,826	23,686	76,057	90,078	23,708	52,761	48,748
American (U.S.) ..	1,178	2,436	2,978	1,072	2,107	2,613	106	329	365
Austrian ..	91	688	391	30	67	49	61	621	342
Chinese ..	759	1,551	1,326	604	1,310	736	155	241	590
Czechoslovak ..	531	4,167	5,069	20	75	54	511	4,092	5,015
Dutch ..	519	2,208	12,352	228	1,020	1,260	291	1,188	11,092
Estonian ..	642	3,092	1,221	8	8	14	634	3,084	1,207
French ..	400	1,190	1,665	315	827	1,113	85	363	552
German ..	161	1,682	1,601	66	125	155	95	1,557	1,446
Greek ..	659	1,756	1,780	37	131	158	622	1,625	1,622
Hungarian ..	213	5,649	5,410	13	19	46	200	5,630	5,364
Italian ..	1,781	10,647	13,149	168	317	351	1,613	10,330	12,798
Latvian ..	1,474	10,597	5,419	3	3	32	1,471	10,594	5,387
Lithuanian ..	961	6,007	1,558	4	14	19	957	5,993	1,539
Polish(a) ..	2,997	28,305	31,976	85	119	103	2,912	28,686	31,873
Russian(b) ..	901	9,422	1,769	21	47	88	880	9,375	1,681
Ukrainian ..										5,220	9	9	5,211
Yugoslav ..	1,014	7,863	10,706	6	90	36	1,008	7,773	10,670
Stateless (so described) ..	(d)	2,354	3,464	(d)	29	96	(d)	2,325	3,368
Stateless (other)	(d)	448	252	(d)	..	12	(d)	448	240
Other ..	1,310	3,755	4,272	339	769	877	971	2,986	3,395
Total ..	62,985	233,135	250,404	26,705	83,134	97,899	36,280	150,001	152,505

(a) Includes Stateless Pole. (b) Includes Stateless Russian. (c) Excludes Stateless Pole, Stateless Russian and Stateless (so described). (d) Included in "Other".

6. Age Distribution.—The annual *Demography Bulletins* show particulars of total arrivals and departures of oversea travellers classified according to intention as to residence (see para. 2 above) and dissected into five-yearly age-groups (see *Demography Bulletin* No. 68 for 1950 figures). A summary of the age distribution of permanent arrivals and departures during 1950 is as follows :—

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES :
AUSTRALIA, 1950.**

Age Group (Years).	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-14	21,210	19,948	41,158	1,214	1,280	2,494
15-44	71,801	43,175	114,976	6,425	6,878	13,303
45-64	7,784	7,828	15,612	1,545	2,386	3,931
65 and over ..	1,154	1,640	2,794	431	696	1,127
Total	101,949	72,591	174,540	9,615	11,240	20,855

7. Conjugal Condition.—Particulars of the oversea arrivals and departures classified according to intention as to residence (see para. 2 above) are also dissected to show conjugal condition. Particulars of each classification by conjugal condition for 1950 are shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 68. Details for the permanent movement during 1950 are as follows :—

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES :
AUSTRALIA, 1950.**

Conjugal Condition.	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married ..	61,082	32,241	93,323	5,517	5,959	11,476
Married	39,494	35,879	75,373	3,788	3,993	7,781
Widowed	790	3,779	4,569	226	1,109	1,335
Divorced	583	692	1,275	84	179	263
Total	101,949	72,591	174,540	9,615	11,240	20,855

8. Occupation.—A classification of the occupations of males who arrived or departed permanently during 1950 is published in *Demography Bulletin* No. 68. Summarized into the main occupational groups the figures are as follows :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF PERMANENT MALE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES :
AUSTRALIA, 1950.**

Occupational Group.	Per- manent New Arrivals.	Per- manent Depart- ures.	Occupational Group.	Per- manent New Arrivals.	Per- manent Depart- ures.
Rural, Fishing and Hunting	13,305	428	Indefinite or Not Stated	3,468	342
Professional and Semi- professional ..	3,238	1,207	Not Gainfully Oc- cupied—		
Administrative ..	1,421	421	Children not attend- ing school ..	13,449	815
Commercial and Clerical	6,929	1,582	Full-time Students	9,851	682
Domestic and Pro- tective Service ..	3,278	552	Pensioners and others	860	386
Craftsmen	27,764	2,179			
Operatives	10,576	657			
Labourers	7,810	364			
			Total	101,949	9,615

§ 10. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

1. **Joint Commonwealth and States' Scheme.**—Details of the joint scheme of assisted immigration arrived at by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments which operated from 1920 to 1939 may be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book (*see* No. 38, page 576).

2. **Suspension of Assisted Passage Scheme during War.**—After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

3. **United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement, March, 1946.**—(i) *General.* Resumption of assisted migration was the subject of negotiations between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments towards the end of 1945, and an agreement was signed in March, 1946 between the Commonwealth and British Governments for free and assisted passages for British residents desirous of migrating to Australia. As from the opening date, 31st March, 1947, the Commonwealth Government undertook to accept eligible persons provided they are medically fit and otherwise regarded as suitable for settlement. Information concerning conditions and opportunities for employment is provided by the Australian High Commissioner for the guidance of all prospective settlers. Expenses incurred in the selection of applicants are borne by the Commonwealth Government, which has also undertaken to provide free transportation from the port of disembarkation to the ultimate destination in Australia and temporary accommodation for a limited period wherever necessary. Since the opening of the schemes administrative arrangements have been in force with the State Governments in regard to the handling of personal and group nominations lodged by friends and relatives, or employers, for migrants and their reception, placement and after-care upon arrival.

To maintain the intake of British migrants the Commonwealth itself in 1950 implemented a supplementary nomination scheme, under which large numbers of settlers (including families) are introduced and accommodated in Commonwealth hostels throughout Australia whilst they remain in the type of essential employment for which they are selected.

Substantial rights, including health, medical services, sickness and unemployment benefits, maternity allowances and child endowment under the Australian Social Security Services Scheme are extended to settlers as from the date of arrival; but it has not been possible to extend employment preference to British ex-servicemen and women. Prospective settlers will not, however, be granted passages unless there is a reasonable assurance that they will obtain employment on arrival.

Any adult resident of Australia may nominate for free or assisted passages friends or relatives resident in the United Kingdom who are eligible for consideration.

(ii) *Free Passages.* This part of the scheme is financed by the United Kingdom Government as part of its re-settlement programme. Persons eligible for consideration are British ex-servicemen and women, together with their dependants, if they were resident in the British Isles on 1st September, 1938, or were in the United Kingdom Forces overseas on that date and subsequently served in a full-time capacity in the Armed Forces or Merchant Navy of the United Kingdom during any period after 25th May, 1939.

Applications for passages under this scheme were required to be lodged within certain time limits and the final closing date was the 31st December, 1950. However, applications accepted prior to that date remain valid and the persons concerned, if otherwise eligible, are still entitled to receive free passages.

(iii) *Assisted Passages.* Assisted passages are granted under the Empire Settlement Acts of the United Kingdom to suitable British subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom who do not come within the scope of (ii) above. However, the Commonwealth is not normally prepared to accept single persons or married persons without children if they have reached their forty-sixth birthday before the date of sailing. However, if otherwise acceptable under the scheme, the parents or close relatives of intending migrants or of persons established in Australia may be granted passages irrespective of age.

Each settler, male or female, of 19 years of age and over is required to contribute £10 (English currency) towards the cost of a passage, and each juvenile of 14 years, but not more than 18 years, £5 (English currency). Children under 14 years of age travel free. The costs of passages, after the migrants' contributions have been taken into account, are borne by the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments.

(iv) *Numbers Arrived.* The following numbers arrived under the scheme :—1947, 4,747; 1948, 15,910; 1949, 37,845; and 1950, 37,712.

4. *Number of Persons Assisted.*—The number of British assisted migrants for the years 1933 to 1950 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1950 are given in the following table :—

IMMIGRATION : NUMBER OF PERSONS OF BRITISH ORIGIN ASSISTED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1933	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935	1	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
1936	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	9
1937	60	33	6	3	39	..	..	141
1938	410	179	19	43	161	38	2	852
1939	1,309	544	376	126	304	24	3	2,686
1940	92	20	16	4	5	3	..	140
1947(a) ..	695	619	593	574	1,282	339	645	4,747
1948	5,146	4,787	1,982	1,707	1,577	789	255	16,243
1949	13,484	10,407	4,895	3,130	4,739	1,306	525	38,486
1950	12,944	11,137	5,505	3,027	3,480	1,397	839	38,329
Total from earliest years to end of 1950 ..	379,974	283,040	249,358	124,422	98,093	28,853	2,336	1,166,116

(a) Assisted migration was suspended during the years 1941 to 1946. See following paragraphs.

5. *Child Migration.*—(i) *General.* Since the commencement of the Assisted Passage Migration Schemes in 1947, the immigration of unaccompanied children and youths from the United Kingdom has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organizations. Those organizations at present introducing child migrants include Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South Wales and Western Australia, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Big Brother Movement of New South Wales and Tasmania, Northcote Children's Emigration Fund. All principal religious denominations are also participating in the schemes. At present a total of over 40 institutions are caring for child migrants.

(ii) *Financial Assistance.* Maintenance allowances are payable on the following basis to approved organizations caring for child migrants: the United Kingdom Government contributes 12s. 6d., and the Commonwealth Government 10s. per week in respect of each child under 16 years of age; a minimum of 3s. 6d. per week for each child up to the age of 14 years is contributed by the State Governments. In addition, the State and Commonwealth Governments have each agreed to contribute one third of capital expenditure approved as necessary to provide accommodation for child migrants to be introduced by an approved organization.

(iii) *Numbers Introduced.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1951, a total of 1,571 British children and youths arrived in Australia under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations; of these 723 arrived in New South Wales, 557 in Western Australia, 180 in Victoria and 111 in other States.

6. *Assisted Passage Scheme, Eire.*—In November, 1948, the Commonwealth Government approved a scheme for the granting of limited financial assistance to natural born citizens of Eire normally residing in the British Isles, or natural born British citizens residing in Eire, who wish to emigrate to Australia and who are selected as suitable for settlement here. This scheme, however, only applies to prospective new settlers and their dependants who are not eligible for free or assisted passages under the schemes agreed to with the United Kingdom Government (*see para. 3 above*).

The maximum amount of assistance granted toward an adult passage is £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age.

It is not essential for an applicant to have been nominated by a friend or relative in Australia before being considered for financial assistance under the scheme. Single men or women may be accepted, but owing to the acute difficulty of finding accommodation for family units, families are, at present, only being accepted if they have nominators in Australia able to accommodate them or if they can make arrangements regarding accommodation before arrival.

Under this scheme 109 persons arrived in 1949 and 457 in 1950.

7. Maltese Migration.—On 31st May, 1948, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the Government of Malta under which assistance to travel to Australia is jointly given by the two Governments to selected settlers from Malta. The maximum contribution by the Commonwealth is £30 sterling in the case of an adult's passage money, and is subject to the Government of Malta contributing not less than a like amount.

Persons already established in Australia may nominate individual Maltese under this scheme and nominations for groups of migrants may be submitted by prospective employers or by organizations. In either case, the nominator undertakes to provide accommodation and, in the case of group nominations, employment.

The Commonwealth retains the right of final selection of all migrants under the scheme, including group and personal nominees. The Government of Malta has undertaken to attend to after-care of Maltese migrants arriving under this scheme.

Maltese settlers who arrived under this scheme during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 totalled 7,013.

Forty-eight unaccompanied Maltese children in total were introduced to approved institutions in Western Australia during 1950.

8. Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme.—With the principal object of giving *servicemen of Empire and Allied countries who had served in Australia during the recent war an opportunity to return here for permanent settlement*, the Australian Government on 26th May, 1947 initiated a scheme of financial assistance toward the cost of the passages to Australia of eligible Empire ex-servicemen not covered by the United Kingdom—Australia Free and Assisted Passage Agreement, and ex-Servicemen of the United States of America and their immediate dependants. The maximum amount of assistance granted toward an adult passage is £30 sterling with varying amounts for children according to age.

The scheme was later extended to provide similar assistance to ex-Servicemen and former members of the Resistance movements of the following countries:—Holland, Norway, Belgium, France and Denmark, with their dependants. The nationalities of the 9,295 migrants who arrived in Australia under this scheme during the years 1947 to 1950 were 6,097 Dutch, 2,389 United States of America, 383 French, 301 British, 57 Belgian, 44 Danish and 24 Norwegian.

9. Dutch Migration Agreement.—An agreement was made in December, 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, which is sponsored by the Netherlands Government, for the introduction of migrants from Holland. The agreement provides for the admission of Dutch settlers who are required to possess a very much smaller amount of landing money than is usually required of foreign migrants. The Netherlands authorities are responsible for providing shipping for these migrants. The Netherlands Emigration Foundation has appointed a representative in Australia to attend to the reception, placement in employment and after-care of migrants arriving under this agreement.

The number of migrants who settled in Australia under this agreement to the end of 1950 was 568.

10. Migration of Former European Displaced Persons.—On 21st July, 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organization covering the resettlement in Australia of European displaced persons who are under the protection of that body.

Under this agreement, the International Refugee Organization undertook responsibility for provision of transport and the care of the displaced persons until their disembarkation in Australia. The Commonwealth undertook selection in Europe and

responsibility for reception in Australia, placement in employment and after-care after arrival. The Commonwealth also undertook to make an *ex gratia* payment to the International Refugee Organization of £10 sterling per person towards the cost of travel of each adult migrant carried under the agreement.

Eligibility for selection is based on similar standards of age, physical fitness and general suitability of settlement as apply under other schemes of encouraged migration operated by the Commonwealth. There is no restriction on the nationality of migrants selected, the only limiting factor in this regard is that applicants must be displaced persons within the definition accepted by the International Refugee Organization.

All applicants within the worker age limits under this scheme enter into an undertaking to remain in the employment found for them by the Commonwealth for a period of two years from the date of their arrival, and their continued residence in the Commonwealth is subject to their observing this undertaking. On completion of this period, these migrants may be granted indefinite admission to the Commonwealth. Migrants arriving under this scheme are in the same position as other foreign migrants admitted to the Commonwealth, and are eligible to receive health and medical service benefits, sickness and unemployment benefit, maternity allowance and child endowment.

In order to ensure suitable arrangements for the reception of these migrants and their absorption into the community, the Commonwealth has set up Reception and Training Centres at Bathurst in New South Wales and Bonegilla in Victoria. At these Centres migrants are medically examined and X-rayed (to reveal any disabilities which may have developed since the medical examination at the time of selection) and interviewed individually to assess their employment potential. During the period of their stay in Reception and Training Centres, which is usually three or four weeks, they are given a course of instruction in utilitarian English and the Australian way of life, and are paid a special social service benefit from which an amount is deducted towards the cost of their upkeep, leaving them 5s. per week for incidental expenditure. To cope with the numbers arriving during 1950, the temporary Reception and Training Centres established in 1949 were maintained at Greta, New South Wales and Northam in Western Australia.

At the end of this training period, breadwinners amongst the arrivals are placed in employment where employer-found accommodation near the job is available. In cases where there is no accommodation near the job available for the breadwinner's dependants they, instead of accompanying him to the job, are provided with accommodation at the breadwinner's expense in specially established Immigration Dependents' Holding Centres until such time as he is able to find other accommodation for them. These Holding Centres have been established in all States; generally former Service Camps have been adapted for the purpose.

Priority in employment placements is given to essential industries which are experiencing difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of Australian labour, and particularly those industries associated with the supply of building materials, such as the timber industry, the clay products industry and the cement industry. In some cases, Workers' Hostels have been established by the Commonwealth Government to accommodate migrant workers in these and similar industries. Priority is also given to road and rail construction and to water and sewerage undertakings associated with housing projects.

Single women and married women without children are, for the most part, employed as nurses, nurses' assistants and as domestics in hospitals and private homes.

Under this scheme Australia agreed to take 167,000 migrants. Limitations of shipping restricted the numbers received in the first two years and only 840 arrived in 1947 and 9,953 in 1948. Thereafter shipping became more freely available to the International Refugee Organization, and 75,486 migrants arrived in 1949 and 70,212 in 1950. The total of arrivals from the inception of the scheme to the end of 1950 was 156,491.

The Commonwealth Government is considering the negotiation during 1951 of Assisted Passage Migration Agreements with the Governments of the Netherlands and Italy* to replace the Displaced Persons Scheme, which has provided the greater part of Australia's intake of alien migrants during the three year period 1948-1950.

* The Australia-Netherlands Passage Migration Agreement was signed on 22nd February, 1951 and operative from 1st April, 1951; the Australia-Italy Assisted Passage Migration Agreement was signed on 29th March, 1951 and operative from 1st August, 1951.

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

1. Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Section 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals.

(ii) *Legislation.* A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901-1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (except the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book No. 21, p. 927), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1166-8.

The Immigration Act 1930.—Under this Act it is provided that Section 5, subsection (1) of the Immigration Act 1901-1925 applies to any person, who, since the commencement of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, evaded an officer when entering Australia, or gained admission or re-admission by fraudulent means. Steps can be taken to deal with such persons as prohibited immigrants at any time after they have landed in Australia.

The Immigration Act 1932.—This Act provides (a) that any alien who fails to satisfy an officer that he holds a landing permit, or that his admission has been authorized, may be prohibited from landing; (b) for the increase from three to five years of the period during which a person may be declared a prohibited immigrant; (c) that a person not a British subject and who has been convicted of a crime of violence against the person may be deported pursuant to an order of the Minister without his being subjected to a dictation test; (d) for the deportation of a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or who has become an inmate of an insane asylum or public charitable institution within five years from the date of arrival instead of three years as hitherto; and (e) that where the wife of a person whom it is proposed to deport so desires, her name and the names of her dependent children may be included in her husband's deportation order. This would of course apply only to wives and children who were themselves immigrants.

The Immigration Act 1933.—This Act provides that Section 8A, as amended by the Immigration Act 1932—see (d) above—shall apply to persons who arrived in Australia since the commencement of the Section, i.e., since 2nd December, 1920. It also makes statutory provision for the taking of securities for compliance with the provisions of the Act.

The Immigration Act 1935.—The main purpose of this Act was to add a penalty clause to Section 5 of the principal Act, to overcome a legal difficulty which had arisen in regard to relying on Section 7 for the imposition of penalties on persons convicted under Section 5 on charges of being prohibited immigrants offending against the Act.

The Immigration Act 1940.—This Act provides (a) that the holder of a landing permit shall on demand satisfy an officer that he is able to comply with the conditions specified in the permit; (b) for the issue of, and extensions of, certificates of exemption; (c) that a non-British person who is convicted of a crime of violence against the person or of extorting any money or thing by force or threat, or of any attempt to commit such a crime or who is convicted of any other criminal offence for which he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or longer may be deported; (d) for the exercise of discretion by the Minister in enforcing an order for the deportation of a person; and (e) for the provision and enforcement of maintenance guarantees in relation to persons seeking to enter Australia.

The Immigration Act 1948.—The main purpose of this Act is to provide for the registration of persons acting as agents in respect of (a) applications for the admission of intending immigrants to Australia; and (b) arranging or securing passages for intending migrants. The Act provides that only registered agents shall be permitted to receive fees for such services and it prescribes the charges which agents may make in return for their services.

The Immigration Act 1949.—This Act provides for the amendment of Section 4 of the Principal Act in relation to the grant of certificates of exemption. The object of the Act is to revalidate certificates which had become invalid following on a High Court decision.

The Aliens Deportation Act 1948.—This Act repeals the Aliens Deportation Act 1946 and empowers the Minister for Immigration to order the deportation of an alien who after investigation by a Commissioner is reported as not being a fit and proper person to be allowed to remain in Australia.

The War-time Refugees Removal Act 1949.—The purpose of the Act is to enable the Minister for Immigration to effect the repatriation to their own countries of persons given refuge in Australia during the war. Under the Act deportation is limited to persons in respect of whom orders for deportation were issued prior to 12th July, 1950.

The Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946–1948.—This Act provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who comes to Australia other than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in the care of, a parent or relative. It is primarily administered through the child welfare authorities in each State who, as the Minister's delegates under the Act, supervise the welfare of each "immigrant child".

2. *Conditions of Immigration into Australia.*—(i) *Immigration of Non-European Persons.* In pursuance of the established policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently.

Special arrangements were made with India, China and other Eastern countries, under which facilities were afforded for subjects of those countries who were bona fide merchants, students, or tourists to enter and remain in Australia under exemptions whilst they retained their status. Permission is also given for nationals of these countries to enter Australia as assistants or substitutes for local traders domiciled in Australia. Such persons are permitted to remain so long as they retain their status.

(ii) *Immigration of White Aliens.* Aliens seeking to enter Australia for permanent residence are required to obtain landing permits or special authority for admission from the Department of Immigration.

The present immigration policy provides for the admission of aliens who satisfy the Commonwealth's requirements as to health, character, freedom from security risk and general suitability as settlers.

(iii) *General Information.* General information as to conditions of entry into Australia may be obtained from the following officers:—

- (a) In Australia—the Secretary, Department of Immigration, Canberra, A.C.T., and Commonwealth Migration Officers in the capital cities of the various States; (b) in Great Britain—the Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London; (c) in other British Dominions—the High Commissioner for Australia; (d) in other countries where Australia is represented—the Secretary, Australian Legation.

For details of the Dominions and countries included *see* the section entitled "Diplomatic and other Representatives Overseas and in Australia" in Chapter XXIX.

3. *Nationality or Race of Persons Arriving.*—For details of the nationality and racial origin of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1949 and 1950 *see* § 9, paras. 4 and 5.

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1949 for the production of a passport by each person over 16 years of age who desires to enter Australia. Under the Passports Act 1920, it was compulsory also for each person over 16 years of age to be in possession of a passport or other document authorizing his departure. This Act has now been superseded by the Passports Act 1938, which repealed the compulsory provisions. The Act extends to the Territories of Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

Although not compulsory under the 1938 Act to be in possession of a passport when leaving Australia, it is very desirable in their own interests that Australians proceeding abroad should provide themselves with a passport as a means of establishing their identity and nationality. The possession of a passport is necessary for admission into most countries overseas, and the holder of an Australian passport also has no difficulty in landing on return to Australia. The charge for an Australian passport is £1.

As a result of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 (see below § 11) and the enactment of similar citizenship legislation in other British Commonwealth countries, it is now the general rule that Australian passports are issued only to Australian citizens. Citizens of other British Commonwealth countries secure passports from their own High Commissioners in Australia. Australian citizens abroad may now secure passports only from Australian representatives.

Diplomatic and Official passports are now issued to members of the Australian diplomatic service and other Government officials proceeding abroad on official business.

Applicants for passports are required to produce evidence of their identity and nationality (e.g. Birth Certificates).

§ 11. Citizenship and Naturalization.

1. Commonwealth Legislation.—The Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are deemed to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26th January, 1949, by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalized in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th January, 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction).

After the Act's commencement citizenship may be acquired in the following ways:—(a) by birth in Australia; (b) by birth outside Australia, of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate; (c) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British Subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character and intention to reside permanently in Australia; (d) by naturalization—Certificates of Naturalization as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the Nationality Act 1920–1946. New requirements for naturalization are—(i) a Declaration of Intention to apply must be lodged at least two years before the final application; (ii) five years residence in Australia is required; (iii) applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; (iv) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The Oath is now taken in open Court, where the Judge or Magistrate addresses the applicant upon the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship before the Oath is administered and the Certificate of Naturalization delivered to the applicant.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognized, and British nationality is restored to those women who had lost it through marriage-to aliens. In future, marriage will not affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalized under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

2. Certificates Granted.—(i) *Australia*. The following figures relate to certificates issued under the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 during the years 1949 and 1950 :—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1949 AND 1950.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	
	1949.	1950.		1949.	1950.
Albanian	24	16	Italian	708	368
American, United States	42	24	Latvian	9	3
Argentinian	2	1	Lebanese	26	20
Armenian	1	..	Lithuanian	4	1
Austrian	44	25	Norwegian	27	26
Belgian	8	1	Palestinian	13	(a)
Brazilian	2	..	Polish	597	175
Bulgarian	21	7	Rumanian	6	2
Czechoslovak	45	48	Spanish	16	8
Danish	16	18	Swedish	26	17
Dutch	44	57	Swiss	29	14
Egyptian	1	..	Syrian	4	4
Estonian	34	19	Turkish	4	1
Finnish	52	17	Ukrainian	3	2
French	13	14	U.S.S.R. Citizens	12	3
German	225	115	Yugoslav	80	90
Greek	276	208	Stateless	68	67
Hungarian	11	4			
Iraqi .. .. .	..	2	Total	2,493	1,377

COUNTRIES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS ORDINARILY RESIDED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING AUSTRALIA OR NEW GUINEA.

Country.	Certificates Granted.		Country.	Certificates Granted.	
	1949.	1950.		1949.	1950.
Albania	22	14	Japan	3	3
Argentine	5	1	Latvia	4	3
Austria	27	13	Lebanon	28	20
Belgium	6	3	Lithuania	3	1
Brazil	2	1	New Caledonia	6	7
Bulgaria	17	7	New Zealand	5	7
Burma .. .. .	..	1	Norway	21	24
Canada	8	2	Peru	1	..
Ceylon	4	1	Philippines	2	1
China	27	11	Poland	39	27
Cuba	1	..	Rumania	4	1
Cyprus	1	..	Singapore	9	9
Czechoslovakia	27	36	South Africa	3	2
Denmark	11	16	South America	6	6
Dodecanese Islands	22	15	Spain	12	6
Egypt	32	24	Sweden	17	16
Estonia	31	15	Switzerland	22	5
Finland	38	15	Syria	1	6
France	20	21	Tonga Islands	1	1
Germany	135	86	Turkey	4	2
Greece	257	187	Ukraine	1	..
Holland	22	32	United Kingdom	636	171
Hong Kong	4	1	United States of America	47	32
Hungary	8	2	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	15	9
India	5	5	Yugoslavia	75	78
Indonesia	17	17	Other	5	9
Iran	48	18			
Israel (Palestine)	44	35	Total	2,493	1,377
Italy	682	352			

(a) Since Palestine became part of Israel, former residents of Palestine have been included as "Stateless" if unable to produce evidence of Israeli nationality.

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1950 (1949 figures in parentheses) were issued in respect of residents of the various States and Territories as follows:—New South Wales, 506 (866); Victoria, 346 (559); Queensland, 140 (295); South Australia, 119 (105); Western Australia, 206 (204); Tasmania, 34 (436); Northern Territory, 13 (11); Australian Capital Territory, 7 (13); and New Guinea, 6 (4); Total, 1,377 (2,493).

§ 12. Population of Territories.

At the Census of 30th June, 1947, arrangements were made to obtain complete information concerning not only the two internal territories of Australia—Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory—but also the external Territories under the control of Australia, namely:—Norfolk Island; Papua; Trust Territory of New Guinea; and Trust Territory of Nauru.

Figures respecting population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1947 are summarized in the following table:—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS: TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1947.

(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Northern Territory ..	7,378	3,490	10,868	2,697	34	22	2,753
Australian Capital Territory	9,092	7,813	16,905	3,615	52	316	3,983
Norfolk Island	505	433	938	279	43	5	327
Papua	2,057	1,182	3,239	(a) 769	(b)	(b)	(b)
Trust Territory of New Guinea	4,369	1,831	6,200	a 1,391	(b)	(b)	(b)
Trust Territory of Nauru ..	1,413	63	1,476	54	9	10	73

(a) Includes temporary dwellings constructed of iron, sisalcraft, native materials, canvas, etc., in war-devastated areas.

(b) Not available.

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of these Territories are included in Chapter X.—The Territories of Australia.

§ 13. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951–61, a brief account is given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. On pp. 914–16 of Official Year Book No. 22, particulars are shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appears on pp. 687–96 of Official Year Book No. 23.

The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland but the majority are concentrated in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. Details of the number in each State at the June, 1947 Census are shown in the following table. Full-blood aboriginals in employment or living in proximity to settlements were enumerated at the Census, while estimates of the total numbers, including those living in the wild state, were furnished by the Protectors of Aboriginals. Half-caste aboriginals are included in the numbers of the population and are of course enumerated at the Census. The figures shown for Queensland are exclusive of 5,000 Torres Strait Islanders.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.				Half-caste. (Enumerated at the Census).			Total Full- blood and Half- caste.
	In Employment or Living in Proximity to Settlements.(a)			Esti- mate of Total Num- bers.(b)	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.				Persons.
New South Wales ..	546	407	953	(c) 953	5,498	5,109	10,607	11,560
Victoria ..	100	108	208	(c) 208	537	532	1,069	1,277
Queensland ..	3,504	2,822	6,326	9,100	3,684	3,527	7,211	16,311
South Australia ..	259	205	464	2,139	1,103	1,054	(d)2,157	4,296
Western Australia ..	2,664	2,269	4,933	20,338	2,359	2,215	(d)4,574	24,912
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	127	87	214	214
Northern Territory ..	5,615	5,370	10,985	13,900	660	587	1,247	15,147
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	58	42	100	100
Total ..	12,638	11,181	23,869	46,638	14,026	13,153	27,179	73,817

(a) Enumerated at the Census. (b) Furnished by the Protectors of Aboriginals. (c) Census totals. (d) In addition to these totals, the Protectors of Aboriginals estimated that there were 826 half-caste and mixed bloods in South Australia and 1,322 in Western Australia, presumably living in the nomadic state.

According to the Annual Reports of the Protectors of Aboriginals, there has been little change in the numbers of aboriginals in most States since 1947. In Western Australia, however, the estimate for those living beyond the confines of civilization has been revised, and the total number of full-blood and half-caste aboriginals in that State at 30th June, 1949 was estimated at 22,763.