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CHAPTER XVI.

POPULATION.

NOTE.—The figures shown throughout this chapter for the Census of 30th June, 1954, are the final results, and population estimates shown for the intercensal period 1947 to 1954 are revised figures which have been adjusted in accordance with these results.

A summary of additional census data which became available after this chapter was sent to press will be found in the Appendix.

§ 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-month 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 Australian population statistics shown in this issue of the Year Book for dates up to 30th June, 1954, and all mean populations for calendar years up to 1953 and financial years up to 1953-54 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 overseas and interstate, and efforts were directed towards their improvement. The 1911 Census disclosed an error in the precensal estimates equivalent to proportions of 14.5 per cent. and 10.0 per cent., respectively, of recorded male and female overseas departures from Australia. These proportions were used as adjusting factors to recorded overseas 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 1954 Census it appears that the accuracy of the records of overseas 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 overseas 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 of the Commonwealth of Australia. The second was taken in 1921, the third in 1933, the fourth in 1947 and the fifth as on the night of 30th June, 1954.

2. **Population recorded at Censuses.**—State and Territorial populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1954 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 I, § 4. and § 5. The total populations recorded at the censuses taken in the Colonies from 1828 to 1876 were shown in Official Year Book No. 40, page 326.

POPULATION : AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).							
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
MALES.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..
5th April, 1891 ..	609,666	508,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..
31st March, 1901 ..	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992
4th April, 1921 ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567
30th June, 1933 ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,062	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092
30th June, 1954 ..	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229
FEMALES.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..
5th April, 1891 ..	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..
31st March, 1901 ..	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	505	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	789,036	659,960	276,307	212,000	120,549	93,620	576	722
4th April, 1921 ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,803	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005
30th June, 1933 ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813
30th June, 1954 ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	612,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086
PERSONS.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..
5th April, 1891 ..	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..
31st March, 1901 ..	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714
4th April, 1921 ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572
30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947
30th June, 1947 ..	2,984,838	2,054,711	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905
30th June, 1954 ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,250	707,094	640,771	308,752	16,469	30,315

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

The final results of the 1954 Census of the Australian External Territories will be found in § 12 of this chapter.

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 seven intercensal periods are 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).	1947-1954 (7 years). (a)
NUMERICAL INCREASE.							
New South Wales ..	(b)377,312	(b)227,709	(b)293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	437,091
Victoria ..	278,522	60,982	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640
Queensland ..	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844
South Australia ..	39,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021
Western Australia ..	20,074	134,342	97,900	5,618	106,120	63,628	137,291
Tasmania ..	30,962	25,808	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674
Northern Territory	1,447	-87	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	858	6,375	7,958	13,410
Australia ..	927,629	595,978	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,107,172

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE—PER CENT.							
New South Wales ..	(b)50.32	(b)20.20	(b)21.67	27.55	23.83	14.76	14.70
Victoria ..	32.33	5.35	9.53	16.40	18.87	12.88	19.35
Queensland ..	84.39	26.52	21.62	24.79	25.34	16.77	19.15
South Australia ..	14.15	13.57	14.01	21.20	17.33	11.21	23.38
Western Australia ..	67.57	269.86	53.22	17.94	31.89	14.50	27.32
Tasmania ..	26.76	17.60	10.86	11.80	6.46	12.95	20.10
Northern Territory	41.93	-1.78	-31.20	16.83	25.42	124.08	51.54
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	50.06	247.86	88.95	79.33
Australia ..	41.22	18.75	18.05	22.01	21.97	14.32	18.57

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT.							
New South Wales ..	(b)4.16	(b)1.86	(b)1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98
Victoria ..	2.84	0.52	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56
Queensland ..	6.31	2.38	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53
South Australia ..	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05
Western Australia ..	5.30	13.97	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51
Tasmania ..	2.40	1.63	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65
Northern Territory	3.56	-0.18	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70
Australia ..	3.51	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46

(a) Final figures. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The numerical increase during the period 1947-54 (7 years) was greater by 457,653 than that for the period 1933-47 (14 years) and the proportional increase rose from 14.32 per cent. for 1933-47 to 18.57 per cent. for 1947-54. The increase during the earlier period corresponds to 0.96 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 2.46 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 1880 and thereafter at decennial intervals to 1950. Each year from 1947 to 1954 is included in order to show recent fluctuations in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION : 1880 TO 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Adjusted in accordance with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

At 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
MALES.									
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,418	16,085	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,040	28,854	76,453	(a)	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,793	4,288	..	1,976,092
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	205,557	157,071	98,866	2,738	(b)	2,296,398
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	215,300	176,805	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,424	481,559	288,618	231,868	114,505	3,599	4,712	3,311,722
1940(c)	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	113,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1947	1,551,399	1,016,724	577,993	325,399	261,653	135,195	7,389	9,710	3,828,462
1948	1,573,810	1,039,037	584,560	335,085	268,304	138,513	8,016	10,931	3,908,586
1949	1,579,257	1,071,759	601,771	319,600	257,271	144,131	8,650	12,557	4,017,352
1950	1,677,618	1,115,197	620,329	364,705	291,758	147,193	9,114	13,021	4,191,445
1951	1,667,566	1,150,009	636,935	375,188	301,451	153,721	9,370	13,600	4,310,933
1952	1,695,800	1,189,262	652,971	383,133	316,700	157,702	9,477	15,081	4,425,528
1953	1,713,630	1,212,060	666,348	397,610	326,372	161,305	9,854	16,090	4,503,278
1954	1,738,345	1,246,501	679,671	409,828	337,086	166,801	9,971	16,507	4,580,009

For footnotes see following page.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1880 TO 1954—continued.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Adjusted in accordance with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

At 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
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	(a)	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,103	176,901	69,879	83,137	569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	(b)	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,020
1940(c)	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1947	1,501,235	1,045,985	541,825	329,233	247,109	132,741	3,503	7,870	3,809,501
1948	1,524,496	1,060,088	553,994	335,530	253,695	134,558	4,169	8,359	3,883,879
1949	1,570,549	1,097,125	568,596	346,018	263,911	137,910	4,689	9,520	3,998,318
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1951	1,647,106	1,149,520	601,343	368,597	285,685	148,066	5,244	11,204	4,216,974
1952	1,672,087	1,177,457	618,282	380,137	296,235	151,856	5,294	12,693	4,314,041
1953	1,695,370	1,203,975	632,072	388,055	305,371	155,160	5,781	13,624	4,399,408
1954	1,723,928	1,234,286	643,740	398,385	314,529	156,710	6,166	14,642	4,492,386
PERSONS.									
1880	741,142	853,605	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	(a)	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	(b)	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,272
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940(c)	2,790,948	1,914,911	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1947	3,002,634	2,062,709	1,112,818	654,632	508,762	267,936	10,892	17,580	7,637,963
1948	3,048,306	2,108,125	1,138,544	670,615	521,999	273,401	12,185	19,290	7,792,465
1949	3,149,806	2,168,884	1,170,319	695,618	544,184	281,343	13,339	22,077	8,045,570
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1951	3,314,672	2,299,538	1,238,278	743,785	590,339	301,787	14,614	24,894	8,527,907
1952	3,367,986	2,366,719	1,271,256	768,570	612,935	309,558	14,771	27,774	8,739,569
1953	3,409,009	2,416,035	1,298,420	785,665	631,743	316,465	15,635	29,714	8,902,686
1954	3,462,313	2,480,877	1,322,752	808,243	649,415	319,511	16,140	31,144	9,090,395

(a) Northern Territory figures included with South Australia prior to 1900. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

Estimates of population for intercensal years are obtained in the manner outlined in § 1.

The estimated population at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1946 on the same basis as in the table above is shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 67, 1949 and for the period 1881 to 1954 in *Demography Bulletin* No. 72. Figures shown therein for the years 1947 to 1954 have also been revised in accordance with results of the 1954 Census. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on page 593.

2. Present Numbers.—The population of Australia at 31st December, 1954, was estimated at 9,090,395 persons of whom 4,598,009, or 50.58 per cent., were males and 4,492,386, or 49.42 per cent., were females. The increase during 1954 was 187,709, equal to 2.11 per cent., males having increased by 94,731 or 2.10 per cent., and females by 92,978 or 2.11 per cent. This increase was due to an excess of births over deaths of 120,451, together with a net gain by migration of 68,207 persons. An adjustment of 949 persons was necessary to effect a reconciliation with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

3. Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.—A previous table shows the number of persons in each of the States and Territories at 30th June, 1954. In the following table the proportions of the total area and of the total population represented by each State and Territory are given, together with the density and the masculinity of the population.

DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 30th JUNE. 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area. (Per cent.)	Proportion of Population. (Per cent.)			Density. (a)	Masculinity.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales	10.40	37.85	38.34	38.10	11.04	101.07
Victoria	2.96	27.08	27.50	27.29	27.81	100.81
Queensland	22.54	14.87	14.46	14.67	1.96	105.33
South Australia	12.78	8.88	8.86	8.87	2.00	102.72
Western Australia	32.81	7.27	6.97	7.12	0.65	106.77
Tasmania	0.88	3.46	3.41	3.43	11.75	103.63
Northern Territory	17.60	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.03	106.45
Australian Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.36	0.32	0.34	32.28	115.21
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.01	102.38

(a) 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.**—Particulars of the distribution of the population amongst metropolitan, provincial urban and rural areas in each State and Territory at the 1947 Census were shown in Official Year Book No: 39. pages 521-524.

At the Census of 30th June, 1954, the number of persons and the proportion of the total population of Australia in each division were:—metropolitan urban 4,845,230, 53.92 per cent.; other urban 2,230,039, 24.81 per cent.; rural 1,887,892, 21.01 per cent. Migratory population (23,369) accounted for the remaining 0.26 per cent.

Of the States Victoria had the largest proportion of population residing in the metropolitan area (62.15 per cent.) but was closely followed in this respect by South Australia (60.66 per cent.). Percentages for the other States were:—New South Wales, 54.42; Queensland, 38.10; Western Australia, 54.50; and Tasmania, 30.84.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its relatively 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.; at the Census of 30th June, 1954, the proportion had fallen to 51.0 per cent., there being little difference in the proportions as between the several States.

Metropolitan Urban Divisions include the capital cities of the States and (included in 1954 for the first time) Canberra, the capital city of Australia, the boundaries of the capital cities being determined for census purposes by the Statisticians of the States, and normally include the city proper and all adjoining urban areas. In order to conform to the growth of the metropolitan urban population the boundaries are reviewed at each census and adjustments made, wherever necessary, to embrace contiguous urban areas that have developed since the previous census. Amendments were made prior to the Census of 1954 to the boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Divisions in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Other Urban Divisions comprise the capital city of the Northern Territory, all separately incorporated cities and towns, and all other towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania), outside the Metropolitan Urban Divisions. The inclusion in the Other Urban Divisions in 1954 of the larger towns not separately incorporated was a significant departure from the classification adopted at previous censuses, when these towns (in all States except Tasmania) were included in the Rural Divisions, and the Other Urban Divisions (or Provincial Urban Divisions) were restricted to provincial separately incorporated cities and towns only. As it is not possible to provide 1947 particulars for all these towns, the particulars for the Other Urban and Rural Divisions for 1947 have been combined in the table below.

Rural Divisions comprise the remaining portions of each State and Territory, and are affected by the intercensal changes in the areas of the Metropolitan Urban and Other Urban Divisions. As already mentioned, the Rural Divisions in 1954 exclude the towns of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania) which were not separately incorporated.

The term "Migratory" used in the following tables refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954 were on ships in Australian waters or were travelling on long-distance trains or aircraft.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION (a) : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	55.14	54.42	13.20
Other ..	485,128	480,259	965,387	44.62	28.20	16.02
Rural ..	319,562	268,549	588,111		17.18	
Migratory ..	6,192	678	6,870	0.24	0.20	-6.43
Total ..	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529	100.00	100.00	14.70
VICTORIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	747,712	776,399	1,524,111	62.91	62.15	17.91
Other ..	233,083	236,980	470,063	36.90	19.17	20.74
Rural ..	243,809	206,317	450,126		18.35	
Migratory ..	6,495	1,546	8,041	0.19	0.33	108.80
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	100.00	100.00	19.35
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	244,904	257,416	502,320	36.34	38.10	24.95
Other ..	230,157	229,923	460,080	63.49	34.90	15.73
Rural ..	198,605	154,283	352,888		26.77	
Migratory ..	2,586	385	2,971	0.17	0.23	57.45
Total ..	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	100.00	100.00	19.15
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	237,651	245,857	483,508	59.20	60.66	26.42
Other ..	55,853	54,254	110,107	40.54	13.81	18.83
Rural ..	108,199	92,934	201,133		25.23	
Migratory ..	2,200	146	2,346	0.26	0.30	37.92
Total ..	403,903	393,191	797,094	100.00	100.00	23.38
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	171,832	176,815	348,647	54.24	54.50	27.93
Other ..	53,868	51,550	105,418	45.17	16.48	27.27
Rural ..	102,753	80,686	183,439		28.67	
Migratory ..	1,905	362	2,267	0.59	0.35	-23.95
Total ..	330,358	309,413	639,771	100.00	100.00	27.32

(a) See letterpress preceding this table. (b) Adjustments have been made to the 1947 Census figures for the Metropolitan Divisions of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis. See letterpress preceding this table.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION (a) : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954—continued.

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
TASMANIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	46,544	48,662	95,206	30.19	30.84	22.67
Other ..	53,521	54,607	108,128	69.53	35.02	18.63
Rural ..	56,418	48,350	104,768		33.93	
Migratory ..	646	4	650	0.28	0.21	-7.54
Total ..	157,129	151,623	308,752	100.00	100.00	20.10
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..	6,378	4,478	10,856	98.73	65.92	51.40
Rural ..	3,692	1,697	5,389		32.72	
Migratory ..	218	6	224	1.27	1.36	62.32
Total ..	10,288	6,181	16,469	100.00	100.00	51.54
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	15,076	13,201	28,277	89.65	93.28	86.57
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural ..	1,153	885	2,038	10.35	6.72	16.52
Migratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	16,229	14,086	30,315	100.00	100.00	79.33
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	2,373,697	2,471,533	4,845,230	53.94	53.92	18.52
Other ..	1,117,988	1,112,051	2,230,039	45.82	24.81	18.59
Rural ..	1,034,191	853,701	1,887,892		21.01	
Migratory ..	20,242	3,127	23,369	0.24	0.26	25.62
Total ..	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	100.00	100.00	18.57

(a) See letterpress on page 571. (b) Adjustments have been made to the 1947 Census figures for the Metropolitan Divisions of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis. See letterpress on page 571.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION : AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
(1954.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation.	Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation.
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	1954	a 1,863	Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..	1954	a 1,524	Czechoslovakia ..	Prague ..	1949	933
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..	1954	(a) 502	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1950	975
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..	1954	(a) 484	Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1951	2,375
Western Australia ..	Perth ..	1954	(a) 349	France ..	Paris ..	1954	2,850
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	1954	(a) 95	Germany ..	Berlin ..	1953	3,481
				Greece ..	Athens(e)	1951	1,368
England ..	London(b)	1954	8,319	Hungary ..	Budapest(f)	1950	1,600
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1954	469	Italy ..	Rome ..	1952	1,697
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1952	444	Japan ..	Tokyo(g)	1953	6,330
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin ..	1951	522	Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1954	859
Canada ..	Montreal(c)(d)	1951	1,370	Norway ..	Oslo ..	1954	434
New Zealand ..	Wellington	1954	223	Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1955	965
Union of South Africa	Capetown ..	1951	578	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1952	795
				Spain ..	Madrid ..	1952	1,642
Argentina ..	Buenos Aires	1952	3,404	Sweden ..	Stockholm	1954	769
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1953	973	U.S.A. ..	New York(d)	1954	8,182

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (b) Greater London. (c) Greater Montreal.
(d) Principal city. (e) Greater Athens, including Piræus. (f) Greater Budapest.
(g) Greater Tokyo.

6. Principal Urban Areas.—The following table shows the population of the principal urban incorporated areas (population 5,000 or more) in each State and Territory of Australia at 30th June, 1954.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS : AUSTRALIA,
CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

City or Town.	Popu- lation at Census, 30th June, 1954.	City or Town.	Popu- lation at Census, 30th June, 1954.	City or Town.	Popu- lation at Census, 30th June, 1954.
New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.	
Sydney and Suburbs(a)	1,863,161	Melbourne and Suburbs(a)	1,524,111	Adelaide and Suburbs(a)	483,508
Newcastle and Suburbs(b)	178,144	Geelong and Suburbs(b)	72,595	Port Pirie ..	14,223
Greater Wollongong ..	90,852	Ballaarat and Suburbs(b)	48,030	Mount Gambier ..	10,331
Broken Hill ..	31,351	Bendigo and Suburbs(b)	36,918	Whyalla ..	8,596
Blue Mountains ..	23,080	Mildura ..	10,972	Port Augusta ..	6,704
Maitland ..	21,331	Warrnambool ..	10,850	Port Lincoln ..	5,871
Wagga Wagga ..	19,235	Shepparton ..	10,848	Gawler ..	5,117
Goulburn ..	19,183	Wangaratta ..	10,715		
Orange ..	18,247	Hamilton ..	8,507	Western Australia.	
Penrith ..	17,924	Colac ..	8,032	Perth and Suburbs(a)	348,647
Lismore ..	17,372	Horsham ..	7,767	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs(b)	22,837
Albury ..	16,726	Ararat ..	7,414	Bunbury ..	9,869
Bathurst ..	16,080	Maryborough ..	6,827	Geraldton ..	8,309
Lithgow ..	15,128	Castlemaine ..	6,577	Albany ..	8,265
Cessnock ..	14,417	Sale ..	6,537	Northam ..	5,725
Grafton and South		Benalla ..	6,045		
Grafton ..	14,201	Yallourn Works Area	5,580	Tasmania.	
Tamworth ..	13,611	Stawell ..	5,463	Hobart and Suburbs(a)	95,206
Dubbo ..	12,009	Echuca ..	5,405	Launceston and Suburbs(b)	49,303
Windsor ..	9,867	Swan Hill ..	5,197	Burnie ..	11,193
Campbelltown ..	9,690			Devonport ..	10,597
Armidale ..	8,661	Queensland.		Ulverstone ..	5,005
Parkes ..	7,973	Brisbane and Suburbs(a)	502,320		
Casino ..	7,844	Toowoomba ..	43,149	Northern Territory.	
Inverell ..	7,514	Rockhampton ..	40,670	Darwin ..	8,071
Kempsey ..	7,469	Townsville ..	40,471		
Taree ..	7,406	Ipswich ..	38,953	Australian Capital Territory.	
Queanbeyan ..	7,370	Cairns ..	21,020	Canberra (a)	28,277
Forbes ..	6,514	Bundaberg ..	19,951		
Cooma ..	6,506	South Coast ..	19,807		
Cowra ..	6,007	Maryborough ..	17,952		
Glen Innes ..	5,842	Mackay ..	14,762		
Cootamundra ..	5,760	Redcliffe ..	13,857		
Muswellbrook ..	5,635	Gympie ..	9,964		
Shellharbour ..	5,523	Warwick ..	9,151		
Young ..	5,503	Charters Towers	6,961		
Moree ..	5,502	Gladstone ..	6,944		
Mudgee ..	5,294	Dalby ..	6,182		
Gunnedah ..	5,129				

(a) Metropolitan Area.

(b) Entire Urban Area.

7. **Urban Areas Outside Metropolitan Areas.**—The proportion of the total population of each State which was located in incorporated urban provincial areas at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses is shown in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 522-3 and in Official Year Book No. 40, page 334, there is a table showing 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, irrespective of whether such centres were 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. The following table shows similar particulars for the 1954 Census.

**AGGREGATE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF SPECIFIED SIZE :
CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.**

(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(a) ..	98	881,391	25.75	67	806,373	23.55
Victoria ..	56	415,690	16.95	40	376,347	15.35
Queensland ..	41	404,520	30.69	29	374,328	28.40
South Australia ..	14	74,502	9.35	9	62,008	7.78
Western Australia(b) ..	13	82,139	12.84	7	67,440	10.54
Tasmania ..	8	89,003	28.83	6	84,312	27.31
Northern Territory ..	2	10,856	65.92	1	8,071	49.01
Australian Capital Territory ..	1	28,277	93.28	1	28,277	93.28
Total ..	233	1,986,378	22.10	160	1,807,156	20.11

(a) Excludes that part of Liverpool Municipality outside the Metropolitan Area of Sydney.

(b) Excludes that part of Fremantle suburbs outside the Metropolitan Area of Perth.

In the foregoing table urban areas comprising two or more Local Government Areas or portions thereof are treated as units. The urban areas so treated are : in New South Wales, Newcastle ; in Victoria, Ballaarat, Bendigo, and Geelong ; in Western Australia, Kalgoorlie ; and in Tasmania, Launceston. The figures in each instance include the populations of the adjoining areas which, together with the city proper, constitute the entire urban area.

The numbers of towns of 2,000 or more inhabitants in New South Wales and Victoria, and of 3,000 or more in New South Wales, show considerable decreases as compared with the figures for the 1947 Census. This is due to the absorption, by the increased metropolitan areas, of towns within these ranges which were formerly outside the metropolitan limits, and, in New South Wales, to similar absorptions by the City of Blue Mountains, Greater Wollongong and Newcastle Urban Area.

8. Principal Cities in the World.—The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date :—

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Names of 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>	1954	8,319	Italy	Milan	1951	1,273
U.S.A.	New York	1954	8,182	China	Wuhan	1950	1,200
Japan	Tokyo(b)	1953	6,330	Philippines	Manila	1953	1,200
China	Shanghai	1953	6,204	Singapore	<i>Singapore</i>	1954	1,165
U.S.S.R.	Moscow	1939	4,137	England	<i>Birmingham</i>	1954	1,118
U.S.A.	Chicago	1950	3,621	Canada	<i>Toronto(g)</i>	1951	1,108
Germany	Berlin	1953	3,481	Japan	Kyoto	1950	1,102
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1952	3,404	India	<i>Hyderabad</i>	1951	1,086
U.S.S.R.	Leningrad	1939	3,191	Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i>	1954	1,083
India	<i>Calcutta(c)</i>	1951	2,982	China	Dairen	1950	1,054
France	Paris	1951	2,850	Romania	Bucharest	1952	1,042
India	<i>Bombay</i>	1951	2,839	Egypt	Alexandria	1951	1,041
China	Peking	1953	2,768	Japan	Nagoya	1950	1,031
China	Tientsin	1953	2,694	Italy	Naples	1951	1,028
Indonesia	Djakarta	1953	2,500	China	Nanking	1950	1,020
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490	Pakistan	<i>Karachi</i>	1951	1,009
Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373	Turkey	Istanbul	1950	1,000
Mexico	Mexico City	1950	2,234	Persia	Tehran	1950	990
Brazil	Sao Paulo	1950	2,228	Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	975
Japan	Osaka	1952	2,115	Belgium	Brussels	1953	973
U.S.A.	Philadelphia	1950	2,071	Siam	Bangkok	1952	971
U.S.A.	Los Angeles	1950	1,970	Poland	Warsaw	1955	965
Australia	<i>Sydney</i>	1954	1,863	Japan	Yokohama	1950	951
U.S.A.	Detroit	1950	1,850	U.S.A.	Baltimore	1950	950
Austria	Vienna	1951	1,761	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933
Germany	Hamburg	1953	1,723	India	<i>Delhi</i>	1951	915
Italy	Rome	1952	1,697	U.S.A.	Cleveland	1950	915
Spain	Madrid	1952	1,642	Germany	Munich	1953	906
China	Chungking	1953	1,620	South Africa	<i>Johannesburg</i>	1951	884
Hungary	Budapest(d)	1950	1,600	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1954	859
China	Shenyang	1950	1,551	U.S.A.	St. Louis	1950	857
Australia	<i>Melbourne</i>	1954	1,524	China	Tsingtau	1948	850
China	Canton	1950	1,496	Pakistan	<i>Lahore</i>	1951	849
Korea	Seoul	1949	1,438	U.S.S.R.	Kiev	1939	846
India	<i>Madras</i>	1951	1,416	Uruguay	Montevideo	1953	838
Canada	<i>Montreal(e)</i>	1951	1,370	U.S.S.R.	Kharkov	1939	833
Greece	Athens(f)	1951	1,368	U.S.S.R.	Baku	1939	809
Chile	Santiago	1952	1,348	U.S.A.	Washington	1950	802
Spain	Barcelona	1952	1,288	U.S.A.	Boston	1950	801

(a) Greater London. (b) Greater Tokyo. (c) Includes Howrah. (d) Greater Budapest.
(e) Greater Montreal. (f) Greater Athens, including Piraeus. (g) Greater Toronto.

§ 4. Mean Population.

1. General.—Mean populations are calculated for twelve-month periods to provide a satisfactory average basis for calculations requiring allowance 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 . The principles underlying the adoption of the formula were set out in some detail in Section V. of *Population and Vital Statistics Bulletin* No. 1, 1907.

3. Results.—(i) *Calendar Years*. The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the calendar-years 1944 to 1954 :—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Adjusted in accordance with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

Year ended 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
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	248,596	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 ..	2,983,810	2,053,916	1,105,882	646,686	502,951	257,636	10,866	17,029	7,578,776
1948 ..	3,020,058	2,091,581	1,127,318	661,370	514,621	263,445	11,984	19,182	7,709,559
1949 ..	3,093,277	2,142,529	1,155,638	680,287	532,603	270,327	13,068	21,161	7,908,890
1950 ..	3,193,208	2,209,013	1,191,081	709,475	557,878	278,785	14,309	23,545	8,177,294
1951 ..	3,279,415	2,276,271	1,223,719	732,537	580,317	288,294	15,179	24,658	8,420,391
1952 ..	3,341,476	2,343,616	1,255,896	755,042	600,615	298,361	15,087	26,570	8,636,657
1953 ..	3,386,556	2,395,851	1,287,231	776,355	621,034	306,318	15,534	28,724	8,817,603
1954 ..	3,428,488	2,453,458	1,313,955	796,361	640,140	311,128	16,214	30,383	8,989,227

(a) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

(ii) *Financial Years*. The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1945 to 1955 :—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Adjusted in accordance with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
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)	2,963,056	2,039,348	1,097,303	640,352	497,006	254,553	10,676	16,381	7,518,673
1948 ..	3,001,662	2,070,116	1,114,934	653,852	508,747	261,202	11,269	18,097	7,639,519
1949 ..	3,049,051	2,115,830	1,140,816	669,828	521,932	266,518	12,539	19,965	7,796,479
1950 ..	3,145,699	2,174,844	1,173,232	694,582	545,134	274,493	13,737	22,571	8,044,292
1951 ..	3,238,406	2,242,882	1,207,194	721,845	570,346	283,526	14,827	24,017	8,303,043
1952 ..	3,311,840	2,309,708	1,239,866	743,310	589,887	293,340	15,131	25,545	8,528,629
1953 ..	3,366,358	2,372,366	1,272,244	766,538	611,191	302,529	15,241	27,721	8,734,288
1954 ..	3,405,414	2,422,839	1,300,464	785,981	630,705	309,416	15,930	29,595	8,900,344
1955 ..	3,459,538	2,488,115	1,325,336	807,501	648,930	312,987	16,536	31,249	9,090,192

(a) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

§ 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., the 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 were given for each sex and for each State and Territory (see No. 22, page 899). Figures for more recent years will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 72.

During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached a 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, and it has since remained at between 13 and 14 per 1,000 of population.

In the following table particulars of the natural increase in each State and Territory are given for each sex for each five-year period from 1926 to 1950 and for each of the years 1947 to 1954.

POPULATION : NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS).
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
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(a)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(a)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(a)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1947(a) ..	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 ..	19,218	13,773	8,720	5,159	4,271	2,434	121	414	54,110
1951 ..	18,907	13,357	8,666	4,995	4,598	2,392	117	416	53,448
1952 ..	19,939	14,882	9,327	5,333	4,749	2,699	149	452	57,530
1953 ..	20,444	15,200	9,428	5,576	5,048	2,479	165	337	58,677
1954 ..	19,197	15,950	9,259	5,455	4,933	2,426	178	370	57,768
FEMALES.									
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(a)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(a)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(a)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1947(a) ..	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	13,716	9,909	5,407	4,899	2,342	194	418	58,294
1951 ..	21,230	13,750	9,881	5,284	4,908	2,398	173	438	58,062
1952 ..	22,219	15,534	10,455	5,501	5,455	2,638	210	511	62,523
1953 ..	22,739	15,711	10,348	5,618	5,742	2,706	179	327	63,370
1954 ..	21,484	16,156	10,573	5,593	5,631	2,648	229	369	62,683

(a) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
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(a)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(a)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(a)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1947(a) ..	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
1951 ..	40,137	27,107	18,547	10,279	9,506	4,790	290	854	111,510
1952 ..	42,158	30,416	19,782	10,834	10,204	5,337	359	963	120,053
1953 ..	43,183	30,911	19,776	11,194	10,790	5,185	344	664	122,047
1954 ..	40,681	32,106	19,832	11,048	10,564	5,074	407	739	120,451

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(b)—PERSONS.

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	11.96	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.27	14.14	7.89
1941-45(c)	10.05	8.64	13.04	10.17	11.86	12.02	4.97	21.85	10.32
1946-50(c)	12.90	12.14	15.56	14.64	16.01	17.41	17.51	33.07	13.65
1947(c)(d)	13.72	12.62	16.50	15.62	16.21	18.54	19.42	32.89	14.37
1948(d) ..	12.20	11.61	15.43	13.79	16.02	16.90	17.27	31.80	13.12
1949(d) ..	12.75	11.61	15.22	14.21	16.37	17.46	19.44	33.98	13.40
1950(d) ..	12.72	12.44	15.64	14.89	16.44	17.13	22.01	35.34	13.75
1951(d) ..	12.24	11.91	15.16	14.03	16.38	16.61	19.11	34.63	13.24
1952(d) ..	12.61	12.98	15.75	14.35	16.99	17.89	23.80	36.24	13.90
1953(d) ..	12.75	12.90	15.36	14.42	17.37	16.93	22.14	23.12	13.84
1954 ..	11.87	13.09	15.10	13.87	16.50	16.31	25.10	24.32	13.40

(a) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September, 1930 to June, 1947. (b) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Excess of births over civilian deaths per 1,000 of mean population from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (d) Revised in accordance with the final results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

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

During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia by natural increase 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 five years 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. In the year 1954 the excess was 120,451.

(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 rate of natural increase in Australia and that in some of the principal countries for which such information is available.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION : VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.	Country.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.
Mexico ..	18.4	20.5	23.2	27.7	Portugal ..	12.1	10.7	9.0	11.8
Ceylon ..	12.2	14.5	17.1	25.1	Denmark ..	6.8	7.5	11.2	11.4
Israel ..	21.0	17.9	19.0	23.1	Norway ..	4.8	5.1	8.0	11.4
Egypt ..	15.5	16.1	12.7	21.4	Italy ..	9.8	9.4	5.2	10.6
Canada ..	11.7	10.7	13.7	18.1	Spain ..	(c)	3.8	7.3	10.0
Netherlands ..	12.3	11.5	10.9	18.0	Ireland, Republic of	9.5	6.3	10.0	8.9
Union of S. Africa(a)	14.4	15.3	16.2	17.6	Switzerland ..	4.6	3.6	7.5	8.1
Japan ..	13.8	11.5	9.9	17.6	Sweden ..	2.5	3.1	8.1	8.0
New Zealand(b)	8.8	9.1	11.7	16.1	France ..	0.8	-1.5	-1.9	7.9
Argentina ..	(c)	(c)	13.8	15.6	United Kingdom ..	3.2	2.5	3.3	6.5
Finland ..	6.1	5.3	5.7	15.2	Germany ..	5.4	7.6	(c)	(c) 5.6
U.S.A. ..	6.3	6.3	9.6	14.2	Belgium ..	3.9	1.3	-0.5	4.6
Australia(d)	9.0	7.9	10.3	13.7	Austria ..	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.0

(a) Europeans only. (b) Excludes Maoris. (c) Not available. (d) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (e) Federal Republic.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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 five-year periods from 1926 to 1950 and for each of the years 1947 to 1954.

POPULATION : INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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MALES.

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(a)	7,847	12,096	5,249	- 4,988	- 2,501	- 793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45ab	6,614	17,502	- 6,487	2,202	- 9,261	- 4,312	889	- 1,822	5,325
1946-50ab	84,834	58,331	15,038	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	2,665	217,728
1947abc	2,962	- 2,535	- 1,695	1,736	2,278	5,316	52	462	8,576
1948(c) ..	9,280	10,662	3,320	2,444	2,828	2,483	585	922	32,524
1949(c) ..	41,568	21,217	6,932	7,062	8,140	3,238	555	1,231	89,943
1950(c) ..	33,704	29,770	7,924	7,291	10,374	2,199	672	50	91,984
1951(c) ..	25,298	22,804	5,974	2,809	5,166	5,190	- 131	505	67,615
1952(c) ..	11,812	24,990	4,749	5,254	7,593	2,250	- 14	1,945	58,579
1953(c) ..	604	7,920	1,968	924	4,679	2,088	241	1,677	20,101
1954(c) ..	7,208	18,793	2,411	5,452	3,611	- 450	- 42	545	37,528

(a) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (c) Figures for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have been adjusted for discrepancies in road and rail movements.

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

* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter (see page 606).

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued*.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
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(a)	14,414	9,409	1,509—	2,608	32—	1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45ab	3,648	10,745	—	4,759	786—	3,654—	3,701	357—	938
1946-50ab	53,087	30,124	10,233	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	1,545	135,356
1947abc	—	312—	1,467—	1,709	683	1,085	3,771	76—	90
1948(c) ..	6,955	8,304	3,079	1,296	2,375—	307	711	178	22,591
1949(c) ..	28,335	13,001	5,355	5,215	5,624	1,144	547	837	60,058
1950(c) ..	24,695	9,485	6,657	6,280	9,312	3,177	295	620	60,521
1951(c) ..	15,712	10,694	6,444	4,738	3,259	2,637	236	98	43,818
1952(c) ..	6,231	10,063	6,561	5,611	5,084	1,354	12	537	35,453
1953(c) ..	3,974	8,426	3,512	1,867	3,579	800	477	161	22,796
1954(c) ..	8,769	12,971	1,133	4,516	3,617—	998	243	428	30,679
PERSONS.									
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121—	2,571	28,432	—	7,961	1,148	4,307
1931-35..	—	553—	3,008	7,320—	5,938—	4,793	—	64	50—
1936-40(a)	22,261	21,505	6,758	—	7,596—	2,469—	2,665	3,502	1,832
1941-45ab	10,262	28,247	—	11,246	2,988—	12,915—	8,013	1,246—	2,760
1946-50ab	137,921	88,455	25,271	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	4,210	353,084
1947abc	2,650	—	4,001—	3,404	2,419	3,363	9,087	128	372
1948(c) ..	16,235	18,666	6,399	3,740	5,203	2,176	1,296	1,100	55,115
1949(c) ..	63,003	31,218	12,287	12,277	13,764	4,382	1,102	2,068	150,001
1950(c) ..	58,399	39,255	14,581	13,571	19,686	5,376	967	670	152,505
1951(c) ..	41,010	33,498	12,418	7,547	8,425	7,827	105	603	111,433
1952(c) ..	18,043	35,053	11,310	10,865	12,677	3,604—	2	2,482	94,032
1953(c) ..	4,578	16,346	5,480	2,791	8,258	2,888	718	1,838	42,897
1954(c) ..	15,977	31,764	3,544	9,968	7,228—	1,448	201	973	68,207

(a) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (c) Figures for New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory have been adjusted for discrepancies in road and rail movements.

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

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. In 1946 there was a net loss by migration of 15,148 persons due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancées, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen but, with increasing transport facilities and the resumption of assisted migration, there was a net gain of 10,611 in 1947, increasing rapidly to 55,115 in 1948, 150,001 in 1949 and 152,505 in 1950. This large net gain was due in great measure to the arrival of successive contingents from Australia's quota of 176,000 former European displaced persons, of whom 156,491 had arrived by the end of 1950. As this flow diminished it was partly offset by new schemes for assisted migrants but nevertheless by 1953 the total net gain from all sources during the year had fallen to 42,897. It rose again in 1954, to 68,207. The net gains in each of the years 1949 to 1952 were the highest recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919 for which year troops returning from the 1914-18 War were included.

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 and 1954 Censuses disclosed some unrecorded movements of population during the intercensal periods, July, 1933 to June, 1947 and July, 1947 to June, 1954, and particulars of total increase, after taking into account deaths of defence personnel in the earlier period, have been adjusted for these discrepancies. No separate adjustment has, however, been applied to individual elements of increase during the periods, although intercensal discrepancies disclosed by previous censuses were adjusted on recorded oversea departures.

The annual increments to the population for the years 1947 to 1954 are shown below, together with the increases for each five years from 1926 to 1950. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, figures for the period 1933 to 1954 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 movements of population disclosed by the Censuses of 1947 and 1954

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
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(a)	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45ab	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50ab	164,165	119,843	63,600	52,156	43,160	21,245	2,159	3,358	469,686
1947(a)(b)	20,755	10,329	7,980	8,161	6,343	7,188	126	891	61,773
1948 ..	22,411	22,313	13,567	9,686	6,651	3,648	627	1,221	80,124
1949 ..	55,447	32,722	17,163	14,515	11,969	4,590	634	1,626	138,666
1950 ..	48,301	42,738	18,606	15,105	14,485	3,670	764	464	144,193
1951 ..	39,948	35,512	16,606	10,483	9,696	6,618	44	669	119,488
1952 ..	28,333	39,253	16,039	13,245	12,246	3,981	107	1,391	114,595
1953 ..	17,740	22,798	13,374	9,177	9,672	3,603	377	1,009	77,750
1954 ..	24,746	34,531	12,664	12,248	8,514	1,496	120	412	94,731

FEMALES.

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(a)	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,454
1941-45ab	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50ab	144,647	102,337	57,020	39,840	39,378	18,821	1,708	4,018	407,769
1947(a)(b)	19,487	12,611	8,007	6,053	5,446	6,178	124	303	58,209
1948 ..	23,261	23,103	12,159	6,297	6,586	1,817	666	489	74,378
1949 ..	46,053	28,037	14,612	10,488	10,216	3,352	520	1,161	114,439
1950 ..	42,890	25,560	16,493	12,120	13,080	5,320	317	1,038	117,718
1951 ..	33,667	26,844	16,254	10,459	7,594	4,836	238	646	100,938
1952 ..	24,981	27,928	16,939	11,540	10,350	3,790	50	1,489	97,067
1953 ..	23,283	26,518	13,790	7,918	9,136	3,304	487	931	85,367
1954 ..	28,558	30,311	11,668	10,330	9,158	1,550	385	1,018	92,978

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,710	48,990	54,561	12,295	18,013	8,126	166	1,041	254,911
1936-40(a)	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45ab	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50ab	308,812	222,180	120,620	91,996	82,538	40,066	3,867	7,376	877,455
1947(a)(b)	40,242	22,940	15,987	14,214	11,789	13,366	250	1,194	119,982
1948 ..	45,672	45,416	25,726	15,983	13,237	5,465	1,293	1,710	154,502
1949 ..	101,500	60,759	31,775	25,003	22,185	7,942	1,154	2,787	253,105
1950 ..	91,251	68,298	35,099	27,225	28,465	8,990	1,081	1,502	261,911
1951 ..	73,615	62,356	32,860	20,942	17,690	11,454	194	1,315	220,426
1952 ..	53,314	67,181	32,978	24,785	22,596	7,771	157	2,880	211,662
1953 ..	41,023	49,316	27,164	17,095	18,808	6,907	864	1,940	163,117
1954 ..	53,304	64,842	24,332	22,578	17,672	3,046	505	1,430	187,709

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

4. Rate of Population Growth.—(i) *Australia.* The annual percentage rate of population growth is computed by the compound interest formula. The formula is as follows:—

$$P_1 = P_0 (1 + r)^t$$

where P_0 and P_1 are the populations at the beginning and end of the period respectively, t is the number of years intervening and r is the annual rate of growth.

The annual rates of growth per cent. of population in Australia during each of the years 1944 to 1954 were as follows:—1944, 1.06; 1945, 1.13; 1946, 1.18; 1947, 1.60; 1948, 2.02; 1949, 3.25; 1950, 3.26; 1951, 2.65; 1952, 2.48; 1953, 1.87; and 1954, 2.11.

The annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.64 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, 1954 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 GROWTH.

Period.	Interval. (Years.)	Total Increase. ('000.)	Average Annual Numerical Increase. ('000.)	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
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	1.05	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1954(a) ..	8	1,572	197	1.43	1.10	2.42

(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. From 1924 to 1929, more settled and prosperous conditions were 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 1947 to 1954 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in very high net gains in each of the four years 1949 to 1952. The annual rate of growth for the period was 2.45 per cent.

Rates of population growth from 1881 to 1954 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 72, 1954.

(ii) *Various Countries.* The table hereunder gives estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries:—

POPULATION : RATES OF GROWTH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)					Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth (Per cent.)				
	1926- 31.	1931- 36.	1936- 41.	1941- 46.	1946- 51.		1926- 31.	1931- 36.	1936- 41.	1941- 46.	1946- 51.
Ceylon ..	1.18	1.34	1.40	2.15	2.95	Denmark ..	0.67	0.84	0.74	1.20	0.97
Canada ..	1.97	1.23	0.85	1.35	2.62	Germany ..	0.55	0.58	(b)	(b)	0.92
Australia ..	1.50	0.76	0.93	0.98	2.55	Belgium ..	0.71	0.42	-0.10	0.22	0.73
Japan ..	1.48	0.77	1.06	0.92	2.05	Italy ..	0.31	0.63	0.55	0.49	0.70
New Zealand ..	1.38	0.79	0.58	1.81	2.04	Spain ..	0.89	1.46	0.91	0.94	0.61
United States ..	1.27	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.79	England and Wales ..	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.61
Netherlands ..	1.06	1.26	1.12	1.00	1.72	Ireland, Re- public of ..	-0.12	0.28	0.18	-0.20	-0.01
Norway ..	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.90	1.25	Scotland ..	-0.21	0.50	0.64	0.03	-0.08
Switzerland ..	0.62	0.44	0.43	0.98	1.24						
France ..	0.53	0.02	-1.48	0.51	1.10						
Sweden ..	0.29	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.03						

(a) Excludes armed forces overseas at 31st December, 1941.
(d) Territory defined by 1947 peace treaty.

(b) Not available.

(c) Excludes

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 a recorded population at 30th June, 1954, of 8,986,530, excluding about 47,000 full-blood aborigines, has a density of only 3.02 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.), 212; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 138; U.S.S.R., 25; Africa, 18; North and Central America, 25; and South America, 17. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of that of South America and of Africa; about one-eighth of that of U.S.S.R. and of North and Central America; about one-forty-fifth of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-seventieth 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 3.02 in 1954. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 27.90 and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 11.06 in the same period. 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 Australia receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall is 38 per cent.; that of the various States is:—New South Wales, 20 per cent.; Victoria, nil; Queensland, 13 per cent.; South Australia, 83 per cent.; Western Australia, 58 per cent.; and Tasmania, nil.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the 1947 Census may be found in Official Year Book No. 41, pp. 317-8.

2. Main Countries of the World.—Number and density of population of the most important countries of the world at 30th June, 1953, 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 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1953.

Country.	Population. ('000.)	Density (a)	Country.	Population. ('000.)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany ..	69,545	509.6	Nigeria ..	30,000	88.5
United Kingdom ..	50,857	539.8	Egypt ..	21,935	56.8
Italy ..	48,065	413.5	French West Africa ..	17,435	9.5
France ..	42,860	201.5	Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federa- tion of(e) ..	16,020	35.0
Spain ..	28,528	146.9	Union of South Africa ..	13,153	27.8
Poland ..	26,500	220.2	Belgian Congo ..	12,154	13.4
Yugoslavia ..	16,991	172.3	Algeria ..	9,367	11.1
Romania ..	16,500	179.9	Sudan ..	8,820	9.1
Czechoslovakia(b) ..	12,952	262.5	French Morocco ..	8,220	54.5
Netherlands ..	10,493	838.8	Tanganyika Territory ..	8,069	22.3
Hungary ..	9,600	267.3	Mozambique ..	5,595	19.8
Belgium ..	8,778	745.2	Other ..	56,932	..
Portugal ..	8,621	242.3	Total Africa ..	208,000	17.8
Greece(e) ..	7,819	152.8	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Bulgaria ..	7,450	174.1	United States of America ..	150,629	52.8
Sweden ..	7,171	41.3	Mexico ..	28,053	36.9
Austria ..	6,954	214.8	Canada ..	14,781	3.8
Switzerland ..	4,877	305.9	Cuba ..	5,607	131.3
Denmark ..	4,369	263.5	Other ..	23,730	..
Finland ..	4,142	31.8	Total North and Central America ..	232,000	24.8
Norway ..	3,359	26.9	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Ireland, Republic of ..	2,942	108.4	Brazil ..	55,772	17.0
Other ..	3,627	..	Argentina ..	18,393	17.0
Total Europe ..	403,000	211.8	Colombia ..	12,108	27.6
ASIA.			Peru ..	9,035	17.9
China ..	582,003	155.0	Chile ..	6,072	21.2
India ..	372,000	293.0	Other ..	17,620	..
Japan ..	86,700	609.7	Total South America ..	119,000	17.3
Indonesia ..	70,900	138.7	OCEANIA.		
Pakistan(b) ..	80,167	220.1	Australia(f) ..	8,862	3.0
Korea ..	30,000	351.9	New Zealand and Depen- dencies ..	2,047	19.8
Vietnam ..	25,880	203.4	Territory of New Guinea ..	1,155	12.4
Turkey(d) ..	22,461	75.8	Hawaii ..	523	81.4
Philippines ..	21,039	182.0	Papua ..	397	4.4
Iran ..	20,253	32.2	Fiji ..	217	45.0
Thailand ..	19,556	98.5	Other ..	699	..
Burma ..	19,045	72.8	Total Oceania ..	14,000	4.2
Afghanistan(e) ..	12,000	47.8	SUMMARY.		
Ceylon ..	8,155	371.9	Europe ..	403,000	211.8
Nepal ..	7,000	129.5	Asia ..	1,433,000	137.5
Saudi Arabia ..	7,000	11.3	U.S.S.R. ..	214,500	25.0
Malaya, Federation of ..	5,706	112.6	Africa ..	208,000	17.8
Other ..	33,535	..	America, North and Central ..	232,000	24.8
Total Asia ..	1,433,000	137.5	America, South ..	119,000	17.3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (b) 214,500 25.0			Oceania ..	14,000	4.2
			Total ..	2,623,500	50.3

(a) Number of persons per square mile.
Islands. (d) Includes European Territory.
full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Population 1954.
(e) Population 1951.

(c) Includes Federated
(f) Includes 47,000

The populations shown in the above table are, in the main, in accordance with figures published in the *Demographic Year Book*, 1954, published by the United Nations, and the countries have been arranged in accordance with the continental groups used therein.

§ 7. General Characteristics.

NOTE.—Information provided throughout this section relates to the 1954 Census. Further particulars will be found in the Appendix.

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. This has resulted from the increasing proportion of the population in the higher age groups, in which females preponderate owing to their greater longevity, and the general long-term fall in the birth rate. At the 1947 Census the numbers of the sexes were practically equal, but there has since been an increase in masculinity owing to the higher birth rate and to the increase in the number of immigrants, the majority of whom are males.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at five-year intervals from 1925 to 1945 and for each of the years 1947 to 1954 :—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1925 TO 1954.
(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

At 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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	100.68	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
1947	100.01	97.20	105.38	98.81	105.89	101.85	210.93	123.38	100.50
1948	99.06	97.19	105.52	99.87	105.76	103.18	192.28	130.77	100.64
1949	100.55	97.69	105.83	101.04	106.20	104.00	184.47	131.90	101.22
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1951	101.24	100.04	105.92	101.79	106.50	103.82	178.68	122.19	102.23
1952	101.42	101.00	105.61	102.18	106.91	103.85	179.01	118.81	102.58
1953	101.08	100.67	105.42	102.46	106.88	103.96	170.45	118.10	102.36
1954	100.84	101.00	105.48	102.88	106.47	103.89	161.76	112.70	102.35

(ii) *Various Countries.* The masculinity of the population in various countries is shown in the following table.

POPULATION : MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.
Ireland, Republic of ..	1951	103.6	Belgium	1952	97.1
Canada	1953	102.7	Japan	1952	96.2
Australia(a)	1954	102.4	Northern Ireland ..	1954	95.1
New Zealand (b) ..	1954	101.0	Italy	1951	95.0
Union of South Africa(c)	1951	100.3	France	1953	93.5
Netherlands	1953	99.3	Spain	1950	92.8
Sweden	1952	99.3	England and Wales..	1954	92.7
United States of America	1953	98.9	Scotland	1954	91.5
Norway	1952	98.6	Germany, Federal Re-		
Denmark	1953	98.5	public	1952	88.4

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) European population only.

2. Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a census, but estimates, based on the census distribution and on births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years. The following table shows the variation which took place in the age constitution of the population during the 7 years following the 1947 Census.

Of the 8,986,530 persons enumerated at the 1954 Census, 10.8 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 10.0 per cent. were from 5 to 9 years; 7.7 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 6.6 per cent. from 15 to 19 years; and 36.3 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1947 Census 10.0 per cent. were under 5 years; 8.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 7.1 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 7.7 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 34.4 per cent. under 21 years of age.

Owing mainly to the fall in the birth rate during the years 1930 to 1939, the number of persons in Australia between the ages of 15 and 24 in 1954 showed a decline of 12,683 as compared with the number in this age group in 1947. This decline would have been more serious but for the migration of adolescents between 1947 and 1954. The number of children under 16 years of age among immigrants contributed substantially to the increases in the lower age groups. The proportion of persons under 21 years in Australia increased from 34.4 per cent. in 1947 to 36.3 per cent. in 1954, whilst the proportion of persons aged 21 years and over decreased from 65.6 per cent. to 63.7 per cent. during the same period.

POPULATION: ADJUSTED AGE DISTRIBUTION (a), AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday. (Years.)	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
0-4	388,301	372,086	760,387	493,682	472,735	966,417	206,030
5-9	307,697	295,286	603,983	461,903	440,834	902,737	298,754
10-14	271,761	262,922	534,683	354,075	340,105	694,180	159,497
15-19	207,524	289,142	586,666	302,287	289,484	591,771	5,105
20-24	309,490	308,464	617,954	311,979	288,187	600,166	-17,788
25-29	297,497	300,889	598,386	368,639	336,178	704,817	106,431
30-34	297,531	300,567	598,098	364,238	343,605	707,843	109,745
35-39	285,309	275,637	560,946	325,768	317,355	643,123	82,177
40-44	258,008	238,284	496,292	323,418	305,010	628,428	132,136
45-49	236,381	229,347	465,728	286,705	260,224	546,929	81,201
50-54	207,515	217,473	424,988	246,061	233,140	479,201	54,213
55-59	198,928	198,521	397,449	193,148	204,122	397,270	-179
60-64	159,157	164,552	323,709	178,947	198,695	377,642	53,933
65-69	116,511	126,863	243,374	143,140	160,172	303,312	59,938
70-74	76,919	90,481	167,400	94,961	115,429	210,390	42,990
75-79	50,914	61,079	111,993	55,104	72,738	127,842	15,849
80-84	26,218	32,696	58,914	27,972	40,470	68,442	9,528
85-89	9,627	13,301	22,928	11,025	16,618	27,643	4,715
90-94	1,815	2,938	4,753	2,726	4,613	7,339	2,586
95-99	252	439	691	315	652	967	276
100 and over	15	21	36	25	46	71	35
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172
Under 21 years	1,324,623	1,280,353	2,604,976	1,668,770	1,596,959	3,265,729	660,753
21 years and over	2,472,747	2,501,635	4,974,382	2,877,348	2,843,453	5,720,801	746,419
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) At the 1947 Census unspecified ages were distributed proportionally over ages 15 years and upwards after completion of tabulation, but at the 1954 Census they were distributed over all ages prior to tabulation.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since 1871. Up to the 1954 Census, each successive census except that of 1921 had revealed a larger percentage of the population 15 years of age and over than was recorded at the previous census. However, in 1954, the proportion of this age group dropped sharply to a level (71.5 per cent.) slightly below that of 1933, the proportion of children under 15 years showing a corresponding increase to 28.5 per cent. of the total population.

POPULATION : PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1954.
(Per cent.)

Census Year.	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	33.14	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	23.48	67.08	7.44	100	24.03	66.71	8.66	100	23.05	66.90	8.05	100
1954	28.81	63.82	7.37	100	28.23	62.52	9.25	100	28.52	63.18	8.30	100

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1954 Census, 46.8 per cent. had never married; 47.1 per cent. were married (including 1.4 per cent. married but permanently separated); 5.2 per cent. were widowed; and 0.8 per cent. were divorced. Between 1947 and 1954 the number never married increased by 17.7 per cent.; those married (including permanently separated) by 20.6 per cent.; the widowed by 10.2 per cent.; and the divorced by 31.8 per cent.

From the demographic point of view the most important change in the conjugal condition of the population of Australia between 1947 and 1954 was the increase of 35.0 per cent. in never married persons under 15 years of age, which offset by many times the continued decrease in never married persons 15 years and over. The latter decrease was, however, confined to females, as the number of unmarried males 15 years and over increased by 3.6 per cent. between 1947 and 1954. The proportion of married persons continued to increase, and in 1954 comprised 66 per cent. of the population 15 years of age and over who stated their conjugal condition, compared with 62 per cent. in 1947 and 54 per cent. in 1933.

The number of widowed females recorded in Australia in 1954 was 351,101 or more than 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.

POPULATION : CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age ..	967,759	931,294	1,899,053	1,300,660	1,253,674	2,553,334	664,281
15 years of age and over ..	929,212	748,414	1,677,626	962,491	684,154	1,646,645	-30,981
Total	1,896,971	1,679,708	3,576,679	2,272,151	1,937,828	4,209,979	633,300
Married	1,692,913	1,686,885	3,379,798	2,062,122	2,043,651	4,105,773	725,975
Married but Permanently Separated	58,722	67,890	126,612	57,371	66,229	123,600	-3,012
Widowed	111,680	309,383	421,063	113,064	351,101	464,165	43,102
Divorced	24,952	27,441	52,393	32,389	36,650	69,039	16,646
Not Stated	12,132	10,681	22,813	9,021	4,953	13,974	-8,839
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Birthplace.—At 30th June, 1954, the Australian-born element of the population of Australia represented 85.7 per cent. as compared with 90.2 per cent. at the 1947 Census. The number of Australian-born increased by 865,410 or by 12.7 per cent. between 1947 and 1954 while the oversea-born population increased by 541,762 or 72.8 per cent. This was due mainly to the increase of 502,961 in the number of persons of European birthplace since 1947—principally persons born in England (an increase of 96,620); Italy (86,011); Germany (50,854); Poland (50,021); and the Netherlands (49,825).

Although numerically less significant, the number of persons of Asian and African birthplace more than doubled during the intercensal period, but there was little change in the number of persons born elsewhere.

Of persons born outside Australia, 57 per cent. were males and 43 per cent. females.

POPULATION: BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Australia	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,842	3,887,739	7,700,581	865,410
New Zealand	21,890	21,720	43,610	21,723	21,624	43,347	263
Other Australasian	776	810	1,586	1,065	1,058	2,123	537
Total, Australasia	3,402,990	3,477,377	6,880,367	3,835,630	3,910,421	7,746,051	865,684
England	205,330	176,262	381,592	256,583	221,629	478,212	96,620
Wales	6,859	5,005	11,864	8,341	6,142	14,483	2,619
Scotland	55,734	47,264	102,998	66,791	56,837	123,628	20,630
Northern Ireland	3,214	2,325	5,539	5,527	3,975	9,502	3,963
Ireland, Republic of	2,420	2,244	4,664	3,595	2,397	5,992	1,328
Ireland (undefined)	18,309	16,301	34,610	18,052	14,122	32,174	-2,436
Austria	2,368	1,851	4,219	5,582	5,286	10,868	6,649
Czechoslovakia	926	558	1,484	8,515	4,165	12,680	11,196
Estonia	656	446	1,102	3,393	3,156	6,549	5,447
France	1,077	1,138	2,215	2,417	2,282	4,699	2,484
Germany	8,955	5,612	14,567	33,663	31,758	65,421	50,854
Greece	9,115	3,176	12,291	16,794	9,068	25,862	13,571
Hungary	702	525	1,227	9,054	5,548	14,602	13,375
Italy	22,506	11,126	33,632	80,026	39,617	119,643	86,011
Latvia	206	151	417	9,523	7,734	17,257	16,810
Lithuania	169	104	273	5,272	3,172	8,444	8,171
Malta	2,472	766	3,238	12,411	7,577	19,988	16,750
Netherlands	1,577	597	2,174	30,037	21,062	51,099	49,825
Poland	3,672	2,901	6,573	35,652	20,942	56,594	50,021
Ukraine	2,817	2,159	4,976	8,728	6,028	14,756	22,878
U.S.S.R.				6,419	6,679	13,098	
Yugoslavia				15,471	7,374	22,845	
Other European	11,009	4,065	16,055	17,466	7,805	25,271	9,216
Total, Europe	365,445	286,161	651,606	659,312	495,255	1,154,567	502,961
Ceylon, India and Pakistan	5,247	2,913	8,160	8,477	6,373	14,850	6,690
China	5,135	1,269	6,404	7,153	3,078	10,231	3,827
Cyprus	544	137	681	4,254	1,510	5,773	5,092
Syria and Lebanon	1,035	851	1,886	2,614	1,552	4,166	2,280
Other Asian	4,129	2,846	6,965	9,750	6,788	16,537	9,582
Total, Asia	16,090	8,006	24,096	31,257	19,310	51,567	27,471
Egypt	412	301	803	4,392	3,748	8,150	7,347
Union of South Africa	3,071	2,795	5,866	3,113	2,848	5,971	105
Other African	404	271	675	930	775	1,705	837
Total, Africa	3,077	3,560	7,537	8,435	7,301	15,806	8,269
Canada	2,300	1,719	4,009	2,571	1,917	4,458	479
United States of America	3,794	2,438	6,232	5,937	3,249	8,286	2,054
Other American	787	606	1,389	938	781	1,719	330
Total, America	6,877	4,753	11,630	8,446	5,947	14,403	2,863
Polynesia	1,526	1,619	3,145	1,628	1,730	3,358	213
At Sea	465	512	977	310	358	668	-309
Total Born Outside Aus- tralia	417,046	377,141	744,197	733,276	552,673	1,285,949	541,762
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. **Period of Residence in Australia.**—This table classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to period of residence in Australia, and reflects the greatly increased rate of immigration since 1947. It shows that, of persons in 1954 born outside Australia who stated their period of residence, 40.9 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, 53.9 per cent. for less than 8 years, and 56.2 per cent. for less than 15 years, compared with 5.7, 7.7 and 14.8 per cent. respectively at the previous Census in 1947.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION: PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

Period of Residence.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 year	16,660	9,953	26,613	47,410	34,831	82,241	55,628
1 year and under 2 years ..	4,116	4,953	9,069	32,198	27,093	59,291	50,222
2 years and under 3 years ..	2,124	1,322	3,446	65,289	39,330	104,619	101,173
3 years and under 4 years ..	822	462	1,284	71,119	50,341	121,460	120,176
4 years and under 5 years ..	671	319	990	87,582	62,191	149,773	148,783
Total under 5 years ..	24,393	17,009	41,402	303,598	213,786	517,384	475,982
5 years and under 6 years ..	2,217	1,238	3,455	64,570	45,401	109,971	106,516
6 years and under 7 years ..	2,374	1,827	4,201	21,514	15,418	36,932	32,731
7 years and under 8 years ..	3,608	3,032	6,640	9,446	7,883	17,329	10,689
8 years and under 9 years ..	7,966	6,803	14,769	15,673	12,523	28,196	— 23,285
9 years and under 10 years ..	6,270	4,166	10,436				
10 years and under 15 years ..	13,507	12,769	26,276				
Total 5 years and under 15 years ..	35,942	29,835	65,777	111,203	81,225	192,428	126,651
15 years and over	345,039	270,399	615,438	306,202	247,809	554,011	— 61,427
Not Stated	11,672	9,898	21,570	12,273	9,853	22,126	556
Born outside Australia ..	417,046	327,141	744,187	733,276	552,673	1,285,949	541,762
Born in Australia ..	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,842	3,887,739	7,700,581	865,410
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

6. **Nationality.**—At 30th June, 1954, 8,582,509 persons (or 95.5 per cent. of the Australian population) were of British nationality (consisting of 85.7 per cent. born in Australia and 9.8 per cent. born outside), compared with 99.5 per cent. in 1947 (90.2 per cent. Australian-born and 9.3 per cent. born outside Australia). Of the over-sea-born population in 1954, 68.6 per cent. were British subjects, compared with 94.8 per cent. in 1947. The most numerous foreign nationals in Australia at 30th June, 1954 were:—Italian, 89,785 persons; Dutch, 53,448; Polish, 49,732; German, 31,448; Yugoslav, 18,120; Greek, 17,843; Ukrainian, 17,234; and Latvian, 17,223.

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE), AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British (a)—							
Born in Australia ..	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,842	3,887,739	7,700,581	865,410
Born outside Australia ..	387,767	317,767	705,534	484,641	397,287	881,928	176,394
Total, British ..	3,768,091	3,772,614	7,540,705	4,297,483	4,285,026	8,582,509	1,041,804
Foreign—							
American (U.S.) ..	2,474	877	3,351	3,761	1,959	5,720	2,369
Austrian ..	376	280	656	1,859	1,696	3,555	2,899
Chinese ..	4,329	529	4,858	5,010	931	5,941	1,083
Czechoslovak ..	239	135	374	4,958	2,280	7,238	6,864
Dutch ..	1,408	593	2,001	30,509	22,939	53,448	51,447
Estonian ..	159	96	255	2,720	2,581	5,301	5,046
French ..	770	551	1,321	1,908	1,624	3,532	2,211
German ..	1,669	692	2,361	17,262	14,186	31,448	29,087
Greek ..	3,720	784	4,504	11,445	6,428	17,873	13,339
Hungarian ..	154	173	327	3,910	3,746	7,656	9,329
Italian ..	5,473	1,699	7,172	61,441	28,344	89,785	82,613
Latvian ..	36	25	61	9,160	8,063	17,223	17,162
Lithuanian ..	23	15	38	4,854	3,246	8,100	8,062
Norwegian ..	685	60	745	1,413	297	1,710	965
Polish ..	839	721	1,560	29,524	20,208	49,732	48,172
Romanian ..	39	31	70	871	519	1,390	1,320
Russian ..	333	210	543	2,170	2,077	4,256	3,713
Swiss ..	321	127	448	925	696	1,621	1,173
Ukrainian ..	..	..	..	9,867	7,367	17,234	17,234
Yugoslav ..	1,753	343	2,096	11,629	6,491	18,120	16,024
Other Foreign ..	3,292	672	3,964	8,880	3,343	12,223	8,259
Stateless ..	1,187	761	1,948	22,580	16,365	38,945	36,997
Total, Foreign ..	29,279	9,374	38,653	248,635	155,386	404,021	365,368
Total ..	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) "Irish" nationality is included with "British" nationality for the purpose of this table.

7. Religion.—At the 1921 Census 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons, (12.8 per cent.), 824,824 (10.9 per cent.) and 855,819 (9.5 per cent.), respectively, gave no reply. Of males 10.3 per cent., and of females 8.7 per cent., did not state their religion in 1954.

Of those who stated their religion, the greatest numerical increase during the intercensal period between 1947 and 1954 was recorded by the Roman Catholic and Catholic combined. This group was followed closely by Church of England, and then Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran in that order. Amongst the denominations with the largest numbers of adherents, the greatest proportional increases were recorded by Roman Catholic and Catholic combined, 30.0 per cent.; Presbyterian, 16.9 per cent.; Church of England, 15.3 per cent.; and Methodist, 12.2 per cent. The largest proportional increase was that of the Lutheran denomination, 73.7 per cent.

At the 1954 Census, as at earlier censuses, 99 per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian faith. Between 1947 and 1954 the number who stated they were of non-Christian religion increased by 50 per cent., while those specifically stating they had no religion decreased by 10 per cent.

POPULATION : RELIGION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	53,197	60,330	113,527	60,048	67,396	127,444	13,917
Brethren	5,807	7,105	13,002	7,511	8,893	16,404	3,402
Catholic, Roman (a) ..	335,241	294,957	630,198	414,779	347,383	762,102	131,904
Catholic (a)	448,959	507,581	956,540	635,308	664,486	1,299,884	343,344
Church of Christ	33,276	38,495	71,771	37,880	42,484	80,364	8,593
Church of England ..	1,480,527	1,476,505	2,957,032	1,709,107	1,699,653	3,408,850	451,818
Congregational	20,364	33,879	63,243	32,508	36,944	69,452	6,209
Greek Orthodox	(b)	(b)	(b)	44,382	30,363	74,745	(b)
Lutheran	34,854	32,037	66,891	60,306	55,872	116,178	49,287
Methodist	425,745	445,680	871,425	478,605	499,328	977,933	106,508
Presbyterian	366,802	376,648	743,540	429,798	439,444	869,242	125,702
Protestant (undefined) ..	36,708	36,562	73,270	48,530	46,877	95,416	22,146
Salvation Army	17,542	20,030	37,572	20,304	22,534	42,838	5,266
Seventh Day Adventist ..	7,453	10,097	17,550	11,166	14,163	25,329	7,779
Other (including Christian undefined) ..	27,492	29,883	57,375	31,957	35,616	67,573	10,198
Total, Christian	3,303,057	3,369,879	6,672,936	4,022,318	4,011,436	8,033,754	1,360,818
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	16,426	15,593	32,019	24,548	23,888	48,436	16,417
Other	3,736	807	4,543	4,910	1,471	6,381	1,838
Total, Non-Christian ..	20,162	16,400	36,562	29,458	25,359	54,817	18,255
Indefinite	0,838	8,870	18,708	10,038	8,418	18,456	- 252
No Religion	18,888	7,440	26,328	16,652	7,032	23,684	- 2,644
No Reply	445,425	379,399	824,824	467,652	388,167	855,819	30,995
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules. (b) Not available.
NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. Industry.—In the following table the male and female populations of Australia at the 1954 Census are classified according to the industry in which they are usually engaged. Persons usually engaged in industry are regarded as being "in the work force," while the remainder of the population, which at the 1954 Census comprised 5,284,508 persons, is 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.

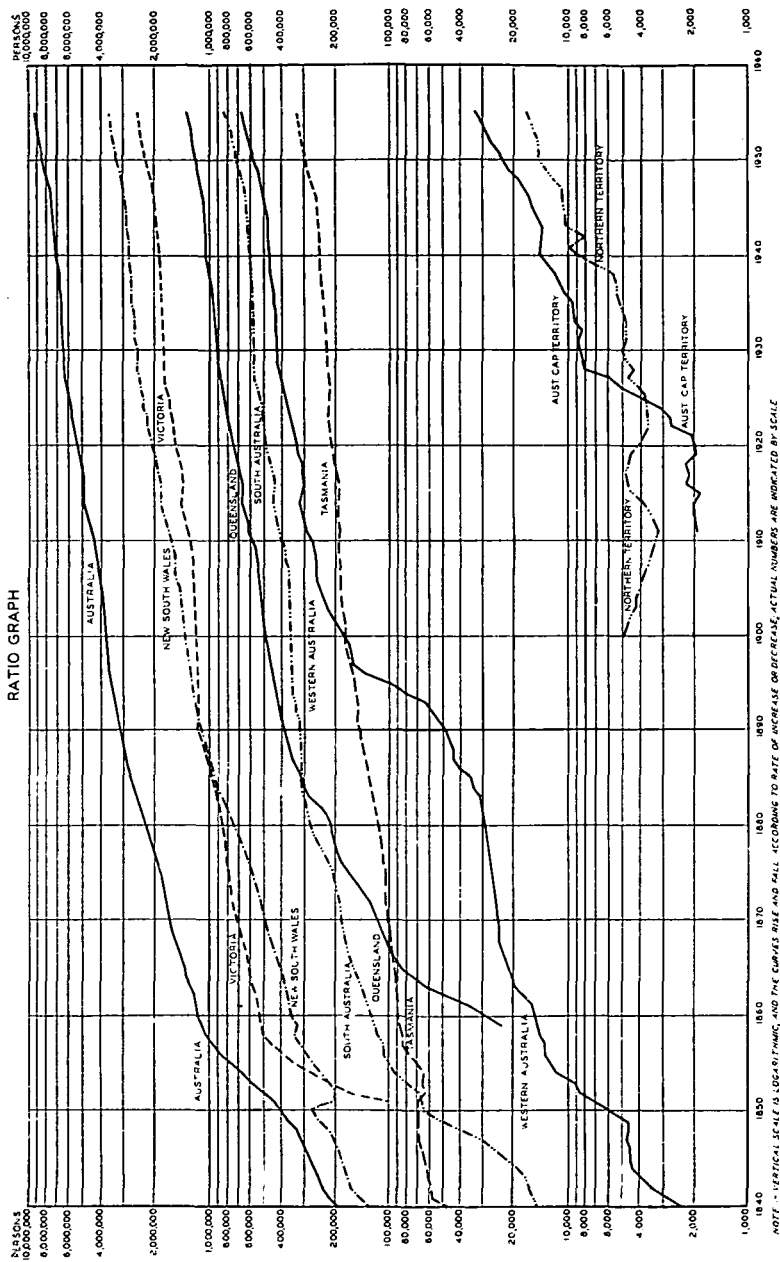
Persons who do not earn their living by doing work for monetary reward, such as children, housewives, full-time students, retired persons, pensioners and permanent inmates of institutions, are regarded as not being in the work force.

On the average, 63 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 1954, 3.4 males to every female in the work force.

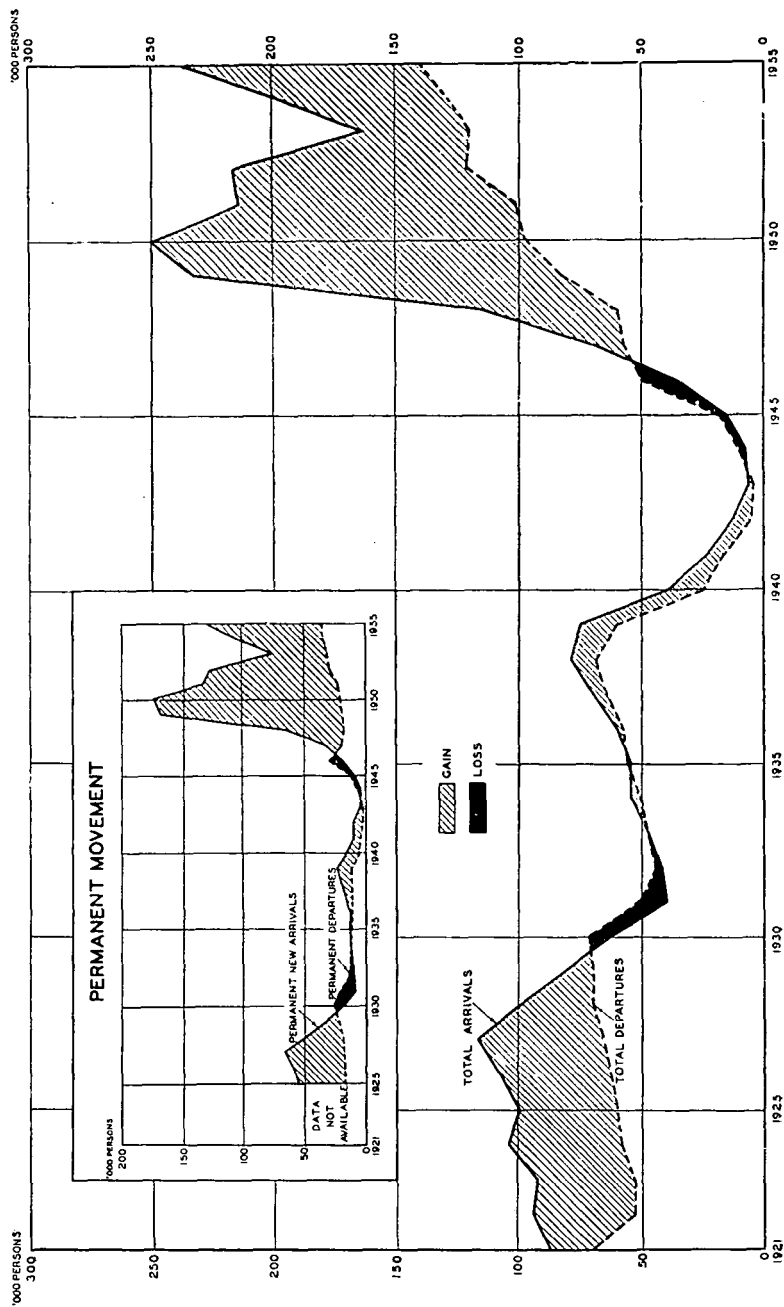
Of the total males in the work force those engaged in Manufacturing represented the largest proportion, namely 28.0 per cent., followed next in order by those in Primary Production, 16.1 per cent.; Commerce, 13.6 per cent.; Building and Construction, 11.3 per cent.; Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 9.1 per cent.; and Transport and Storage, 8.4 per cent.

As with males, females in the work force were engaged mainly in Manufacturing, 26.9 per cent.; followed next in order by those in Commerce, 22.5 per cent.; Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 22.0 per cent.; and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., 14.8 per cent.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1955



OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1921 to 1955



**POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS,
30th JUNE, 1954.**

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group and Sub-group.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
			Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)
Primary Production—				
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	10,003	126	10,129	0.11
Agriculture, Mixed Farming ..	220,196	12,172	232,368	2.59
Grazing	115,162	8,714	123,876	1.38
Dairying	100,553	11,004	111,557	1.24
Forestry	15,279	67	15,346	0.17
Total	461,193	32,083	493,276	5.49
Mining and Quarrying	60,310	1,061	61,371	0.68
Manufacturing—				
Founding, Engineering and Metal-working	229,431	32,305	261,736	2.91
Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories	132,653	6,463	139,116	1.55
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	27,601	26,182	53,783	0.60
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	23,144	73,367	96,511	1.07
Food, Drink and Tobacco	117,088	27,927	145,015	1.61
Sawmilling and Manufacture of Wood Products	53,252	2,136	55,388	0.62
Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography ..	53,953	18,770	72,723	0.81
Other and Undefined	163,146	39,913	203,059	2.26
Total	800,268	227,063	1,027,331	11.43
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services Production, Supply and Maintenance	69,554	4,096	73,650	0.82
Building and Construction—				
Construction and Repair of Buildings	196,205	2,452	198,657	2.21
Construction Works (other than Buildings)	125,624	1,341	126,965	1.41
Total	321,829	3,793	325,622	3.62
Transport and Storage—				
Road Transport and Storage ..	92,976	4,486	97,462	1.08
Shipping and Loading and Discharging Vessels	55,935	2,182	58,117	0.65
Rail and Air Transport	91,675	8,031	99,706	1.11
Total	240,586	14,699	255,285	2.84
Communication	63,802	16,748	80,550	0.90
Finance and Property; Business Services (n.e.i.)	64,366	34,278	98,644	1.10
Commerce	387,558	189,913	577,471	6.43
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	260,406	186,443	446,849	4.97
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.	99,003	125,486	224,489	2.50
Other, Inadequately Described or Not Stated	27,745	9,739	37,484	0.42
Persons in the Work Force ..	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	41.20
Persons not in the Work Force ..	1,680,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	58.80
Total Population	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	100.00

9. **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.

While the numbers of employers and of persons self-employed at the 1954 Census showed increases of approximately 13 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1947, the number of employees increased by slightly more than 20 per cent., and in 1954 constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total work force, as compared with 77 per cent. in 1947. Employers and self-employed combined constituted 17.8 per cent. of the work force in 1954 as compared with 19.0 per cent. in 1947.

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Occupational Status.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase. 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
In Work Force—							
At Work—							
Employer	196,932	24,357	221,289	220,407	30,028	250,435	29,146
Self-employed .. .	342,650	44,487	387,137	358,746	51,436	410,182	23,045
Employee (on wage or salary) .. .	1,827,072	620,421	2,447,493	2,211,916	737,488	2,949,404	501,911
Helper (not on wage or salary) .. .	24,227	4,498	28,725	18,342	9,866	28,208	-517
Total at Work ..	2,390,881	693,763	3,084,644	2,809,411	828,818	3,638,229	553,585
Not at Work (a) ..	66,009	16,765	82,774	40,913	13,953	54,866	-27,908
Not Stated	22,379	6,634	29,013	6,296	2,631	8,927	-20,086
Total in Work Force ..	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	505,591
Not in Work Force ..	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	901,581
Grand Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(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.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

10. **Other General Characteristics.**—Questions asked at the 1933 Census 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. The question on dependent children asked at the 1947 Census was not asked in 1954, and information supplied in 1954 in reply to the question on race has not yet been tabulated.

The latest data published in respect of the first two questions appear, therefore, on pp. 482 and 487 of Official Year Book No. 36, and of the last two on pp. 326 and 327 of Official Year Book No. 41.

§ 8. Dwellings.

1. **Number of Dwellings.**—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. For information obtained at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses see Official Year Book No. 38, pp. 557 to 571. The following tables relate to the 1947 and 1954 Censuses. For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together

as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or only part of a building. The term has therefore a very wide reference, and includes, *in addition to houses and flats*, a great variety of dwellings ranging from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution.

The following table shows the number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in the urban and rural areas of Australia at 30th June, 1954. (For definitions of "urban" and "rural" see para. 4, page 571. As explained therein, the boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban and other divisions of State differ from census to census, and consequently accurate comparison cannot be made between figures for corresponding divisions. Moreover, the inclusion in the Other Urban Division in 1954 of the larger towns not separately incorporated has further reduced comparability. These factors should be borne in mind when referring to tables in this section showing divisions of State.

Occupied dwellings are classified into private and other dwellings (see para. 2, page 598, for definitions of "private" and "other" dwellings). The term "unoccupied dwellings" is not synonymous with vacant houses and flats available for occupancy, but refers mainly to "week-end", holiday and other dwellings whose usual occupants were temporarily absent on the night of the Census. Newly-completed dwellings awaiting occupancy are also included. Examination of the geographical distribution of such "unoccupied dwellings" indicates that for the most part they were temporarily unoccupied, or located in rural areas other than towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more.

The total number of occupied dwellings in Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1954, showed an increase of 24.8 per cent. over the corresponding figure for the 1947 Census, compared with an increase of 18.6 per cent. in population. Occupied private dwellings increased by 25.1 per cent. and occupied dwellings other than private by 7.8 per cent. At the 1954 Census 98.4 per cent. of the total occupied dwellings in Australia were private dwellings, compared with 98.2 per cent. in 1947. Percentage increases in total occupied dwellings over 1947 figures in each State and Territory were:—New South Wales 22.3 per cent., Victoria 25.3 per cent., Queensland 24.7 per cent., South Australia 27.7 per cent., Western Australia 30.5 per cent., Tasmania 26.1 per cent., Australian Capital Territory 96.9 per cent. and Northern Territory 27.1 per cent.

Unoccupied dwellings increased by 139 per cent.

DWELLINGS : AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

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

Division.	Occupied.				Unoccupied.	
	Private.	Other than Private.	Total.		Number.	Proportion of Total Dwellings.
			Number.	Proportion of Total Dwellings.		
Urban—				%		%
Metropolitan	1,309,188	19,203	1,328,391	55.81	32,984	29.30
Other ..	568,679	9,075	577,754	24.27	33,477	29.73
Rural ..	465,554	8,654	474,208	19.92	46,133	40.97
Total ..	2,343,421	36,932	2,380,353	100.00	112,594	100.00

The total numbers of occupied and unoccupied dwellings in each State and Territory at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 were as follows:—

DWELLINGS : STATES, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Census, 30th June, 1947.		Census, 30th June, 1954.	
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
New South Wales	746,343	17,392	912,877	42,831
Victoria	527,406	11,412	660,690	27,491
Queensland	272,045	9,647	339,328	21,473
South Australia	168,538	3,547	215,301	8,524
Western Australia	124,767	2,606	162,823	6,614
Tasmania	62,484	2,351	78,789	5,288
Northern Territory	2,697	34	3,427	47
Australian Capital Territory	3,615	52	7,118	326
Total	1,907,895	47,041	2,380,353	112,594

2. *Class of Dwelling.*—The dwellings in which the people are housed comprise private dwellings such as private houses, shares of private houses, flats, apartments, rooms, etc., and dwellings other than private, such as hotels, boarding houses, charitable institutions, etc.

Private dwellings comprise private houses (including sheds, huts, garages, etc. used for dwelling purposes), shares of private houses, flats, and rooms, apartments, etc. In previous censuses dwellings returned on the Schedules as sheds, huts, garages, etc. were included with private houses. In the Census of 1954, particulars of these dwellings have been tabulated separately, but are linked with private houses to preserve continuity with past census results. Separate particulars were shown in the 1947 Census publications for private houses which were shared by two or more family units and for which only one Householder's Schedule was received, but in 1954 these dwellings were included with private houses.

Share of private house is a portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished.

Flat is part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which includes both cooking and bathing facilities.

Other private dwelling is an apartment, room(s), etc., which is part of a building, but is not a self-contained unit.

Dwellings other than private include hotels, boarding houses, lodging houses, hostels, hospitals, educational, religious and charitable institutions, defence and penal establishments, 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.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Class of Occupied Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)				Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				Increase, 1947-54.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Other.			Metro- politan.	Other.			
Private House(b)— House Shed, Hut, etc. }	760,678	289,898	567,476	1,618,052	{ 1,067,674 14,259	506,128 12,276	433,069 22,613	2,006,871 49,148	437,967
Total ..	760,678	289,898	567,476	1,618,052	1,081,933	518,404	455,682	2,056,019	
Share of Private House c	72,724	19,627	13,660	106,011	77,344	22,747	7,125	107,216	1,205
Flat ..	94,822	12,697	3,880	111,399	104,603	20,784	2,033	127,420	16,021
Other ..	33,263	3,855	1,043	38,161	45,308	6,744	714	52,766	14,605
Total Private Dwell- ings ..	961,487	326,077	586,059	1,873,623	1,309,188	568,679	465,554	2,343,421	469,798
Caretaker's Quarters ..	1,110	279	352	1,741	998	264	194	1,456	-285
Hotel ..	1,686	1,776	2,854	6,316	1,720	2,457	2,015	6,192	-124
Boarding House, etc. ..	15,302	3,367	2,512	21,181	14,110	4,120	1,041	19,271	-1,910
Educational Institution	449	290	389	1,128	523	488	251	1,262	134
Religious Institution (non-educational) ..	85	21	42	148	142	31	24	197	49
Hospital ..	543	368	593	1,504	559	517	353	1,429	-75
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	206	72	128	406	299	107	104	510	104
Other ..	552	293	1,003	1,848	852	1,091	4,672	6,615	4,767
Total Dwellings Other than Private ..	19,933	6,466	7,873	34,272	19,203	9,075	8,654	36,932	2,660
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	981,420	332,543	593,932	1,907,895	1,328,391	577,754	474,208	2,380,353	472,458
Total Occupied Dwellings per square mile ..	711.92	121.89	0.20	0.64	592.88	123.44	0.16	0.80	0.16
Wagon, Van, etc. (in- cluding campers-out)	847	1,029	3,997	5,873	2,693	3,611	5,380	11,684	5,811

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (c) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

3. Population According to Class of Dwelling, etc.—The following table shows the number of the various classes of occupied dwellings at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, together with the number of inmates therein.

Of the total population in 1954, 92.52 per cent. were living in private dwellings—houses, flats, apartments, rooms, etc.—whilst 672,168 persons, or 7.48 per cent. of the population, spent the night in other than private dwellings, or on ships, trains or aircraft, or were camping out.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC. AND INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Particulars.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.		
	Number of Dwellings.	Inmates.		Number of Dwellings.	Inmates.	
		Number.	Proportion of Total.		Number.	Proportion of Total.
			%			%
Private House(a)—						
House	1,618,052	6,323,621	83.43	2,006,871 49,148	7,449,088 134,077	82.90 1.49
Shed, Hut, etc. ..						
Total	1,618,052	6,323,621	83.43	2,056,019	7,583,165	84.39
Share of Private House (b)	106,011	303,996	4.01	107,216	290,579	3.23
Flat	111,399	316,115	4.17	127,420	329,265	3.66
Other	38,161	83,028	1.10	52,766	111,353	1.24
Total Private Dwellings	1,873,623	7,026,760	92.71	2,343,421	8,314,362	92.52
Dwellings Other than Private	34,272	520,204	6.86	36,932	618,744	6.89
Total Occupied Dwellings	1,907,895	7,546,964	99.57	2,380,353	8,933,106	99.41
Wagon, Camp, etc. ..	5,873	13,791	0.18	11,684	30,055	0.33
Migratory(c) .. ..	..	18,603	0.25	..	23,369	0.26
Total .. .. .	..	7,579,358	100.00	..	8,986,530	100.00

(a) Includes shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.
 (b) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.
 (c) Shipping, railway and air travellers.

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

Wood has been the most extensively used material in the construction of the outer walls, followed by brick and fibro-cement, and in 1954 the respective percentages for Australia for occupied private dwellings for which the material of the outer walls was specified were—wood, 44.4 per cent., brick, 33.5 per cent. and fibro-cement, 12.7 per cent. The latter has shown a most spectacular increase since 1933 when the proportion was 1.6 per cent. (23,696 dwellings), compared with 6.3 per cent. in 1947 (117,631 dwellings). The proportions of both brick and wooden dwellings have shown small decreases since 1947. The numbers of dwellings of all other materials except fibro-cement and concrete have decreased. Brick dwellings in 1954 represented 51.5 per cent. of all occupied private dwellings in the Metropolitan Urban Divisions, whilst in the Other Urban and Rural Divisions wooden dwellings predominated, the percentages of such dwellings being 60.0 per cent. and 59.4 per cent. respectively.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Material of Outer Walls.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)				Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				Increase, 1947-54.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total, Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Other.			Metro- politan.	Other.			
Brick	551,618	60,215	38,179	650,012	674,165	86,254	25,089	785,508	135,496
Stone	36,714	13,409	37,573	87,696	35,907	18,049	33,604	87,560	- 136
Concrete	10,442	5,111	13,283	29,136	24,299	13,497	13,639	51,435	22,299
Wood	315,567	204,863	364,221	884,651	422,010	341,145	276,584	1,039,739	155,088
Iron, Tin	6,087	14,491	45,347	65,932	7,387	19,652	31,177	58,216	- 7,716
Fibro-cement	31,924	23,586	62,121	117,631	140,542	84,835	71,176	296,553	178,922
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	656	1,539	13,255	15,450	426	1,843	5,446	7,715	- 7,735
Other	4,430	1,774	9,902	16,106	3,644	2,686	7,750	14,080	- 2,026
Not Stated	4,049	782	2,178	7,009	808	718	1,089	2,615	- 4,394
Total	961,487	326,077	586,059	1,873,623	1,309,188	568,679	465,554	2,343,421	469,798

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Number of Rooms.* For Census purposes, the kitchen and any permanently enclosed sleep-out were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry, laundry and storehouse were excluded unless generally used for sleeping.

Excluding houses with rooms unspecified, private houses of four, five and six rooms represented 78.3 per cent. of the total number of private houses in Australia at 30th June, 1954, compared with 79.2 per cent. in 1947, and three-quarters of the total increase in the number of private houses since 1947 consisted of houses containing these numbers of rooms. Houses of seven and more rooms also showed substantial increases.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Number of Rooms(b) per Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.
1 ..	2,913	9,547	1,055	11,263	24,778	5,383	9,353	678	15,186	30,600
2 ..	5,193	17,360	5,850	13,035	41,738	17,177	17,018	5,723	16,126	56,044
3 ..	27,929	18,433	20,595	3,495	72,302	39,250	18,164	21,614	7,841	86,869
4 ..	153,385	13,917	37,406	1,923	206,631	193,237	13,477	40,911	3,176	249,801
5 ..	271,401	7,776	20,338	508	300,023	377,643	9,176	23,221	1,175	411,215
6 ..	203,942	3,539	6,967	210	214,658	302,004	5,734	9,073	594	317,405
7 ..	61,279	1,106	1,572	35	63,992	96,252	2,095	2,098	193	100,638
8 ..	20,078	317	470	9	20,874	31,608	809	685	92	33,254
9 ..	6,888	103	147	1	7,139	10,562	204	213	41	11,080
10 and over ..	5,826	49	86	..	5,961	8,841	111	83	14	9,049
Not Stated ..	1,544	577	426	784	3,331	976	1,083	304	870	3,233
Total Private Dwellings	760,678	72,724	94,822	33,263	961,487	1,081,933	77,344	104,603	45,308	1,309,188
Average num- ber of Rooms(b) per Private Dwelling ..	5.28	3.15	4.07	2.02	4.89	5.31	3.37	4.16	2.15	5.00

METROPOLITAN URBAN.

Number of Rooms(b) per Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.
1 ..	2,913	9,547	1,055	11,263	24,778	5,383	9,353	678	15,186	30,600
2 ..	5,193	17,360	5,850	13,035	41,738	17,177	17,018	5,723	16,126	56,044
3 ..	27,929	18,433	20,595	3,495	72,302	39,250	18,164	21,614	7,841	86,869
4 ..	153,385	13,917	37,406	1,923	206,631	193,237	13,477	40,911	3,176	249,801
5 ..	271,401	7,776	20,338	508	300,023	377,643	9,176	23,221	1,175	411,215
6 ..	203,942	3,539	6,967	210	214,658	302,004	5,734	9,073	594	317,405
7 ..	61,279	1,106	1,572	35	63,992	96,252	2,095	2,098	193	100,638
8 ..	20,078	317	470	9	20,874	31,608	809	685	92	33,254
9 ..	6,888	103	147	1	7,139	10,562	204	213	41	11,080
10 and over ..	5,826	49	86	..	5,961	8,841	111	83	14	9,049
Not Stated ..	1,544	577	426	784	3,331	976	1,083	304	870	3,233
Total Private Dwellings	760,678	72,724	94,822	33,263	961,487	1,081,933	77,344	104,603	45,308	1,309,188
Average num- ber of Rooms(b) per Private Dwelling ..	5.28	3.15	4.07	2.02	4.89	5.31	3.37	4.16	2.15	5.00

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses.

(b) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out, but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse, unless generally used for sleeping.

(c) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received.

(d) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954—*continued.*

Number of Rooms(<i>b</i>) per Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(<i>a</i>)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(<i>a</i>)				
	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House. (c)	Share of Private House. (d)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwellings.
OTHER URBAN.										
1.. ..	3,788	2,418	85	956	7,247	5,693	2,232	81	1,068	9,074
2.. ..	5,014	4,788	901	1,396	12,099	11,669	5,446	1,453	2,374	20,942
3.. ..	10,860	4,903	3,285	904	19,952	20,429	5,854	5,121	1,907	33,311
4.. ..	61,611	3,902	4,671	390	70,574	98,504	4,254	7,910	899	111,567
5.. ..	107,482	2,208	2,610	83	112,383	186,088	2,565	4,098	293	193,044
6.. ..	69,714	873	803	37	71,427	132,573	1,399	1,522	84	135,578
7.. ..	20,211	249	182	4	20,646	41,366	485	392	24	42,267
8.. ..	6,470	77	60	..	6,607	13,373	163	112	6	13,654
9.. ..	2,158	29	20	..	2,207	4,336	56	28	6	4,426
10 and over..	1,543	13	12	..	1,568	3,208	37	12	3	3,255
Not Stated ..	1,047	167	68	85	1,367	1,165	261	55	80	1,561
Total Private Dwellings..	289,898	19,627	12,697	3,855	326,077	518,404	22,747	20,784	6,744	568,679
Average number of Rooms^b per Private Dwelling ..	5.12	3.15	3.99	2.30	4.92	5.18	3.31	4.03	2.61	5.04
RURAL.										
1.. ..	23,808	1,340	33	160	25,341	12,976	544	10	82	13,612
2.. ..	21,942	3,279	325	314	25,860	16,271	1,297	157	175	17,900
3.. ..	37,929	3,608	1,048	324	42,909	27,458	1,698	535	207	29,898
4.. ..	134,898	2,959	1,353	182	139,392	89,397	1,553	727	173	91,852
5.. ..	163,621	1,509	741	40	165,911	128,313	987	382	52	129,734
6.. ..	110,130	570	246	5	110,951	99,843	530	157	9	100,539
7.. ..	41,390	184	63	1	41,638	43,694	208	35	1	43,938
8.. ..	16,619	63	37	..	16,719	19,111	98	9	2	19,220
9.. ..	6,089	20	6	..	6,115	7,532	21	3	..	7,556
10 and over..	7,095	26	2	..	7,123	8,759	20	3	1	8,783
Not Stated ..	3,955	102	26	17	4,100	2,328	169	15	10	2,522
Total Private Dwellings	567,476	13,660	3,880	1,043	586,059	455,682	7,125	2,033	714	465,554
Average number of Rooms^b per Private Dwelling ..	4.90	3.23	3.95	2.66	4.85	5.19	3.62	4.00	2.98	5.16
TOTAL, AUSTRALIA.										
1.. ..	30,509	13,305	1,173	12,379	57,366	24,052	12,129	769	16,336	53,286
2.. ..	32,449	25,427	7,076	14,745	79,697	45,117	23,761	7,333	18,675	94,886
3.. ..	76,718	26,944	24,838	6,723	135,223	87,137	25,716	27,270	9,955	150,078
4.. ..	349,894	20,778	43,430	2,495	416,597	380,138	19,284	49,548	4,250	453,220
5.. ..	542,504	11,493	23,689	631	578,317	692,044	12,728	27,701	1,520	733,993
6.. ..	383,786	4,982	8,016	252	397,036	534,400	7,663	10,752	687	553,522
7.. ..	122,880	1,539	1,817	40	126,276	181,312	2,788	2,525	218	186,843
8.. ..	43,167	457	567	9	44,200	64,092	1,130	806	100	66,128
9.. ..	15,135	152	173	1	15,461	22,430	341	244	47	23,062
10 and over..	14,464	88	100	..	14,652	20,808	163	98	18	21,087
Not Stated ..	6,546	846	520	886	8,798	4,469	1,513	374	960	7,316
Total Private Dwellings..	1,618,052	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	2,056,019	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421
Average number of Rooms^b per Private Dwelling ..	5.12	3.16	4.06	2.07	4.88	5.26	3.38	4.14	2.22	5.04

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes kitchen and permanently enclosed sleep-out but does not include bathroom, pantry, laundry or storehouse, unless generally used for sleeping. (c) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (d) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

(iii) *Number of Inmates.* A classification of occupied private dwellings according to the number of inmates is shown in the following table.

For Australia as a whole private houses with four inmates were most numerous, followed very closely by those with two and three inmates in that order.

An increase of nearly 51 per cent. (149,348 houses) in the number of private houses occupied by two inmates brought this group from third position in 1947 to second position in 1954. Houses with two inmates in 1954 constituted 22 per cent. of the total number of occupied private houses in Australia, about the same proportion as for houses with four inmates. In 1947 houses with two inmates constituted 18 per cent. of the total and houses with four inmates 21 per cent. Houses with three inmates constituted 21 per cent. at both the 1947 and 1954 Censuses. The average number of inmates in private houses was 3.69 in 1954 compared with 3.91 in 1947.

The number of private houses which were shared, and for each share of which a separate Householder's Schedule was furnished, increased slightly between 1947 and 1954, but the average number of inmates therein decreased from 2.87 to 2.71. Separate particulars of shared houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished were not compiled in 1954. These particulars are included with private houses in all tables in this section.

Flats and other classes of private dwellings increased in both numbers and total inmates, but the average number of inmates fell from 2.84 to 2.58 for flats and from 2.18 to 2.11 for others.

In flats those with two inmates and in other classes of occupied private dwellings those with one inmate predominated.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Number of Inmates per Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.
METROPOLITAN URBAN.										
1	29,205	12,110	12,158	12,232	65,705	62,022	16,509	19,345	19,203	117,079
2	135,257	24,144	33,104	11,357	203,862	242,815	26,497	41,373	14,306	324,985
3	172,288	17,901	25,616	5,689	221,524	241,859	16,400	23,793	6,356	288,408
4	178,141	10,193	14,827	2,104	205,565	247,207	9,917	12,926	3,295	273,345
5	117,858	4,562	5,812	977	129,209	153,006	4,449	4,743	1,220	163,427
6	64,385	2,092	2,021	339	68,873	75,492	2,033	1,604	488	79,618
7	32,669	935	772	153	34,582	33,245	891	549	216	34,903
8	16,973	496	306	70	17,815	15,107	448	186	125	15,866
9	6,911	146	80	23	7,160	5,933	115	55	53	6,206
10 and over	6,988	89	63	19	7,159	5,190	85	20	41	5,351
Total Private Dwellings..	760,678	72,724	94,822	33,213	961,487	1,081,933	77,344	104,603	45,308	1,309,188
Total In- mates ..	1,008,429	203,337	265,259	70,591	3,547,672	3,944,181	204,571	264,616	92,576	4,505,974
Average num- ber of In- mates per Private Dwell- ing ..	3.95	2.80	2.80	2.12	3.69	3.65	2.64	2.53	2.04	3.44

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (c) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

**OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER
OF INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954—continued.**

Number of Inmates per Dwelling.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwell- ings.
OTHER URBAN.										
1..	18,520	2,838	1,229	941	23,528	39,178	1,609	2,945	1,883	48,615
2..	53,774	6,107	4,043	1,326	65,250	112,952	7,231	7,333	2,211	129,727
3..	60,924	4,853	3,328	870	69,975	107,678	4,986	5,083	1,389	119,138
4..	61,336	3,880	3,318	324	66,967	110,022	3,056	3,161	756	116,995
5..	42,319	1,477	1,021	174	45,991	73,415	1,479	1,383	278	76,556
6..	24,827	734	406	64	26,031	39,436	768	557	132	40,893
7..	13,595	377	203	33	14,208	18,961	353	211	51	19,576
8..	7,636	219	89	17	7,961	9,348	160	60	21	9,595
9..	3,266	60	34	4	3,373	3,777	56	32	11	3,876
10 and over..	3,501	61	26	2	3,593	3,630	43	17	12	3,708
Total Private Dwellings..	289,898	19,627	12,697	3,855	326,077	518,404	22,747	20,784	6,744	568,679
Total In- mates ..	1,140,137	58,651	38,823	9,579	1,247,190	1,913,307	63,029	58,201	16,430	2,050,967
Average num- ber of In- mates per Private Dwell- ing ..	3.93	2.99	3.06	2.48	3.82	3.69	2.77	2.80	2.44	3.61
RURAL.										
1..	6,339	1,921	357	187	8,704	46,108	904	217	105	47,394
2..	105,800	3,788	1,190	337	111,115	88,412	1,898	597	167	91,074
3..	109,182	3,444	1,050	384	113,960	86,442	1,534	473	159	88,308
4..	107,455	2,296	693	116	110,560	89,458	1,285	381	134	91,258
5..	78,714	1,141	335	73	80,263	65,284	715	209	71	66,309
6..	48,670	577	155	21	49,423	39,762	379	102	34	40,268
7..	27,531	283	57	15	27,886	20,740	185	36	25	20,995
8..	15,958	147	29	9	16,143	10,788	91	10	14	10,902
9..	6,487	147	8	..	6,524	4,508	30	5	3	4,552
10 and over	7,349	33	6	1	7,380	4,471	18	3	2	4,494
Total Private Dwellings..	567,476	13,660	3,880	1,043	586,059	455,682	7,125	2,033	714	465,554
Total In- mates ..	2,175,055	41,955	12,033	2,855	2,231,898	1,725,677	22,970	6,418	2,347	1,757,421
Average num- ber of In- mates per Private Dwell- ing ..	3.83	3.07	3.10	2.74	3.81	3.79	3.23	3.16	3.29	3.77
TOTAL, AUSTRALIA.										
1..	108,055	16,870	13,744	13,360	152,029	147,308	22,082	22,507	21,191	213,088
2..	294,831	34,039	38,337	13,020	380,227	444,179	35,626	49,303	16,678	545,786
3..	342,394	26,199	30,024	6,843	405,459	435,679	22,920	29,331	7,904	495,554
4..	346,935	15,378	17,838	2,944	383,095	446,637	14,258	16,468	4,185	481,598
5..	239,091	7,180	7,168	1,224	254,603	291,766	6,673	6,335	1,578	306,292
6..	137,882	3,409	2,612	424	144,327	154,691	3,171	2,263	654	160,779
7..	73,795	1,615	1,035	201	76,676	72,955	1,429	796	294	75,474
8..	40,567	862	424	96	41,949	35,243	704	256	160	36,363
9..	16,664	244	122	27	17,057	14,268	207	92	67	14,634
10 and over..	17,348	166	95	22	18,141	13,304	146	49	55	13,553
Total Private Dwellings..	1,618,052	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	2,056,010	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421
Total In- mates ..	6,323,621	303,996	316,115	83,028	7,026,760	7,583,165	290,579	329,265	111,353	8,314,362
Average num- ber of In- mates per Private Dwell- ing ..	3.91	2.87	2.84	2.18	3.75	3.69	2.71	2.58	2.11	3.55

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (c) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

(iv) *Nature of Occupancy.* At the 1954 Census, 52.5 per cent of occupied private houses in Australia for which particulars were supplied were occupied by owners; 16.8 per cent. by purchasers by instalments; 28.1 per cent. by tenants; and 2.6 per cent. by others. The corresponding percentages in 1947 were—owners, 50.5 per cent; purchasers by instalments, 9.0 per cent; tenants, 37.6 per cent; and others, 2.9 per cent. Owner-occupied houses in Australia increased by 33.4 per cent. between 1947 and 1954, and those being purchased by instalments by 139.3 per cent., the increase in these two groups combined being nearly 50 per cent., while tenant-occupied houses decreased by 4.1 per cent.

In the metropolitan areas 70.5 per cent. of all occupied private houses were either owner-occupied or being purchased by instalments, as compared with 69.0 per cent. in the other urban areas, and 66.9 per cent. in the rural areas.

Tenants occupied by far the greater proportion of flats and other private dwellings.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

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

Nature of Occupancy.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwelling.	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total.
Owner	325,942	13,401	8,368	617	348,328	512,632	19,525	12,272	1,899	546,328
Purchaser by Instalments	95,232	2,562	37	86	98,250	249,018	5,777	1,503	481	256,779
Tenant	328,974	55,776	84,880	31,890	501,520	307,966	50,512	89,657	42,062	490,197
Caretaker	4,350	305	624	228	5,507	6,617	449	681	391	8,138
Other Methods of Occupancy	2,694	129	290	202	3,315	3,682	448	322	211	4,663
Not Stated	3,486	551	281	240	4,558	2,018	633	168	264	3,083
Total Private Dwellings	760,678	72,724	94,822	33,263	961,487	1,081,933	77,344	104,603	45,308	1,309,188

METROPOLITAN URBAN.

Owner	146,320	4,091	1,677	141	152,238	279,042	6,469	3,271	426	289,208
Purchaser by Instalments	25,712	58	84	16	26,392	77,063	1,158	280	70	78,571
Tenant	109,027	14,444	10,712	3,591	137,781	149,560	14,182	16,926	6,126	187,094
Caretaker	3,685	159	109	48	4,001	5,715	186	184	67	6,152
Other Methods of Occupancy	2,232	53	53	13	2,351	4,440	150	81	28	4,699
Not Stated	2,913	291	62	43	3,314	2,584	302	42	27	2,955
Total Private Dwellings	289,898	19,627	12,697	3,855	326,077	518,404	22,747	20,784	6,744	568,679

OTHER URBAN.

Owner	146,320	4,091	1,677	141	152,238	279,042	6,469	3,271	426	289,208
Purchaser by Instalments	25,712	58	84	16	26,392	77,063	1,158	280	70	78,571
Tenant	109,027	14,444	10,712	3,591	137,781	149,560	14,182	16,926	6,126	187,094
Caretaker	3,685	159	109	48	4,001	5,715	186	184	67	6,152
Other Methods of Occupancy	2,232	53	53	13	2,351	4,440	150	81	28	4,699
Not Stated	2,913	291	62	43	3,314	2,584	302	42	27	2,955
Total Private Dwellings	289,898	19,627	12,697	3,855	326,077	518,404	22,747	20,784	6,744	568,679

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (c) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NATURE OF OCCUPANCY, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954—continued.

Nature of Occupancy.	Census, 30th June, 1947.(a)					Census, 30th June, 1954.(a)				
	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House. (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat.	Other.	Total Private Dwellings.
RURAL.										
Owner ..	333,131	3,641	635	52	337,459	283,022	2,778	431	47	286,278
Purchaser by Installments ..	22,650	330	49	6	23,035	17,544	164	33	2	17,743
Tenant ..	160,572	8,801	3,107	960	173,440	116,255	3,530	1,494	660	121,939
Caretaker ..	17,528	257	43	10	17,838	12,975	137	23	2	13,137
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	15,645	189	17	4	15,855	19,163	271	32	2	19,468
Not Stated ..	17,950	442	29	11	18,432	6,723	245	20	1	6,989
Total Private Dwellings ..	567,476	13,660	3,880	1,043	586,059	455,682	7,125	2,033	714	465,554
TOTAL, AUSTRALIA.										
Owner ..	805,402	21,133	10,680	810	838,025	1,074,696	28,772	15,974	2,372	1,121,814
Purchaser by Installments ..	143,594	3,472	503	108	147,677	343,625	7,099	1,816	553	353,093
Tenant ..	598,573	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750	573,781	68,524	108,077	48,848	799,230
Caretaker ..	25,563	721	776	286	27,346	25,307	772	888	460	27,427
Other Methods of Occupancy ..	20,571	371	360	219	21,521	27,285	869	45	241	28,830
Not Stated ..	24,349	1,289	372	294	26,304	11,325	1,180	20	292	13,027
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,618,052	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623	2,056,019	107,216	127,420	52,766	2,343,421

(a) See letterpress on p. 571 regarding comparability as between Censuses. (b) Includes houses, sheds, huts, etc., and shared private houses for which only one Householder's Schedule was received. (c) Portion of a shared private house which is occupied separately and for which portion a separate Householder's Schedule was received.

(v) *Other Dwelling Characteristics.* In addition to the questions asked on the 1954 Census Schedule as to class of dwelling, material of outer walls, number of rooms, number of inmates and nature of occupancy, from the replies to which the data in the preceding paragraphs have been compiled, questions were also asked as to weekly rent, facilities, date of building and farm dwellings.

Particulars of weekly rent and date of building were still being summarized at the time of preparation of this section, and the results will be included in the Appendix to this volume. At the 1947 Census a detailed question was asked concerning facilities and a summary of the information obtained therefrom was published on page 571 of Official Year Book No. 38. The question asked at the 1954 Census was much less detailed and was designed partly to clarify replies to the question on class of dwellings. Information obtained in reply to this question and to that on farm dwellings has not been compiled.

§ 9. Oversea Migration.

1. *Overseas 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 1861 to the latest date, while the *Demography Bulletin* issued by this Bureau gives this information for individual years. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901. A graph showing overseas migration from 1921 to 1955 appears on p. 594.

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	213,493	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15..	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	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(a)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(a)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1949 ..	132,648	100,487	233,135	42,705	40,429	83,134	89,943	60,058	150,001
1950 ..	141,891	108,513	250,404	49,907	47,992	97,899	91,934	60,521	152,505
1951 ..	122,136	91,504	213,640	51,521	47,686	102,207	67,615	43,818	111,433
1952 ..	127,516	88,423	215,839	68,917	52,870	121,807	58,579	35,451	94,032
1953 ..	88,584	74,541	163,125	68,483	51,745	120,228	20,101	22,796	42,897
1954 ..	109,601	88,424	198,025	72,073	57,745	129,818	37,528	30,679	68,207

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

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 was shown broadly, for the period 1901-1952, in Official Year Book No. 40, page 361, and has been continued in the following table for the period 1926 to 1954.

" ASSISTED " AND " UNASSISTED " MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of " Un- assisted " Arrivals over All Departures.
	Nominated and Selected (" Assisted ").	Other (" Un- assisted ").	Total.		
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(a)	3,828	317,484	321,312	278,184	39,300
1941-45(a)	..	63,925	63,925	56,116	7,809
1946-50(a)	273,195	428,725	701,920	348,836	79,889
1949 ..	118,840	114,295	233,135	83,134	31,161
1950 ..	119,109	131,295	250,404	97,899	33,396
1951 ..	66,674	146,966	213,640	102,207	44,759
1952 ..	60,531	155,308	215,839	121,807	33,501
1953 ..	27,310	135,815	163,125	120,228	15,597
1954 ..	54,038	143,987	198,025	129,818	14,169

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

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

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 in the period reviewed.

Although separate net migration figures are not available it is generally agreed that Australia has gained considerably more population through its encouraged migration programme than it has from non-assisted migration.

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 overseas 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.

Period.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Per- manent Move- ment.	Temporary Move- ment.		Total.	Per- manent Move- ment.	Temporary Move- ment.		Total.
	New Arrivals.	Aus- tralian Residents Return- ing.	Visitors Arriving.		Aus- tralian Residents Departing Per- manently.	Aus- tralian Residents Departing Tempo- rarily.	Visitors Depart- ing.	
1926-30 ..	224,010	121,395	125,029	a 470,480	103,209	111,714	125,772	b 340,773
1931-35 ..	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323	71,670	79,426	99,108	c 250,209
1936-40 ..	d 88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45 ..	d 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50 ..	457,988	108,736	135,196	701,920	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1949 ..	167,727	28,116	37,292	233,135	18,457	25,351	39,326	83,134
1950 ..	174,540	32,172	43,692	250,404	20,855	31,413	45,631	97,899
1951 ..	132,542	36,116	44,982	213,640	22,180	34,532	45,495	102,207
1952 ..	127,824	40,317	47,698	215,839	30,370	40,679	50,818	121,807
1953 ..	74,915	42,695	45,515	163,125	32,032	39,946	48,250	120,228
1954 ..	104,014	44,944	49,067	198,025	35,449	45,701	48,668	129,818

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

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

The 1939-45 War caused a large drop, from 1940, in the number of permanent new arrivals but after the war the number rose progressively, reaching 174,540 in 1950, the highest on record. As in the case of arrivals, although not to the same extent, the number of Australian residents departing permanently rose rapidly in the period of immediate post-war re-adjustment of population, but the high figure of 29,806 in 1946 was surpassed in 1952, 1953 and 1954, in which years the figures were higher than any recorded since this method of classification was introduced.

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 149,270 in 1949, 153,685 in 1950, 110,362 in 1951, 97,454 in 1952, 42,883 in 1953, and 68,565 in 1954.

(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 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 of embarkation or disembarkation and (b) according to country 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 to or from an Australian port, 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 oversea journeys are published in the annual *Demography Bulletin*. In addition, from January, 1951 onwards, statistics distinguishing State of residence have been compiled for special purposes. The following brief explanations indicate the principles followed in the compilation of migration statistics generally.

(ii) *Arrivals.* (a) *Country of Embarkation*—refers to the country in which the passenger embarked on the particular ship or aircraft which brought him 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 State to another State are recorded in interstate migration.

(c) *Country of Last Permanent Residence*—This is taken from the passenger's 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.**—Up to 30th June, 1948, the system of classifying racial origin was a compromise based partly on nationality and partly on racial origin (*see* para. 5). From 1st July, 1948, this system was superseded by one in which the passenger's statement as to race is restricted to either "European", "Asian", "African" or "Polynesian", only. Statistics based on this system are shown for the years 1952 to 1954 in the following table. Under this system nationality is recorded independently, as indicated in the next paragraph.

RACIAL ORIGIN OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Racial Origin.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
European ..	210,559	157,564	192,334	117,870	115,710	124,636	92,689	41,854	67,698
Asian ..	4,699	4,873	4,850	3,332	3,916	4,237	1,367	957	653
African ..	49	30	98	47	20	39	2	10	59
Polynesian ..	532	658	703	558	582	906	— 26	77	— 203
Total ..	215,839	163,125	198,025	121,807	120,228	129,818	94,032	42,897	68,207

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

5. **Nationality.**—From 1st July, 1924 to 30th June, 1948, nationality of overseas passengers was recorded as "British" or "Alien" only. Racial origin was also recorded and as the particulars of racial origin stated by passengers closely reflected their nationalities and made it possible to present much more detail of "nationality" than was possible on the total "Alien" basis, published statistics were mostly confined to those compiled on the detailed basis according to a composite classification of "nationality or race".

This method was superseded on 1st July, 1948, by one in which each passenger's race was recorded as indicated in paragraph 4 above, and nationality, as shown on each passenger's passport or other document of identification, was recorded independently of race. The principal nationalities recorded on this basis for the years 1952 to 1954 are as follows :—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1952.	1953.	1954.
British(a) ..	143,433	114,380	128,537	107,754	104,749	112,848	35,679	9,631	15,684
American (U.S.) ..	3,756	4,226	5,379	3,893	4,020	4,739	— 137	206	640
Austrian ..	583	508	1,551	130	284	177	453	224	1,379
Chinese ..	1,256	1,010	830	648	885	704	608	125	135
Czechoslovak ..	536	105	107	158	124	127	378	— 19	— 20
Dutch ..	16,769	10,411	12,637	1,950	2,041	2,604	14,810	8,370	10,028
Estonian ..	101	36	9	33	26	67	68	10	— 58
French ..	2,058	1,347	1,591	1,447	1,480	1,560	611	— 133	38
German ..	7,270	8,185	13,350	492	778	1,006	6,778	7,407	12,350
Greek ..	2,467	3,036	10,074	457	261	306	2,010	2,775	9,768
Hungarian ..	511	114	113	81	99	95	430	15	18
Italian ..	28,213	13,981	16,261	1,561	2,302	2,101	26,652	11,679	14,166
Latvian ..	231	78	43	98	55	76	133	23	— 33
Lithuanian ..	72	28	21	53	48	86	19	— 20	— 61
Polish(b) ..	1,033	307	165	177	170	187	856	137	— 26
Russian(c) ..	682	523	283	117	116	127	565	407	156
Ukrainian ..	65	54	18	27	23	74	38	31	— 56
Yugoslav ..	1,238	618	749	145	143	176	1,093	475	579
Stateless (so described) ..	1,738	909	2,291	289	278	312	1,449	631	1,979
Stateless (other)(d) ..	20	14	384	7	12	15	13	2	369
Other ..	3,807	3,255	3,605	2,290	2,334	2,433	1,517	921	1,172
Total ..	215,839	163,125	198,025	121,807	120,228	129,818	94,032	42,897	68,207

(a) Irish nationality is included with British for the purposes of this table. (b) Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish. (c) Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian. (d) Stateless, with former nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

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

6. Age Distribution and Conjugal Condition.—The annual *Demography Bulletin* shows particulars of total arrivals and departures of overseas travellers classified according to intention as to residence (see para. 2 above) with independent dissections into five-year age groups and separate conjugal conditions (see *Demography Bulletin* No. 72 for 1954 figures). A summary of the age distribution and conjugal condition of permanent arrivals and departures during 1954 is as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA, 1954.

Particulars.	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AGE DISTRIBUTION.						
0-14 years ..	16,434	14,947	31,381	3,003	2,689	5,692
15-44 years ..	34,757	27,838	62,595	12,528	9,960	22,488
45-64 years ..	3,794	4,546	8,340	2,531	3,030	5,561
65 years and over ..	635	1,063	1,698	714	994	1,708
Total ..	55,620	48,394	104,014	18,776	16,673	35,449

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Never Married ..	35,650	24,108	59,758	11,071	8,038	19,109
Married ..	19,467	22,143	41,610	7,231	6,860	14,091
Widowed ..	299	1,762	2,061	335	1,518	1,853
Divorced ..	204	381	585	139	257	396
Total ..	55,620	48,394	104,014	18,776	16,673	35,449

7. Occupation.—A classification of the occupations of males who arrived or departed permanently during 1954 is published in *Demography Bulletin* No. 72. A summary for 1954 for the main occupational groups is as follows:—Rural, fishing and hunting—permanent new arrivals, 7,068, permanent departures, 770; professional and semi-professional, 1,720, 1,870; administrative, 884, 790; commercial and clerical, 2,950, 2,446; domestic and protective service, 1,143, 683; craftsmen, 10,889, 4,332; operatives, 4,686, 1,711; labourers, 5,397, 1,573; indefinite or not stated, 2,122, 429; not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 18,761, 4,172; total, 55,620, 18,776.

§ 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 earlier issues of the *Official Year Book* (see No. 38, page 576). After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

2. United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreements, March, 1946.—

(i) *General.* Resumption of migration was the subject of negotiations between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments towards the end of 1945 and two agreements were signed in March, 1946. These agreements, which came into operation on 31st March, 1947, provided for free and assisted passages to be granted to British residents desirous of settling in Australia. The Free Passage Agreement was terminated on 28th February, 1955. The Assisted Passage Agreement continued until 31st March, 1949, when it was renewed for a further two years. It was revived from 1st April, 1951 for a term of three years, but under changed financial arrangements. For the year ended 31st March, 1952 the United Kingdom Government contributed £500,000 sterling towards the scheme, and for the following two years agreed to pay a maximum amount of £150,000 sterling per annum. The Assisted Passage Agreement was again extended for a further period of one year as from 1st April, 1954 and for two years as from 1st April, 1955, on the basis that the United Kingdom Government would contribute a maximum amount of £150,000 sterling per annum.

The Free and Assisted Passage Agreements have covered three main groups of migrants, viz., *Personal nominees*, who are migrants sponsored by residents of Australia able to provide suitable accommodation for them (any adult resident of Australia may nominate friends or relatives in the United Kingdom who are eligible to be considered for free or assisted passages under this agreement); *Group nominees*, who are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications lodged by employers and State Governments who guarantee to provide employment and accommodation for those selected; *Commonwealth nominees*, who comprise workers selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia; and their families. Migrants in the latter group live in hostels established by the Commonwealth Government until such time as they are able to obtain private accommodation. The Commonwealth nominee scheme was introduced in 1950 in order to reinforce the personal and group nomination schemes, but towards the end of 1952 it was greatly curtailed and selection was confined to workers in a limited group of essential skilled trades. During the latter part of 1953 the list of categories of workers who could be selected was broadened and the scheme resumed its former impetus.

(ii) *Assisted Passages.* As the Free Passage Scheme has now terminated only the Assisted Passage Scheme remains in operation. Assisted passages are granted under the Empire Settlement Acts of the United Kingdom to suitable British subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom. Although the Commonwealth is not generally prepared to accept single persons or married persons without children if they have reached their forty-sixth birthday before the date of sailing, the parents or close relatives of intending migrants or of persons established in Australia may, if otherwise acceptable under the scheme, be granted passages irrespective of age. Each migrant of 19 years of age and over is required to contribute £10 sterling towards the cost of his or her passage, while juveniles aged 14 years and under 19 years have to pay £5 sterling. Children under 14 years travel free. Apart from these contributions and that made annually by the United Kingdom Government, the cost of the passages is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement during the years 1947 to 1954 are given in the following table :—

UNITED KINGDOM FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT : NUMBER OF MIGRANTS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	C'wealth Nominees.	Total.
1947-50 ..	27,984	27,662	12,975	8,464	11,106	3,831	1,721	4,062	97,805
1951 ..	6,386	10,727	4,097	1,617	2,691	1,176	255	17,058	44,007
1952 ..	7,386	10,596	4,104	2,326	2,804	1,235	382	6,247	35,080
1953 ..	3,890	3,962	1,835	1,072	1,969	485	110	372	13,695
1954 ..	3,046	3,199	1,872	1,406	2,067	425	97	6,605	18,717
Total, 1947-54	48,692	56,146	24,883	14,885	20,637	7,152	2,565	34,344	209,304

3. *Child Migration from the United Kingdom.*—(i) *General.* Since the commencement of the assisted passage schemes in 1947, the immigration of unaccompanied children and youths from the United Kingdom has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organizations. The organizations at present introducing child migrants include the Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South Wales and Western Australia, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Big Brother Movements of New South Wales and Tasmania, and the Northcote Children's Emigration Fund. All the principal religious denominations are also participating in the scheme. At the present time 43 institutions are caring for child migrants.

(ii) *Financial Assistance.* The United Kingdom Government contributes 12s. 6d. and the Commonwealth Government 10s. per week to approved organizations in respect of each child under 16 years of age, while the respective State Governments contribute amounts varying from 4s. 8d. per week in New South Wales to £1 10s. 9d. in Western Australia. In addition, the Commonwealth Government and State Government concerned each contribute, where necessary, towards the approved capital expenditure on accommodation for child migrants brought in by these organizations.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1954, a total of 3,645 British children and youths arrived under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations, and of this number 571 came in 1952, 574 in 1953 and 375 in 1954. New South Wales took 1,868, Western Australia 1,033, Victoria 413, and the other three States 331. These children were brought to Australia under the United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Scheme and are included in the figures shown in the table above.

4. *Assisted Passage Scheme, Eire.*—In November, 1948, the Commonwealth Government decided to grant limited financial assistance to natural-born citizens of Eire normally residing in the British Isles, and to natural-born British citizens residing in Eire, who wish to emigrate to Australia and who are duly selected. This scheme applies only to prospective settlers and their dependants who are not eligible for assisted passages under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government (*see para. 2 above*). The maximum amount granted towards an adult passage is £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age.

It is not essential for an applicant for a passage to be nominated by a friend or relative in Australia before the question of granting financial assistance is considered. Single men or women who are eligible under the scheme are readily accepted. Families, on the other hand, are accepted only if they can produce evidence of having secured

accommodation in Australia, or, in the case of nominated migrants, a guarantee of accommodation by their sponsors. Up to the end of 1954, 2,023 migrants had arrived under this scheme (*see* table on p. 617).

5. *Maltese Migration*.—On 31st May, 1948, the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Malta entered into an agreement under which the two governments jointly grant financial assistance towards the cost of the passages of Maltese selected to migrate to Australia. In the case of an adult the maximum contribution of the Commonwealth is £30 sterling, and the payment of this is subject to the Government of Malta contributing not less than a like amount.

Any person already established in Australia may nominate individual Maltese under the scheme, while an employer or firm or a voluntary or other organization may nominate a group. In all cases the nominator must undertake to provide accommodation and, so far as groups of migrants are concerned, employment. The Commonwealth retains the right of final selection of both personal and group nominees. The Government of Malta attends to their after-care in Australia.

At 31st December, 1954, a total of 17,889 Maltese had arrived under this scheme since its inception (*see* table on p. 617). These arrivals were largely dependants of those who had earlier migrated to Australia. To the end of 1954, 197 Maltese children had been brought out to approved institutions in Western Australia. These are included in the number shown above.

6. *Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme*.—With the object principally of giving ex-servicemen of Empire and Allied countries who had served in Australia during the 1939–45 War an opportunity to return for permanent settlement, the Commonwealth Government on 26th May, 1947 initiated a scheme of financial assistance towards the cost of the passages of eligible Empire ex-servicemen not covered by the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement with the United Kingdom (*see* para. 2 above) and of ex-servicemen of the United States of America, and their dependants. This was later extended to cover ex-servicemen and former members of the resistance movements of the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, France and Denmark, and their dependants. The maximum amount granted towards an adult passage was £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age. The scheme was discontinued as from 30th June, 1955, being superseded by the General Assisted Passage Scheme (*see* para. 12).

Since its inception, 21,024 migrants have come to Australia under this scheme (*see* table on p. 617), the number of each nationality being: Dutch, 16,023; American, 3,138; French, 1,005; British, 581; Belgian, 126; Norwegian, 74; Danish, 76; Polish, 1.

7. *Displaced Persons Scheme*.—On 21st July, 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to resettle in Australia European displaced persons who were under the protection of that body. In the first two years, limitation of shipping restricted the departure of these migrants, with the result that only 840 arrived in 1947 and 9,953 in 1948, but in the next two years the numbers rose to 75,486 and 70,212 respectively. When the International Refugee Organization wound up its activities in 1951, the Commonwealth agreed to receive those displaced persons already accepted for migration whose passages had still to be arranged. During that year 11,708 reached Australia. In 1952 another 2,055 arrived, whilst in 1953 and 1954 arrivals numbered 441 and 5 respectively, bringing the total number of arrivals under this scheme to 170,700.

8. *Netherlands Migration.*—A migration agreement concluded between the Commonwealth and the Netherlands Governments in February, 1951, came into operation on 1st April of that year. This superseded an earlier agreement between the Commonwealth Government and the Netherlands Emigration Foundation which was made in December, 1946 (*see* Official Year Book No. 39, p. 567). The initial selection of the migrants is carried out by the Netherlands authorities in accordance with requisitions furnished from time to time by the Commonwealth, the responsibility for final selection resting with Australian migration officers stationed in that country.

Important changes were made in 1955 in the financial arrangements which apply under the Netherlands-Australia Migration Agreement. As from 1st April, 1955, an arrangement known as the "Equalization Scheme" commenced operating in respect of all Netherlands migrants, both full-fare or assisted. Recognizing that a migrant's choice of the country in which he wishes to settle is influenced by the cost of passages, the Netherlands Government decided to subsidize passage costs to all countries so that the maximum cost to the migrant would not exceed the passage costs to the nearest migration country (*i.e.*, Canada).

The actual amount contributed by the migrant towards his passage costs is assessed by the Netherlands Government and is subject to a minimum of £A17 12s. 1d. for single persons and £A11 14s. 9d. for family units. The balance of the fare is made up by the Netherlands Government which later receives a contribution from the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and from the Commonwealth Government. The amount contributed by the Commonwealth is the equivalent of \$100 per head.

An account of the financial arrangements which applied prior to 1st April, 1955 may be found on page 341 of Official Year Book No. 41.

The provision of the shipping is the responsibility of the Netherlands Government. The Commonwealth undertakes the arrangements for the reception of the migrants and their after-care, and assists in the securing of employment. Those unable to secure private accommodation in advance of their arrival are housed in "reception" centres controlled by the Department of Immigration, and if, when he obtains employment, the worker of the family cannot find accommodation for his dependants, they are moved to one of the department's "holding" centres. Here they remain until the family is able to arrange to live together privately again.

Under the 1946 agreement 584 persons arrived between 1948 and May, 1951 and, up to the end of 1954, 13,810 migrants had come to Australia under the 1951 agreement.

9. *Italian Migration.*—On 29th March, 1951, the Commonwealth and Italian Governments entered into a migration agreement on lines similar to those of the Commonwealth-Netherlands agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, which came into force on 1st August, 1951, the maximum amount payable by the Commonwealth towards the fares of selected Italian migrants was £25 sterling for each adult, with amounts in proportion for children according to the passage rates. From 1st March, 1955, this amount was increased to \$75. During 1951 and 1952, 9,970 migrants arrived under this scheme. The agreement was temporarily suspended at the end of 1952, but in March, 1954 provision was made for the migration to Australia of certain relatives and fiancées of migrants who had previously travelled to Australia under the agreement. On 1st December, 1954, the agreement proper was re-opened. The number of Italians who arrived under the scheme during 1954 was 409.

10. **German Migration.**—On 29th August, 1952, a migration agreement was signed by representatives of Australia and the Federal Republic of Germany. Except in regard to financial and shipping arrangements, this agreement operates in a manner similar to those concluded with the Netherlands and Italy.

On the financial side, the Commonwealth and the West German Governments each contribute a sum up to a maximum of the equivalent of \$60 towards the fare of each adult selected, the payment of the balance being a matter of arrangement between the migrant and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. From 1st March, 1955, the Commonwealth contribution was increased to \$75. The ships to carry the migrants are provided by the Committee.

The number of Germans who had arrived under this scheme to the end of 1954 was 19,308. This figure excludes 424 East Zone refugees (*see* para. 11).

11. **Other European Assisted Migration.**—Late in 1952 agreement was reached between the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the Commonwealth for the migration to Australia of a limited number of selected rural and other workers and their families from Austria and Greece. These arrangements were later extended to include selected migrants from Trieste and refugees from the East Zone of Germany. It was also agreed that selection would not be confined to rural workers. Passages for these migrants are arranged by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration, which also bears the cost of fares initially. The Commonwealth later reimburses the Committee with such sums as are agreed upon from time to time, the current cost to the Commonwealth being the equivalent of \$75 (\$60 prior to 1st March, 1955) per adult migrant with *pro rata* amounts for children. The reception of these migrants, their temporary accommodation on arrival, after-care and placement in employment are undertaken by the Commonwealth.

Under these arrangements 13 Austrians arrived in 1952, 103 in 1953 and 1,674 in 1954, while 1,486 Greeks arrived during 1953 and 7,278 in 1954.

Total arrivals of Triestians and East Zone refugees were 4,273 and 424 respectively, all of whom arrived during 1954. The arrangements for East Zone refugees were terminated at the end of 1954 when these people became eligible for acceptance under the bilateral agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

12. **General Assisted Passage Scheme.**—As a measure of encouragement to persons wishing to migrate to Australia from the United States of America, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland the Commonwealth Government on 10th September, 1954 introduced a scheme of assisted passages from those countries.

Under this scheme the Commonwealth contributes an amount of £37 10s. sterling towards an adult passage with *pro rata* amounts for children according to the fare paid.

To the end of December, 1954, 19 migrants had travelled to Australia under this scheme.

13. **Summary of Arrivals of Assisted Migrants.**—The following table shows, for each of the years 1948 to 1954, the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia under the various schemes introduced since 1946. The total for the years 1947 to 1954 is also given.

ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES : NUMBER OF MIGRANTS.

Assisted Migration Scheme.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	Total, 1947-54.
United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement, 1946 (including Royal Navy Personnel) Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme.	16,243	38,486	38,329	44,007	35,080	13,695	18,717	209,304
1947	1,170	1,412	6,444	5,557	3,025	1,227	1,920	21,024
Displaced Persons Scheme, 1947	9,953	75,486	70,212	11,708	2,055	441	5	170,700
Polish Migrants from United Kingdom	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457
Maltese Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	527	3,260	3,226	3,313	1,903	1,145	4,515	17,859
Elire Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948 .. .. .	..	109	457	426	573	240	218	2,023
Netherlands Foundation Agreement, 1946	40	87	441	16	..	..	..	584
Netherlands Agreement, 1951 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,588	6,964	2,397	2,861	13,810
Italian Assisted Migration Agreement, 1951 .. .. .	..	..	..	59	9,911	..	409	10,379
German Assisted Migration Agreement, 1952 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,007	6,576	12,149	19,732
General Assisted Passage Scheme .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
I.C.E.M. Agreement, 1952—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Triestians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,273	4,273
Austrians .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	103	1,674	1,790
Greeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	7,278	8,764
Total Assisted Migrants	28,943	118,840	119,109	66,674	60,531	27,310	54,038	481,748

From the earliest years of assisted migration to the end of 1954 a total of 1,550,048 assisted migrants arrived in Australia, of whom 504,006 were destined for New South Wales, 465,918 for Victoria, 265,562 for Queensland, 137,293 for South Australia, 136,881 for Western Australia, 33,669 for Tasmania, 6,664 for the Australian Capital Territory and 55 for the Northern Territory.

(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.* Immigration into the Commonwealth is regulated by the Immigration Act 1901-1949, which specifies the persons whose immigration is prohibited and provides for their deportation if they enter contrary to the Act. Provision is also made for the deportation of persons who have entered lawfully but who contravene the provisions of the Act after they have entered. Power is given to the Minister for Immigration to admit prohibited immigrants for a specified period under Certificate of Exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to entry or stay in the Commonwealth.

The amending Act of 1948 provided for the registration of immigration agents, and made it unlawful for unregistered persons to charge fees in respect of applications by intending immigrants for admission to Australia, or to arrange or secure passages to Australia for such immigrants. In addition, the Minister for Immigration has power to fix the fees which registered agents may charge for these services.

The Aliens Deportation Act 1948 repealed 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 enables the Minister for Immigration to effect the repatriation to their own countries of persons given refuge in Australia during the 1939–45 War. 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 1946–1952 provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia other than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in the care of, a parent or adult 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".

The Aliens Act 1947–1952 provides that a register of aliens shall be maintained for every State and Territory of the Commonwealth. Unless exempted, aliens 16 years of age and over are required to register with the Department of Immigration, and to notify the Department of any change of address, occupation or employment, and of their marriage. The Act also provides that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

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

Special provision exists for the temporary admission of non-Europeans who are bona fide merchants, students or tourists. They are permitted to enter and remain in Australia under exemption while they retain their status.

Permission may also be given for the entry of non-Europeans as assistants or substitutes for local traders domiciled in Australia. Such persons are allowed to remain so long as they retain their status.

(ii) *Persons of European Race.* Persons of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia are required to obtain authority for admission from the Department of Immigration. Their admission under the present policy is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard 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 Chief Migration Officer, 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 Embassy, Legation or Consulate.

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

3. *Racial Origin and Nationality of Persons Arriving.*—For details of the racial origin and nationality of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1952 to 1954 *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 immigrant 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 1938-1948 which repealed the compulsory provisions. The Act also applies to the Territories of Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

Although it is not compulsory for Australians to obtain a passport when leaving Australia, it is desirable in their own interests that they should have one in order to establish their identity and nationality overseas. A passport is necessary for admission into most countries, 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 1948-1955 (*see* § 11 below) 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 secure passports only from Australian representatives.

Diplomatic and official passports are 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 declared 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). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

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) as a rule five years residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952); (ii) the

applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; (iii) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is now taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalization, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by an amending Act of 1955 under the provisions of which aliens may apply up to six months before completing their residence requirements, but may not be granted naturalization until six months after application.

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 1948–1955 during the year 1954:—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA, 1954.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	9	Danish ..	21	Israeli ..	8	Romanian ..	95
American (U.S.) ..	22	Dutch ..	316	Italian ..	598	Russian ..	71
Argentinian ..	1	Egyptian ..	21	Latvian ..	268	Spanish ..	13
Austrian ..	194	Estonian ..	140	Lebanese ..	36	Swedish ..	13
Belgian ..	9	Finnish ..	14	Lithuanian ..	130	Swiss ..	15
Brazilian ..	1	French ..	25	Luxembourgeois ..	1	Syrian ..	1
Bulgarian ..	10	German ..	225	Norwegian ..	33	Turkish ..	4
Burmese ..	4	Greek ..	324	Paraguayan ..	1	Ukrainian ..	104
Chilean ..	1	Hungarian ..	415	Peruvian ..	1	Yugoslav ..	207
Chinese ..	2	Iranian ..	1	Polish ..	771	Stateless ..	336
Czechoslovak ..	303	Iraqian ..	5	Portuguese ..	2	Total ..	4,770

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

Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Abyssinia ..	1	Denmark ..	20	Latvia ..	4	South America ..	1
Africa ..	15	Dutch New Guinea ..	2	Lebanon ..	44	Spain ..	9
Albania ..	8	Egypt ..	171	Lithuania ..	5	Sweden ..	41
Arabia ..	1	Estonia ..	10	Luxemburg ..	1	Switzerland ..	62
Argentina ..	4	Finland ..	12	Malaya ..	3	Syria ..	2
Austria ..	117	France ..	309	Mexico ..	4	Tanganyika ..	1
Belgium ..	58	Germany ..	1,156	New Caledonia ..	4	Thailand ..	3
Bolivia ..	3	Greece ..	236	New Zealand ..	13	Trieste ..	3
Brazil ..	5	Holland ..	215	Norway ..	25	Turkey ..	4
Bulgaria ..	5	Hong Kong ..	5	Pakistan ..	2	United Kingdom ..	216
Burma ..	6	Hungary ..	201	Paraguay ..	1	Ukraine ..	1
Canada ..	2	India ..	43	Peru ..	1	Uruguay ..	1
Ceylon ..	2	Indonesia ..	82	Philippines ..	14	U.S. of America ..	91
Chile ..	3	Iran ..	9	Poland ..	94	U.S.S.R. ..	12
China ..	379	Iraq ..	2	Portugal ..	1	Yugoslavia ..	54
Costa Rica ..	1	Israel ..	103	Romania ..	37		
Cuba ..	1	Italy ..	661	Samoa ..	1		
Cyprus ..	19	Japan ..	2	Singapore ..	8		
Czechoslovakia ..	138			South Africa ..	3	Total ..	4,770

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1954 were issued in respect of residents of the various States and Territories as follows :—New South Wales, 1,661 ; Victoria, 1,428 ; Queensland, 400 ; South Australia, 548 ; Western Australia, 487 ; Tasmania, 115 ; Northern Territory, 25 ; Australian Capital Territory, 85 ; New Guinea, 21 ; Total, 4,770.

§ 12. Population of Territories.

At the Census of 30th June, 1954, as at previous censuses, arrangements were made to obtain complete information concerning not only the two internal territories of Australia—the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory—but also the external territories under the control of Australia, namely :—Norfolk Island, Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of Nauru. Figures respecting population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1954 are summarized in the following table :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS : TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.
(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupied.	Unoccupied
Internal—					
Northern Territory ..	10,288	6,181	16,469	3,426	47
Aust. Capital Territory	16,229	14,086	30,315	7,118	326
External—					
Norfolk Island ..	478	464	942	310	41
Papua ..	3,867	2,446	6,313	1,605	66
Trust Territory of New Guinea ..	7,201	4,241	11,442	3,098	104
Trust Territory of Nauru	1,269	376	1,645	99	13

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the internal and external territories will be found in Chapter V.—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. 914–6 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 aborigines 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 aborigines 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 Aborigines. Half-caste aborigines are included in the numbers of the population and are of course enumerated at the census. The figures shown for Queensland are exclusive of 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.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	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	(d) 4,296	
Western Australia ..	2,664	2,269	4,933	20,338	2,359	2,215	(d) 4,574	d 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 ..	12,688	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 Aborigines. (c) Census totals. (d) In addition to these totals, the Protectors of Aborigines 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 Aborigines, there has been little change in the numbers of aborigines in most States since 1947. In Western Australia, however, the estimate for the total number of full-blood and half-caste aborigines at 30th June, 1952 was 21,051.