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CHAPTER 7

POPULATION

Statistics in this chapter cover, in the main, the year 1970. More detailed figures will be found in the bulletin *Demography*, and current statistics are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and the mimeographed series *Summary of Vital and Population Statistics and Overseas Arrivals and Departures*. The final detailed results of the various population censuses are published in a series of printed volumes and parts (see list at end of this Year Book, also the chapter Miscellaneous—Statistical and other official publications of Australia). Pending publication of the 1966 printed volumes a series of mimeographed bulletins have been issued containing the census results in summary form.

With the proclamation of the *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967* on 10 August 1967 the provision in Section 127 of the Constitution requiring the exclusion of Aborigines in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, was repealed. Accordingly, population statistics for all dates subsequent to 10 August 1967 no longer exclude full-blood Aborigines. Estimates for earlier periods back to 30 June 1961 have also been revised to include these Aborigines. However, detailed analyses of the population enumerated in the censuses of June 1961 and 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines. Particulars of the Aboriginal population are given on pages 136–7 in this chapter.

Types of population statistics

Statistics of the population and its characteristics for Australia or the component States and Territories or other constituent areas at specific dates are divided in three main ways.

- (i) *Those ascertained by census enumeration*. The population censuses result in comprehensive statistics of characteristics of the population, such as age, sex and birthplace.
- (ii) *Those ascertained by 'population counts'*. From time to time in specific areas there are additional enumerations of the population, which are known as population counts, because normally very little information other than the number of persons and their sex is obtained.
- (iii) *Estimates of number, sex and age*. Estimates are prepared for dates subsequent to a census, taking account of natural increase and net migration since the last census.

The census

In Year Book No. 53 a special article was included outlining the history, purposes, legal basis, organisation, and publication of results of the population census in Australia (see pages 164–70 of that issue), but considerations of space preclude its repetition in this issue.

Early 'musters'

Although regular censuses were not instituted in the several colonies until the years specified in the table below, population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788 soon after the new settlement at Sydney Cove was formed, and in 1803 the first 'muster' of convicts in Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) was conducted.

Development of the census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (now Queensland) but not Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Particulars were asked concerning the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants. The next

census was taken in 1833, and was followed by another in 1836, when arrangements were made for the enumeration of the population of the newly-established settlement at Port Phillip, (Victoria). The first censuses taken in Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland as separate colonies were in 1841, 1854 and 1861 respectively. The first regular census in South Australia was taken in 1844 and in Western Australia in 1848. The 1881 census was the first simultaneous census taken in Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

The following table shows the total population recorded at each census conducted prior to 1891.

POPULATION (a), CENSUSES IN AUSTRALIA, 1828 TO 1886

Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1828— November	36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833— 2 September	60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836— 2 September	77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841— 2 March	130,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844— 27 September	..	..	..	..	..	50,216	..	..	..
1844— 26 February	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846— 26 February	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
1847— 2 March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847— 31 December	..	..	..	..	..	70,164	..	..	..
1848— 10 October	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851— 1 January	..	..	..	63,700	..	..	..	..	..
1854— 1 March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1854— 26 April	..	(b)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855— 30 September	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855— 31 March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856— 1 March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857— 29 March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857— 31 March	..	..	..	..	..	81,492	..	..	..
1859— 31 December	..	..	..	..	14,837	..	..	..	..
1861— 7 April	350,860	538,628	(b)30,059	126,830	..	89,977	..	..	..
1864— 1 January	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866— 26 March	..	..	..	163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868— 2 March	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870— 7 February	..	..	..	..	..	99,328	..	..	..
1870— 31 March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871— 2 April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1871— 1 September	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876— 26 March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1881— 1 May	..	..	173,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881— 3 April	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(c)3,451	..	2,250,194
1886— 1 May	..	..	322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) Included with South Australia for the censuses of 1866, 1871 and 1876. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1 January 1911.

Australia-wide censuses

State and Territory populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1966 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) and Territories as they existed at the date of each census, except that the Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for the censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in the chapter Discovery, Colonisation and Federation of Australia (page 5).

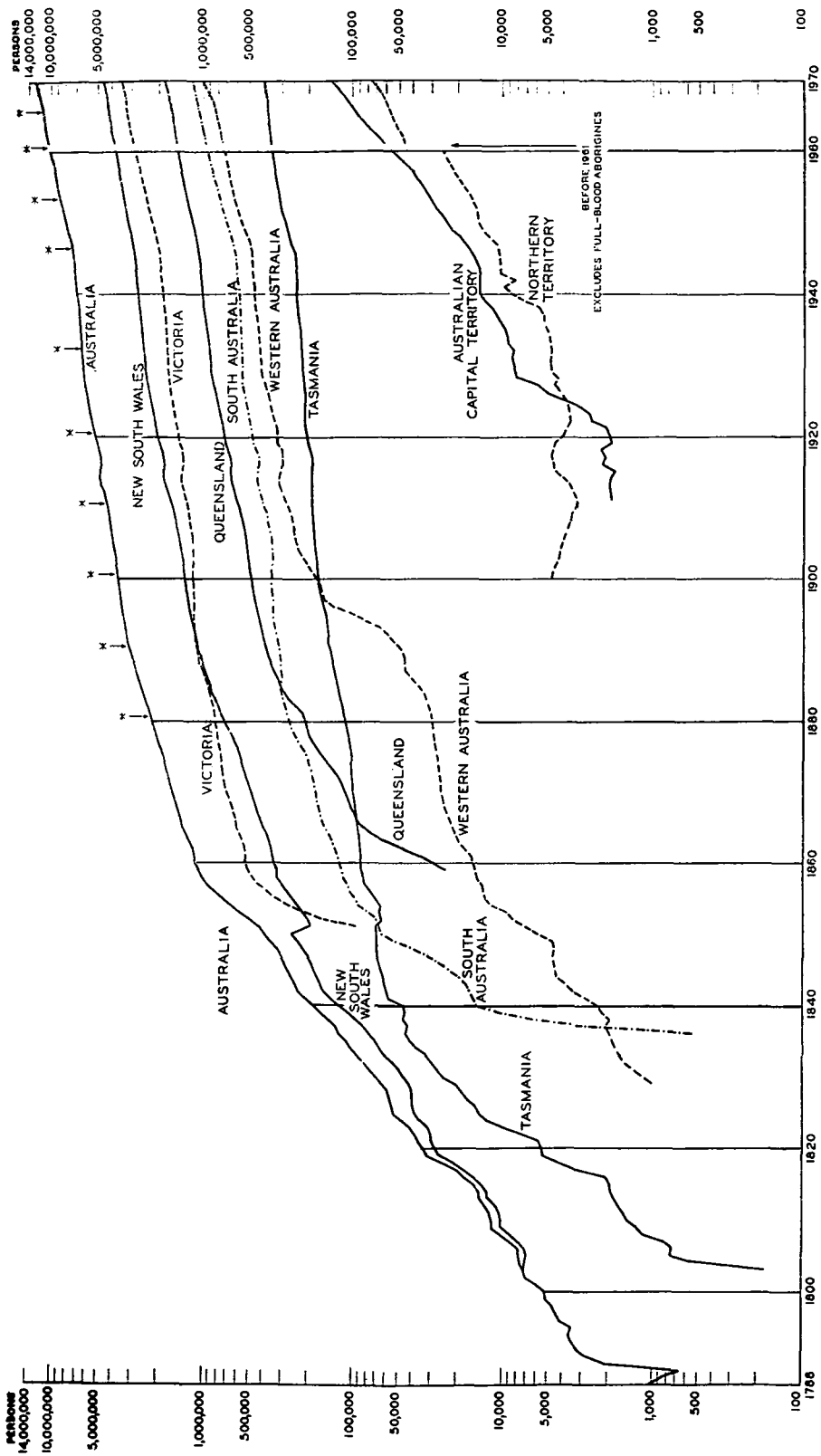
POPULATION(a), BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, STATES AND TERRITORIES
1881 TO 1966

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(b)	Aust.
MALES									
3 April 1881	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5 April 1891	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31 March 1901	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3 April 1911	857,698	635,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4 April 1921	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30 June 1933	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30 June 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30 June 1954	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
30 June 1961	1,972,909	1,474,395	774,579	490,225	375,452	177,628	16,206	30,858	5,312,252
30 June 1966	2,124,462	1,613,904	843,897	548,530	426,691	187,390	21,508	49,977	5,816,359

For footnotes see end of table next page.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1788 TO 1970

LOGARITHMIC GRAPH



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

POPULATION(a), BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, STATES AND TERRITORIES
1881 TO 1966—continued

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(b)	Aust.
FEMALES									
3 April 1881	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5 April 1891	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31 March 1901	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3 April 1911	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4 April 1921	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30 June 1933	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30 June 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30 June 1954	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
30 June 1961	1,944,104	1,455,718	744,249	479,115	361,177	172,712	10,889	27,970	5,195,934
30 June 1966	2,109,360	1,605,622	819,788	543,345	409,982	184,045	15,925	46,036	5,734,103
PERSONS									
3 April 1881	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5 April 1891	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31 March 1901	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3 April 1911	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4 April 1921	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30 June 1933	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30 June 1947	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30 June 1954	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
30 June 1961	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186
30 June 1966	4,233,822	3,219,526	1,663,685	1,091,875	836,673	371,435	37,433	96,013	11,550,462

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

Increase since 1901 census

POPULATION: INTERCENSAL INCREASES(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES
1901 TO 1966

State or Territory	1901-1911 (10 years)	1911-1921 (10 years)	1921-1933 (12½ years)	1933-1947 (14 years)	1947-1954 (7 years)	1954-1961 (7 years)	1961-1966 (5 years)
NUMERICAL INCREASE							
New South Wales(b)	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691	493,484	316,809
Victoria	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640	477,772	289,413
Queensland	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844	200,569	144,857
South Australia	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021	172,246	122,535
Western Australia	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291	96,858	100,044
Tasmania	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674	41,588	21,095
Northern Territory	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601	10,626	10,338
A.C.T.(c)	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410	28,513	37,185
Australia	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172	1,521,656	1,042,276

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT

New South Wales(b)	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.57
Victoria	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.90
Queensland	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.84
South Australia	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.41
Western Australia	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.58
Tasmania	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.18
Northern Territory	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12	7.37	6.68
A.C.T.(c)	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70	9.93	10.29
Australia	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46	2.26	1.91

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory before 1911. (c) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population for Australia as a whole takes account of natural increase and net overseas migration since the latest census. Estimates for States and Territories are approximate, since complete records of interstate migration are not available. The population in each State and Territory is estimated by adding to the population ascertained at the census the natural increase and the recorded net gain to Australia from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account in so far as they are recorded as transfers of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures. These methods are supplemented by results of any special count. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between the States and Territories subsequent to the census are not taken into account.

Estimates carried forward in this way eventually reach the point when another census is taken, and the numbers so ascertained supersede those resulting from the estimates. In the light of the census results the estimates for the newly completed intercensal period are revised to adjust for the differences between the new census result and the population at the census date estimated on the basis of the previous census. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census results and thus effect adjustment for unrecorded or inaccurately recorded movement of population in the intercensal period. Such a revision is made when the preliminary (field count) results of a census become available. Further revision may be necessary when the final results of a census become available.

Final revised estimates become the permanent population estimates. A mean population for twelve month periods is calculated by the method described on page 129. As populations at specific dates are used in these calculations, consequential revisions are made to mean populations when estimates for specific dates are revised as described above.

The method used for estimating State and Territory populations, as described above, is different from that used prior to June 1961 (for particulars see Year Book No. 52, page 191). Population estimates subsequent to the 1961 Census are based on a method which excludes holiday, business or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories since the census. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in population figures prior to 1961 but not for subsequent years. This has some effect on the continuity of the series of mean population figures and should be borne in mind when making calculations which use mean populations as a basis (see page 129). The following two aspects of seasonal movements, however, are reflected in the estimated populations of the States since 30 June 1961.

- (i) People who were on holiday or other short-term travel interstate at the time of the census are counted in the population of the State where they spent census night.
- (ii) There is some seasonal movement in the population of Australia as a whole which is due to movements of tourists and other visitors from overseas and of Australians travelling overseas for short periods.

All population statistics shown in this issue of the Year Book for dates up to and including June 1966, and all mean populations for calendar years up to 1965 and financial years up to 1965-66, are final. Population statistics for dates or years subsequent to these will be revised in accordance with the results of 1971 Census.

Growth of population

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES DECEMBER, 1900 TO 1970

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(b)	Aust.
MALES									
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940(c)	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1966	2,143,521	1,628,672	855,726	554,810	439,681	188,539	31,920	51,846	5,894,715
1967	2,180,474	1,655,748	870,770	561,833	454,743	191,446	33,623	55,867	6,004,504
1968	2,222,174	1,682,914	887,288	570,986	473,779	194,665	36,112	60,636	6,128,554
1969	2,273,554	1,716,126	904,002	580,684	491,737	197,289	37,644	65,821	6,266,857
1970	2,320,562	1,747,032	921,179	592,022	509,033	199,560	39,840	72,317	6,401,545

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES
DECEMBER, 1900 TO 1970—*continued*

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(b)	Aust.
FEMALES									
1900 .	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569	..	1,788,347
1910 .	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920 .	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,639,567
1930 .	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940(c) .	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1950 .	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1960 .	1,925,354	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1966 .	2,129,786	1,621,198	832,156	549,780	423,004	185,366	26,179	48,203	5,815,672
1967 .	2,166,341	1,647,509	847,496	556,644	438,020	188,182	27,884	52,309	5,924,385
1968 .	2,206,586	1,672,847	864,540	565,401	456,979	191,366	30,443	56,585	6,044,747
1969 .	2,256,364	1,704,016	881,392	574,619	475,003	193,862	32,013	61,901	6,179,170
1970 .	2,303,335	1,733,801	898,866	585,785	492,282	196,013	34,296	67,446	6,311,824
PERSONS									
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	..	4,425,083
1920 .	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1930 .	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940(c) .	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1950 .	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1960 .	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1966 .	4,273,307	3,249,870	1,687,882	1,104,590	862,685	373,905	58,099	100,049	11,710,387
1967 .	4,346,815	3,303,257	1,718,266	1,118,477	892,763	379,628	61,507	108,176	11,928,889
1968 .	4,428,760	3,355,761	1,751,828	1,136,387	930,758	386,031	66,555	117,221	12,173,301
1969 .	4,529,918	3,420,142	1,785,394	1,155,303	966,740	391,151	69,657	127,722	12,446,027
1970 .	4,623,897	3,480,833	1,820,045	1,177,807	1,001,315	395,573	74,136	139,763	12,713,369

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. The results of the census of 30 June 1966 have been taken into account in the preparation of estimates for dates after the census of 30 June 1961. See text page 123. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movement after enlistment.

The estimated population at 31 December each year from 1788 to 1946 is shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and for the period 1901 to 1968 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 85. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on plate 17, page 121.

Proportions of area and of population, density and masculinity**PROPORTIONS OF AREA AND OF POPULATION: DENSITY AND MASCULINITY
OF POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 31 DECEMBER 1970**

State or Territory	Proportion of total area per cent	Proportion of population, 31 Dec. 1970 (per cent)			Density(a)	Masculinity(b)
		Males	Females	Persons		
New South Wales	10.43	36.25	36.49	36.37	14.94	100.75
Victoria	2.96	27.29	27.47	27.38	39.61	100.76
Queensland	22.47	14.39	14.24	14.32	2.73	102.48
South Australia	12.81	9.25	9.28	9.26	3.10	101.06
Western Australia	32.88	7.95	7.80	7.88	1.03	103.40
Tasmania	0.89	3.12	3.11	3.11	14.99	101.81
Northern Territory	17.53	0.62	0.54	0.58	0.14	116.17
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	1.13	1.07	1.10	148.84	107.22
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.28	101.42

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Number of males per 100 females.

NOTE. Additional information about density and masculinity of population appears later in this chapter.

Delimitation of urban centres.

The principles and criteria used for the delimitation of *urban* centres in Australia at the 1966 Census were as follows.

A boundary was defined for all settlements with a population of 1,000 or more and these were named '*urban centres*' except for the State capitals and Canberra which were named METROPOLITAN AREAS. This boundary is one which, from census to census as urbanisation proceeds, will be moved outwards to encompass any peripheral urban development.

For urban centres with a population of 30,000 and over, and for a few smaller centres, the following criteria were adopted in delimiting urban centres.

- (a) The metropolitan area or urban centre was delimited by including as urban all contiguous census collector's districts with a population density of 500 or more persons per square mile at the date of the 1966 Census.
- (b) Certain collector's districts, although not reaching the required population density were also included by virtue of—
 - (i) land use (e.g. factory areas),
 - (ii) being surrounded by urban collector's districts,
 - (iii) forming a '*bridge*' between the two urban centres less than two miles apart so that they could be regarded as one single urban centre.

For urban centres of less than 30,000 population, local government area boundaries were adopted, unless they contained a large rural component or urban development was known to extend beyond the local government boundary. In these cases they were delimited by inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection or by consideration of any other information available and the boundaries were set as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area without regard to local government boundaries.

In areas with large numbers of holiday homes, many of which are unoccupied at the mid-winter census date, dwelling rather than population criteria were used. These criteria were 250 dwellings (in lieu of the 1,000 population mentioned above) and 125 dwellings per square mile (in lieu of the 500 persons per square mile mentioned above).

Because the new criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries were adopted only shortly prior to the 1966 Census a few collector's districts containing urban growth were not split into their rural and (potentially) urban components, with the result that significant urban population remained included in large, predominantly rural, collector's districts, which did not meet the density criterion. Such cases occurred mainly around the Sydney Metropolitan Area and Urban Toowoomba. The effect on the Sydney Metropolitan Area is small, probably not more than 5,000 urban population having been omitted. In Toowoomba the effect is proportionately much greater, the urban population probably being understated by up to 3,000 persons.

Delimitation of capital city statistical divisions and statistical districts

Around each metropolitan area and urban centre with a population of at least 75,000 and a regional population of at least 100,000 a further boundary was defined, designed to circumscribe an area which would contain the urban development of that centre for at least twenty years and which would generally be socially and economically oriented to the centre. These areas were designated STATISTICAL DIVISIONS (for State capital cities) or STATISTICAL DISTRICTS (for Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong). The boundaries of these areas, unlike urban boundaries, were designed to remain fixed for a number of censuses.

Changes to nomenclature since the 1966 Census have been made in accordance with a resolution of the thirty-first conference of Statisticians of Australia, 1969.

- (a) That for State capital cities, nomenclature for the area delimited by (i) the urban, and (ii) the outer boundary shall be (using Melbourne as the example)—
 - (i) Urban Melbourne, and
 - (ii) Melbourne Statistical Division;
- (b) That in other cases where the dual boundary concept is employed, the nomenclature shall be (using Newcastle as the example)—
 - (i) Urban Newcastle, and
 - (ii) Newcastle Statistical District;
- (c) That in cases where only a single boundary is delineated, the nomenclature shall be (using Cairns as the example)—

Urban Cairns.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Division	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	2,446,345	2,110,168	718,822	727,916	499,969	119,469	..	92,308	6,714,997
Other	1,211,472	643,598	558,115	173,796	140,267	141,512	28,753	..	2,897,513
Rural	566,946	462,772	384,689	188,590	193,399	109,779	8,385	3,705	1,918,265
Migratory	9,059	2,988	2,059	1,573	3,038	675	295	..	19,687
Total	4,233,822	3,219,526	1,663,685	1,091,875	836,673	371,435	37,433	96,013	11,550,462
PERCENTAGES									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	57.78	65.54	43.21	66.67	59.76	32.16	..	96.14	58.14
Other	28.61	19.99	33.55	15.92	16.76	38.10	76.81	..	25.09
Rural	13.39	14.37	23.12	17.27	23.12	29.56	22.40	3.86	16.61
Migratory	0.21	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.36	0.18	0.79	..	0.17
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. See explanation of urban, rural, etc. preceding this table.

Classification of urban centres by size

The following table classifies the urban centres in Australia into grades of size of population at the Censuses of 30 June 1961 and 1966. Corresponding details for each State and Territory at the 1966 Census was included in Year Book No. 54, page 127.

A table showing the aggregate urban population at the 1961 Census of all cities and towns outside the metropolitan area of each State with 2,000 or more and 3,000 or more urban inhabitants was included in Year Book No. 51, page 267. A table showing similar data for the 1954 Census was included in Year Book No. 47, page 295 and one for the 1947 Census in Year Book No. 40, page 334. Comparisons between these various tables can be made only if allowance is made for changes in the status and structure of local government areas and for changes in the manner of determining urban population at each census.

URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION(a), BY SIZE, AUSTRALIA
CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Population size	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966		
	No. of urban centres	Population	Percentage of Australian population	No. of urban centres	Population	Percentage of Australian population
500,000 and over	4	5,223,639	49.71	4	6,003,251	51.97
100,000—499,999	4	882,140	8.39	5	1,120,586	9.70
75,000—99,999	1	87,922	0.84	1	92,308	0.80
50,000—74,999	3	165,792	1.58	5	278,836	2.41
25,000—49,999	12	374,214	3.56	7	230,177	1.99
20,000—24,999	7	151,590	1.44	9	198,562	1.72
15,000—19,999	11	187,926	1.79	16	269,979	2.34
10,000—14,999	21	263,113	2.50	20	240,091	2.08
5,000—9,999	66	458,491	4.36	61	442,750	3.83
2,500—4,999	97	324,315	3.09	103	354,795	3.07
2,000—2,499	51	113,734	1.08	49	108,519	0.94
1,000—1,999	172	247,999	2.36	178	252,825	2.19
Less than 1,000(b)	30	20,158	0.19	28	19,831	0.17
Total urban population	479	8,501,033	80.90	486	9,612,510	83.22
500,000 and over	4	5,223,639	49.71	4	6,003,251	51.97
100,000 " "	8	6,105,779	58.10	9	7,123,837	61.68
75,000 " "	9	6,193,701	58.94	10	7,216,145	62.47
50,000 " "	12	6,359,493	60.52	15	7,494,981	64.89
25,000 " "	24	6,733,707	64.08	22	7,725,158	66.88
20,000 " "	31	6,885,297	65.52	31	7,923,720	68.60
15,000 " "	42	7,073,223	67.31	47	8,193,699	70.94
10,000 " "	63	7,336,336	69.82	67	8,433,790	73.02
5,000 " "	129	7,794,827	74.18	128	8,876,540	76.85
2,500 " "	226	8,119,142	77.26	231	9,231,335	79.92
2,000 " "	277	8,232,876	78.35	280	9,339,854	80.86
1,000 " "	449	8,480,875	80.71	458	9,592,679	83.05
Total urban population	479	8,501,033	80.90	486	9,612,510	83.22

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines. (b) Urban centres so classified on grounds other than population and density.

Selected population centres

The following table shows the population of selected population centres in each State and Territory of Australia at 30 June 1966 (census) and 30 June 1970.

At the Census of 30 June 1966 new methods were used to define the boundaries of capital city and other urban areas for statistical purposes. These methods are described on page 125.

Annual post-censal population estimates are made for all local government areas. Copies of publications showing the estimated population of local government areas, statistical divisions and statistical districts can be obtained from the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each capital city.

For the urban centres recognised at the census but not definable in terms of local government area boundaries, only a few post-censal estimates are available. For the capital cities and for some other cities and towns the definition of urban boundaries has resulted in the urban population as defined at the 1966 Census being significantly larger than the population within the corresponding local government area of the same name.

SELECTED POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 URBAN POPULATION
STATES AND TERRITORIES 30 JUNE 1966 (CENSUS) AND 1970

Local Government Area(a)	Urban population, 30 June 1966 (b)	Population of Statistical Division/ District or local government area at 30 June		Local Government Area(a)	Urban population, 30 June 1966 (b)	Population of Statistical Division/ District or local government area at 30 June	
		1966 (b)	1970			1966 (b)	1970
NEW SOUTH WALES—				VICTORIA—continued			
Sydney Statistical Division(c)	2,447,219	2,542,207	2,780,310	Ballaarat (City)	56,312	41,661	41,930
Urban Sydney		..	..	Ballaarat	42,209	12,246	13,110
Urban Glenbrook—Faulconbridge	13,732	..	..	Bendigo	10,062	30,806	31,750
Newcastle Statistical District(c)		327,578	346,970	Hamilton	10,062	10,062	10,200
Urban Newcastle	234,005	..	..	Horsham	10,562	10,562	11,190
Urban Cessnock—Bellbird	15,332	..	..	Mildura (City)	12,934	12,934	13,290
Urban Kurri Kurri—Weston	11,567	..	..	Moe	..	16,555	16,800
Urban Maitland	23,118	..	..	Urban Moe-Yallourn	23,222	(g)20,829	(g)21,970
Wollongong Statistical District(c)		177,456	203,110	Morwell	16,635	17,488	18,800
Urban Wollongong	162,171	..	..	Shepparton (City)	17,507	14,080	14,540
Albury	(d)23,379	25,112	27,330	Traralgon (City)	14,080	14,080	14,540
Armidale	15,010	15,010	16,700	Wangaratta (City)	15,181	15,181	15,890
Bathurst	17,230	17,230	17,550	Warrnambool (City)	17,500	17,500	18,370
Blue Mountains (part) (e)	..	16,893	16,980	QUEENSLAND—			
Urban Katoomba—Wentworth Falls	10,525	..	..	Brisbane Statistical Division(c)(h)	..	778,193	853,000
Broken Hill	30,021	30,043	30,620	Urban Brisbane	719,278	..	..
Dubbo	15,589	15,589	16,640	Bundaberg	25,444	25,444	27,75
Gosford	11,310	42,887	51,500	Cairns	29,453	26,802	28,300
Urban Woy Woy—Umina	16,289	..	..	Gladstone	12,435	12,435	13,300
Goulburn	20,871	20,871	21,540	Gold Coast	(j)49,358	49,485	63,400
Grafton	15,987	15,987	16,430	Gympie	11,286	11,286	11,450
Lismore	19,757	19,757	20,540	Mackay	24,584	18,646	20,000
Lithgow	13,165	12,811	12,770	Maryborough	20,404	19,670	20,100
Orange	22,208	20,996	22,860	Mount Isa	16,952	17,684	21,000
Queanbeyan(f)	12,515	12,515	15,030	Rockhampton	45,412	46,119	48,100
Tamworth	21,683	21,683	23,850	Toowoomba	52,745	55,805	60,250
Taree	10,563	10,563	11,250	Townsville	56,930	59,031	69,000
Wagga Wagga	25,820	25,820	28,330	Warwick	10,075	10,075	10,205
VICTORIA—				SOUTH AUSTRALIA—			
Melbourne Statistical Division(c)	2,110,336	2,230,793	2,425,300	Adelaide Statistical Division(c)	..	771,561	825,400
Urban Melbourne	..	..	..	Urban Adelaide(j)	728,279	..	..
Geelong Statistical District(c)	105,060	111,365	119,320	Urban Reynella—Port Noarlunga	11,834	..	..
Urban Geelong	..	..	..	Mount Gambier (City)	17,261	17,261	17,650
				Port Augusta	10,132	10,132	11,400
				Port Pirie	15,567	13,965	13,850
				Whyalla	22,131	22,131	30,500

For footnotes see end of table next page.

SELECTED POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 URBAN POPULATION
STATES AND TERRITORIES 30 JUNE 1966 (CENSUS) AND 1970—*continued*

Local Government Area(a)	Population of Statistical Division/ District or local government area at 30 June			Local Government Area(a)	Population of Statistical Division/ District or local government area at 30 June		
	Urban population, 30 June 1966 (b)	1966 (b)	1970		Urban population, 30 June 1966 (b)	1966 (b)	1970
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—				TASMANIA—<i>continued</i>			
Perth Statistical Division(c)		559,298	663,000	Burnie	18,611	20,060	
Urban Perth	500,246			Urban Burnie-Somerset(l)	18,042		
Albany	11,440	11,440	12,700	Devonport(l)	14,874	16,758	19,240
Bunbury	15,467	15,467	17,600	Launceston(l)	60,456	37,217	36,620
Geraldton	12,196	12,196	14,900	NORTHERN TERRITORY—			
Kalgoorlie		9,203	10,200	Darwin(m)	21,205	21,671	(n)32,943
Boulder(k)		12,183	13,000	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—			
Urban Kalgoorlie-Boulder	19,980			Canberra Statistical District(o)	107,138	146,450	
TASMANIA—				Urban Canberra	92,311		
Hobart Statistical Division(c)		141,311	150,910				
Urban Hobart(l)	119,469						

(a) Unless otherwise indicated as 'Statistical Division', 'Statistical District' or 'Urban'. (b) Population at Census date. The difference between the statistics as here published and those shown in Census publications, which exclude full-blood Aborigines, cannot be taken as reliable statistics of Aboriginal population. (c) The population of all component local government areas may be obtained from the relevant publication issued by the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned. (d) That part of urban Albany-Wodonga in New South Wales. The total population of urban Albany-Wodonga was 32,032 at 30 June 1966. (e) That part of Blue Mountains which lies outside Sydney Statistical Division. (f) Included in Canberra Statistical District. (g) Includes part (537 persons at 30 June 1966) of urban Moe-Yallourn. (h) Includes Ipswich; the population of the City of Ipswich was 54,532 at 30 June 1966 and 59,300 at 30 June 1970. (i) That part of urban Gold Coast in Queensland. The total population of urban Gold Coast was 53,188 at 30 June 1966. (j) At 30 June 1970 the estimated population of urban Adelaide (as delineated at 30 June 1966) was 762,800. (k) The Shire of Boulder was created in December 1969 by the amalgamation of the areas which formerly comprised the Town of Boulder and the Shire of Kalgoorlie. The 1966 figure is given for the new Boulder local government area. (l) The estimated populations at 30 June 1970 of urban centres (as delineated at 30 June 1966) are: Hobart, 127,260; Burnie-Somerset, 19,710; Devonport, 17,120; Launceston, 62,500. (m) Figures given for local government area are for the proposed Greater Darwin area. (n) Result of population count. (o) Includes Queanbeyan in New South Wales. Population figures for Canberra City District are 93,314 at 30 June 1966 and 130,250 at 30 June 1970.

Principal cities of the world

The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date. The data refer to urban agglomerations, where available; in other cases the so-called city proper. The urban agglomeration is defined on page 23 of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1969, from which most of the figures in the table have been taken, as including also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries. (See also the Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the table in the *Demographic Yearbook*). International comparability is limited by different methods used in constructing the estimates, variations in national concepts of urban boundaries, and the different dates to which the statistics refer.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES

City	Country	Year	Population ('000)	City	Country	Year	Population ('000)
New York	U.S.A.	1968	11,551	Teheran	Iran	1966	(a)2,720
Tokyo	Japan	1968	11,350	Rome	Italy	1968	2,656
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1969	9,070	Montreal	Canada	1968	2,527
Paris	France	1968	8,197	Manchester	England	1968	2,452
London	England	1970	7,612	Birmingham	England	1968	2,446
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	1970	7,061	Santiago	Chile	1968	2,448
Shanghai	China	1957	(a)6,900	Melbourne	Australia	1970	(b)2,425
Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1968	6,860	Lima	Peru	1969	2,416
Chicago	U.S.A.	1968	6,815	Shenyang(c)	China	1957	(a)2,411
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1968	5,685	Pittsburg	U.S.A.	1968	2,387
Bombay	India	1969	(a)5,534	St. Louis	U.S.A.	1968	2,326
Calcutta	India	1968	5,075	Bogota	Colombia	1969	2,294
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	1968	4,828	Toronto	Canada	1968	2,280
Cairo	U.A.R.	1966	(a)4,226	West Berlin(d)	Germany	1968	(a)2,150
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1968	4,207	Wuhan	China	1957	(a)2,146
Detroit	U.S.A.	1968	4,127	Chungking	China	1957	(a)2,121
Peking	China	1957	(a)4,010	Cleveland	U.S.A.	1968	2,068
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	1970	3,950	Caracas	Venezuela	1969	2,064
Seoul	Korea	1966	(a)3,795	Madras	India	1969	(a)2,048
Mexico City	Mexico	1969	(a)3,484	Yokohama	Japan	1968	2,047
Boston	U.S.A.	1968	3,239	Istanbul	Turkey	1965	2,043
Tientsin	China	1957	(a)3,220	Budapest	Hungary	1968	(a)2,000
Osaka	Japan	1968	3,078	Nagoya	Japan	1968	1,996
Karachi	Pakistan	1969	3,060	Singapore	Singapore	1968	(a)1,988
San Francisco	U.S.A.	1968	2,999	Baltimore	U.S.A.	1968	1,981
Djakarta	Indonesia	1961	(a)2,907	Newark	U.S.A.	1968	1,881
Delhi	India	1967	2,874	Houston	U.S.A.	1968	1,867
Madrid	Spain	1968	2,851	Athens	Greece	1961	1,853
Sydney	Australia	1970	(b)2,780	Canton	China	1957	(a)1,840
Washington	U.S.A.	1968	2,751	Hamburg	Germany	1968	(a)1,826

(a) City proper. (b) Statistical Division. (c) Formerly Mukden. (d) East Berlin, 1968, population of city proper, 1,082,229.

Mean population

The mean populations given below are calculated for twelve-month periods to provide an average basis for calculations requiring allowance for the continuous change in population figures during such periods. Mean populations are used for the calculation of rates such as crude birth, death and marriage rates and per capita rates of consumption, income, etc.

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, 31 December of the preceding year, and 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 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*, and *e*.

MEAN POPULATION(a): CALENDAR YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1961 TO 1970

Year ended 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tras.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1961	3,913,967	2,926,075	1,516,334	970,118	737,596	353,628	26,272	58,852	10,502,842
1962	3,986,796	2,983,715	1,551,249	987,867	766,205	355,682	46,034	66,180	10,743,728
1963	4,050,230	3,041,442	1,578,309	1,010,500	788,457	360,590	48,330	73,300	10,951,158
1964	4,109,559	3,105,685	1,610,809	1,037,495	808,300	364,554	51,528	80,499	11,168,429
1965	4,176,686	3,165,594	1,644,028	1,066,884	826,481	367,970	54,142	88,417	11,390,202
1966	4,240,306	3,221,409	1,674,357	1,094,567	848,837	371,632	56,672	96,502	11,604,282
1967	4,308,944	3,277,131	1,702,689	1,111,675	876,997	376,588	59,664	103,725	11,817,413
1968	4,386,377	3,327,724	1,733,898	1,126,159	910,123	382,298	64,280	112,768	12,043,627
1969	4,479,435	3,387,404	1,769,121	1,145,110	947,204	388,646	68,216	122,245	12,307,381
1970	4,575,101	3,449,404	1,801,876	1,165,376	982,894	392,917	71,872	133,433	12,572,873

For footnote see next page.

MEAN POPULATION(a): FINANCIAL YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1960-61 TO 1969-70

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1961 . . .	3,875,921	2,893,417	1,503,703	957,135	729,770	350,077	25,673	55,232	10,390,929
1962 . . .	3,952,259	2,956,769	1,539,634	979,241	755,770	353,175	45,282	62,674	10,644,804
1963 . . .	4,020,774	3,011,833	1,563,347	998,510	777,413	358,180	46,960	69,557	10,846,574
1964 . . .	4,078,917	3,073,384	1,594,993	1,023,448	798,824	362,758	50,010	76,966	11,059,300
1965 . . .	4,142,568	3,136,319	1,626,935	1,052,098	817,157	366,366	52,793	84,400	11,278,636
1966 . . .	4,209,710	3,194,035	1,660,076	1,081,864	837,290	369,600	55,418	92,624	11,500,617
1967 . . .	4,272,703	3,249,913	1,688,078	1,103,973	862,130	373,916	58,081	99,925	11,708,719
1968 . . .	4,346,723	3,302,019	1,717,839	1,118,225	892,536	379,367	61,743	108,176	11,926,628
1969 . . .	4,430,183	3,355,804	1,751,476	1,135,635	928,943	385,685	65,552	117,412	12,171,690
1970 . . .	4,529,162	3,419,572	1,785,692	1,155,062	965,183	390,819	69,894	127,599	12,442,983

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines for years before 1962 (and 1961-62). Population estimates after the 1961 census are based on a method which omits holiday, business or other short term movements between States and Territories. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in the mean population figures for the States before 1962 (and 1961-62), but not in those for 1962 (1961-62) and subsequent years.

Elements of increase

The 'total increase' of the population is obtained by combining 'natural increase', i.e. the excess of births over deaths, with 'net migration', i.e. the excess of arrivals over departures. Comparison of the total increase so obtained with that derived by subtracting the population recorded at one census from that recorded at the next census reveals differences which are attributable partly to differences in the coverage of the census enumerations, and partly to deficiencies in the records of the elements of increase.

In the following table figures for increase in total population include, in addition to the recorded figures for natural increase and net overseas migration gain, adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive censuses (up to the Census of 30 June 1966), and adjustments for exclusion of Aboriginal births and deaths between 30 June 1961 and 31 December 1965.

POPULATION: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE, AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1970

Period	Natural increase (a)	Net overseas migration gain(b)	Increase in total population(c)		
			Males	Females	Persons
1941-45 . . .	337,678	7,809	151,358	201,253	352,611
1946-50 . . .	529,447	353,084	469,579	407,705	877,284
1951-55 . . .	599,702	413,824	522,372	481,972	1,004,344
1956-60 . . .	679,857	405,022	539,256	540,839	1,080,095
1961-65 . . .	687,432	399,888	519,623	553,784	1,073,407
1966-70 . . .	665,310	543,808	607,916	600,045	1,207,961
1966 . . .	119,210	86,926	101,085	103,894	204,979
1967 . . .	126,593	91,909	109,790	108,712	218,502
1968 . . .	131,359	113,053	124,050	120,362	244,412
1969 . . .	143,680	129,046	138,303	134,423	272,726
1970 . . .	144,468	122,874	134,688	132,654	267,342

(a) Excess of births registered over deaths registered. From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel whether overseas or in Australia are included. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1 January 1966. (b) Excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. Excludes troop movements for the period September 1939 to June 1947. (c) Increase in total population as recorded at censuses or as estimated for intercensal periods. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 30 June 1961.

Rate of population growth

In the following two tables natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths, net migration refers to excess of overseas arrivals over departures (excluding overseas movement of defence personnel for the period of September 1939 to June 1947) and total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration together with adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive census results (up to the Census of 30 June 1966).

The average annual rate of total increase is computed by the formula:

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

where P_0 and P_t are the populations at the beginning and end respectively of a t -year period and r is the average annual rate of growth. The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration is computed by dividing the average annual rate of total increase between its components in proportion to the fraction of total increase due to each component during the period. Differences between the sum of the rates of natural increase and of net migration and the rate of total increase are due to the intercensal adjustment.

**POPULATION(a): ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1941 TO 1970
(Per cent)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Natural increase(b)</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total increase(c)</i>
Average annual rate—			
1941-45	0.94	0.02	0.98
1946-50	1.36	0.91	2.26
1951-55	1.38	0.95	2.31
1956-60	1.40	0.83	2.22
1961-65	1.27	0.74	1.98
1966-70	1.11	0.91	2.02
Annual rate—			
1966	1.03	0.76	1.78
1967	1.08	0.79	1.87
1968	1.10	0.95	2.05
1969	1.18	1.06	2.24
1970	1.16	0.99	2.15

(a) Population on which rates calculated excludes full-blood Aborigines before 30 June 1961. (b) From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel, whether overseas or in Australia, are included. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1 January 1966. (c) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 30 June 1961.

The average annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.74 per cent, but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 1 January 1901 to 31 December 1970 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population.

**POPULATION(a): PERIODIC RATES OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1901 TO 1970**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Interval (years)</i>	<i>Total increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual numerical increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual rate of population growth (per cent)</i>		
				<i>Natural increase (b)</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1901 to 1913	13	1,128	87	1.55	0.49	2.04
1914 to 1923	10	862	86	1.49	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929	6	680	113	1.26	0.62	1.88
1930 to 1939	10	569	57	0.82	0.02	0.85
1940 to 1946	7	513	73	0.98	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1952	6	1,222	204	1.37	1.19	2.54
1953 to 1961	9	1,862	207	1.40	0.79	2.17
1962 to 1970	9	2,071	230	1.16	0.85	2.00

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1962. (b) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1 January 1966.

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 annual rate of growth of the population fell to 0.85 per cent. With the outbreak of war in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history. 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 period 1947 to 1961 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. During the period 1962 to 1970 net migration has continued at the same rate as in the previous decade but there was a decline in the crude birth rate and rate of natural increase from 1962; with some recovery becoming apparent towards the end of the period.

Rates of population growth from 1901 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the bulletin, *Demography*. Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries of the world for the period 1963-1969 are shown in the table on page 152.

Sex distribution of the population

The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the 'masculinity' of the population. With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there was a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population until 1945. This resulted mainly from a decline in the proportion of overseas-born in the population and in their masculinity. At the census of 1901 the overseas-born comprised 23 per cent of the population and had a masculinity of 151 per cent. By 1947 these proportions had declined to 10 per cent and 127 per cent, with a consequent decline in the masculinity of the total population. Although the proportion of overseas-born has increased since 1947, with the resumption of immigration, its masculinity has declined and there has thus been little change in the masculinity of the total population.

POPULATION(a): MASCULINITY, STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1900 TO 1970
(Number of males per 100 females)

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1900 . .	111.14	101.23	125.33	101.95	157.54	107.97	753.60	(b)	110.55
1910 . .	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(b)	107.87
1920 . .	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1930 . .	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1940 . .	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1950 . .	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1960 . .	101.38	101.35	104.16	102.24	103.99	102.88	147.82	111.51	102.22
1966 . .	100.64	100.46	102.83	100.91	103.94	101.71	121.93	107.56	101.36
1967 . .	100.65	100.50	102.75	100.93	103.82	101.73	120.58	106.80	101.35
1968 . .	100.71	100.60	102.63	100.99	103.68	101.72	118.62	107.16	101.39
1969 . .	100.76	100.71	102.57	101.06	103.52	101.77	117.59	106.33	101.42
1970 . .	100.75	100.76	102.48	101.06	103.40	101.81	116.17	107.22	101.42

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The masculinity of the population in certain countries of the world is shown in the table on page 152.

Age distribution of the population

The next table shows the changes which have taken place in the age distribution of the population of Australia at each census since 1871.

POPULATION(a): PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA 1871 TO 1966
(Per cent)

Census	Males			Total	Females			Total	Persons			Total
	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over		Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over		Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.36	60.81	2.83	100	41.86	56.03	2.11	100	38.89	58.61	2.50	100
1891	34.80	62.01	3.19	100	39.38	58.09	2.53	100	36.92	60.19	2.89	100
1901	33.89	61.80	4.31	100	36.51	59.88	3.61	100	35.14	60.88	3.98	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947	25.49	67.08	7.43	100	24.62	66.71	8.67	100	25.06	66.89	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
1961	30.61	62.16	7.23	100	29.85	60.33	9.82	100	30.23	61.26	8.51	100
1966	29.88	63.03	7.09	100	28.86	61.13	10.01	100	29.37	62.09	8.54	100

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines.

Estimates of the age distribution of population, based on the census distribution of ages and records of births, ages at death, and ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years. The following estimated age distributions of the Australian population at 30 June 1969 and 1970 will be subject to revision when the 1971 Census results for distribution of ages become available.

POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), AUSTRALIA

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1969			30 June 1970		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	596,741	567,675	1,164,416	610,394	581,227	1,191,621
5-9	632,087	600,765	1,232,852	634,282	602,880	1,237,162
10-14	594,026	565,908	1,159,934	610,758	580,376	1,191,134
15-19	559,174	534,550	1,093,724	568,281	543,441	1,111,722
20-24	534,263	504,181	1,038,444	556,943	524,240	1,081,183
25-29	436,119	404,098	840,217	460,655	427,075	887,730
30-34	387,468	364,169	751,637	402,114	375,736	777,850
35-39	380,187	352,115	732,302	376,168	350,424	726,592
40-44	408,372	379,485	787,857	408,251	377,248	785,499
45-49	384,421	370,618	755,039	393,198	378,978	772,176
50-54	318,431	319,492	637,923	320,870	320,273	641,143
55-59	298,048	296,631	594,679	303,672	306,494	610,166
60-64	236,754	240,515	477,269	242,920	246,986	489,906
65-69	171,568	198,194	369,762	176,222	199,950	376,172
70-74	119,316	166,254	285,570	122,344	168,826	291,170
75-79	77,672	124,582	202,254	76,187	126,253	202,440
80-84	41,997	73,705	115,702	42,850	76,108	118,958
85 and over	17,993	38,705	56,698	18,462	40,621	59,083
Total	6,194,637	6,101,642	12,296,279	6,324,571	6,227,136	12,551,707

(a) Based on the age distribution of all persons enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1966 adjusted for mis-statement of age and on subsequent births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants.

General characteristics of the population, censuses, 1961 and 1966

Particulars of the characteristics of the population of Australia at the 1966 Census compared with the 1961 Census are shown in this section. Corresponding information for the individual States and Territories is shown in Year Book No. 54. Information concerning the industry, occupational status, and occupations of the population as recorded at the 1966 Census is given in the chapter Employment and Unemployment, and on dwellings in the chapter Housing and Building.

The characteristics dealt with in the following pages are: age; marital status; country of birth; period of residence in Australia of overseas born; nationality; religion. Further details are available in a series of mimeographed bulletins which are available from the Bureau. All tables exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION: AGE (GROUPED AGES)(a), BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Age last birthday (years)	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	567,742	541,751	1,109,493	585,949	557,195	1,143,144	33,651
5-9	536,046	511,475	1,047,521	595,538	567,358	1,162,896	115,375
10-14	522,407	497,577	1,019,984	556,251	530,197	1,086,448	66,464
15-19	414,788	394,145	808,933	536,848	511,378	1,048,226	239,293
20-24	361,531	335,907	697,438	436,709	417,232	853,941	156,503
25-29	342,443	313,628	656,071	384,336	361,729	746,065	89,994
30-34	386,175	351,793	737,968	355,654	331,700	687,354	-50,614
35-39	395,247	372,669	767,916	397,463	367,099	764,562	-3,354
40-44	343,973	334,554	678,527	396,536	377,215	773,751	95,224
45-49	335,890	321,941	657,831	343,033	334,639	677,672	19,841
50-54	293,004	275,023	568,027	323,810	317,824	641,634	73,607
55-59	238,051	225,330	463,381	276,100	266,916	543,016	79,635
60-64	190,805	210,048	400,853	215,590	219,759	435,349	34,496
65-69	149,130	184,654	333,784	161,376	195,020	356,396	22,612
70-74	116,939	148,048	264,987	115,084	160,887	275,971	10,984
75-79	69,223	95,724	164,947	79,634	116,753	196,387	31,440
80-84	33,069	52,627	85,696	38,568	64,296	102,864	17,168
85 and over	15,789	29,040	44,829	17,880	36,906	54,786	9,957
Total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Marital status	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—							
Under 15 years of age	1,626,195	1,550,803	3,176,998	1,737,738	1,654,750	3,392,488	215,490
15 years of age and over	1,098,450	770,048	1,868,498	1,246,214	899,354	2,145,568	277,070
Total never married	2,724,645	2,320,851	5,045,496	2,983,952	2,554,104	5,538,056	492,560
Married	2,364,710	2,344,754	4,709,464	2,592,236	2,578,488	5,170,724	461,260
Married but permanently separated(a)	68,172	78,367	146,539	75,149	87,218	162,367	15,828
Divorced	38,640	43,339	81,979	42,885	51,143	94,028	12,049
Widowed	116,085	408,623	524,708	122,137	463,150	585,287	60,579
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Legally or otherwise.

POPULATION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Country of birth	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	4,325,005	4,404,401	8,729,406	4,663,212	4,756,330	9,419,542	690,136
New Zealand	23,377	23,634	47,011	26,174	26,311	52,485	5,474
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland(a)	400,491	354,911	755,402	474,427	434,237	908,664	153,262
Germany	57,579	51,736	109,315	55,799	52,910	108,709	-606
Greece	43,593	33,740	77,333	73,936	66,153	140,089	62,756
Italy	134,624	93,672	228,296	150,138	117,187	267,325	39,029
Malta	22,628	16,709	39,337	31,028	24,076	55,104	15,767
Netherlands	56,811	45,272	102,083	55,189	44,360	99,549	-2,534
Poland	36,395	23,654	60,049	36,496	25,145	61,641	1,592
Other	134,185	90,212	224,397	147,921	104,509	252,430	28,033
Total, Europe	886,306	709,906	1,596,212	1,024,934	868,577	1,893,511	297,299
Other countries	77,564	57,993	135,557	102,039	82,885	184,924	49,367
Total born outside Australia	987,247	791,533	1,778,780	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	352,140
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) Includes Ireland (undefined).
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: OVERSEAS BORN, BY PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AND SEX
CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Period of residence (years)	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1	72,162	51,169	123,331	88,608	73,252	161,860	38,529
1 and under 2	48,600	38,366	86,966	65,980	58,361	124,341	37,375
2 " " 3	47,126	42,901	90,027	58,366	51,963	110,329	20,302
3 " " 4	37,736	41,254	78,990	46,104	41,934	88,038	9,048
4 " " 5	42,600	41,284	83,884	35,623	37,279	72,902	-10,982
5 years and over	717,961	560,573	1,278,534	833,170	693,902	1,527,072	248,538
Not stated	21,062	15,986	37,048	25,296	21,082	46,378	9,330
Total	987,247	791,533	1,778,780	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	352,140

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e. ALLEGIANCE), BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Nationality	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
British(a)—							
Born in Australia	4,325,005	4,404,401	8,729,406	4,663,212	4,756,330	9,419,542	690,136
Born outside Australia	686,611	568,692	1,255,303	871,263	748,582	1,619,845	364,542
Total British	5,011,616	4,973,093	9,984,709	5,534,475	5,504,912	11,039,387	1,054,678
Foreign—							
Dutch	41,216	34,601	75,817	25,941	22,014	47,955	-27,862
German	34,317	26,172	60,489	24,262	18,559	42,821	-17,668
Greek	32,763	28,238	61,001	53,344	53,333	106,677	45,676
Hungarian	8,210	5,816	14,026	3,411	2,353	5,764	-8,262
Italian	86,941	67,068	154,009	81,632	71,781	153,413	-596
Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian	4,176	2,936	7,112	1,751	1,068	2,819	-4,293
Polish	12,939	9,474	22,413	7,784	5,998	13,782	-8,631
Yugoslav	17,745	9,637	27,382	24,024	14,229	38,253	10,871
Other (incl. Stateless)	62,329	38,899	101,228	59,735	39,856	99,591	-1,637
Total foreign	300,636	222,841	523,477	281,884	229,191	511,075	-12,402
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1966*, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA
CENSUSES, 1961 AND 1966

Religious denomination	Census, 30 June 1961			Census, 30 June 1966			Increase 1961-1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—							
Baptist	70,990	78,638	149,628	78,053	87,434	165,487	15,859
Brethren	7,265	8,228	15,493	7,434	8,082	15,516	23
Catholic, Roman(a)	602,763	536,885	1,139,649	581,934	522,035	1,103,969	-35,680
Catholic(a)	730,093	750,242	1,480,335	947,796	984,365	1,932,161	451,826
Churches of Christ	45,115	50,518	95,633	48,207	54,338	102,545	6,912
Church of England	1,834,732	1,834,208	3,668,940	1,929,663	1,947,810	3,877,473	208,533
Congregational	34,679	38,847	73,526	35,911	40,677	76,588	3,062
Orthodox	84,965	69,959	154,924	135,618	119,875	255,493	100,569
Lutheran	82,453	77,729	160,182	90,019	87,305	177,324	17,142
Methodist	528,003	548,392	1,076,395	548,392	575,918	1,124,310	47,915
Presbyterian	482,503	494,218	976,721	511,993	531,577	1,043,570	66,849
Salvation Army	24,379	26,735	51,114	27,078	29,423	56,501	5,387
Seventh-day Adventist	14,313	17,320	31,633	16,948	20,669	37,617	5,984
Protestant (undefined)	50,515	48,048	98,563	52,956	52,267	105,223	6,660
Other (including Christian undefined)	48,626	52,779	101,405	63,769	67,492	131,261	29,856
Total Christian	4,641,394	4,632,747	9,274,141	5,075,771	5,129,267	10,205,038	930,897
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	29,571	29,758	59,329	31,301	31,970	63,271	3,942
Other	6,547	2,928	9,475	8,515	4,597	13,112	3,637
Total non-Christian	36,118	32,686	68,804	39,816	36,567	76,383	7,579
Indefinite	13,495	11,267	24,762	19,641	16,409	36,050	11,288
No religion	25,206	12,344	37,550	60,524	33,567	94,091	56,541
No reply	596,039	506,890	1,102,929	620,607	518,293	1,138,900	35,971
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462	1,042,276

(a) So described in individual census schedules.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The Aboriginal population of Australia

In Year Book No. 17, pages 951–61, a brief account was given of the Australian Aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time and the steps taken for its protection. On pages 914–16 of Year Book No. 22 particulars were 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 appeared on pages 687–96 of Year Book No. 23.

Aborigines have been enumerated in all censuses of the Commonwealth, but the degree of coverage and information obtained has varied substantially since 1911. Since the census taken in 1933 the adequacy of the particulars obtained has improved progressively as a result of an increasing number of Aborigines coming into contact with more populated areas.

At the 1966 Census extensive arrangements were made to obtain as full a coverage of Aborigines as possible and to enumerate fully those Aborigines 'out of contact'. Throughout Australia the assistance of Aboriginal welfare bodies, mission superintendents, station owners, patrol officers, and police was sought in an effort to include all Aborigines and to obtain complete information about them, e.g. in the Northern Territory information was obtained from missions and settlements concerning Aborigines normally resident at such locations but who were absent at the time of the census, and of Aborigines resident at such locations but who normally resided elsewhere. The two sets of information were then reconciled to produce what is considered to be a fairly complete and accurate coverage of Aborigines in the Territory.

Selected characteristics

For details of certain selected characteristics derived from the 1966 Census see Year Book No. 56, pages 138–42. Details of all characteristics enumerated, together with details for States and Territories, and comparisons between the Aboriginal population and the total population, may be found in the publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia* (Reference No. 2.23).

At censuses prior to the 1966 Census, the instructions relating to race were insufficient to enable respondents to classify themselves according to degree of race mixture. For example, from 1933 to 1961 persons were asked to state:

'For persons of European Race, wherever born, write "European". For non-Europeans state the race to which they belong, for example, "Aboriginal", "Chinese", "Negro", "Afghan", etc. If the person is half-caste with one parent of European race, write also "H.C.", for example "H.C. Aboriginal", "H.C. Chinese", etc.

At the 1966 Census the instructions were redesigned as follows in an endeavour to obtain precise data on race mixture and also to avoid the opprobrium attaching to the term 'half-caste':

'State each person's race. For persons of European race wherever born, write "European". Otherwise state whether Aboriginal, Chinese, Indian, Japanese, etc., as the case may be. If of more than one race give particulars, for example, $\frac{1}{2}$ European— $\frac{1}{2}$ Aboriginal, $\frac{3}{4}$ Aboriginal— $\frac{1}{4}$ Chinese, $\frac{1}{2}$ European— $\frac{1}{2}$ Chinese.'

Investigations made by matching the replies of individuals at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses and by comparing overall census results with data available from the State instrumentalities responsible for Aboriginal welfare suggest that considerable doubt attaches to the validity of the replies given to the question on race at the 1966 and previous Censuses.

It has now been concluded:

- (a) that reporting by Aborigines in the 1966 Census was insufficiently precise to differentiate persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal from those who are more than 50 per cent Aboriginal;
- (b) that similar dissections obtained at censuses prior to the 1966 Census were similarly imprecise; and
- (c) that even a total of all persons who are 50 per cent or more Aboriginal may be suspect, primarily because of the inclusion of persons who are less than 50 per cent Aboriginal and described themselves simply as 'Aboriginal', but also because of persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal stating their race as 'European'.

Nevertheless, the statistics herein, which relate to persons who have described themselves as 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply as 'Aboriginal', are presented subject to these limitations in the hope that comments and suggestions will lead to the compilation of more reliable data in future censuses.

The following table shows particulars of the Aboriginal population of Australia at the Censuses of 30 June, 1954, 1961, and 1966. Because of some doubt about the accuracy of separate figures for

full-blood and half-blood Aborigines as shown in previous issues of the Year Book, their separate publication has been discontinued.

**ABORIGINAL POPULATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES
CENSUSES, 1954, 1961 AND 1966**

State or Territory	Census, 1954(a)			Census, 1961(a)			Census, 1966(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales . . .	6,278	5,935	12,213	7,494	7,222	14,716	7,343	6,876	14,219
Victoria . . .	691	704	1,395	899	897	1,796	856	934	1,790
Queensland . . .	8,368	7,781	16,149	10,146	9,550	19,696	9,644	9,359	19,003
South Australia . . .	1,675	1,537	3,212	2,607	2,277	4,884	2,914	2,591	5,505
Western Australia . . .	6,564	6,135	12,699	8,351	7,925	16,276	9,505	8,934	18,439
Northern Territory . . .	5,990	5,798	11,788	9,013	8,747	17,760	10,651	10,468	21,119
Australia(c) . . .	29,716	28,006	57,722	38,612	36,697	75,309	40,984	39,223	80,207

(a) Prior to the 1966 Census, Aborigines 'out of contact' were not enumerated and estimates of these were made by authorities responsible for native welfare. It is estimated that at the 1954 Census 12,956 Aborigines (of which 2,311 were estimated to be in Queensland, 1,760 in South Australia, 3,516 in Western Australia, and 5,369 in the Northern Territory) were not contacted by census collectors and were not included in the census. Increasing numbers, however, were coming into contact and at the 1961 Census it is estimated that 2,000 Aborigines in Western Australia and 1,944 in the Northern Territory were not contacted by census collectors. At the 1966 Census, efforts were made to obtain complete coverage. (b) The figures relate to those persons who described themselves in the 1966 Census as being 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply as 'Aboriginal'. For reasons stated above, it has not been possible to differentiate between persons who are 50 per cent Aboriginal from those who are more than 50 per cent Aboriginal. (c) Separate figures for Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory are not shown in the following tables although in all cases the Australian totals include Aborigines enumerated in these two areas.

Torres Strait Islanders are not included in the above table, but are included in the census figures shown elsewhere in this chapter. At the 1966 Census they numbered 5,403 persons.

Overseas arrivals and departures

This section contains summary statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures and detailed statistics of permanent movement. For information on passengers in other categories, see Chapter 12, Transport, Communication and Travel.

More detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, covering country of residence, country of embarkation or disembarkation, mode of travel, month of arrival or departure, etc., are shown in the tables of Section II, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, of the annual bulletin *Demography*. Mimeographed bulletins, containing the latest available statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, are issued monthly and quarterly.

Overseas arrivals and departures since 1941

Earlier issues of the Year Book contain tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while information for individual years from 1901 is published in the annual bulletin *Demography*. The following table shows arrivals and departures since 1941, and refers to total movement irrespective of length of stay. Air crews and ships' crews, persons passing through Australia on board the same ship or flight, and also persons on short pleasure cruises in the south-west Pacific commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages, are excluded from Australian statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1970

Period	Total arrivals			Total departures			Excess of arrivals over departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1951-55 . . .	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1956-60 . . .	695,445	568,652	1,264,097	481,235	377,840	859,075	214,210	190,812	405,022
1961-65 . . .	1,107,419	896,215	2,003,634	906,956	696,790	1,603,746	200,463	199,425	399,888
1966-70 . . .	2,299,254	1,592,832	3,892,086	2,007,981	1,340,297	3,348,278	291,273	252,535	543,808
1966 . . .	313,219	244,372	557,591	268,313	202,352	470,665	44,906	42,020	86,926
1967 . . .	361,345	275,825	637,170	311,727	233,534	545,261	49,618	42,291	91,909
1968 . . .	465,232	306,560	771,792	403,748	254,991	658,739	61,484	51,569	113,053
1969 . . .	545,559	353,299	898,858	475,840	293,972	769,812	69,719	59,327	129,046
1970 . . .	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	548,353	355,448	903,801	65,546	57,328	122,874

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

Excess of arrivals over departures

The excess of total overseas arrivals over departures is one of the elements of population increase taken into account in preparing the estimated population for other than census dates (*see* pages 119 and 130 of this chapter). It is necessary to use statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures for this purpose, because Australian population statistics relate to the total population present in Australia at the date of the census or estimate, and not the population normally resident in Australia (which would include those temporarily overseas and exclude those temporarily visiting Australia).

**EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, 1969 AND 1970**

Age and marital status	1969			1970		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AGE						
Age last birthday on arrival or departure—						
0-4	8,089	7,745	15,834	7,688	6,950	14,638
5-14	14,061	13,306	27,367	13,915	12,582	26,497
15-24	19,421	12,923	32,344	18,795	12,675	31,470
25-44	23,695	19,362	43,057	21,260	19,070	40,330
45-64	3,372	4,638	8,010	2,741	4,396	7,137
65 and over	1,081	1,353	2,434	1,147	1,655	2,802
Total	69,719	59,327	129,046	65,546	57,328	122,874
MARITAL STATUS						
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	22,150	21,051	43,201	22,436	20,232	42,668
15 years of age and over	20,259	8,607	28,866	17,288	7,688	24,976
Married	26,270	27,347	53,617	24,640	26,557	51,197
Widowed	432	1,646	2,078	470	2,022	2,492
Divorced	608	676	1,284	712	829	1,541
Total	69,719	59,327	129,046	65,546	57,328	122,874

Classification of travellers

Since 1 July 1924 overseas travellers have been classified into two principal categories, distinguishing movements for short terms from movements for longer periods (including permanently). Before 1957 these categories were classified as *temporary* and *permanent*. Thereafter the categories were entitled *short-term* and *permanent and long-term*, but the basis of classification was not changed and the figures are directly comparable for the whole period. For short-term travel, overseas visitors and Australian residents are identified separately.

Revised questions for travellers were introduced in mid-1958, and these enabled the separation, from 1 January 1959, of permanent from other long-term movements and also the identification among the permanent departures of former settlers departing.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA

1946 TO 1970

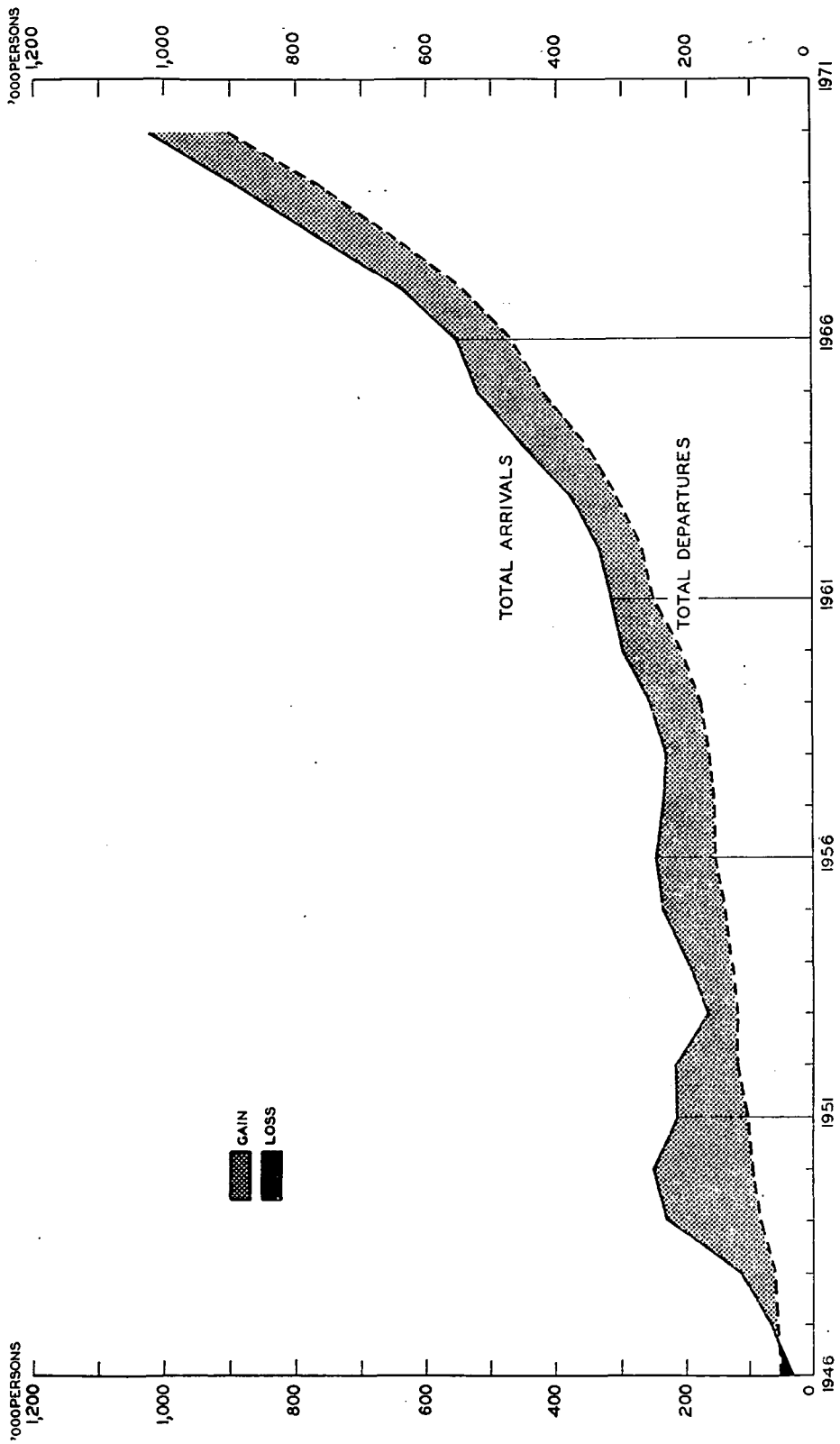


PLATE 18

The principal categories of overseas movement are as follows:

Permanent—consists of persons arriving with the stated intention of settling permanently in Australia (settlers), and Australian residents departing with the stated intention of residing permanently abroad; the latter include *former settlers*, i.e. persons who, on departure from Australia, stated that they had come to Australia to settle, had stayed for a period of twelve months or more and were now departing permanently.

Long-term—consists of the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents with the stated intention of staying (in Australia or in a country abroad respectively) for twelve months or more; and the departure of visitors and the return of residents who have stayed (in Australia or in a country abroad respectively) for twelve months or more.

Short-term—consists of all other movements, including the movement of Australian troops irrespective of period of stay, and U.S. troops visiting Australia on rest and recreation leave.

This classification is based on statements made by the traveller on arrival in, or departure from, Australia. They represent the traveller's intention at that time. Many travellers subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

The numbers so classified since 1 January 1946 are as follows:

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1970

ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent and long-term movement			Short-term movement					Total arrivals
	Per- manent Settlers arriving	Long-term Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving			
						In transit	Other	Total	
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	457,988	108,736	n.a.	n.a.	135,196	701,920
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	570,090	216,949	77,825	163,002	240,827	1,027,866
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	615,767	309,611	84,206	254,513	338,719	1,264,097
1961-65	575,992	111,288	73,848	761,128	585,203	143,424	513,879	657,303	2,003,634
1966-70	804,063	180,741	122,405	1,107,209	1,298,500	207,379	1,278,998	1,486,377	3,892,086
1966	141,033	28,292	19,234	188,559	181,770	32,593	154,669	187,262	557,591
1967	135,019	35,655	21,637	192,311	223,038	36,299	185,522	221,821	637,170
1968	159,270	36,387	23,473	219,130	252,773	37,672	262,217	299,889	771,792
1969	183,416	38,308	26,867	248,591	288,990	42,485	318,792	361,277	898,858
1970	185,325	42,099	31,194	258,618	351,929	58,330	357,798	416,128	1,026,675

DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent and long-term movement				Short-term movement				
	Permanent		Total per- manent depart- ures	Long-term Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing	Total per- manent and long-term depart- ures	Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing	Total de- partures
	Former settlers departing	Other residents departing							
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,807	306,118	342,150	859,075
1961-65	48,491	33,989	82,480	189,526	63,593	335,599	593,119	675,028	1,603,746
1966-70	115,954	43,758	159,712	281,097	71,746	512,355	1,294,118	1,541,605	3,348,278
1966	18,343	7,965	26,308	54,321	11,999	92,628	183,161	194,876	470,665
1967	22,302	8,502	30,804	52,148	12,801	95,753	217,746	231,762	545,261
1968	23,814	7,861	31,675	51,386	12,617	95,678	251,880	311,181	658,739
1969	24,739	8,892	33,631	59,027	15,602	108,260	288,805	372,747	769,812
1970	26,756	10,538	37,294	64,215	18,727	120,236	352,526	431,039	903,801

Permanent movement

In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the *persons who on arrival in Australia stated that they came intending to settle*, and of *Australian residents who on their departure from Australia stated their intention of residing permanently abroad*, classified according to nationality, occupation, age, marital status, and State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or of last residence (departures).

Nationality

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
NATIONALITY, AUSTRALIA, 1969 AND 1970
(Persons)**

Nationality	1969				1970			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Other	Total		Assisted (a)	Other	Total	
British—								
Country of citizenship—								
Australia	612	1,399	2,011	8,772	750	1,335	2,085	10,492
Canada	71	1,135	1,206	347	98	1,445	1,543	410
Ceylon, India, Pakistan	5	4,132	4,137	40	17	4,009	4,026	50
Ireland(b)	2,259	193	2,452	370	2,246	182	2,428	427
Malta	598	286	884	574	871	189	1,060	498
New Zealand	58	5,808	5,866	1,553	74	4,758	4,832	2,200
South Africa(b)	223	342	565	80	545	639	1,184	102
United Kingdom and Colonies	68,697	8,123	76,820	14,280	65,275	7,934	73,209	14,684
Other countries	55	1,386	1,441	171	79	1,905	1,984	193
Citizenship not stated	3,599	2,455	6,054	1,533	4,132	1,855	5,987	1,532
Total, British	76,177	25,259	101,436	27,720	74,087	24,251	98,338	30,588
American (U.S.)	1,936	1,472	3,408	1,205	2,593	1,972	4,565	1,191
Austrian	594	132	726	142	603	89	692	174
Belgian	280	17	297	64	204	29	233	45
Dutch	2,612	551	3,163	677	2,067	437	2,504	1,058
German	3,197	493	3,690	859	2,929	418	3,347	856
Greek	6,079	5,266	11,345	458	6,364	4,004	10,368	471
Italian	6,341	6,310	12,651	707	6,572	2,735	9,307	723
Lebanese	22	3,687	3,709	18	22	3,885	3,907	20
Polish	141	209	350	69	155	171	326	82
Russian	7	54	61	17	8	38	46	23
Spanish	1,507	407	1,914	116	1,550	291	1,841	113
Yugoslav	10,767	7,520	18,287	359	21,942	7,141	29,083	357
Stateless	195	157	352	27	212	93	305	9
Other	16,103	5,924	22,027	1,193	15,120	5,343	20,463	1,584
Grand total	125,958	57,458	183,416	33,631	134,428	50,897	185,325	37,294

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 143-5.
of this table.

(b) Included with 'British nationality' for the purpose

Occupation

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1969 AND 1970**

Occupation group	1969				1970			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, technical, and related workers	6,392	3,753	1,852	1,217	6,761	3,839	2,001	1,391
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	3,082	393	792	96	3,157	379	1,004	100
Clerical workers	2,910	6,797	659	1,763	2,617	6,556	820	2,239
Sales workers	2,289	1,168	523	335	2,269	1,086	639	318
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	2,062	44	277	8	1,730	32	299	14
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	354	..	124	..	323	..	121	..
Workers in transport and communication	3,863	565	572	121	3,541	525	680	133
Craftsmen and production-process workers	25,875	2,701	4,333	506	26,065	3,063	4,842	580
Labourers	10,461	..	1,252	..	11,602	..	1,254	..
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers	2,414	4,870	456	424	2,349	4,786	553	522
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	4,838	628	317	62	3,738	598	378	67
Persons not in work force—								
Children and students	33,132	30,646	5,672	5,208	33,149	30,823	6,062	5,763
Others	1,240	32,939	471	6,591	1,418	34,919	508	7,006
Total	98,912	84,504	17,300	16,331	98,719	86,606	19,161	18,133

Age and marital status

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT, BY SEX
AGE DISTRIBUTION, AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1970

Age last birthday at time of arrival or departure	Arrivals			Total	Departures			Total
	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced		Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	
MALES								
0-4	11,897	..	..	11,897	2,265	..	..	2,265
5-14	18,054	..	..	18,054	3,208	..	..	3,208
15-24	19,377	5,316	55	24,748	2,563	714	7	3,284
25-44	8,305	27,539	601	36,445	2,062	5,621	130	7,813
45-64	387	5,533	305	6,225	203	1,736	121	2,060
65 and over	57	991	302	1,350	32	376	123	531
Total	58,077	39,379	1,263	98,719	10,333	8,447	381	19,161
FEMALES								
0-4	11,225	..	..	11,225	2,158	..	..	2,158
5-14	17,082	..	..	17,082	3,139	..	..	3,139
15-24	10,905	10,465	79	21,449	1,925	1,808	21	3,754
25-44	3,295	24,182	672	28,149	913	5,123	175	6,211
45-64	319	4,749	1,661	6,729	134	1,522	462	2,118
65 and over	74	634	1,264	1,972	32	255	466	753
Total	42,900	40,030	3,676	86,606	8,301	8,708	1,124	18,133
PERSONS								
0-4	23,122	..	..	23,122	4,423	..	..	4,423
5-14	35,136	..	..	35,136	6,347	..	..	6,347
15-24	30,282	15,781	134	46,197	4,488	2,522	28	7,038
25-44	11,600	51,721	1,273	64,594	2,975	10,744	305	14,024
45-64	706	10,282	1,966	12,954	337	3,258	583	4,178
65 and over	131	1,625	1,566	3,322	64	631	589	1,284
Total	100,977	79,409	4,939	185,325	18,634	17,155	1,505	37,294

State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures). The following table shows the number of settlers arriving in Australia by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of Australian residents departing permanently by State or Territory of last residence, for the years 1968 to 1970. Settlers are asked, on or before arrival, the State or Territory of Australia in which they next intend to stay for twelve months or more. The statements represent the settlers' intentions at the time and these may not be realised. The allocation to States and Territories in the table is based on these statements, except that settlers proceeding to the migrant reception centre, Bonegilla, Victoria, are allocated, as far as is practicable, to the State or Territory of their placement from the centre. Residents departing permanently are asked the State or Territory in which they last stayed for twelve months or more.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
SETTLERS ARRIVING AND RESIDENTS DEPARTING, BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF
INTENDED RESIDENCE (ARRIVALS) OR LAST RESIDENCE (DEPARTURES), 1968 TO 1970
(Persons)

State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures)	Settlers arriving			Residents departing		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales	56,771	70,147	72,563	9,716	10,551	12,379
Victoria	42,680	50,063	49,013	7,340	7,487	8,026
Queensland	10,222	12,188	11,467	2,974	3,190	3,554
South Australia	14,358	16,589	17,256	3,895	3,703	3,583
Western Australia	23,538	22,897	23,082	3,366	4,100	4,251
Tasmania	2,315	2,036	1,979	473	609	613
Northern Territory	392	384	521	177	195	265
Australian Capital Territory	1,224	1,388	1,542	476	490	517
Not stated(a)	7,770	7,724	7,902	3,258	3,306	4,106
Total	159,270	183,416	185,325	31,675	33,631	37,294

(a) Includes settlers passing through the migrant reception centre who were not placed in time for allocation to States.

Former settlers and other residents departing permanently—country of intended residence. The principal countries of intended residence of persons departing permanently during the years 1969 and 1970 are shown in the following table for 'former settlers' departing permanently (see definition on page 140) and other residents departing permanently.

OVERSEAS DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
COUNTRY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1969 AND 1970

Country of intended residence(a)	1969			1970		
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
Canada	839	779	1,618	898	808	1,706
New Zealand	2,440	1,840	4,280	3,418	2,546	5,964
Papua and New Guinea	225	1,430	1,655	311	1,653	1,964
United Kingdom and Ireland	14,124	1,790	15,914	14,310	2,086	16,396
Other Commonwealth countries	960	738	1,698	948	800	1,748
<i>Total, Commonwealth countries</i>	<i>18,588</i>	<i>6,577</i>	<i>25,165</i>	<i>19,885</i>	<i>7,893</i>	<i>27,778</i>
Germany	823	195	1,018	872	214	1,086
Italy	655	152	807	701	182	883
Netherlands	569	203	772	950	283	1,233
Other European countries	1,772	373	2,145	2,017	458	2,475
United States of America	1,445	930	2,375	1,455	992	2,447
Other countries	887	462	1,349	876	516	1,392
<i>Total, foreign countries</i>	<i>6,151</i>	<i>2,315</i>	<i>8,466</i>	<i>6,871</i>	<i>2,645</i>	<i>9,516</i>
Grand total	24,739	8,892	33,631	26,756	10,538	37,294

(a) For a period of twelve months or more.

Assisted migration into Australia

Detailed statistics of assisted migration into Australia are shown in *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* and *Australian Immigration: Quarterly Statistical Summary* published by the Department of Immigration.

Immigration has been a major factor in Australia's economic growth. Since the 1939-45 War immigration programmes have been pursued as a central feature of government policies for national development. Since 1945 successive Australian governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. The following table shows the numbers of persons who were assisted to come to Australia by the Australian Government under all assisted passage schemes during the period 1946 to 1970.

ASSISTED MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1970

Period	<i>Nominated and selected (assisted) arrivals</i>
1946-50	273,195
1951-55	275,241
1956-60	305,517
1961-65	337,132
1966-70	537,478
1964	79,604
1965	93,653
1966	89,743
1967	82,247
1968	105,102
1969	125,958
1970	134,428

Details of the joint scheme of assisted immigration arrived at by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, which operated from 1920 to 1939, were published in earlier issues of the 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.

Migration from Britain

At the conclusion of the 1939-45 War two migration agreements were negotiated between the Australian and British Governments and came into operation on 31 March 1947. One of these provided for the grant of free passages to British ex-servicemen and their dependants and was terminated on 28 February 1955. The other migration agreement to provide assisted passages has continued in operation by renewal from time to time. It is now valid until 31 May 1972.

Assisted passages. The British Government now contributes £Stg150,000 per annum towards the cost of the movement of migrants to Australia. Each migrant 19 years of age or over contributes £Stg10 towards his passage costs. Migrants under 19 years of age make no contribution. The Australian Government meets the balance of the transport costs.

Eligibility for consideration for assisted passages is confined generally to citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, normally resident in Britain.

Hostels are operated by the Australian Government and also by the State Governments to provide transit or temporary accommodation for certain groups of newly arrived migrants.

Number of arrivals. The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the United Kingdom Assisted Passage Agreement during the period January 1947 to June 1970 are given in the following table according to the State or Territory of intended residence.

UNITED KINGDOM ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS^(a)
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF INTENDED RESIDENCE
JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1970

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>A.C.T. and N.T.</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>
January 1947 to June 1962	138,009	131,245	49,039	52,642	38,880	12,736	5,387	427,938
1962-63	12,581	10,261	3,687	7,764	6,431	676	300	41,700
1963-64	15,199	14,170	5,396	12,762	5,780	912	411	54,630
1964-65	23,759	16,986	6,385	15,676	6,336	1,161	385	70,688
1965-66	21,546	14,862	5,671	17,065	9,965	1,183	462	70,754
1966-67	20,586	14,995	5,538	13,768	13,965	1,234	484	70,570
1967-68	16,297	11,929	4,639	8,384	13,034	1,196	398	55,877
1968-69	23,754	14,705	5,954	12,046	14,990	1,536	399	73,384
1969-70	22,583	13,448	5,843	11,515	13,955	1,268	423	69,035
Total January 1947 to June 1970	294,314	242,601	92,152	151,622	123,336	21,902	8,649	934,576

(a) Includes child migrants.

Maltese migration

A scheme of assisted migration entered into by the Australian and Maltese Governments in 1948 has been renewed from time to time and the current agreement was signed on 14 December 1970. The present scheme provides for selected persons aged 19 years and over to contribute \$A25 towards passage costs. Migrants under 19 years of age make no contribution.

The Australian Government meets the balance of the transport costs.

Foreign migration

Australia has migration agreements and arrangements with Austria, Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and recently with Yugoslavia whereby selected persons aged 19 years and over may migrate to Australia for a personal contribution of \$A25 towards passage costs, with no contribution required from those under 19 years. Assisted passage schemes for refugees are operated in several of these countries. Details of schemes may be found in Year Book No. 55, pages 148-9.

The Special Passage Assistance Programme is a unilateral scheme which provides financial assistance of up to \$A335 for persons 19 years and over and up to \$A360 for those under 19 years. It applies to selected Europeans ineligible under other schemes who are resident in Britain, Ireland, Western Europe, and also certain countries in Central and South America, Africa and Asia.

A scheme similar to the Special Passage Assistance Programme applies to the United States of America.

The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

This Committee was established in 1951 to perform functions that had formerly been carried out by the International Refugee Organization. In addition to assuming responsibility for the resettlement of refugees, ICEM is concerned with the movements of national migrants from Europe. Australia was one of the sixteen foundation members of the Committee; there are now thirty-one member countries.

The three main functions of ICEM are the movement of national migrants and refugees, the provision of related services and developmental activities and technical co-operation.

Up to 31 December 1970 ICEM had moved 1,775,450 persons, of whom 584,787 (400,868 nationals and 183,919 refugees) had departed for Australia.

Summary of arrivals of assisted migrants

The following table shows the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia in each of the last five financial years and since January 1947. All arrivals included in this table have obtained some financial assistance from the Australian Government towards payment of their passage money. Transport to Australia for the migrants concerned has been arranged on ships and aircraft under charter to the Department of Immigration, ships and aircraft under charter to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and normal commercial shipping and airlines. The arrivals under these schemes include a small number of nationals of countries other than those referred to, and stateless persons.

ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES: AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1970

<i>Assisted migration scheme</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1965</i>		<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1967-68</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1970</i>	
Austrian	18,485	824	556	466	419	555	21,305		
Belgian	1,625	201	236	249	262	201	2,774		
General Assisted Passage(a)	27,120	4,924	2,584	2,101	2,467	1,192	40,388		
German	75,671	3,266	2,932	3,204	2,449	3,148	90,670		
Greek	39,748	2,673	2,888	4,188	6,189	6,249	61,935		
Italian	41,028	281	287	1,381	4,686	5,257	52,920		
Maltese	35,264	2,368	754	910	755	641	40,692		
Netherlands	68,785	1,652	1,383	1,781	2,406	2,304	78,311		
Refugee	211,265	2,177	1,805	3,226	7,613	16,495	242,581		
Spanish	8,007	70	91	82	878	1,130	10,258		
Special Passage Assistance Programme(b)	..	..	4,638	11,170	14,508	20,437	50,753	
Turkish . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,014	3,542	5,556	
United Kingdom	594,956	70,754	70,570	55,877	73,384	69,035	934,576		
Other schemes	28,098	..	..	..	439	1,682	30,219	
Total	1,150,052	89,190	88,724	84,635	118,469	131,868	1,662,938		

(a) Mostly Scandinavians, U.S. Americans, and British nationals from countries other than the United Kingdom.
 (b) Includes United States Passage Assistance Programme (U.S.P.A.P.).

Immigration Advisory, Planning and Publicity Councils

Three bodies have been established to advise the Minister for Immigration on the social, economic and publicity aspects of the immigration programme.

The *Immigration Advisory Council*, established in 1947, consists of representatives of certain national organisations (e.g. the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Returned Servicemen's League of Australia, and the National Youth Council) and advises the Minister on aspects of the integration of migrants. The *Immigration Planning Council*, established in 1949, consists of eminent persons chosen in their own right; it advises the Minister on the economic considerations affecting the immigration programme, size, and distribution of future population and urban environmental development. The *Immigration Publicity Council*, established in 1962, advises on publicity and publications used in Australia and overseas. Its members represent the press (including the foreign language newspapers), radio, advertising and television interests.

Professional migration

The Department of Immigration, working in co-operation with the Department of Labour and National Service, provides a special service, including advisory staff in London, to encourage immigration of professionally qualified persons by giving advice and information on prospects in Australia and by putting such applicants in touch with Australian employers.

On 27 March 1969, the Minister for Immigration announced the establishment of a Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications, which has the task of collating information about, and evaluating the comparability of overseas with Australian professional qualifications.

The regulation of immigration into Australia

Powers and legislation of the Commonwealth

Under section 51 (xix), (xxvii) and (xxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration, emigration, aliens and the influx of criminals. Immigration into Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act* 1958-1966 which came into force on 1 June 1959.

Any immigrant entering Australia after the commencement of the Act without having been granted an 'entry permit' or who is not within an exempted class is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular and trade representatives of other countries, and seamen who enter with leave while their ships are in Australian ports. For the purposes of the Migration Act an immigrant includes a person entering for temporary stay.

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document. No form of application is involved. Temporary permits are granted to visitors and persons whose stay is to be of limited duration. For other persons permits are issued without limitation as to stay. A person who is refused an entry permit must not be permitted (by the carrier company) to enter Australia; otherwise the carrier company is liable to a fine of \$1,000.

The Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who overstay their approved period of residence or who are convicted of crimes. It also contains provisions relating to the emigration of children and Aborigines.

The Act does *not* affect passport or visa requirements for travel to Australia.

The *Aliens Act* 1947-1966 provides that a register of aliens shall be maintained for every State and mainland Territory of Australia. Unless exempted, aliens 16 years of age and over are required to register with the Department of Immigration and to notify that Department of their address, occupation, or employment during the month of September each year. They are required to notify marriage within thirty days of marriage taking place. The Act provides also that the consent of the Department must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

The *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946-1966 provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia (except for certain exempted groups) 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 and mainland Territory who, as the Minister's delegates under the Act, supervise the welfare of each 'immigrant child'.

Conditions of immigration into Australia

Australia's immigration policy is directed towards the maintenance of a socially cohesive and homogeneous nation. It seeks to avoid the creation of permanent minority groups resistant to integration even through successive generations. The policy does not exclude persons of any ethnic origin; but it does exercise prudent caution in the matter of accepting large numbers of people with substantially different backgrounds, characteristics and customs who may resist general integration even in the long term.

Admission of persons of European descent. Aliens of European descent, citizens of Malta, Cyprus and Mauritius and residents of the Seychelle Islands desiring to settle permanently in Australia are required to obtain authority for admission from the Department of Immigration or an Australian overseas post. Their admission under the present policy is subject to clearance on health, character, and security grounds, and depends on their suitability as settlers generally.

Non-Europeans. The present policy permits the Minister to authorise the entry of non-Europeans taking into account their qualifications, their ability to integrate readily into the community and other aspects including considerations of a humanitarian nature and broad national interest. It provides *inter alia* that non-Europeans may be admitted:

- (i) who are the spouses, unmarried minor children, aged parents or fiance(e)s of Australian residents or of persons who have authority to enter or remain in Australia for residence; or
- (ii) on the basis of their general suitability, their ability to integrate readily and their having qualifications which are in demand and positively useful to Australia. Examples of those who may qualify for entry in this way are:
 - persons with specialised technical skills for appointments for which local residents are not available;
 - persons of high attainment in the arts and sciences, or of prominent achievement in other ways;
 - persons eligible to practise in a profession in Australia in which they may be absorbed without difficulty;
 - executives, technicians, and other specialists who have spent substantial periods in Australia—for example, with the branches here of large Asian companies—and who have qualifications or experience in positive demand here;
 - businessmen who in their own countries have been engaged in substantial international trading and would be able to carry on such trade from Australia;
 - persons who have been of particular and lasting help to Australia's interest abroad in trade or in other ways;
 - persons who by former residence in Australia or by association with Australia have demonstrated an interest in or identification with Australia that should make their future residence here feasible.

Persons of mixed descent. Persons of part European/part non-European descent may be admitted for residence where:

- (i) the applicant is suffering hardship through specific discrimination in his own country; or
- (ii) he has special skills or qualifications; or
- (iii) he has immediate family members resident in Australia. Immediate family relatives are defined as spouse, parent, child, brother or sister.

Private students. Young people may enter Australia for the purpose of study, irrespective of their countries of origin. The greater proportion of such private students in Australia are from Asia, the Pacific area and, to a lesser extent, from the continent of Africa (there are at present about 10,000 private students in Australia). The objective is to provide the opportunity for young people in these areas to come to Australia for advanced secondary, tertiary and other post-secondary study and training which will result in qualifications in demand and of use in their countries. The student, as well as meeting other requirements of entry, must have the capacity to undertake the course of study proposed and produce evidence of enrolment and assurances as to maintenance and accommodation. The student is admitted with temporary resident status and is required to acknowledge that he is obliged to return home on completing the approved course of study or training and that authority for stay and for extensions of stay as a student is dependent upon satisfactory academic progress.

In addition to visitors and students, provision exists also for the entry on a limited temporary residence basis of *staffs of companies, professional, technical and specialist personnel, and of persons coming for medical treatment, religious training, or as sportsmen and entertainers, and in other miscellaneous categories.*

Passports

Australian passports are issued under the *Passports Act 1938–1966* and *Passport Regulations*. Passports are obtainable on application at offices of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration in each State, the Northern Territory, and the Australian Capital Territory, from overseas offices of that Department, from any Australian diplomatic or consular mission abroad, or from the office of any Australian Government Trade Commissioner overseas. Applicants for passports must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality and pay a fee of four dollars. Approximately 160,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

Citizenship and naturalisation

Commonwealth legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* which came into force on 26 January 1949 created the status of 'Australian citizenship', declared Australian citizens to be British subjects and recognised as British subjects the citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Australian citizenship was acquired automatically by persons who were British subjects on 26 January 1949 and who (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea, (b) were naturalised in Australia, (c) had been ordinarily resident in Australia or New Guinea for the five years immediately prior to that date, (d) were the wives of persons who became Australian citizens on that date and had entered Australia with resident status prior to 26 January 1949, or (e) were the children born abroad of persons referred to in (a) or (b) and who entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction.

For the purposes of the Act 'Australia' includes the Territories of the Commonwealth that are not Trust Territories.

Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by birth abroad subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate, (c) by naturalisation in the case of aliens or protected persons, (d) by registration in the case of citizens of other Commonwealth countries and Irish citizens and, (e) by notification in the case of British subjects who have lived in Australia for five years, have resident status and are not liable to deportation. Generally, aliens are required to spend five years residence in Australia but those who can read and write English proficiently may be naturalised after three years. Citizenship may be granted earlier to persons who are the spouses of Australian citizens, persons who have lived in other Commonwealth countries, persons who have served in the Commonwealth Armed Forces, and persons who were formerly Australian citizens or are minors.

The Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost solely by marriage to an alien nor do alien women acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. Alien wives of Australian citizens may be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

On 4 June 1969 the Act became the *Citizenship Act 1948-1969*.

Persons granted Australian citizenship by naturalisation and registration during 1969-70

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION, 1969-70

PREVIOUS NATIONALITY

Albanian	7	Estonian	23	Latvian	87	Turkish	59
Argentinian	29	Filipino	79	Lebanese	500	Ukrainian	139
Australian pro- tected person	90	Finnish	241	Lithuanian	63	United Arab Republic	815
Austrian	433	French	208	Mexican	4	United States American	166
Belgian	92	German	1,757	Norwegian	48	Venezuelan	5
Brazilian	7	Greek	5,960	Polish	1,159	Vietnamese	11
British protected person	3	Hungarian	554	Portuguese	106	Yugoslav	3,346
Bulgarian	21	Indonesian	20	Romanian	72	Other	59
Burmese	135	Iranian	45	Russian	310		
Chinese	598	Iraqi	83	Spanish	429		
Czechoslovak	123	Israeli	163	Stateless	408		
Danish	100	Italian	5,764	Swedish	37		
Dutch	2,084	Japanese	32	Swiss	155		
		Jordanian	151	Syrian	48		
		Korean	3	Thai	14		
						Total	26,845

The numbers of persons affected by certificates of naturalisation granted in 1969-70 by State or Territory of residence were as follows: New South Wales, 8,954; Victoria, 10,766; Queensland, 1,459; South Australia, 2,366; Western Australia, 1,930; Tasmania, 387; Northern Territory, 231; Australian Capital Territory, 560; New Guinea, 192; Total, 26,845.

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION, 1969-70

NATIONALITY

Citizens of—	Citizens of—	Citizens of—	Citizens of—
Canada . . . 39	Jamaica . . . 1	South Africa . . . 275	British—
Ceylon . . . 550	Kenya . . . 2	Trinidad and	country of
Cyprus . . . 315	Malaysia . . . 328	Tobago . . . 15	citizenship
Fiji . . . 5	Malta . . . 284	United King-	other or not
Ghana . . . 1	New Zealand . . . 132	dom and	stated . . . 189
Guyana . . . 1	Pakistan . . . 53	Colonies . . . 4,476	
India . . . 1,357	Rhodesia . . . 50		Total . . . 8,315
Ireland . . . 138	Singapore . . . 104		

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION
JANUARY 1945 TO JUNE 1970

Previous nationality	Previous nationality	Previous nationality	Previous nationality
Albanian . . . 1,153	German . . . 49,353	Polish . . . 68,762	United Arab
Austrian . . . 10,005	Greek . . . 64,936	Portuguese . . . 693	Republic . . . 1,963
Belgian . . . 943	Hungarian . . . 31,240	Romanian . . . 3,150	United States
Bulgarian . . . 1,343	Indonesian . . . 258	Russian . . . 11,349	American . . . 1,642
Chinese . . . 7,149	Israeli . . . 4,449	Spanish . . . 2,244	Yugoslav . . . 48,297
Czechoslovak . . . 11,611	Italian . . . 148,015	Stateless . . . 15,821	Others . . . 4,545
Danish . . . 2,589	Japanese . . . 749	Swedish . . . 773	
Dutch . . . 73,838	Latvian . . . 18,159	Swiss . . . 2,129	Total . . . 635,555
Estonian . . . 6,093	Lebanese . . . 5,852	Syrian . . . 239	
Finnish . . . 2,961	Lithuanian . . . 8,715	Turkish . . . 412	
French . . . 2,576	Norwegian . . . 1,317	Ukrainian . . . 20,232	

More detailed statistics of persons granted Australian citizenship are shown in *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* published by the Department of Immigration.

Migrant integration

Integration services operate to aid the social settlement of migrants into the Australian community. In addition to direct welfare work the programme includes the following activities.

Migrant education services are available to help migrants overcome language problems and settle effectively into the Australian community. For adults instruction is provided in source countries prior to embarkation, on board ship and after arrival in Australia. Special classes are also provided for migrant children to help them adapt to the normal school system. At 31 December 1970, 23,275 migrants were receiving instruction under the adult programme and 12,149 children were receiving special tuition.

A team of psychologists undertakes surveys and other research into migrant integration and welfare in Australia and migrant selection overseas.

The Good Neighbour Movement operates as a voluntary and direct service organisation throughout Australia to assist in the integration of migrants. Membership of the movement is made up of hundreds of community organisations whose activities are co-ordinated by State Councils. The Commonwealth Government assists each Council financially through grants to cover administrative expenses. These grants provide also for the employment of some 70 office, field office and social worker staff deployed in 8 Council central offices and in another 8 regional offices. In the cities and towns of Australia there are 90 branches and 651 representatives of the Movement.

Transitory accommodation is provided for Commonwealth nominated assisted migrants. The main types of accommodation used are hostels (present capacity 19,000) and furnished flats (present capacity 1,742). Migrant families may stay up to twelve months in a hostel and up to six months in a flat. Operating costs of hostels, and flat rentals, are subsidised by the Government. Accommodation

for unaccompanied single girls is provided in private hostels operated by the Y.W.C.A., Salvation Army and Traveller's Aid Society of Victoria. Special reception facilities are provided for non-British migrants at the Bonegilla Migrant Centre, Victoria. A subsidy towards the cost of accommodation in private establishments is available to migrants wishing to settle in country areas where there are no hostels or flats.

Citizenship Conventions. Citizenship Conventions are convened in Canberra at two-yearly intervals by the Commonwealth Government. Delegates from a wide range of community organisations and from Commonwealth and State Governments participate. The subjects discussed relate to the integration of migrants, Australian citizenship and the role of immigration in Australia's development.

Population of External Territories

Ordinances of the individual External Territories under the control of Australia provide for a census of the population to be taken on the day prescribed for the taking of a census in the Commonwealth of Australia. The following table shows the population of the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea at the census of 30 June 1966 and as estimated at 30 June 1970.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1966 AND 1970

Territory	Census 30 June 1966			Estimate
	Males	Females	Persons	30 June 1970
Christmas Island	2,154	1,232	3,386	3,361
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	375	309	684	611
Norfolk Island	563	584	1,147	1,240
Papua—				
Indigenous population	(a)310,153	(a)281,806	(a)591,959	668,964
Non-indigenous population	8,307	6,070	14,377	n.a.
<i>Total, Papua</i>	<i>318,460</i>	<i>287,876</i>	<i>606,336</i>	<i>(b)n.a.</i>
Trust Territory of New Guinea—				
Indigenous population	(a)810,154	(a)748,209	(a)1,558,363	1,772,744
Non-indigenous population	11,744	8,547	20,291	n.a.
<i>Total, New Guinea</i>	<i>821,898</i>	<i>756,756</i>	<i>1,578,654</i>	<i>(b)n.a.</i>

(a) The 1966 Census of Papua and New Guinea was the first to include the indigenous population, and was based upon a 10 per cent sample of rural villages in the two Territories.
 (b) The total population for Papua and New Guinea was 2,490,668 at 30 June 1970.

Further particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the Territories are given in the chapter The Territories of Australia.

International statistics of population

In the following tables the population, density, rate of growth, natural increase and masculinity are shown in respect of all countries which had an estimated population of at least five million persons in 1969, excepting for the group 'Oceania', which is treated in more detail. The source of these figures is the 1969 *Demographic Yearbook*, which is prepared and published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The tables include figures varying in reliability and accuracy, there being considerable variation in the quality of demographic statistics between countries, but this information has been shown to provide a guide as to the magnitude and trend of population movements in overseas countries.

Where the information available to the Statistical Office of the United Nations relates to only part of the population of a country, the population characteristic (e.g. rate of growth), or vital statistics rate (e.g. marriages), has been omitted from the tables, and this is indicated by a footnote.

For fuller particulars of the differences in the quality of the statistics and their reliability and for other qualifications, reference should be made to the detailed explanations contained in the *Demographic Yearbook* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations (see particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables).

Population, rate of growth and density: world, continents and regions

In preparing the population figures shown below the Population Branch of the United Nations includes revisions made to the estimates from time to time as new data become available, for example, from a census. Adjustments for under-enumeration have also been made. Reference should be made to the description contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1969 (pages 16-17), regarding the scheme of regionalisation.

POPULATION, DENSITY AND RATE OF INCREASE FOR THE WORLD AND CONTINENTS—SELECTED YEARS

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1969)

Continent and region	Population						Annual rate of increase 1963-69 (per cent)	Average annual increase 1963-69 (millions)	Density (persons per square mile) 1969
	Estimates of mid-year population (millions)								
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963	1969			
World total	2,070	2,295	2,517	3,005	3,176	3,552	1.9	62.7	67
Africa	164	191	222	278	297	345	2.5	8.0	28
Western Africa	48	58	67	88	94	109	2.4	2.5	47
Eastern Africa	46	54	63	77	82	96	2.5	2.3	39
Northern Africa	39	44	53	66	71	83	2.7	2.0	26
Middle Africa	21	23	25	29	31	35	2.0	0.7	13
Southern Africa	10	12	14	18	19	22	2.4	0.5	21
America	242	274	329	412	440	500	2.1	10.0	31
Northern America	134	144	166	199	208	224	1.2	2.7	26
Latin America	108	130	163	213	232	276	2.9	7.3	34
Tropical South America	55	67	84	112	122	147	3.1	4.2	28
Middle America	22	27	35	48	53	65	3.4	2.0	67
Temperate South America	19	22	27	33	35	39	1.8	0.7	23
Caribbean	12	14	17	20	22	25	2.3	0.5	272
Asia(a)	1,120	1,244	1,381	1,660	1,760	1,988	2.1	38.0	186
East Asia	591	634	684	794	827	901	1.5	12.3	199
Mainland Region	501	533	563	654	680	740	1.4	10.0	174
Japan	64	71	83	93	96	102	1.1	1.0	717
Other East Asia	26	30	38	47	51	59	2.6	1.3	596
South Asia	529	610	697	866	933	1,087	2.6	25.7	179
Middle South Asia	371	422	479	588	634	736	2.5	17.0	282
South East Asia	127	150	173	219	236	278	2.7	7.0	161
South West Asia	31	38	45	59	63	73	2.4	1.7	41
Europe(a)	355	380	392	425	437	460	0.8	3.8	241
Western Europe	108	113	123	135	140	148	0.9	1.3	386
Southern Europe	93	103	108	117	120	128	1.1	1.3	254
Eastern Europe	89	96	88	97	99	103	0.7	0.7	269
Northern Europe	65	68	73	76	78	81	0.7	0.5	127
Oceania	10.0	11.1	12.7	15.8	16.8	18.9	2.0	0.3	5
Australia and New Zealand	8.0	8.7	10.1	12.7	13.5	15.1	1.9	0.3	5
Melanesia	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	0.0	13
Polynesia and Micronesia	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.9	0.0	98
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	179	195	180	214	225	240	1.1	2.5	28

(a) Excludes U.S.S.R. shown below.

Population, density, rate of growth, natural increase, and masculinity of selected countries

Certain details of the population of the more populous countries within continental groups are shown in the following table. As explained above, reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1969, regarding geographical units used, boundaries of areas, reliability of estimates, etc.

POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE AND MASCULINITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES

(Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1969)

Country	Population mid-year 1969 (thousands)	Density 1969 (persons per square mile)	Annual rate of increase 1963-69 (per cent)	Natural increase		Masculinity at latest census	
				Year	Rate (per thousand population)	Year	Rate (number of males per 100 females)
Africa—							
Nigeria	63,870	179	2.4	..	(a)	1963	102.0
United Arab Republic, Egypt	32,501	83	2.5	1969	22.4	1966	101.8
Ethiopia	24,769	52	2.1	1963	20.9	..	(a)
South Africa	19,618	41	2.4	..	(a)	1960	101.1
Congo, Democratic Republic of	17,100	18	2.2	1955-57	23	1958	94.4
Sudan	15,186	16	2.8	1956	33.2	1956	102.2
Morocco	15,050	88	2.9	1962	27.4	1960	99.9
Algeria	13,349	16	3.0	1968	30.5	1966	100.8
Tanzania—							
Tanganyika	12,557	34	2.6	1957	21-22	1967	95.1
Zanzibar	369	363	1.9	1958	9	1967	102.3
Kenya	10,506	47	2.9	1962	30	1962	98.1
North America—							
United States of America	203,216	57	1.2	1969	8.2	1960	97.1
Mexico	48,933	65	3.5	1960-65	34	1970	97.7
Canada	21,089	5	1.8	1969	10.3	1966	100.9
South America—							
Brazil	90,840	28	3.0	1960-65	31	1960	99.7
Argentina	23,983	23	1.5	1960-65	14	1960	100.6
Columbia	20,463	47	3.2	1960-65	29-30	1964	97.1
Peru	13,172	26	3.1	1960-65	31-32	1961	98.9
Venezuela	10,035	28	3.5	1960-65	37-38	1961	103.3
Asia—							
China (mainland)	740,000	199	1.4	1957	23	1953	107.6
India	536,984	425	2.5	1951-61	18.9	1961	106.2
Indonesia	116,000	202	2.5	1962	21.6	1961	97.3
Pakistan	111,830	306	2.1	1965	31	1961	111.1
Japan	102,321	717	1.1	1969	11.6	1965	96.4
Philippines	37,158	321	3.5	1968	18.1	1960	101.8
Thailand	34,738	176	3.1	1964	33.1	1960	100.4
Turkey in Asia	31,408	106	2.5	1966	27	..	(a)
Korea, Republic of	31,139	818	2.5	1955-60	28.7	1966	101.3
Iran	27,892	44	3.0	..	(a)	1966	107.0
Burma	26,980	104	2.2	1955	15	1941	104.0
Vietnam (North)	21,340	347	3.1	..	(a)	1960	93.4
Vietnam, Republic of	17,867	267	2.6	1960	17	..	(a)
Afghanistan	16,516	67	2.1	..	(a)	..	(a)
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	13,800	995	2.8	1969	20.0	1966	112.1
Korea (North)	13,300	285	2.5	1962	30.3	..	(a)
Ceylon	12,240	484	2.4	1968	23.9	1963	108.2
Nepal	10,845	199	1.8	1961	20.3	1961	96.9
West Malaysia (Malaya)	9,000	179	2.8	1967	27.8	1957	106.5
Cambodia	6,701	96	2.2	..	(a)	1962	100.7
Europe—							
Germany—							
Federal Republic of	58,707	614	1.0	1969	2.6	1961	89.4
Eastern	16,010	386	-0.1	1968	0.0	1964	84.1
West Berlin	2,135	11,497	-0.3	1968	-8.5	1961	73.2
East Berlin	1,086	6,980	0.4	1967	-1.0	1964	77.8
United Kingdom	55,534	591	0.6	1968	5.2	1961	93.6
Italy	53,170	458	0.8	1969	7.5	1961	94.0
France	50,320	238	0.9	1968	5.8	1962	94.6
Spain	32,949	168	1.0	1969	10.9	1960	94.2
Poland	32,555	269	1.0	1969	8.2	1960	93.7
Yugoslavia	20,351	207	1.1	1969	9.6	1961	95.1
Romania	20,010	218	1.0	1969	13.2	1966	95.9
Czechoslovakia	14,418	293	0.5	1969	4.3	1961	95.2
Netherlands	12,873	816	1.2	1969	10.9	1960	99.2
Hungary	10,295	287	0.3	1969	3.7	1960	93.2
Greece	8,835	174	0.7	1968	9.9	1961	95.2
Oceania—							
Australia	12,296	4	2.0	1968	10.9	1966	101.4
New Zealand	2,777	26	1.6	1969	13.8	1966	100.8
New Guinea (Trust Territory)	1,695	18	(a)	..	(a)	1966	108.9
Papua	620	8	(a)	..	(a)	1966	111.3
U.S.S.R.—							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	240,571	28	1.1	1968	9.5	1970	85.3

(a) Not available or information relates to a segment of a population only.