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CHAPTER 7

POPULATION

This chapter includes statistics of the distribution, growth and structure of the population and statistics of the numbers and characteristics of overseas arrivals and departures. More detailed figures will be found in the bulletin *Demography* (4.9), and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.1 and 4.23), and current statistics are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4), *Population and Vital Statistics (Preliminary)* (4.16), *Summary of Vital and Population Statistics* (4.11) and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.3). The final detailed results of each population census are published in a series of volumes and parts (for list see *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, (1.8)).

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in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, was repealed.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.

Particulars of the Aboriginal population are given on pages 152–3 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 of four main types:

- (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) *Current 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.
- (iv) *Projections of the population.* Projections of the population and its age/sex structure are prepared from time to time, based on current estimates of population by age and sex and on assumptions about future trends in mortality, fertility and net migration.

The census

In Year Book No. 53, a special article was included outlining the history, purposes, legal basis, organisation, and publication of results of population censuses in Australia (see pages 164–70 of that 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 December	..	..	..	..	..	51,450	..	..	..
1844-26 February	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846-26 February	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
2 March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847-31 December	..	..	..	..	..	67,313	..	..	..
1848-10 October	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851- 1 January	..	..	..	63,700	..	..	..	..	..
1 March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1854-26 April	..	(b)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 September	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855-31 March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856- 1 March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-29 March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871- 2 April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1 September	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876-26 March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
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 1971 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 6).

At censuses up to 1966, in conformity with Section 127 of the Constitution, Aborigines were excluded from the published population. In 1967 the Constitution was altered to remove this provision, and the 1971 Census therefore includes Aborigines. In order to provide comparability between recent censuses, the 1961 and 1966 population in the following tables has been amended to include Aborigines.

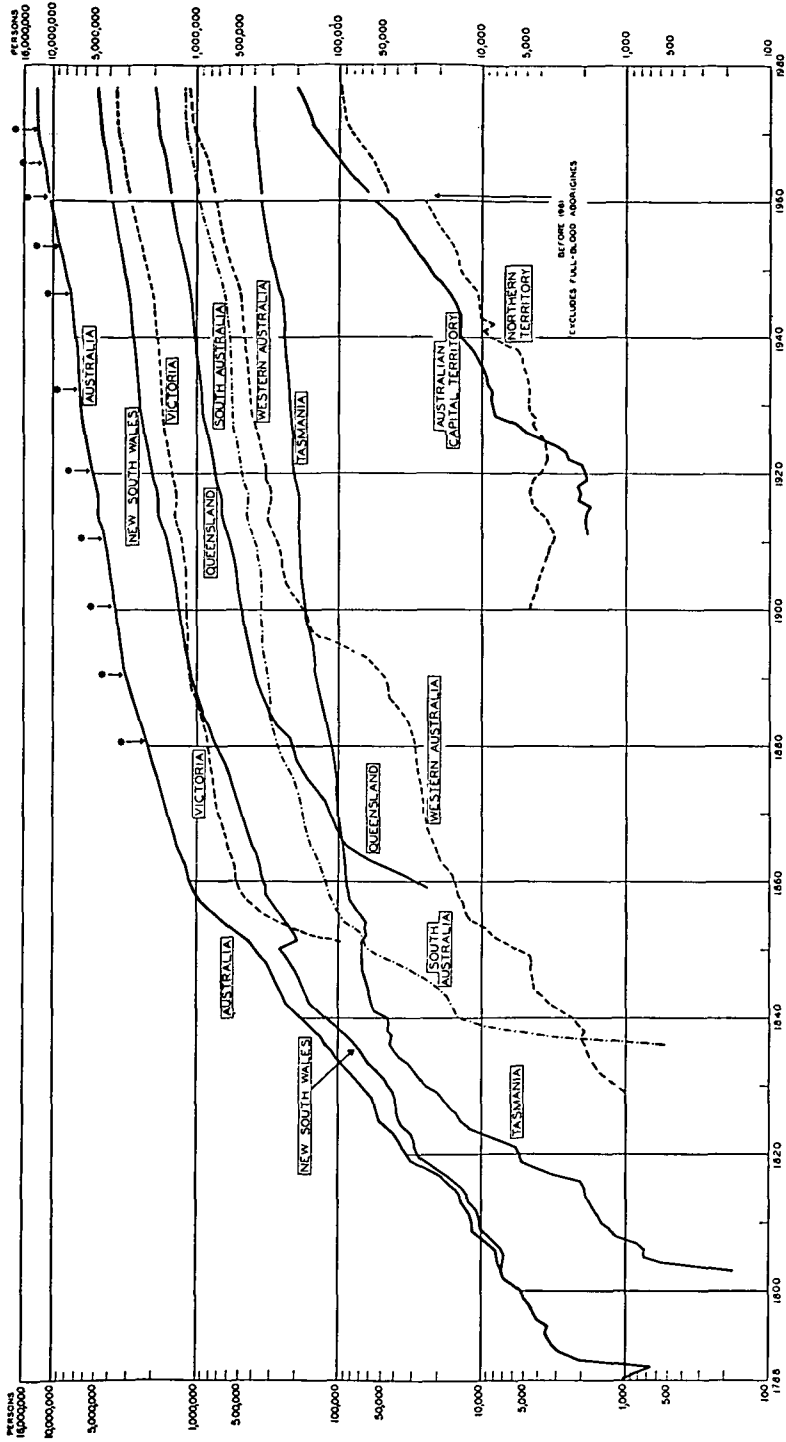
POPULATION, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1971

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	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	655,591	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(b)	1,973,700	1,474,536	779,265	491,406	380,740	177,628	25,046	30,858	5,333,179
30 June 1966(b)	2,126,652	1,614,240	849,390	550,196	432,569	187,391	31,159	49,991	5,841,588
30 June 1971(b)	2,307,210	1,750,061	921,665	586,051	529,066	196,442	48,627	73,589	6,412,711

For footnotes see end of table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1788 TO 1975

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, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1971—*continued*

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	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(b)	1,944,801	1,455,830	748,249	480,081	366,010	172,712	19,435	27,970	5,215,088
30 June 1966(b)	2,111,249	1,605,977	824,934	544,788	415,531	184,045	25,345	46,041	5,757,910
30 June 1971(b)	2,293,970	1,752,290	905,400	587,656	501,403	193,971	37,763	70,474	6,342,927
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(b)	3,918,501	2,930,366	1,527,514	971,487	746,750	350,340	44,481	58,828	10,548,267
30 June 1966(b)	4,237,901	3,220,217	1,674,324	1,094,984	848,100	371,436	56,504	96,032	11,599,498
30 June 1971(b)	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

(a) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (b) Includes Aborigines.

Increase since 1901 census

POPULATION: INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1901 TO 1971

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 (a) (5 years)	1966-1971 (a) (5 years)
NUMERICAL INCREASE								
N.S.W.(b)	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691	493,484	319,400	363,279
Vic.	114,481	215,729	288,981	244,440	397,640	477,772	289,851	282,134
Qld	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844	200,569	146,810	152,741
S.A.	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021	172,246	123,497	78,723
W.A.	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291	96,858	101,350	182,369
Tas.	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674	41,588	21,096	18,977
N.T.	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601	10,626	12,023	29,886
A.C.T.(c)	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410	28,513	37,204	48,031
Australia	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172	1,521,656	1,051,231	1,156,140
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT								
N.S.W.(b)	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Vic.	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
Qld	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
S.A.	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
W.A.	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tas.	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
N.T.	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
A.C.T.(c)	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70	9.93	10.30	8.45
Australia	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

(a) Includes 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. The population in each State and Territory is estimated by adding to the population ascertained at the census the recorded natural increase and the net gain 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 Federal electoral procedures or are indicated by the results of any special count. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete, the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate.

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. The final results of the Census of Population and Housing of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the population estimates for dates subsequent to the Census of 30 June 1966.

Final revised estimates become the permanent population estimates. A mean population for twelve month periods is calculated by the method described on page 141. 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 141). Since June 1961 such movements affect the estimates only in so far as people who were on holiday or other short-term interstate travel at the time of the Census are counted in the population of the State or Territory where they spent Census night. However, there are seasonal features in the movement of the populations of States and Territories due to movements of visitors from overseas and of Australians travelling overseas for holiday, business or other similar short-term periods.

Growth of population

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): DECEMBER, 1950 TO 1975

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1955	1,774,382	1,281,891	696,544	423,042	343,838	165,356	11,149	17,615	4,713,817
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1965	2,112,610	1,602,058	841,926	544,257	427,330	186,483	30,632	48,333	5,793,629
1970	2,292,534	1,739,916	914,631	584,357	520,174	196,363	46,561	70,341	6,364,877
1971	2,330,339	1,766,582	933,944	591,668	537,781	197,444	49,525	77,113	6,484,396
1972	2,351,748	1,787,949	956,480	596,101	544,918	198,461	51,019	83,578	6,570,254
1973	2,370,619	1,804,333	980,420	603,182	554,342	199,849	53,172	89,740	6,655,657
1974	2,401,799	1,832,171	1,004,856	617,659	570,285	202,509	(b)40,393	95,060	6,764,732
1975	2,407,501	1,840,408	1,013,124	618,223	579,870	204,482	51,930	102,282	6,817,820

(a) *See* footnote at end of table.

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): DECEMBER, 1950 TO 1975—continued

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FEMALES									
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1955	1,752,152	1,264,441	662,314	411,619	324,771	159,563	6,803	16,345	4,598,008
1960	1,925,334	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1965	2,098,439	1,593,802	817,497	538,701	410,918	183,125	24,832	44,465	5,711,779
1970	2,281,201	1,742,115	898,153	585,873	493,878	193,890	36,261	67,221	6,298,592
1971	2,321,149	1,770,953	918,376	593,827	511,116	195,380	39,369	73,675	6,423,845
1972	2,345,483	1,793,068	942,152	600,440	520,845	197,091	42,336	79,627	6,521,042
1973	2,367,498	1,811,487	966,100	607,952	530,057	199,246	44,913	85,652	6,612,905
1974	2,401,352	1,837,256	988,896	621,405	548,065	202,472	(b)29,583	91,266	6,720,295
1975	2,411,612	1,846,337	999,233	621,140	557,514	204,451	43,929	98,888	6,783,104
PERSONS									
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1955	3,526,534	2,546,332	1,358,858	834,661	668,609	324,919	17,952	33,960	9,311,825
1960	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1965	4,211,049	3,195,860	1,659,423	1,082,958	838,248	369,608	55,464	92,798	11,505,408
1970	4,573,735	3,482,031	1,812,784	1,170,230	1,014,052	390,253	82,822	137,562	12,663,469
1971	4,651,488	3,537,535	1,852,320	1,185,495	1,048,897	392,824	88,894	150,788	12,908,241
1972	4,697,231	3,581,017	1,898,632	1,196,541	1,065,763	395,552	93,355	163,205	13,091,296
1973	4,738,117	3,615,820	1,946,520	1,211,134	1,084,399	399,095	98,085	175,392	13,268,562
1974	4,803,151	3,669,427	1,993,752	1,239,064	1,118,350	404,981	(b)69,976	186,326	13,485,027
1975	4,819,113	3,686,745	2,012,357	1,239,363	1,137,384	408,933	95,859	201,170	13,600,924

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. The final results of the Census of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the preparation of estimates for dates after the Census of 30 June 1966. See text page 137. (b) Decrease due to effect of cyclone 'Tracy' on Darwin population.

The estimated population at 31 December each year from 1788 to 1946 is shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and for the period 1901-1971 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 87 (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on plate 26, page 135.

Proportions of area and of population, density and masculinity

PROPORTIONS OF AREA AND OF POPULATION: DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION: 31 DECEMBER 1975

State or Territory	Proportion of total area per cent	Proportion of population, 31 December 1975 (per cent)			Density(a)	Masculinity(b)
		Males	Females	Persons		
New South Wales	10.43	35.31	35.55	35.43	6.01	99.83
Victoria	2.96	26.99	27.22	27.11	16.20	99.68
Queensland	22.48	14.86	14.73	14.80	1.17	101.39
South Australia	12.81	9.07	9.16	9.11	1.26	99.53
Western Australia	32.87	8.51	8.22	8.36	0.45	104.01
Tasmania	0.88	3.00	3.01	3.01	6.03	100.02
Northern Territory	17.52	0.76	0.65	0.70	0.07	118.21
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	1.48	1.46	1.48	83.82	103.43
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.77	100.51

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

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

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 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 1971). The adjustment reflects the combined net error in the recording of births, deaths and migration during the five year period and in the census enumerations.

POPULATION: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE, AUSTRALIA, 1951 TO 1975

Period	Natural increase (a)	Net overseas migration gain(b)	Increase in total population(c)		
			Males	Females	Persons
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	690,294	399,888	519,623	553,784	1,073,407
1966-70	665,310	543,808	571,248	586,813	1,158,061
1971-75	711,135	231,865	452,945	484,510	937,455
1971	165,712	84,605	119,519	125,253	244,772
1972	155,209	27,846	85,859	97,196	183,055
1973	136,848	40,418	85,403	91,863	177,266
1974	129,344	87,121	109,075	107,390	216,465
1975	124,022	-8,125	53,089	62,808	115,897

(a) Excess of births registered over deaths registered. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. (b) Excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. Minus sign (-) denotes excess of departures over arrivals. (c) Includes adjustments to make the series of recorded annual increases agree with the total intercensal increases revealed by successive census results. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 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 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 1971).

Average annual rates of population growth for periods greater than one year are calculated on the compound interest principle. If P_0 and P_t are populations at the beginning and end of a t -year period, and r is a rate, then $P_t = P_0(1+r)^t$. The average annual percentage rate of population growth is thus

$$100 \left(\sqrt[t]{\frac{P_t}{P_0}} - 1 \right)$$

The average annual rate of growth is sometimes split into percentage growth components arising from natural increase and net migration. This is done by multiplying the rate of growth by the proportion of natural increase or net migration to total population increase for 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.

Rates of natural increase and net migration are more conventionally shown as rates per 1,000 of mean population. Figures prepared on this basis are shown in the table on page 141. Crude birth and death rates, also calculated as rates per 1,000 of mean population, are shown in Chapter 8 (see pages 181 and 192).

**POPULATION: ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1951 TO 1975
(Per cent)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Natural increase(a)</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total increase(a)</i>
Average annual rate—			
1951-55	1.38	0.95	2.31
1956-60	1.40	0.83	2.22
<hr/>			
1961-65	1.27	0.74	1.98
1966-70	1.11	0.91	1.94
1971-75	1.12	0.36	1.48
Annual rate—			
1971	1.31	0.67	1.93
1972	1.20	0.22	1.42
1973	1.05	0.31	1.35
1974	0.97	0.66	1.63
1975	0.92	-0.06	0.86

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

The average annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.73 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 1975 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 1975**

<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>Total</i>
				<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net migration</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
<hr/>						
1962 to 1970	9	2,021	225	1.16	0.85	1.95
1971 to 1975	5	937	187	1.12	0.36	1.48

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1962.

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 government 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 the 1939-45 War, 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. The years since 1970 have been characterised by a decreasing rate of natural increase, due to a decline in the birth rate, and a low rate of net migration increase resulting in the lowest rate of population growth for thirty years.

Rates of population growth from 1901 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the bulletin, *Demography* (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries of the world for the period 1970-1973 are shown in the table on page 157.

RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET
MIGRATION(a): AUSTRALIA, 1951 TO 1975

Period	Rate of natural increase(b)	Rate of net migration
Average annual rate—		
1951-55	13.61	9.18
1956-60	13.81	8.13
1961-65	12.60	6.90
1966-70	11.05	8.18
1971-75	10.82	3.55
Annual rate—		
1971	12.96	6.62
1972	11.95	2.14
1973	10.39	3.07
1974	9.67	6.51
1975	9.15	-0.60

(a) Natural increase or net migration during each period per thousand of mean population for the period. (b) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

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: CALENDAR YEARS, 1971 TO 1975

Year ended 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	4,611,705	3,510,362	1,830,463	1,176,483	1,031,614	391,242	86,424	144,132	12,782,425
1972	4,673,329	3,557,678	1,873,334	1,189,378	1,056,508	393,183	91,610	157,221	12,992,241
1973	4,715,197	3,596,778	1,919,417	1,202,603	1,072,680	396,891	95,884	169,004	13,168,454
1974	4,761,786	3,644,370	1,968,502	1,220,687	1,098,671	401,574	101,735	180,134	13,377,459
1975	4,803,867	3,682,972	2,000,859	1,237,776	1,126,706	406,707	(a)88,554	192,236	13,539,677

MEAN POPULATION: FINANCIAL YEARS, 1970-71 TO 1974-75

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1971	4,571,920	3,481,370	1,812,297	1,168,115	1,013,455	389,739	82,996	137,605	12,657,497
1972	4,646,786	3,535,807	1,850,988	1,183,704	1,046,627	392,399	89,195	150,767	12,896,273
1973	4,695,806	3,579,058	1,896,559	1,195,641	1,064,207	394,928	93,737	163,161	13,083,097
1974	4,737,490	3,618,474	1,944,581	1,210,851	1,084,650	398,953	98,618	174,943	13,268,560
1975	4,785,456	3,666,625	1,986,422	1,230,509	1,113,544	404,188	96,169	185,932	13,468,845

(a) Decrease due to the effects of cyclone 'Tracy'.

Geographic distribution of population

Criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians, October 1969, and are as follows.

At each Census of Population and Housing a boundary shall be defined in accordance with these Resolutions for each population cluster of 1,000 or more population (and, for known holiday resorts of less population, if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied). These clusters shall be named *urban centres* and the population and dwellings enumerated in them shall be classified as urban for statistical purposes.

Resolution 3 stated that around each urban centre with a population of at least 100,000, a further boundary shall be defined, after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. Such a boundary should delimit an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. It shall consist of complete local government areas if possible. This fixed boundary (as distinct from the urban boundary which is moving) will delimit an area which, for general statistical purposes, is free from the practical problems imposed by the moving boundary, but which nevertheless represents the city in a wider sense.

In delimiting urban centres with 25,000 or more population:

- (a) all contiguous census collector's districts which have a population density of 200 or more persons per square kilometre shall be included. Consequently, State, statistical division, local government area and other administrative boundaries shall be disregarded;
- (b) a collector's district which is known to contain a high proportion of holiday homes shall be classified as urban if the dwelling density is 50 dwellings per square kilometre or greater;
- (c) a collector's district consisting mainly of land used for factories, airports, small sports areas, cemeteries, hostels, institutions, prisons, military camps or certain research stations shall be classified as urban if contiguous with collector's districts which are themselves urban;
- (d) any collector's district which consists mainly of land used for large sporting areas, large parks, explosives handling and munitions areas, or holding yards associated with meatworks and abattoirs shall be classified as urban only if it is bordered on three sides by collector's districts which are themselves urban;
- (e) any area which is completely surrounded by collector's districts which are urban must itself be classified as urban;
- (f) where an urban centre of 25,000 or more population is separated from another urban centre by a gap in actual development of less than 3 kilometres (by the shortest rail or road distance), the gap shall be bridged by classifying a connecting collector's district or districts as urban, and therefore treating the urban centres as one; if the gap is 3 or more kilometres (and whether or not it is comprised mainly of reserved land or a natural barrier) the urban centres shall remain separate;
- (g) any area included in an urban centre in 1971 or thereafter under the provisions of this Resolution shall continue to be so included unless the population of the urban centre falls below 25,000, in which case this Resolution will cease to apply;
- (h) large peripheral collector's districts in growth areas shall be fragmented; and so far as the availability of visible boundary features allows, the fragments so created shall be as near square-shaped as possible and of such a size that they will contain a collector's workload when fully developed. For the purposes of delimiting urban centres such fragments shall be regarded as collector's districts.

In delimiting urban centres with less than 25,000 population:

- (a) the urban centres shall be delimited subjectively (by the inspection of aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that is available);
- (b) all continuous urban growth is to be included (which, in small urban centres, would not necessarily occur if the density criterion were applied), together with any close but non-contiguous development which could be clearly regarded as part of the centre. However, cognisance shall be taken of Resolution 3 (*see above*), where appropriate, particularly in urban centres which are approaching a population of 25,000.

In selecting the boundaries for the splitting of collector's districts, cognisance shall be taken, where appropriate, of the boundaries of land-use zones:

- (a) 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) 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) In cases where only a single boundary is delineated, the nomenclature shall be (using Cairns as the example) Urban Cairns;
- (d) Where an urban centre is formed by the coalescence of two or more named localities, the urban centre shall be assigned a name agreed upon after consultation with the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned.

These criteria were similar to those used at the 1966 Census, the main changes being:

- (a) the elimination of the 'indentation' provision. At the 1966 Census an indented area was included within the urban centre if the distance across the 'neck' was less than one mile;
- (b) a re-interpretation of the 'enclosure' rule. At the 1966 Census land was included within the urban centre if it was completely surrounded by the urban centre itself (or in part by the sea or a wide unbridged river). In 1971, if one part of this surround was the sea or a wide unbridged river this rule was not applied.

At the 1971 Census these concepts were used to determine the urban boundaries of all those centres expected to reach 25,000 population in 1971. These were Sydney, Broken Hill, Maitland, Newcastle, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga, Gosford-Woy Woy and Wollongong in New South Wales; Albury-Wodonga, which is in both New South Wales and Victoria; Melbourne, Geelong, Ballarat and Bendigo in Victoria; Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Townsville in Queensland; Gold Coast, which is in both New South Wales and Queensland; Adelaide and Whyalla in South Australia; Perth in Western Australia; Hobart and Launceston in Tasmania; Canberra, which is in both the Australian Capital Territory and New South Wales; and Darwin in the Northern Territory.

A change in nomenclature has been made with the introduction of the term *major urban* in place of *metropolitan*. At the 1966 Census, the latter covered the capital city urban areas. At the 1971 Census *major urban* covers population living in urban centres of 100,000 or more population. Thus in New South Wales the term covers urban population in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and that part of the Municipality of Queanbeyan which is included in Urban Canberra. In Victoria it refers to the urban population in Melbourne and Geelong, and in other States the capital city urban population.

The population classified as *rural* at the 1971 Census comprises those persons who were not enumerated in urban centres and who were not classified as *migratory*. The migratory population comprises those persons who, on the night of 30 June, were travelling on board ships in Australian ports, or on board ships travelling between Australian ports, or were enumerated on long-distance trains, motor coaches, or on aircraft.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION(a): CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Division	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
PERSONS									
Major urban	3,176,980	2,509,298	818,423	809,482	641,800	129,928	..	140,864	8,226,775
Other urban	897,600	562,830	631,585	183,187	198,395	159,652	55,411	..	2,688,660
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>4,074,580</i>	<i>3,072,128</i>	<i>1,450,008</i>	<i>992,669</i>	<i>840,195</i>	<i>289,580</i>	<i>55,411</i>	<i>140,864</i>	<i>10,915,435</i>
Rural	520,641	427,920	373,392	179,148	187,657	100,418	30,605	3,199	1,822,980
Migratory	5,959	2,303	3,665	1,890	2,617	415	374	..	17,223
Total	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638
PERCENTAGES									
Major urban	69.05	71.65	44.79	68.97	62.28	33.28	..	97.78	64.50
Other urban	19.51	16.07	34.57	15.61	19.25	40.89	64.14	..	21.08
<i>Total urban</i>	<i>88.56</i>	<i>87.72</i>	<i>79.36</i>	<i>84.58</i>	<i>81.54</i>	<i>74.17</i>	<i>64.14</i>	<i>97.78</i>	<i>85.57</i>
Rural	11.32	12.22	20.44	15.26	18.21	25.72	35.43	2.22	14.29
Migratory	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.11	0.43	..	0.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes Aborigines. For definition of urban, rural, etc., see explanation 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 1966 and 1971.

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) IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1966 AND 1971

Population size of urban centres	Census, 30 June 1966		Census, 30 June 1971			
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of Australian population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of Australian population
500,000 and over	5	6,497,827	56.02	5	7,388,886	57.93
100,000-499,999	4	620,705	5.35	5	837,889	6.57
75,000- 99,999	1	92,311	0.80	..	..	..
50,000- 74,999	5	279,031	2.41	5	321,270	2.52
25,000- 49,999	5	178,108	1.54	12	408,751	3.20
20,000- 24,999	11	248,664	2.14	8	177,712	1.39
15,000- 19,999	17	286,020	2.47	16	276,541	2.17
10,000- 14,999	19	225,779	1.95	22	259,992	2.04
5,000- 9,999	61	445,982	3.85	66	467,184	3.66
2,500- 4,999	103	355,532	3.07	110	378,964	2.97
2,000- 2,499	50	110,830	0.96	52	115,700	0.91
1,000- 1,999	178	253,686	2.19	180	257,922	2.02
Less than 1,000 ^(b)	27	18,873	0.16	38	24,624	0.19
Total urban population	486	9,613,348	82.88	519	10,915,435	85.57
Cumulative—						
500,000 and over	5	6,497,827	56.02	5	7,388,886	57.93
100,000 " "	9	7,118,532	61.37	10	8,226,775	64.50
75,000 " "	10	7,210,843	62.17	10	8,226,775	64.50
50,000 " "	15	7,489,874	64.57	15	8,548,045	67.01
25,000 " "	20	7,667,982	66.11	27	8,956,796	70.22
20,000 " "	31	7,916,646	68.25	35	9,134,508	71.61
15,000 " "	48	8,202,666	70.72	51	9,411,049	73.78
10,000 " "	67	8,428,445	72.66	73	9,671,041	75.82
5,000 " "	128	8,874,427	76.51	139	10,138,225	79.48
2,500 " "	231	9,229,959	79.57	249	10,517,189	82.45
2,000 " "	281	9,340,789	80.53	301	10,632,889	83.36
1,000 " "	459	9,594,475	82.72	481	10,890,811	85.38
Total urban population	486	9,613,348	82.88	519	10,915,435	85.57

^(a) Includes Aborigines.

^(b) Urban centres classified as such on grounds other than population and density.

Urban population centres

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, and modifications made for the 1971 Census, are described on pages 142-3.

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.

Post-censal estimates for the urban centres recognised at the census but not definable in terms of local government area boundaries, are available only for Tasmania. For the capital cities and for some other cities and towns the definition of urban boundaries has resulted in the urban population as delineated at the 1971 Census being significantly larger than the population within the corresponding local government area of the same name. For further details see also Bulletin 6, *Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres*, parts 1-9, Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971.

The following table shows population in statistical divisions (for State Capital cities) and statistical districts (for other major cities—viz., Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong). These boundaries, which are fixed, circumscribe the area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre with a population of 100,000 or more. The statistical division and statistical district boundaries are expected to remain unchanged for a substantial number of years.

**POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS,
1971, 1974 AND 1975**

Area(a)	State	Population at 30 June		
		1971(b)	1974	1975
Sydney Statistical Division	N.S.W.	2,807,828	2,898,330	2,922,760
Newcastle Statistical District	N.S.W.	351,536	360,090	363,010
Wollongong Statistical District	N.S.W.	199,048	208,550	211,240
Melbourne Statistical Division	Vic.	2,503,450	2,620,400	2,661,400
Geelong Statistical District	Vic.	122,087	128,370	129,651
Brisbane Statistical Division(c)	Qld	867,784	940,800	958,800
Adelaide Statistical Division	S.A.	842,693	885,400	899,300
Perth Statistical Division	W.A.	703,199	760,000	787,300
Hobart Statistical Division	Tas.	153,216	161,320	164,010
Canberra Statistical District(d)	A.C.T.	158,880	197,900	210,600

(a) The population of all component local government areas may be obtained from the relevant bulletin issued by the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned. (b) Population at census date. (c) Includes Ipswich; the population of the City of Ipswich was 66,100 at 30 June 1974 and 67,500 at 30 June 1975. (d) Includes the City of Queanbeyan in New South Wales (18,700 at 30 June 1974 and 20,070 at 30 June 1975).

The following table shows the urban population centres exceeding 10,000 population in each State and Territory at the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 and, at 30 June 1972 to 1975.

**POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES AND RELATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS, 1971 TO 1975**

(with populations of 10,000 or more at 30 June 1971)

Area	Population at 30 June—				
	1971(a)	1972	1973	1974	1975
New South Wales—					
Albury (urban centre)(b)	27,403	..	..	..	..
Albury (City)	28,420	29,220	29,800	31,350	32,250
Armidale (City)	18,156	18,660	19,210	19,810	20,300
Bathurst (City)(d)	17,196	17,500	17,680	17,990	18,060
Broken Hill (City)	29,808	29,310	28,810	28,310	28,160
Budgewoi Lake (urban centre)	10,245	..	..	..	..
Wyong (Shire)	32,967	34,770	36,770	38,700	40,400
Cessnock-Bellbird (urban centre)	16,160	(Incl. in Newcastle Statistical District)			
Greater Cessnock (City)(c)	34,321	34,370	34,460	34,530	34,730
Coffs Harbour (urban centre)	10,088	..	..	..	..
Coffs Harbour (Shire)	18,633	19,530	20,480	21,280	22,280
Dubbo (Municipality)(d)	17,810	18,190	18,430	18,750	19,000
Gosford-Woy Woy (urban centre)	38,205	..	..	..	..
Gosford (Shire)	56,373	58,970	61,970	64,970	67,470
Goulburn (City)	21,606	21,740	21,810	21,910	22,160
Grafton (City)	16,387	16,460	16,560	16,610	16,660
Griffith (urban centre)	11,031	..	..	..	..
Wade (Shire)	18,813	18,980	19,130	19,270	19,390
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls (urban centre)	11,620	..	..	..	..
Blue Mountains (City)(e)	18,438	18,790	19,390	20,090	20,690
Kurri Kurri-Weston (urban centre)	11,613	(Incl. in Newcastle Statistical District)			
Greater Cessnock (City) . . . . .	..	See under Cessnock—Bellbird, above			
Lismore (City)	20,904	21,100	21,300	21,550	21,650
Lithgow (urban centre)	13,146	..	..	..	..
Lithgow (City)	12,825	12,800	12,300	12,830	12,750
Maitland (urban centre)	24,537	(Incl. in Newcastle Statistical District)			
Maitland (City)	31,051	31,650	32,250	32,750	33,200

For footnotes, see end of table.

POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES AND RELATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971 TO 1975—*continued*

(with populations of 10,000 or more at 30 June 1971)

Area	Population at 30 June—				
	1971(a)	1972	1973	1974	1975
Newcastle (urban centre)	250,346	(Incl. in Newcastle Statistical District)			
Newcastle (City)	146,009	146,310	146,460	146,710	146,900
Lake Macquarie (Shire)(d)	122,421	124,220	126,220	127,920	129,680
Nowra-Bomaderry (urban centre)	12,873	..	..	..	..
Shoalhaven (Shire)	28,570	29,920	31,320	32,370	33,570
Orange (urban centre)	24,185	..	..	..	..
Orange (City)	23,172	23,520	24,020	24,600	24,830
Queanbeyan (N.S.W. portion of Canberra urban centre)	15,434	..	..	..	..
Queanbeyan (City)(d)	16,058	16,960	17,810	18,700	20,070
Richmond-Windsor (urban centre)	11,389	(Incl. in Sydney Statistical Division)			
Windsor (Municipality)	15,485	15,890	16,390	16,840	17,240
Sydney (urban centre)	2,725,064	(Incl. in Sydney Statistical Division)			
Tamworth (urban centre)	24,665	..	..	..	..
Tamworth (City)	24,092	24,440	24,790	25,090	25,360
Taree (urban centre)	11,943	..	..	..	..
Taree (Municipality)	11,493	11,650	11,810	11,960	12,160
The Entrance (urban centre)(f)	13,728	..	..	..	..
Wyang (Shire) . . . . .	..	<i>See under Budgewoi Lake, above</i>			
Wagga Wagga (urban centre)	27,719	..	..	..	..
Wagga Wagga (City)(d)	28,905	29,510	30,310	31,160	32,510
Wollongong (urban centre)	186,136	(Incl. in Wollongong Statistical District)			
Wollongong (City)	161,143	163,540	165,240	166,690	168,190
Shellharbour (Municipality)	31,154	32,360	33,460	34,660	35,700
Victoria—					
Ballarat (urban centre)	58,620	..	..	..	..
Ballarat (City) and Sebastopol (Borough)	45,046	44,640	44,360	44,040	43,870
Ballarat (Shire)	14,405	15,050	15,550	16,150	16,480
Bendigo (urban centre)	45,936	..	..	..	..
Bendigo (City) and Eaglehawk (Borough)(d)	37,390	37,620	37,780	38,010	38,190
Marong and Strathfieldsaye (Shires)(d)	14,616	14,880	15,320	15,710	16,080
Colac (urban centre)	10,362	..	..	..	..
Colac (City)	9,679	9,730	9,740	9,760	9,793
Geelong (urban centre)	115,181	(Incl. in Geelong Statistical District)			
Geelong, Geelong West and Newtown (Cities)	46,705	45,720	44,730	44,750	(g)43,212
Bellarine and Corio (Shires) and South Barwon (City)(d)(h)	74,666	77,310	80,160	82,570	(g)85,509
Horsham (City)	11,045	11,040	11,100	11,170	11,320
Melbourne (urban centre)	2,394,117	(Incl. in Melbourne Statistical Division)			
Mildura (City)(d)	13,198	14,240	14,280	14,350	14,390
Moe-Yallourn (urban centre)(i)	20,863	..	..	..	..
Moe (City) and Yallourn Works Area(d)	18,826	18,600	18,370	18,020	17,910
Morwell (urban centre)	16,853	..	..	..	..
Morwell (Shire)(d)	22,443	22,540	22,640	22,870	23,020
Sale (City)(d)	10,436	10,640	10,870	11,370	11,690
Shepparton (City)	19,410	19,780	20,170	20,620	20,890
Traralgon (City)	14,666	14,750	14,870	14,980	15,020
Wangaratta (City)(d)	15,586	15,620	15,670	15,790	15,860
Warnambool (City)	18,684	19,010	19,220	19,510	19,810
Werribee (urban centre)	12,872	(Incl. in Melbourne Statistical Division)			
Wodonga (urban centre)(b)	10,528	..	..	..	..
Wodonga (Rural City)(d)	13,074	13,270	13,520	13,900	14,430
Queensland—					
Brisbane (urban centre)	818,423	(Incl. in Brisbane Statistical Division)			
Bundaberg (urban centre)	26,516	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg (City)	27,324	27,650	28,000	28,500	29,100
Cairns (urban centre)	32,747	..	..	..	..
Cairns (City)	30,226	31,250	32,750	34,350	35,200
Gladstone (urban centre)	15,574	..	..	..	..
Gladstone (Town)	15,166	15,750	16,300	17,500	19,800

For footnotes see end of table

POPULATION IN PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES AND RELATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1971 TO 1975—*continued*

(with population of 10,000 or more at 30 June 1971)

Area	Population at 30 June—				
	1971(a)	1972	1973	1974	1975
Gold Coast (urban centre)(j)	69,120	..	..	..	..
Gold Coast (City)	66,697	71,400	74,500	78,600	80,250
Gympie (City)	11,096	11,150	11,000	11,000	10,900
Mackay (urban centre)	28,554	..	..	..	..
Mackay (City)	19,148	19,250	19,600	20,400	20,550
Pioneer (Shire)	22,561	23,500	24,500	24,650	25,200
Maryborough (urban centre)	19,916	..	..	..	..
Maryborough (City)	19,257	19,150	19,050	19,100	19,000
Mount Isa (urban centre)	25,497	..	..	..	..
Mount Isa (City)	26,502	29,000	31,800	32,500	32,850
Rockhampton (urban centre)	48,213	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton (City)	49,164	49,800	50,300	51,100	51,500
Toowoomba (urban centre)	57,578	..	..	..	..
Toowoomba (City)	59,524	60,300	61,000	62,250	62,900
Townsville (urban centre)	68,591	..	..	..	..
Townsville (City)	71,265	73,500	76,500	79,500	82,500
South Australia—					
Adelaide (urban centre)	809,482	(Incl. in Adelaide Statistical Division)			
Mount Gambier (urban centre)	17,934	..	..	..	..
Mount Gambier (City)	17,386	17,350	17,350	17,600	17,750
Port Augusta (City)(d)	12,224	12,650	12,850	12,950	13,150
Port Pirie (urban centre)	15,456	..	..	..	..
Port Pirie (City)	13,227	12,900	12,750	12,550	12,300
Whyalla (urban centre)	32,109	..	..	..	..
Whyalla (City)(d)	31,570	32,500	33,250	33,500	33,800
Western Australia—					
Albany (urban centre)	13,101	..	..	..	..
Albany (Town)	12,482	12,600	12,400	12,200	12,250
Bunbury (Town)	17,779	18,750	18,600	18,450	18,550
Geraldton (urban centre)	15,457	..	..	..	..
Geraldton (Town)	15,118	15,550	15,550	15,700	15,950
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (urban centre)	20,865	..	..	..	..
Kalgoorlie (Town)(d)	9,201	9,300	9,800	9,800	9,500
Boulder (Shire)(d)	12,922	13,100	11,900	11,850	11,750
Kwinana-New Town (urban centre)	10,108	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)			
Rockingham (urban centre)	12,029	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)			
Kwinana and Rockingham (Shires)(k)	23,832	25,300	25,500	26,000	28,000
Perth (urban centre)	641,800	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)			
Tasmania—					
Burnie-Somerset (urban centre)	20,087	20,380	20,460	20,660	21,060
Devonport (urban centre)	18,183	18,630	19,230	19,770	20,270
Hobart (urban centre) (Incl. in Hobart Statistical Division)	129,928	130,980	133,080	135,300	136,550
Launceston (urban centre)	62,241	62,250	62,730	63,400	64,850
Northern Territory—					
Alice Springs (Town)	11,179	11,940	(g)12,762	13,500	13,400
Darwin (urban centre)	35,516	..	..	..	..
Greater Darwin	37,060	39,851	(g)42,858	(g)46,656	32,144
Australian Capital Territory—					
Canberra (urban centre)	(l)140,864	(Incl. in Canberra Statistical District)			
Canberra (City District)	141,810	155,050	(g)166,116	178,100	189,400

(a) Population at census date. (b) Parts of the Albury-Wodonga urban centre in New South Wales and Victoria respectively. (c) Excluding that part of Greater Cessnock which lies outside the Newcastle Statistical District and which had a population of 586 at the Census of 30 June 1971. (d) For details of changes in status and area between 1 July 1971 and 30 June 1975 see paragraph 6, page 2. *Population: Principal Cities and Towns, 1971 to 1975, (4, 18).* (e) Excluding that part of Blue Mountains which lies inside Sydney Statistical Division. (f) Part of the Entrance urban centre (299 persons at 30 June 1971) extends into Gosford Shire. (g) Result of population count. (h) Excluding those parts of Bellarine, Corio and South Barwon Shires which lie outside the Geelong Statistical District and which had a total population of 14,100 at 30 June 1975. (i) Parts of Moe-Yallourn urban centre in Queensland. The total population of Gold Coast urban centre was 74,240 at 30 June 1971. (j) That part of Gold Coast urban centre lies partly inside Kwinana Shire the combined figure is given for the Kwinana and Rockingham Shires. (k) Because Rockingham urban centre lies partly inside Kwinana Shire the combined figure is given for the Kwinana and Rockingham Shires. (l) Excluding that part of Canberra urban centre in New South Wales. The total population of Canberra urban centre at 30 June 1971 was 156,298.

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* 1973, 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(a)	City	Country	Year	Population(a)
			('000)				('000)
Tokyo	Japan	1972	11,582	San Francisco(b)	U.S.A.	1970	3,110
New York(b)(c)	U.S.A.	1970	11,572	Sydney	Australia	1975	(e)2,923
Shanghai	China	1970	(d)10,820	Osaka	Japan	1972	2,889
Mexico City	Mexico	1973	10,223	Washington(b)	U.S.A.	1970	2,861
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1970	8,353	Bogota	Colombia	1972	2,818
Paris	France	1968	8,197	Rome	Italy	1971	(d)2,800
Peking	China	1970	(d)7,570	Montreal	Canada	1972	2,761
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	1973	7,410	Boston	U.S.A.	1970	2,754
London	England	1972	7,341	Toronto	Canada	1972	2,672
Los Angeles(b)	U.S.A.	1970	7,032	Santiago	Chile	1970	2,662
Calcutta	India	1971	7,031	Melbourne	Australia	1975	(e)2,661
Chicago(b)	U.S.A.	1970	6,979	Yokohama	Japan	1972	2,433
Bombay	India	1971	(d)5,971	Pittsburgh	U.S.A.	1970	2,401
Seoul	Korea	1970	(d)5,433	Manchester	England	1971	2,387
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1970	(d)5,187	Birmingham	England	1971	2,372
Cairo	Egypt	1970	(d)4,961	St Louis(b)	U.S.A.	1970	2,363
Philadelphia(b)	U.S.A.	1970	4,818	Caracas	Venezuela	1970	2,175
Djakarta	Indonesia	1971	(d)4,576	Lahore	Pakistan	1972	(d)2,148
Tientsin	China	1970	(d)4,280	Singapore	Singapore	1970	2,075
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1970	(d)4,252	Baltimore	U.S.A.	1970	2,071
Detroit	U.S.A.	1970	4,200	Nagoya	Japan	1972	2,065
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	1973	4,133	Cleveland	U.S.A.	1970	2,064
Teheran	Iran	1972	(d)3,858	West Berlin	Germany	1973	(d)(f)2,063
Delhi	India	1971	3,647	Budapest	Hungary	1972	(d)2,033
Karachi	Pakistan	1972	(d)3,469	Alexandria	Egypt	1970	(d)2,032
Madras	India	1971	3,170	Houston	U.S.A.	1970	1,985
Lima	Peru	1972	3,158	Bangkok	Thailand	1970	(d)1,867
Istanbul	Turkey	1973	3,135	Newark(c)	U.S.A.	1970	1,857
Madrid	Spain	1970	3,146	Pusan	Korea	1970	1,842

(a) Urban agglomeration, except where otherwise stated. (b) 'Standard metropolitan statistical area'. (c) The population of New York—North-Eastern New Jersey urbanised area was 16,037,395 on 1 July 1970. (d) City proper. (e) Statistical Division. (f) East Berlin, 1971, 1,086,374.

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, DECEMBER 1950 TO 1975

(Number of males per 100 females)

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1955	101.27	101.38	105.17	102.78	105.87	103.63	163.88	107.77	102.52
1960	101.38	101.35	104.16	102.24	103.99	102.88	147.82	111.51	102.22
1965	100.68	100.52	102.99	101.03	103.99	101.83	123.36	108.70	101.43
1970	100.50	99.87	101.83	99.74	105.32	101.28	128.41	104.64	101.05
1971	100.39	99.75	101.70	99.64	105.22	101.06	125.80	104.67	100.94
1972	100.27	99.71	101.52	99.28	104.62	100.70	120.51	104.96	100.75
1973	100.13	99.61	101.48	99.22	104.58	100.30	118.39	104.77	100.65
1974	100.02	99.72	101.61	99.40	104.05	100.02	136.54	104.16	100.66
1975	99.83	99.68	101.39	99.53	104.01	100.02	118.21	103.43	100.51

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

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: PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA 1871 TO 1971
(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 . . .	36.43	60.78	2.79	100	41.91	56.04	2.04	100	38.95	58.60	2.44	100
1891 . . .	34.82	61.96	3.22	100	39.40	58.03	2.57	100	36.94	60.14	2.92	100
1901 . . .	33.89	61.78	4.33	100	36.52	59.82	3.66	100	35.14	60.85	4.01	100
1911 . . .	30.89	64.74	4.37	100	32.49	63.27	4.24	100	31.66	64.03	4.31	100
1921 . . .	31.67	63.86	4.46	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100
1933 . . .	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947 . . .	25.48	67.08	7.43	100	24.62	66.71	8.67	100	25.06	66.90	8.05	100
1954 . . .	28.81	63.82	7.37	100	28.23	62.52	9.25	100	28.52	63.17	8.30	100
1961 . . .	30.61	62.16	7.23	100	29.85	60.34	9.82	100	30.23	61.26	8.51	100
1966(a) . .	29.93	62.98	7.09	100	28.92	61.10	9.99	100	29.43	62.05	8.53	100
1971(a) . .	29.32	63.71	6.97	100	28.21	62.04	9.75	100	28.77	62.88	8.35	100

(a) Includes 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 distribution of the Australian population at 30 June 1975 will be subject to revision when the 1976 Census results for distribution of ages become available.

POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a)
AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1975

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1975		
	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	646,475	615,973	1,262,448
5-9	620,315	594,656	1,214,971
10-14	643,546	611,847	1,255,393
15-19	622,989	592,125	1,215,114
20-24	579,348	558,383	1,137,731
25-29	573,676	545,255	1,118,931
30-34	472,283	443,966	916,249
35-39	406,545	386,266	792,811
40-44	380,123	358,696	738,819
45-49	403,358	378,395	781,753
50-54	377,377	373,222	750,599
55-59	298,016	308,165	606,181
60-64	269,623	286,498	556,121
65-69	200,685	232,732	433,417
70-74	139,330	177,470	316,800
75-79	78,835	128,742	207,577
80-84	41,263	82,054	123,317
85 and over	21,780	52,305	74,085
Total	6,775,567	6,726,750	13,502,317

(a) Based on the age distribution of all persons enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1971 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 1966 and 1971

Particulars of the characteristics of the population of Australia at the 1971 Census compared with the 1966 Census are shown in this section. Information from the 1971 Census for individual States and Territories is available in Bulletin No. 1 *Summary of Population*, Parts 1-9. Information concerning the industry, occupational status, and occupations of the population as recorded at the 1971 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; religion. Further details are available in a series of bulletins which were published by the Bureau (for details see *Publications of the Australian Bureau of Statistics*, (1.8)). All tables include particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

POPULATION: AGE (GROUPED AGES)(a), BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Age last birthday (years)	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	589,956	561,098	1,151,054	626,002	597,440	1,223,442	72,388
5-9	599,117	570,833	1,169,950	625,955	594,300	1,220,255	50,305
10-14	559,137	533,071	1,092,208	628,600	597,755	1,226,355	134,147
15-19	539,052	513,487	1,052,539	567,960	542,236	1,110,196	57,657
20-24	438,623	418,936	857,559	558,166	538,779	1,096,945	239,386
25-29	385,961	363,318	749,279	480,748	452,779	933,527	184,248
30-34	357,216	333,285	690,501	412,476	388,657	801,133	110,632
35-39	398,828	368,452	767,280	380,948	358,888	739,836	-27,444
40-44	397,822	378,404	776,226	407,539	379,976	787,515	11,289
45-49	344,171	335,581	679,752	399,611	381,913	781,524	101,772
50-54	324,659	318,574	643,233	332,641	330,295	662,936	19,703
55-59	276,763	267,508	544,271	301,464	303,971	605,435	61,164
60-64	216,203	220,377	436,580	243,740	257,804	501,544	64,964
65-69	162,119	195,578	357,697	183,270	203,493	386,763	29,066
70-74	115,582	161,212	276,794	123,915	168,735	292,650	15,856
75-79	79,813	116,902	196,715	76,080	123,687	199,767	3,052
80-84	38,654	64,352	103,006	42,926	76,940	119,866	16,860
85 and over	17,912	36,942	54,854	20,670	45,279	65,949	11,095
Total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

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

POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Marital status	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Never married—							
Under 15 years of age	1,747,696	1,664,529	3,412,225	1,880,557	1,789,495	3,670,052	257,827
15 years of age and over	1,252,635	902,854	2,155,489	1,327,684	943,824	2,271,508	116,019
Total never married	3,000,331	2,567,383	5,567,714	3,208,241	2,733,319	5,941,560	373,846
Married	2,600,044	2,587,196	5,187,240	2,926,865	2,924,004	5,850,869	663,629
Married but permanently separated(a)	75,438	87,536	162,974	86,337	97,052	183,389	20,415
Divorced	42,908	51,174	94,082	61,749	71,421	133,170	39,088
Widowed	122,867	464,621	587,488	129,519	517,131	646,650	59,162
Grand total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

(a) Legally or otherwise.

POPULATION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Country of birth	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	4,688,441	4,780,137	9,468,578	5,037,098	5,139,222	10,176,320	707,742
New Zealand	26,174	26,311	52,485	41,350	39,116	80,466	27,981
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland(a)	474,427	434,237	908,664	562,869	525,341	1,088,210	179,546
Germany	55,799	52,910	108,709	56,196	54,615	110,811	2,102
Greece	73,936	66,153	140,089	83,483	76,717	160,200	20,111
Italy	150,138	117,187	267,325	159,492	129,984	289,476	22,151
Malta	31,028	24,076	55,104	29,546	24,135	53,681	-1,423
Netherlands	55,189	44,360	99,549	54,846	44,449	99,295	-254
Poland	36,496	25,145	61,641	34,753	24,947	59,700	-1,941
Yugoslavia	44,573	26,704	71,277	74,695	55,121	129,816	58,539
Other	103,348	77,805	181,153	115,141	90,148	205,289	24,136
Total Europe	1,024,934	868,577	1,893,511	1,171,021	1,025,457	2,196,478	302,967
Other countries	102,039	82,885	184,924	163,242	139,132	302,374	117,450
Total born outside Australia	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	1,375,613	1,203,705	2,579,318	448,398
Grand total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

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

POPULATION: OVERSEAS-BORN, BY PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, AND SEX
CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Period of residence (years)	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1	88,608	73,252	161,860	99,894	85,483	185,377	23,517
1 and under 2	65,980	58,361	124,341	87,636	77,963	165,599	41,258
2 " " 3	58,366	51,963	110,329	74,971	66,648	141,619	31,290
3 " " 4	46,104	41,934	88,038	54,663	48,706	103,369	15,331
4 " " 5	35,623	37,279	72,902	52,630	47,311	99,941	27,039
5 years and over	833,170	693,902	1,527,072	919,986	794,788	1,714,774	187,702
Not stated	25,296	21,082	46,378	85,833	82,806	168,639	122,261
Total	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	1,375,613	1,203,705	2,579,318	448,398

POPULATION: RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA
CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Religious denomination	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Christian—							
Baptist	78,443	87,779	166,222	82,479	93,490	175,969	9,747
Brethren	7,491	8,180	15,671	10,900	12,063	22,963	7,292
Catholic, Roman and Catholic undefined	1,532,930	1,509,577	3,042,507	1,718,674	1,723,960	3,442,634	400,127
Churches of Christ	48,566	54,694	103,260	44,714	52,709	97,423	-5,837
Church of England	1,933,567	1,951,451	3,885,018	1,941,897	2,011,307	3,953,204	68,186
Congregational	35,933	40,689	76,622	31,289	36,870	68,159	-8,463
Greek and other Orthodox	135,623	119,877	255,500	177,324	161,308	338,632	83,132
Jehovah's Witness	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16,031	19,721	35,752	n.a.
Lutheran	91,279	88,554	179,833	98,316	98,531	196,847	17,014
Methodist	549,751	577,209	1,126,960	527,724	571,295	1,099,019	-27,941
Presbyterian	513,019	532,545	1,045,564	497,793	530,788	1,028,581	-16,983
Salvation Army	27,188	29,497	56,685	30,823	35,008	65,831	9,146
Seventh-day Adventist Protestant (undefined)	17,175	20,877	38,052	18,680	22,937	41,617	3,565
Other (incl. Christian undefined)	53,028	52,346	105,374	118,449	124,753	243,202	137,828
Total Christian	5,088,656	5,141,756	10,230,412	5,404,347	5,586,032	10,990,379	759,967
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	31,303	31,972	63,275	30,619	31,589	62,208	-1,067
Muslim	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,600	8,711	22,311	n.a.
Other	8,804	4,843	13,647	8,434	5,970	14,404	n.a.
Total non-Christian	40,107	36,815	76,922	52,653	46,270	98,923	22,001
Indefinite	19,905	16,645	36,550	16,755	12,658	29,413	-7,137
No religion	61,623	34,517	96,140	517,360	338,316	855,676	759,536
No reply	631,297	528,177	1,159,474	421,596	359,651	781,247	-378,227
Grand total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

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* (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 was 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.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION(a): 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) Includes Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory.

1971 Census of Population and Housing

In view of the limitations on the statistics described above, an attempt was made for the 1971 Census to design a question which would obtain more meaningful data on the Aboriginal population. The advice of expert bodies approached was that such data would be obtained by asking each respondent to indicate the race to which he considered himself to belong.

In addition the repeal of Section 127 of the Constitution in 1967 removed the need for the question on racial origin to identify 'Aboriginal natives'. 'Aboriginal natives', the term used in the Constitution, was interpreted as those persons possessing more than 50 per cent Aboriginal blood.

The question at the 1971 Census read:

What is this person's racial origin?

(If of mixed origin indicate the one to which he considers himself to belong)

(Tick one box only or give one origin only)

- European origin
- Aboriginal origin
- Torres Strait Islander origin
- Other origin (give one only).....

The following table shows particulars of the Aboriginal population of Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971. The statistics for Aborigines are not on a comparable basis with those from previous Censuses (see above).

ABORIGINAL POPULATION: SECTION OF STATE, BY SEX, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

State or Territory	Major Urban(a)			Other Urban(a)			Rural(a)			Migratory(a)			Total		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
New South Wales	2,967	2,988	5,955	4,636	4,644	9,280	4,066	3,786	7,852	13	1	14	11,682	11,419	23,101
Victoria	1,487	1,412	2,899	883	952	1,835	479	437	916	6	..	6	2,855	2,801	5,656
Queensland	1,251	1,354	2,605	3,482	3,710	7,192	7,569	7,041	14,610	4	3	7	12,306	12,108	24,414
South Australia	834	887	1,721	747	765	1,512	2,116	1,791	3,907	..	..	..	3,697	3,443	7,140
Western Australia	1,094	1,137	2,231	3,227	3,287	6,514	6,921	6,223	13,144	8	6	14	11,250	10,653	21,903
Tasmania	96	78	174	133	124	257	78	66	144	..	..	..	307	268	575
Northern Territory	..	..	..	2,029	1,975	4,004	9,656	9,592	19,248	1	..	1	11,686	11,567	23,253
Australian Capital Territory	46	36	82	..	..	..	90	76	166	..	..	..	136	112	248
Australia	7,775	7,892	15,667	15,137	15,457	30,594	30,975	29,012	59,987	32	10	42	53,919	52,371	106,290

(a) For definition of urban, rural, etc., see explanation given on pages 142-143.

Projections of the population

In projecting the population, assumptions have to be made regarding future fertility, mortality and immigration. These are made in the light of past trends and expected developments.

The method chosen for these projections is similar to the method used for the current estimates of the population except that hypothetical figures of births, deaths and net migration are used instead of recorded births, deaths and net migration.

The assumptions employed in the latest set of projections, and summaries of the results, are given below. They cover the years 1976 to 2011, taking 1976 as the base year.

Fertility. Projected age specific fertility rates rise slightly from the 1976 experience until 1984 and then remain constant.

Mortality. It was assumed that the 1970-72 age specific mortality rates would be constant for the duration of the projection except that infant mortality is assumed to decline by about 2 per cent per annum.

Migration. Immigrants are assumed to have the same fertility and mortality experience as the resident Australian population. The following table shows the projected population in the absence of overseas migration after 1976, and the population that would result from net immigration at the illustrative level of 50,000 persons a year with the age-sex composition of the net permanent and long term movement of the 5-year period ended 30 June 1975.

PROJECTED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: 1976 TO 2011

30 June—	<i>Excluding migration after 30 June 1976</i>	<i>Resulting from net immigration at the illustrative level of 50,000 persons after 30 June 1976</i>	<i>Including net immigration at the illustrative level of 50,000 persons a year after 30 June 1976</i>
	'000	'000	'000
1976 (provisional)	13,643	..	13,643
1977	13,744	51	13,795
1978	13,842	102	13,945
1979	13,938	155	14,093
1980	14,035	209	14,244
1981	14,136	264	14,400
1991	15,223	867	16,090
2001	16,129	1,548	17,677
2011	16,760	2,299	19,059

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 and Norfolk Island, at the Census of 30 June 1971 and as estimated at 30 June 1973.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1973

Territory	Census 30 June 1971		Estimate 30 June 1973	
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Christmas Island . . .	1,732	959	2,691	2,884
Cocos (Keeling) Islands . . .	312	306	618	654
Norfolk Island	824	859	1,683	1,846

Further particulars concerning 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 infant mortality are shown in respect of all countries which had an estimated population of at least ten million persons in 1971, excepting for the group 'Oceania', which is treated in more detail. The source of these figures for all countries except Australia is the 1973 *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 becomes 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*, 1973 (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*, 1973)

Continent and region	Population						Annual rate of increase 1965-73 (per cent)	Annual rate of increase 1970-73 (per cent)	Density (persons per square kilometre) 1973
	Estimates of mid-year population (millions)								
	1950	1960	1965	1970	1972	1973			
World total	2,486	2,982	3,289	3,632	3,782	3,860	2.0	2.1	28
Africa	217	270	303	344	364	374	2.7	2.8	12
Western Africa	64	80	90	101	107	110	2.6	2.7	18
Eastern Africa	62	77	86	98	103	106	2.6	2.7	17
Northern Africa	51	65	75	87	92	95	3.1	3.2	11
Middle Africa	25	29	32	36	38	38	2.2	2.3	6
Southern Africa	14	18	20	23	24	25	2.4	2.5	9
America	328	412	460	511	533	545	2.1	2.2	13
Northern America	166	199	214	228	233	236	1.2	1.3	11
Latin America	162	213	246	283	300	309	2.9	2.9	15
Tropical South America	84	112	130	151	160	165	3.0	3.1	12
Middle America	35	48	57	67	72	75	3.4	3.5	30
Temperate South America	27	33	36	39	41	41	1.8	1.8	10
Caribbean	17	21	23	26	27	28	2.3	2.2	116
Asia(a)	1,355	1,645	1,833	2,056	2,154	2,204	2.3	2.3	80
East Asia	657	780	852	930	962	978	1.7	1.7	83
Mainland Region	536	640	700	765	792	806	1.8	1.7	72
Japan	83	93	98	103	106	107	1.1	1.2	290
Other East Asia	38	47	54	61	64	66	2.5	2.4	254
South Asia	698	865	981	1,126	1,191	1,225	2.8	2.9	77
Middle South Asia	481	588	665	762	806	828	2.8	2.8	122
South East Asia	173	219	249	287	304	313	2.9	2.9	68
South West Asia	44	58	67	77	82	84	2.9	3.0	19
Europe(a)	392	425	445	462	469	472	0.8	0.7	96
Western Europe	122	135	143	149	151	151	0.7	0.6	152
Southern Europe	109	118	123	128	131	132	0.9	0.9	100
Eastern Europe	89	97	100	104	106	107	0.8	0.8	108
Northern Europe	72	76	79	81	82	82	0.6	0.6	50
Oceania	12.6	15.8	17.5	19.4	20.2	20.6	2.1	2.2	2
Australia and New Zealand	10.1	12.7	14.0	15.4	16.0	16.3	1.9	2.0	2
Melanesia	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	6
Polynesia and Micronesia	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.2	45
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	180	214	231	243	248	250	1.0	1.0	11

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

Population, density, rate of growth, natural increase, and infant mortality 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*, 1973, regarding geographical units used, boundaries of areas, reliability of estimates, etc.

POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE AND
INFANT MORTALITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1973)

Country	Population mid-year 1973 (thousands)	Density 1973 (persons per square kilometre)	Annual rate of increase 1970-73 (per cent)	Year	Natural increase (Rate per '000 popula- tion)	Infant mortality (Rate per '000 live births)
Africa—						
Nigeria	59,607	65	2.7	1965-70	24.7	(a)
Arab Republic of Egypt	35,619	36	2.2	1971	21.7	103.3
Ethiopia	26,076	21	1.9	1965-70	20.6	84.2
South Africa	23,724	19	2.8	1965-70	23.7	(a)
Zaire	23,563	10	2.8	1965-70	21.7	104
Sudan	16,901	7	2.5	1965-70	30.5	93.6
Morocco	16,309	37	(a)	1965-70	33.0	149
Algeria	15,772	7	3.2	1965-70	32.2	86.3
Tanzania, United Republic of						
Tanganyika	13,969	15	2.7	1957	21-22	190
Zanzibar	403	164	2.2	1970	26.0	140
Kenya	12,482	21	3.6	1965-70	30.3	55.0
North America—						
United States of America	210,404	22	0.9	1973	5.6	17.6
Mexico	54,303	28	3.5	1965-70	34.3	60.9
Canada	22,125	2	1.2	1973	8.3	16.8
South America—						
Brazil	101,707	12	2.9	1965-70	28.3	(a)
Argentina	24,286	9	1.5	1968	12.4	59.6
Colombia	23,209	20	3.2	1965-70	34.0	52.9
Peru	14,912	12	3.2	1965-70	30.7	65.1
Venezuela	11,293	12	2.8	1965-70	33.1	49.7
Asia—						
China (excl. Taiwan Province)	814,279	85	1.7	1965-70	17.8	(a)
India	574,216	175	2.1	1965-70	26.1	139.0
Indonesia	124,602	84	(a)	1965-70	28.9	125.0
Japan	108,346	291	1.3	1973	12.8	11.7
Bangladesh	71,614	502	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Pakistan	66,749	83	3.6	1968	24.0	124.0
Philippines	40,219	134	3.0	1965-70	32.7	67.9
Thailand	39,787	77	3.2	1965-70	32.4	22.5
Turkey in Asia	(a)	(a)	(a)	1967	25.0	153.0
Korea, Republic of	32,905	334	1.7	1965-70	24.6	(a)
Iran	31,298	19	3.0	1965-70	28.8	(a)
Burma	29,560	44	2.3	1965-70	22.9	195-300
Democratic Republic of Vietnam	22,481	142	2.0	1965-70	21.4	(a)
Vietnam, Republic of	19,367	111	1.8	1965-70	21.4	42.8
Afghanistan	18,294	28	2.3	1965-70	24.0	(a)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	15,087	125	2.8	1965-70	27.6	(a)
Sri Lanka	13,249	202	1.9	1972	21.8	45.1
Nepal	12,020	85	(a)	1965-70	21.7	(a)
Europe—						
Germany—						
Federal Republic of (incl. West Berlin)	61,967	249	0.7	1973	-1.6	20.4
Democratic Republic of (incl. East Berlin)	16,980	157	0.2	1973	-3.1	16.0
United Kingdom	55,933	229	0.3	1973	1.9	17.5
Italy	54,888	182	0.8	1973	6.1	25.7
France	52,130	95	0.9	1973	5.7	12.9
Spain	34,857	69	1.1	1973	10.7	15.1
Poland	33,361	107	0.9	1972	9.4	28.5
Yugoslavia	20,956	82	1.0	1973	9.3	43.3
Romania	20,828	88	0.9	1973	8.3	38.2
Czechoslovakia	14,578	114	0.6	1973	7.3	21.2
Netherlands	13,438	329	1.0	1973	6.3	11.6
Hungary	10,411	112	0.2	1973	6.2	33.5
Oceania—						
Australia	13,132	2	1.6	1973	10.4	16.5
New Zealand	2,964	18	1.8	1973	12.0	16.2
Papua New Guinea	2,563	6	1.0	1965-70	25.0	(a)
U.S.S.R.—						
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	249,749	11	1.0	1973	9.0	26.3

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

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 29, Cultural Activities, Recreation 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* and for 1972 and later years, in an annual mimeographed bulletin *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*. Mimeographed bulletins are also issued monthly and quarterly.

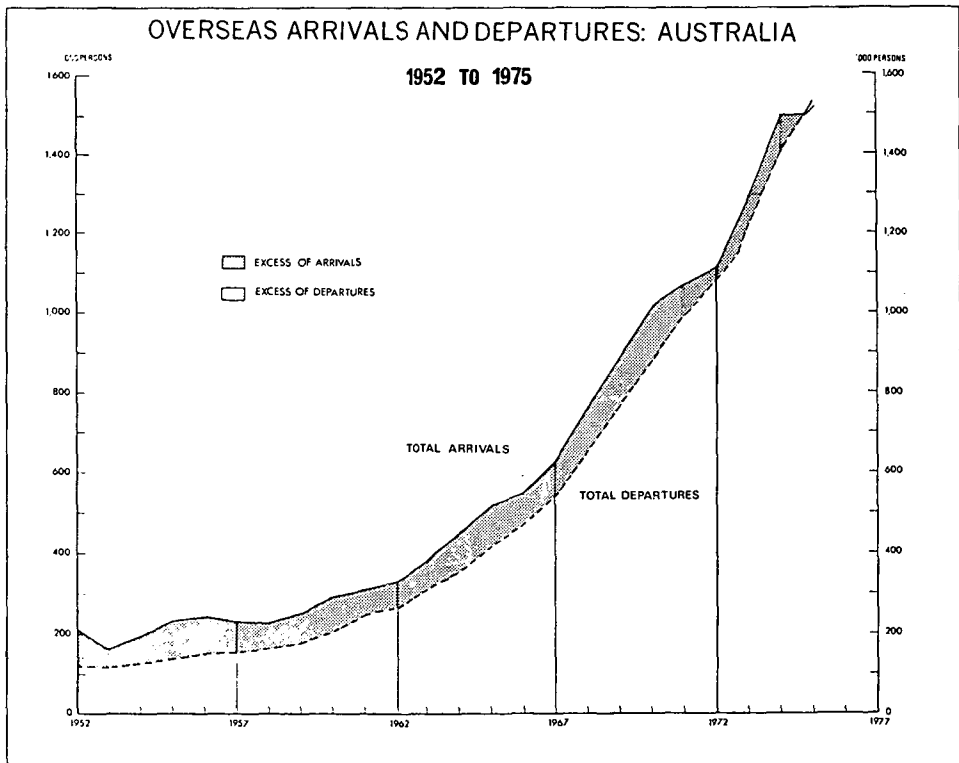
Overseas arrivals and departures since 1941

Earlier issues of the Year Book contain tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while information about overseas arrivals and departures for individual years from 1901 is published in the annual bulletin *Demography* (see also Statistical Summary of this Year Book and, from 1972, in the mimeographed bulletin *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.23)). Australian statistics of overseas arrivals and departures exclude aircraft and ships' crews, persons on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia on ships not then engaged in regular voyages and persons who pass through on the same ship or flight or who change flights without leaving the airport's transit area. The following table shows arrivals and departures since 1941, and refers to total movement irrespective of length of stay.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1974

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
1971	625,066	453,732	1,078,798	581,510	412,683	994,193	43,556	41,049	84,605
1972	608,730	501,940	1,110,670	597,765	485,059	1,082,824	10,965	16,881	27,846
1973	696,212	594,148	1,290,360	676,190	573,752	1,249,942	20,022	20,396	40,418
1974	809,372	687,157	1,496,529	762,293	647,115	1,409,408	47,079	40,042	87,121
1975	801,255	727,703	1,528,959	807,418	729,668	1,537,084	-6,163	-1,963	-8,126

(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 133 and 139 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, 1973 AND 1974**

<i>Age and marital status</i>	1973			1974		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
AGE						
Age last birthday on arrival or departure—						
0-4	2,070	1,565	3,635	4,626	5,167	9,793
5-14	4,269	4,331	8,600	7,098	8,933	16,031
15-24	6,042	4,670	10,712	10,954	9,839	20,793
25-44	6,937	7,588	14,525	20,495	12,058	32,553
45-64	400	1,744	2,144	3,227	5,761	8,988
65 and over	304	498	802	679	-1,716	-1,037
Total	20,022	20,396	40,418	47,079	40,042	87,121
MARITAL STATUS						
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	6,339	5,896	12,235	11,724	14,139	25,863
15 years of age and over	4,946	3,766	8,712	11,197	5,043	16,240
Married	7,927	9,615	17,542	23,697	18,096	41,793
Widowed	-130	440	310	513	1,828	2,341
Divorced	940	679	1,619	-52	936	884
Total	20,022	20,396	40,418	47,079	40,042	87,121

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. From 1 January 1974 further revisions to the questionnaire came into effect and, where they affect comparability, they are described below.

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. Before 1974, former settlers were not so classified unless they had spent at least twelve months in Australia. The revised questionnaire has been designed to reduce the possibility of errors in classification and this distinction has now been removed.

Long-term—consists of the arrival of overseas visitors and the departure of Australian residents with the stated intention of staying (in Australia or abroad respectively) for twelve months or more; and the departure of visitors and the return of residents who have stayed (in Australia or abroad respectively) for twelve months or more. Until 1974, Australian residents were classified as long-term only if their time spent abroad included a period of twelve months in any one country. Their classification is now governed solely by their total absence from Australia.

Short-term—consists of all other movements, including the movement of Australian troops irrespective of period of stay, and U.S. troops who visited Australia on rest and recreation leave during the period October 1967 to December 1971.

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 1974**

ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent and long-term movement			Short-term movement					Total arrivals
	Per- manent Settlers arriving	Long-term		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Overseas visitors arriving			Total	
		Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving		Australian residents returning	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
1971	155,525	47,782	30,500	233,807	412,598	64,727	367,666	432,393	1,078,798
1972	112,468	54,278	26,559	193,305	490,962	77,592	348,811	426,403	1,110,670
1973	105,003	65,021	27,370	197,394	620,842	73,074	399,050	472,124	1,290,360
1974	121,324	63,320	26,984	211,628	752,218	78,166	454,517	532,683	1,496,529
1975	54,117	58,352	19,858	132,327	880,609	78,222	437,801	516,023	1,528,959

DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent and long-term movement			Short-term movement					Total departures
	Permanent		Total permanent departures	Long-term		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term movement		
	Former settlers departing	Other residents departing		Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing		Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors 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	512,555	1,294,118	1,541,605	3,348,278
1971	29,449	11,673	41,122	67,699	21,433	130,254	413,917	450,022	994,193
1972	33,172	12,709	45,881	66,853	24,251	136,985	504,519	441,320	1,082,824
1973	30,325	13,105	43,430	64,964	21,506	129,900	638,141	481,901	1,249,942
1974	21,849	11,902	33,751	66,228	24,401	124,380	769,650	515,378	1,409,408
1975	18,315	10,769	29,084	66,405	23,327	118,816	911,815	506,454	1,537,084

Note. Further information on short and long term movement is shown in the Chapter Cultural Activities, Recreation and Travel.

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 country of citizenship, occupation, age, marital status, and State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or of last residence (departures).

Country of Citizenship

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP, AUSTRALIA, 1973 AND 1974
(Persons)**

Country of Citizenship	1973			Departures	1974			Departures
	Arrivals				Arrivals			
	Assisted (a)	Other	Total		Assisted (a)	Other	Total	
Australia	403	2,755	3,158	12,809	664	2,289	2,953	10,520
Austria	236	88	324	179	298	145	443	102
Canada	65	1,511	1,576	841	32	1,865	1,897	463
Cyprus	2	706	708	8	13	1,100	1,113	11
Finland	220	47	267	176	219	60	279	138
France	693	253	946	358	733	239	972	280
Germany(b)	1,042	584	1,626	860	936	641	1,577	485
Greece	863	2,370	3,233	305	31	3,678	3,709	204
India	37	1,834	1,871	29	80	1,933	2,013	11
Ireland	1,012	519	1,531	581	918	1,159	2,077	460
Italy	1,776	1,238	3,014	764	1,749	1,357	3,106	798
Lebanon	35	2,871	2,906	20	1,123	1,828	2,951	18
Malaysia	1	445	446	77	22	714	736	39
Malta	1,204	851	2,055	347	1,416	646	2,062	366
Netherlands	668	348	1,016	810	806	420	1,226	621
New Zealand	14	4,253	4,267	3,115	9	3,545	3,554	1,560
Philippines	6	416	422	13	192	548	740	11
Portugal	658	516	1,174	64	491	480	971	44
Singapore	4	347	351	13	25	621	646	15
South Africa	184	635	819	172	237	761	998	134
Spain	1,188	216	1,404	203	1,270	209	1,479	113
Sri Lanka	25	1,739	1,764	10	73	1,533	1,606	14
Sweden	472	79	551	130	353	127	480	86
Switzerland	183	388	571	395	175	429	604	186
Turkey	1,439	1,173	2,612	57	1,405	1,755	3,160	63
United Kingdom(c)	27,969	18,574	46,543	16,143	25,637	28,399	54,036	14,381
United States of America	907	2,102	3,009	2,265	676	3,009	3,685	1,374
Yugoslavia	3,565	2,502	6,067	657	3,307	3,162	6,469	422
Other, including stateless	4,951	5,821	10,772	2,029	9,304	6,478	15,782	832
Total	49,822	55,181	105,003	43,430	52,194	69,130	121,324	33,751

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 165-6. (b) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (c) Includes United Kingdom colonies in 1973.

Occupation

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1973 AND 1974**

Occupation group	1973				1974			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, technical and related workers	4,822	3,348	2,444	1,762	6,742	4,582	1,711	1,238
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	2,147	299	1,306	142	2,734	594	913	135
Clerical workers	1,724	5,084	801	2,516	1,687	6,234	511	1,889
Sales workers	1,481	719	710	422	1,562	909	537	346
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	700	31	312	10	757	60	173	11
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	113	..	101	..	125	..	42	..
Workers in transport and communication	1,787	384	751	144	2,195	437	569	117
Craftsmen and production-process workers	13,195	1,783	5,052	571	14,502	2,551	3,688	435
Labourers(a)	3,566	..	1,377	..	4,020	771	1,012	34
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers	1,454	2,846	609	599	1,770	2,146	490	464
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	1,965	399	370	66	2,908	3,056	475	363
Persons not in work force—								
Children and students	18,778	17,409	7,617	6,916	21,525	19,656	5,925	5,823
Others	1,535	19,434	815	8,017	1,238	18,563	759	6,091
Total	53,267	51,736	22,265	21,165	61,765	59,559	16,805	16,946

(a) Labourers (so described), not elsewhere classified and freight handlers, including waterside workers.

Age and marital status

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT, BY SEX
AGE DISTRIBUTION, AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1974

Age last birthday on arrival or departure	Arrivals				Departures			
	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total
MALES								
0-4	8,149	..	..	8,149	2,364	..	..	2,364
5-14	11,048	..	..	11,048	3,111	..	..	3,111
15-24	9,772	3,576	49	13,397	1,743	630	13	2,386
25-44	5,174	17,649	629	23,452	1,288	4,886	173	6,347
45-64	372	3,677	268	4,317	156	1,563	110	1,829
65 and over	190	927	285	1,402	85	516	167	768
Total	34,705	25,829	1,231	61,765	8,747	7,595	463	16,805
FEMALES								
0-4	7,527	..	..	7,527	2,288	..	..	2,288
5-14	9,971	17	..	9,988	3,102	6	..	3,108
15-24	7,143	7,724	73	14,940	1,422	1,473	31	2,926
25-44	3,234	16,182	637	20,053	643	4,943	233	5,819
45-64	342	3,653	1,255	5,250	109	1,388	413	1,910
65 and over	144	607	1,050	1,801	79	295	521	895
Total	28,361	28,183	3,015	59,559	7,643	8,105	1,198	16,946
PERSONS								
0-4	15,676	..	..	15,676	4,652	..	..	4,652
5-14	21,019	17	..	21,036	6,213	6	..	6,219
15-24	16,915	11,300	122	28,337	3,165	2,103	44	5,312
25-44	8,408	33,831	1,266	43,505	1,931	9,829	406	12,166
45-64	714	7,330	1,523	9,567	265	2,951	523	3,739
65 and over	334	1,534	1,335	3,203	164	811	688	1,663
Total	63,066	54,012	4,246	121,324	16,390	15,700	1,661	33,751

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 1972 to 1974. Settlers are asked, on or before arrival, their intended address in Australia. Their replies represent the settlers' intentions at the time and these may not be realised. Residents departing permanently are asked their State or Territory of residence. Before 1974, State or Territory of residence was defined as the State or Territory of intended or last residence for a period of twelve months or more. Period of residence is not now taken into account in the definition. The allocation to States and Territories in the table is based on their replies.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
SETTLERS ARRIVING AND RESIDENTS DEPARTING, BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF
INTENDED RESIDENCE OR LAST RESIDENCE, 1972 TO 1974
(Persons)

State or Territory of intended residence or last residence	Settlers arriving			Residents departing		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
New South Wales	42,206	38,643	45,143	16,090	15,406	12,100
Victoria	28,573	27,012	31,904	8,775	8,673	8,244
Queensland	9,880	10,672	10,169	4,077	4,312	4,168
South Australia	10,406	10,269	10,164	4,224	3,939	3,812
Western Australia	14,128	11,839	17,510	5,863	4,580	3,596
Tasmania	1,056	1,161	1,524	665	608	513
Northern Territory	696	690	786	353	533	260
Australian Capital Territory	1,091	1,157	1,551	658	692	471
Not stated	4,432	3,560	2,573	5,176	4,687	587
Total	112,468	105,003	121,324	45,881	43,430	33,751

Former settlers and other residents departing permanently—country of intended residence. The principal countries of intended residence of persons departing permanently during the years 1973 and 1974 are shown in the following table for 'former settlers' and other residents.

**OVERSEAS DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
COUNTRY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE
AUSTRALIA, 1973 AND 1974**

Country of intended residence	1973			1974		
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
Austria	152	56	208	101	45	146
Canada	1,098	715	1,813	844	836	1,680
Denmark	217	39	256	97	39	136
Finland	143	16	159	121	25	146
France	354	81	435	207	117	324
Germany(a)	855	275	1,130	454	154	608
Greece	326	202	528	236	130	366
Hong Kong	102	141	243	40	116	156
Italy	778	388	1,166	725	344	1,069
Malta	292	82	374	288	84	372
Netherlands	803	287	1,090	534	243	777
New Zealand	4,640	4,413	9,053	2,844	4,207	7,051
Papua New Guinea	190	867	1,057	102	586	688
Singapore	131	169	300	29	116	145
South Africa	395	156	551	383	185	568
Spain	200	69	269	110	62	172
Sweden	148	33	181	84	19	103
Switzerland	372	74	446	173	70	243
United Kingdom and Ireland	15,028	2,780	17,808	11,732	2,438	14,170
United States of America	2,229	1,090	3,319	1,333	949	2,282
Yugoslavia	591	105	696	322	93	415
Other and not stated	1,281	1,067	2,348	1,090	1,044	2,134
Total	30,325	13,105	43,430	21,849	11,902	33,751

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

Powers and legislation of the Commonwealth Government

Under Section 51 (xix), (xxvii) and (xxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament 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* 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. 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.

The *Aliens Act 1947* 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 entering or remaining in Australia are required to register as permanent residents. They are required to notify marriage within thirty days of marriage taking place. The Act provides also that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his or her surname.

For the purposes of the Aliens Act an 'alien' is a person 16 years of age and over who is not an Australian citizen, an Irish citizen, a person having the status of British subject, or a British or Australian protected person.

The Minister for Social Security is responsible for the administration of the *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946* and is 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'.

Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Functions of the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

The functions of the Department of Immigration include: administration of immigration policy; planning immigration programs; consideration of all applications for permanent and temporary residence; demographic studies; population policy; formulation of policy in relationship to international organisations and international conventions; Australian citizenship; deportation; prevention of illegal entry; and research into aspects of immigration and ethnic affairs.

Immigration Program 1976-77

The immigration program for 1976-77 has been set at 70,000 including some 30,000 financially assisted.

Immigration Policy

Australia's immigration policy is applied uniformly on a global basis: it is selective but not discriminatory.

Family reunion. Priority is given to the spouses, dependent children and aged or dependent parents of Australian residents. They are admitted provided they satisfy health and character requirements. Non-dependent parents of working age and their dependent children are admitted provided they are economically viable and satisfy normal health and character requirements. Fiances and fiances may also be admitted. This is initially on a temporary residence basis.

Occupational categories. Persons with qualifications and experience in those occupations which are assessed as being in continuing strong demand in Australia may also be admitted. The list of approved occupations is kept under continuing review. It is confined at present to selected professional and skilled occupations. It is necessary for applicants or nominees to have an intention to settle permanently in Australia and they must also meet health and character requirements.

Assisted migration into Australia

Assisted passages are available to the spouses and dependent children of residents of Australia and to those persons (who may be accompanied by their families) possessing specifically listed skills or qualifications. Persons possessing such skills may be sponsored by residents of Australia or they may lodge direct applications overseas for entry and the grant of assisted passages.

Detailed statistics of assisted migration into Australia are shown in *Australian Immigration; Consolidated Statistics* and *Australian Immigration; Quarterly Statistical Summary*.

The following tables show total assisted migration since 1947 and arrivals under other assisted passage schemes and arrangements

ASSISTED MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1947 TO 1975

<i>Period</i>	<i>Nominated and selected (assisted) arrivals</i>
1947-50	273,195
1951-55	275,241
1956-60	305,517
1961-65	337,132
1966-70	537,478
1971-75	290,882
1969	125,958
1970	134,428
1971	103,811
1972	63,710
1973	49,822
1974	52,194
1975	21,345

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. Details of assisted migration schemes which have operated since 1947 are shown in earlier issues of the Year Book (*see* No. 58, page 153).

**UNITED KINGDOM ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS(a)
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF INTENDED RESIDENCE
JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1975**

<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>Cwth</i>
January 1947 to								
June 1967	231,680	202,519	75,716	119,677	81,357	17,902	7,429	736,280
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
1970-71	16,932	10,801	5,095	10,003	12,431	1,137	456	56,855
1971-72	14,345	8,692	4,662	7,477	8,737	598	323	44,834
1972-73	10,571	6,235	4,352	5,914	5,141	530	252	32,995
1973-74	7,070	5,520	3,055	4,807	3,731	536	274	24,993
1974-75	4,967	4,025	1,712	3,288	3,784	473	233	18,482
Total January 1947 to June 1975	348,200	277,874	111,028	183,111	157,160	25,176	10,187	1,112,736

(a) Includes child migrants.

**ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES: AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1947
TO JUNE 1975**

<i>Assisted migration scheme</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1970</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	<i>1974-75</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1975</i>
Austrian	21,305	440	227	183	231	193	22,579
Belgian	2,774	167	159	90	81	59	3,330
General Assisted Passage(a)	40,388	..	..	..	..	..	40,388
German	90,670	2,622	1,491	1,192	1,075	542	97,592
Greek	61,935	6,198	3,088	1,257	623	..	73,101
Italian	52,920	4,615	3,641	1,920	1,383	1,049	65,528
Maltese	40,692	1,048	904	1,130	1,430	787	45,991
Netherlands	78,311	1,724	1,223	598	801	478	83,135
Refugee	242,581	11,812	3,259	2,512	1,228	514	261,906
Spanish	10,258	1,013	856	856	1,148	378	14,509
Special Passage Assistance							
Programme(b)	50,753	22,578	15,918	10,449	13,816	11,585	114,818
Turkish	5,556	3,369	1,822	1,216	1,711	174	13,848
United Kingdom	934,576	56,855	44,834	32,995	24,993	18,482	1,112,735
Yugoslav . . . . .	..	5,853	4,135	2,303	1,841	1,092	15,224
Other schemes	30,219	1,553	786	268	283	901	44,291
Total	1,662,938	119,847	82,343	56,969	50,644	36,234	2,008,975

(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.).

Accommodation of migrants

Migrants must be assured of accommodation on arrival, unless they have sufficient funds to be independent. For those migrants nominated by relatives or friends this initial accommodation has usually been in private homes. Most of the assisted migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government are provided with transitory accommodation in migrant hostels operated by Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, a non-profit making Government-sponsored company. These hostels provide a range of services to help migrants to settle in Australia including child minding centres, English language classes, youth recreation activities, welfare officers and assistance in obtaining permanent accommodation.

The total capacity of hostels is about 11,000. A further 2,000 migrants nominated by the Commonwealth Government can be accommodated in self-contained flats. Hostel accommodation is available to families for up to 12 months, while tenancies of flats are limited to six months. Childless couples and single persons are accepted in hostels for up to six months and three months respectively. Extensions of stay are granted in extenuating circumstances.

British assisted migrants nominated by State Governments are provided with initial accommodation in reception centres operated by the State authorities. The Commonwealth Government contributes to the capital cost of these establishments on a dollar for dollar basis.

The Australian Population and Immigration Council

The Australian Population and Immigration Council was originally established in February 1975 and was reconstituted by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs in March 1976.

The reconstituted Council advises the Minister on such matters as: (i) regular monitoring of, and research into, population change; (ii) major developments and research in Australia and overseas concerning population and immigration; (iii) longer-term implications of changing patterns of immigration intakes; (iv) ways in which future immigration intakes can be planned to complement other policies, and implications of population change for various aspects of resource allocation.

National Population Inquiry

The National Population Inquiry was set up in 1970 to advise on the likely composition and distribution of Australian population at various stages up to the end of the twentieth century. The Inquiry's first Report was published in 1975. It indicated that the rate of natural increase in Australia was declining and in particular, that fertility was likely to remain close to replacement level for the foreseeable future. Consequently, Australia's population growth is likely to be lower in the future, than in the recent past.

Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications

The Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications was established in 1969. It is serviced by a permanent secretariat and works in close co-operation with the various professional and registering authorities responsible for the assessment and recognition of professional qualifications. It assists them by information and advice on the comparability of overseas qualifications with Australian standards.

Passports

Australian passports are issued under the *Passports Act 1938* and *Passport Regulations*. Applicants for passports must furnish evidence of their identity and citizenship and pay a fee of twenty dollars. Approximately 370,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

Citizenship

Legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* which came into force on 26 January 1949 created the status of 'Australian citizen'. On 4 June 1969 the Act became the *Citizenship Act 1948*. On 1 December 1973 the Act became the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*.

Australian citizenship may be acquired (a) by birth in Australia, (b) by descent through birth abroad to Australian parents subject to registration of the birth at an Australian Consulate, and (c) by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under the conditions prescribed in the Act.

The effect of the amendment to the legislation in 1973 was that all persons are now eligible for the grant of Australian citizenship on the same basis provided that they have lived in Australia for at least three years, are of good character, have an adequate knowledge of English and of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and that they declare their intention to reside permanently in Australia.

The Act recognises the independence of married women. Australian citizenship is not lost solely by marriage to another national nor do women automatically acquire Australian citizenship upon marriage to an Australian citizen. Wives of Australian citizens are exempted from the three year residential requirement when applying for the grant of Australian citizenship.

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

Previous nationality or citizenship	Year ended 30 June 1975	January 1945—June 1975(a)	Previous nationality or citizenship	Year ended 30 June 1975	January 1945—June 1975(a)	Previous nationality or citizenship	Year ended 30 June 1975	January 1945—June 1975(a)
Albanian	4	1,195	German	1,407	56,234	Romanian	42	3,394
Argentinian	149	503	Greek	11,748	105,606	Russian	124	12,384
Australian protected persons	43	2,616	Guyanan	2	29	Singaporean	329	1,610
Austrian	342	11,696	Hungarian	350	33,386	South African	534	5,259
Bangladesh	30	85	Icelandic	6	44	Spanish	610	4,269
Belgian	112	1,516	Indian	1,489	14,996	Sri Lankan	968	8,589
Bolivian	5	44	Indonesian	104	588	Stateless	413	17,321
Brazilian	36	160	Iranian	82	487	Sudanese	77	265
British protected persons	10	129	Iraqi	337	1,368	Swedish	73	1,016
British without citizenship		260	Irish	266	2,414	Swiss	341	3,333
Bulgarian	22	1,461	Israeli	214	5,541	Syrian	416	1,234
Burmese	442	1,823	Italian	5,012	172,008	Tanzanian	16	85
Canadian	87	831	Jamaican	25	74	Thai	23	145
Chilean	340	648	Japanese	32	909	Tongan	13	64
Chinese	547	9,560	Jordanian	222	1,256	Trinidad and Tobago		
Colombian	28	65	Kenyan	19	184	Tobago	53	243
Costa Rican	7	25	Korean	44	147	Tunisian	2	25
Cuban	14	46	Latvian	54	18,430	Turkish	308	1,319
Cypriot	470	5,224	Lebanese	4,155	17,201	Ugandan	48	110
Czechoslovak	738	15,795	Lithuanian	25	8,841	Ukrainian	30	20,526
Danish	187	3,268	Malaysian	310	3,542	United Kingdom and colonies	10,710	113,891
Dutch	1,090	80,310	Maltese	392	5,712	U.S. American	304	2,793
Ecuadorian		56	Mauritian	502	2,967	Uruguayan	390	604
Egyptian	1,327	8,372	Mexican	9	24	Uruguayan	7	76
Estonian	19	6,177	Moroccan	20	73	Vietnamese	26	186
Fijian	125	569	New Zealander	122	2,602	West Indian		23
Filipino	304	4,111	Norwegian	39	1,510	Yugoslav	5,355	68,879
Finnish	312	4,117	Pakistani	134	768	Zambian	3	42
French	611	4,296	Peruvian	60	158	Others	71	319
			Polish	643	73,325			
			Portuguese	271	1,516			
			Rhodesian	25	563			
						Total	57,033	962,765

(a) Prior to July 1961, children of British subjects granted Australian citizenship were not included.

Settlement services

Migrant welfare, settlement and integration

The Department of Social Security provides direct assistance to migrants through its migrant welfare field staff and the Telephone Interpreter Service and indirect help through support to voluntary agencies.

The migrant welfare field staff consist of an establishment of 32 professional social workers and 62 trained welfare officers of whom 48 have competency in languages other than English. They are deployed throughout all capital cities and some other centres and work in association with local government authorities and voluntary organisations. This staff provides migrants with information and advice, counselling concerning personal problems, and referral to relevant authorities and agencies for relief or treatment.

In addition to direct services to migrants, the Department administers a grant scheme whereby financial assistance is provided to selected community welfare agencies to enable them to employ qualified social workers to help migrants overcome settlement problems. The scheme was designed to supplement the services of the Department by taking assistance to metropolitan areas where migrants were concentrated and to regional areas which could not readily be covered by the Department's social work service. The scheme also recognised the increasing involvement of voluntary agencies (the majority of which had limited financial resources) in providing assistance to migrants in need. Of 60 grants available under the scheme subject to availability of funds, 50 had been allocated by the end of June 1975. Forty-six agencies had been approved to receive grants, and 45 social workers were employed.

The Telephone Interpreter Service which was established in Sydney and Melbourne in February 1973, and Perth in March 1974, was extended to Brisbane in November 1975 and Adelaide in December 1975. The Service is designed to help overcome communication problems by providing a general interpreting, information and advisory service to migrants. The telephone interpreters are supported by contract 'on call' interpreters who are provided by the Department to assist with 'on the spot' interpreting in such places as hospitals and clinics, lawyers' offices and courts, schools, State Housing Commissions, etc. During the financial year ending June 1975, 34,029 calls were received at the Sydney centre, 30,542 at Melbourne and 9,471 at Perth.

The ethnic communities, through their own organisations, ease the strain and play a major role in the resettlement process. The Department has published a directory of ethnic organisations for each State and has distributed copies free of charge to all interested persons and relevant institutions. Systematic updating is maintained with the aid of a computer which is to be linked with a foreign language information distribution service.

Sociological research is undertaken into the ethnic, cultural and historical background of individual national groups, the history of their migration to Australia, their residential distribution and their economic, cultural and scientific contribution to Australia. Other areas of concern are certain social and medical conditions of migrants, e.g. discrimination against newcomers, the incidence of crime, mental illness, alcoholism and tuberculosis.

A team of psychologists and support staff undertakes surveys and other research into migrant integration and welfare in Australia and migrant selection overseas. Important areas of this research are studies of the general background, motivation and post-arrival experiences of immigrants generally and of particular groups. Studies are also undertaken on aspects of more general relevance to the integration of migrants and their welfare and adjustment. The information gained facilitates the evaluation of current programs and policies bearing upon the settlement and integration of immigrants in Australia and their selection and counselling overseas.

Eight Good Neighbour Councils in the six States and two Territories of Australia operate as autonomous voluntary organisations with the many community groups and people throughout Australia whose common objective is to assist migrants to integrate. In certain instances Councils offer direct services to migrants and are financially sponsored by grants from the Commonwealth Government. From 1 January 1974 these grants enabled the Councils to pay the administrative costs involved in maintaining central offices in the capital cities, ten regional offices and five sub-offices as well as employing 78 staff members. The Councils worked with more than 972 organisations and controlled a network of more than 600 branches and representatives in regional centres.

Migrant education

Migrant education services are available without cost to assist migrants overcome language problems and settle effectively into the Australian community. Authority for these activities derives from the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971*, responsibility for which was assumed by the Department of Education under new administrative arrangements in June 1974.

Under the adult program instruction is provided in source countries before embarkation, on board ship and after arrival in Australia, in migrant hostels and in the community generally. There is a wide range of part-time and full-time courses which include accelerated and intensive instruction, television and radio programs and a number of special courses catering for migrant workers in industry, women (including a one-to-one instruction scheme using voluntary tutors for migrant women in the home) and other individual categories of migrants. Migrants attending full-time courses are paid a living allowance to maintain themselves and their families.

Under the child program, provision is made for teachers, equipment and materials for special English classes for migrant children in government and non-government schools and training courses are arranged for the special teachers employed under the program. At 31 December 1976 there were 92,600 migrant children receiving language instruction in special classes, 2,197 special teachers were employed and 1,278 schools involved in the program. As from 1 January 1976 the Schools Commission assumed responsibility for funding of the special program for migrant children. Responsibility for policy development and co-ordination of the program has remained with the Department of Education in consultation with the Schools Commission.

The emergency classroom accommodation program for migrant children which was introduced in 1973 will phase out in 1976. Over this period 411 single unit classrooms will have been provided at a cost of \$6,825,000.

A network of migrant education centres in capital cities provides a focal point for migrant education in the States and Territories. These centres are equipped with classrooms, language laboratories and teaching aids and provide also the administrative headquarters for the State Government authorities involved in the migrant education program.

Work continued on three major commissioned research projects in the child migrant education field. Two of these projects, a study of the educational experience, aspirations and achievement of migrant children, and a longitudinal study of the educational problems and coping behaviour of newly arrived migrant children, are being sponsored by the Academy of Social Sciences. The third project is being undertaken by the Australian Council for Educational Research and is aimed at developing a wide range of tests and allied devices for practical use by classroom teachers in assessing the English language skills and needs of migrant children. Each project will be completed in 1976-77 and total costs will be of the order of \$500,000. Expenditure in 1975-76 is expected to be \$189,000. An evaluation of Intensive English Language Courses for professionally qualified migrants was commenced in 1975-76 by the Research Branch of the Department of Education. In 1975-76 reports were published of two migrant education research studies completed in the previous year: a collaborative Federal-State inquiry into schools of high migrant density, and a commissioned research study of the educational abilities and achievement of migrant children in Victorian schools.

Internal migration

In May 1974 and February 1975 surveys were conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see the chapter Employment and Unemployment) in order to obtain information about the movement within Australia of persons who had been resident in Australia twelve months before. For the May 1974 survey, persons were classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence on 30 April 1974 was different from that on 1 May 1973 and both places were in Australia. For the February 1975 survey, the corresponding dates were 31 December 1974 and 1 January 1974. No information was obtained about the number of different changes made between these dates. Persons who were usually resident at the same address on both dates, but who had moved away and had returned during this period were regarded, for the purposes of the survey, as not having moved.

A Summary of the results of the survey conducted in February 1975 is shown below.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given in the chapter Employment and Unemployment are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey conducted in February 1975 and results of the May 1974 survey were published in *Internal Migration, Years ended April 1974 and December 1974* (4.26). Details of earlier surveys of internal migration were published in *Internal Migration, 1969-70 to 1972-73* (4.26).

**NON-INSTITUTIONAL CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER^(a)
CHANGE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1974**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent of total</i>
	(<i>'000</i>)	(<i>'000</i>)	(<i>'000</i>)	
Changed usual place of residence—				
Within the same State or Territory	608.3	583.3	1,191.6	12.7
Moved to another State or Territory	74.5	76.8	151.3	1.6
<i>Total</i>	682.8	660.1	1,342.9	14.3
Did not change usual place of residence	3,980.7	4,063.9	8,044.6	85.7
<i>Total</i>	4,663.5	4,723.9	9,387.5	100.0

^(a) Resident in Australia on 1 January 1974 and 31 December 1974. Excludes persons resident in Darwin in February 1975. Because of the effects of cyclone Tracy, the population survey was not conducted in Darwin in February 1975. It is estimated that at the time of the survey about 12,000 males and 5,000 females aged 15 years and over were living in Darwin.

**PERSONS WHO CHANGED THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE^(a), BY TYPE OF MOVE
JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1974**

(*'000*)

<i>From</i>	<i>To capital city^(b)</i>		<i>To other area</i>		<i>Total movers</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>In same State</i>	<i>In another State</i>	<i>In same State or Territory</i>	<i>In another State or Territory</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	
MALES							
State capital city ^(b)	339.4	22.4	38.8	15.1	378.1	37.5	415.6
Other area	34.6	16.7	195.6	20.3	230.2	37.0	267.1
<i>Total</i>	374.0	39.1	234.3	35.4	608.3	74.5	682.8
FEMALES							
State capital city ^(b)	343.2	23.7	35.5	16.6	378.6	40.2	418.8
Other area	32.1	13.9	172.6	22.6	204.7	36.6	241.2
<i>Total</i>	375.2	37.6	208.1	39.2	583.3	76.8	660.1
PERSONS							
State capital city ^(b)	682.5	46.1	74.2	31.6	756.7	77.8	834.5
Other area	66.7	30.6	368.2	42.9	434.8	73.5	508.4
<i>Total</i>	749.2	76.7	442.4	74.6	1,191.6	151.3	1,342.9

^(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over, excluding persons resident in Darwin. See also note (a) to previous table. ^(b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities, as defined for the *Census of Population and Housing*, 30 June 1971, see pages 142-3.

**PERSONS WHO CHANGED THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE(a), BY TYPE OF
MOVE, JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1974**

('000)

<i>Type of move</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
From address in State capital city(b)—									
To another address in same capital city	233.4	226.3	71.0	71.0	68.5	12.3	..	..	682.5
To elsewhere within same State	23.5	17.5	14.1	7.5	10.3	*	..	..	74.2
To another State or Territory	26.0	21.7	12.6	9.2	5.6	2.8	..	..	77.8
To address in State capital city(b)—									
From elsewhere within same State	16.1	16.2	16.3	6.2	10.4	*	..	..	66.7
From another State or Territory	20.7	18.1	13.7	8.0	12.7	3.4	..	..	76.7
<i>Net gain (+) or loss (-), State capital cities</i>	<i>-12.7</i>	<i>-4.9</i>	<i>+3.4</i>	<i>-2.5</i>	<i>+7.3</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>-8.6</i>
From address not in State capital city(b)—									
To another address outside State capital city, in same State or Territory	134.5	57.6	95.5	16.3	28.0	18.6	6.5	11.1	368.2
To capital city of same State	16.1	16.2	16.3	6.2	10.4	*	..	..	66.7
To another State or Territory	26.0	10.4	14.6	3.8	3.6	3.1	6.2	5.9	73.5
To address not in State capital city(b)—									
From capital city of same State	-23.5	17.5	14.1	7.5	10.3	*	..	..	74.2
From another State or Territory	15.0	10.3	19.2	3.5	4.6	3.9	5.7	12.3	74.6
<i>Net gain (+) or loss (-), areas outside State capital cities</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>+6.4</i>	<i>+8.6</i>
Total net gain (+) or loss (-)	-16.3	*	+5.7	*	+8.2	+1.6	*	+6.4	..

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (b) to previous table.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

