

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

CHAPTER IX. POPULATION.

§ 1. Population Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 2. The Census.

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

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

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

Owing to the 1939-45 War, the fourth Commonwealth Census, due to be taken in 1941, was deferred until June, 1947, the Census for the whole of Australia being taken as on the night between 29th and 30th June, 1947. The next Commonwealth Census will be taken in 1954.

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

POPULATION : AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 TO 1947.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).								Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.			
1828..	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833..	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836..	(2nd Mar.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841..	128,669	..	..	..	..	(27th Sept.) 50,216	..	..	..	..
1844..	..	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..	..
1846..	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26th Feb.) 22,390	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847..	..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..	..
1848..	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..	..
1851..	(1st Mar.) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..	..
1854..	..	(26th April) (a)234,928	..	..	(30th Sept.) 11,743	..	..	..	..	..
1855..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856..	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857..	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..	..
1859..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..	..
1861..	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) (a) 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	..	(7th April) 89,977	..	..	..	..
1864..	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866..	..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868..	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870..	..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..	..
1871..	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,102	(2nd April) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876..	..	..	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881(b)	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,474	29,708	115,705	(c)3,451	..	2,250,194	..
1886..	..	..	(1st May) 322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891(d)	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823	..
1901(e)	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801	..
1911(b)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	(a)1,714	4,455,005	..
1921(f)	2,100,371	1,531,280	753,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	..	5,435,734	..
1933(g)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839	..
1947(g)	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358	..

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES : 1933 AND 1947 CENSUSES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	30th June, 1933.			30th June, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838
Victoria ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701
Queensland ..	497,217	459,317	947,534	567,471	538,944	1,106,415
South Australia ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	320,031	326,042	646,073
Western Australia ..	233,937	204,915	438,852	258,076	244,404	502,480
Tasmania ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	129,244	127,834	257,078
Northern Territory ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	7,378	3,490	10,868
Australian Capital Territory ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	9,092	7,813	16,905
Australia ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

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

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

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AT EACH CENSUS, 1881 TO 1947.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

POPULATION : INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE—PER CENT.

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

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT.

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

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

The numerical increase during the period 1933-47 (14 years) was less by 244,586 than that for the period 1921-33 (12½ years) and the proportional increase declined from 21.97 per cent. for 1921-33 to 14.32 per cent. for 1933-47. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 1.63 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 0.96 per cent. per annum.

§ 3. Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. Growth of Population.—The table which follows shows the growth in the population of each sex in the various States and Territories as measured by the estimated population

at 31st December in 1788 and thereafter at decennial intervals from 1790 to 1950. Each year from 1947 to 1952 is included in order to show recent fluctuations in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION : 1788 TO 1952.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1788	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1790	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	6,611	..	..	..	..	974	..	..	7,585
1820	19,626	..	..	..	..	4,158	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	877	18,108	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b) 1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940d	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1947	1,504,350	1,016,950	569,480	324,055	261,689	135,674	7,493	(e) 9,270	3,828,871
1948	1,531,990	1,040,640	580,030	331,058	268,384	140,286	8,065	(e) 9,598	3,910,051
1949	1,594,724	1,073,298	594,154	342,937	280,457	145,838	8,728	e 10,409	4,050,545
1950	1,649,479	1,116,962	609,666	355,887	295,102	150,471	9,521	e 10,651	4,196,639
1951	1,692,368	1,152,772	623,003	363,191	304,866	158,053	9,507	13,942	4,317,702
1952	1,725,522	1,192,644	635,676	373,778	317,208	163,002	9,642	16,339	4,433,811
FEMALES.									
1788	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1790	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a)
1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,485	..	..	..	..	496	..	..	3,981
1820	8,398	..	..	..	..	1,361	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	303,190	408,047	127,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,248	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940d	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1947	1,503,232	1,044,739	541,341	329,010	247,192	132,841	3,588	(e) 7,814	3,809,757
1948	1,530,354	1,065,675	552,535	334,869	253,946	134,856	4,429	(e) 8,165	3,884,829
1949	1,581,211	1,091,933	566,146	344,936	264,358	138,407	5,122	(e) 9,124	4,000,337
1950	1,628,547	1,114,294	581,579	356,623	278,569	143,926	5,611	e 10,003	4,119,152
1951	1,666,392	1,138,582	596,602	366,645	286,736	148,961	6,020	11,094	4,221,932
1952	1,696,246	1,164,179	612,214	377,757	297,275	152,953	6,242	12,142	4,319,008

(a) Details as to sex not available.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

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

(d) See note (c) on next page.

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1788 TO 1952—*continued.*

As at 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	10,096	..	..	..	..	1,470	..	..	11,566
1820	28,024	..	..	..	..	5,519	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(a)538,234	(a)28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(b)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(a)1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940c	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1947	3,007,582	2,061,689	1,110,821	653,065	508,881	268,515	10,991	d 17,084	7,638,628
1948	3,062,344	2,106,315	1,132,565	665,927	522,330	275,142	12,494	d 17,763	7,764,880
1949	3,175,935	2,164,331	1,160,300	687,873	544,815	284,245	13,859	d 19,533	8,050,882
1950	3,278,026	2,231,256	1,191,245	712,010	573,671	294,397	15,132	d 20,054	8,315,791
1951	3,358,760	2,291,354	1,219,605	729,836	591,602	307,014	15,527	25,036	8,538,734
1952	3,421,768	2,356,823	1,247,890	751,535	614,483	315,955	15,884	28,481	8,752,819

(a) Previously included with New South Wales. (b) Previously included with South Australia in which Northern Territory was incorporated prior to 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (d) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th-16th September, 1951, are as follows:—1947, 17,588; 1948, 19,312; 1949, 22,113; and 1950, 23,629.

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

The estimated population as at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1951 on the same basis as in the last table is shown in Demography Bulletin No. 69, 1951. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory thereof appears on page 347.

2. Present Numbers.—The population of Australia on 31st December, 1952, was estimated at 8,752,819 persons of whom 4,433,811, or 50.66 per cent., were males and 4,319,008, or 49.34 per cent., were females. The increase during 1952 was 214,085, equal to 2.51 per cent., males having increased by 116,109 or 2.69 per cent., and females by 97,976 or 2.32 per cent. This increase was due to an excess of births over deaths, of 120,053, together with a net gain by migration of 94,032 persons.

3. Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.—A previous table shows the estimated number of persons in each of the States and Territories on 31st December, 1952. In the following table the proportions of the total area and of the total population represented by each State or Territory are given, together with the density and the masculinity of population :—

DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION, 1952.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area.	Proportion of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1952.			Density. (a)	Masculinity.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
	%	%	%	%		
New South Wales	10.40	38.92	39.27	39.09	11.06	101.73
Victoria	2.96	26.90	26.96	26.93	26.82	102.45
Queensland	22.54	14.34	14.18	14.26	1.86	103.83
South Australia	12.78	8.43	8.75	8.59	1.98	98.95
Western Australia	32.81	7.15	6.88	7.02	0.63	106.71
Tasmania	0.88	3.67	3.54	3.61	12.05	106.57
Northern Territory	17.60	0.22	0.14	0.18	0.03	154.47
Australian Capital Territory..	0.03	0.37	0.28	0.32	30.33	134.57
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.94	102.66

(a) Average number of persons per square mile.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

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

4. Urban and Rural Distribution.—Particulars of the distribution of the population amongst metropolitan, provincial urban and rural areas in each State and Territory at the 1947 Census were shown in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 521-524.

For Australia, the number of persons and the proportion of the total population in each division were :—metropolitan 3,843,959, 50.72 per cent. ; provincial 1,362,548, 17.98 per cent. ; rural 2,354,248, 31.06 per cent. Migratory population (18,603) accounted for the remaining 0.24 per cent.

At 31st December, 1952, the Metropolitan Divisions contained 50.11 per cent. of the total population of Australia. South Australia had the largest proportion of population residing in the metropolitan area (61.07 per cent.) but was closely followed in this respect by Victoria (59.10 per cent.). Percentages for the other States were :—New South Wales, 47.37 ; Queensland, 37.58 ; Western Australia, 56.31 ; and Tasmania, 30.18.

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

5. **Metropolitan Population : Australia and Other Countries.**—In Australia there is an abnormal concentration of population in the capital cities, which are the only cities of outstanding importance in the various States. A comparison with the capitals of the more important countries is given in the following table :—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION : AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.
New South Wales	Sydney	1952	(a) 1,621,040
Victoria	Melbourne	1952	(a) 1,393,000
Queensland	Brisbane	1952	(a) 469,000
South Australia	Adelaide	1952	(a) 459,000
Western Australia	Perth	1952	(a) 346,000
Tasmania	Hobart	1952	91,180
England	London(b)	1951	8,350,380
Scotland	Edinburgh	1952	465,000
Northern Ireland	Belfast	1951	448,606
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin	1951	521,322
Canada	Montreal(c)(d)	1951	1,370,044
New Zealand	Wellington	1952	135,300
Union of South Africa	Capetown	1951	575,719
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1947	3,000,371
Belgium	Brussels	1950	966,482
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490,000*
Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933,000
Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	974,901
Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373,000
France	Paris	1951	2,910,000
Germany	Berlin	1951	3,340,000
Greece	Athens(e)	1951	1,368,142
Hungary	Budapest	1948	1,058,288
Italy	Rome	1952	1,697,000
Japan	Tokyo(f)	1950	6,277,500
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1952	851,000
Norway	Oslo	1952	437,000
Poland	Warsaw	1950	600,767
Portugal	Lisbon	1952	795,000
Spain	Madrid	1952	1,718,000
Sweden	Stockholm	1952	752,193
U.S.A.	New York(d)	1952	8,053,000

(a) Exclusive of full-blood aboriginals. (b) Greater London. (c) Greater Montreal.
 (d) Principal City. (e) Greater Athens, including Piraeus. (f) Greater Tokyo.

6. **Principal Urban Areas.**—The following table shows the population of the principal urban incorporated areas (population 5,000 or more) in each State and Territory of Australia in 1952 compared with the 1947 Census population adjusted to current boundaries.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS: AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

City or Town.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.	Estimated Population 1952.(a)	City or Town.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.	Estimated Population 1952.(a)
New South Wales—			Victoria—continued.		
Sydney and Suburbs	1,484,004	1,621,040	Castlemaine	5,809	6,350
Newcastle	127,138	137,590	Sale	5,119	6,100
Greater Wollongong	62,960	83,870	Benalla	4,391	5,800
Fairfield	26,953	44,000	Stawell	4,840	5,300
Broken Hill	27,034	33,300	Echuca	4,490	5,200
Blue Mountains	21,326	24,080			
Liverpool	15,491	22,060	Queensland—		
Maitland	19,151	21,520	Brisbane and Suburbs	402,030	469,000
Goulburn	15,997	20,060	Toowoomba	33,290	40,000
Wagga Wagga	15,340	19,070	Rockhampton	34,988	38,500
Orange	15,300	18,340	Townsville	34,109	37,700
Lismore	15,214	17,390	Ipswich	26,218	35,900
Albury	14,412	17,090	Cairns	16,644	19,000
Penrith	12,138	16,960	Bundaberg	15,926	18,500
Lithgow	14,461	16,560	South Coast	13,888	17,100
Cessnock	13,020	14,300	Maryborough	14,395	17,000
Tamworth	12,071	14,000	Mackay	13,486	14,900
Grafton and South Grafton	12,025	13,760	Redcliffe	8,871	11,300
Bathurst	11,871	13,670	Gympie	8,413	9,200
Dubbo	9,545	11,130	Warwick	7,129	8,250
Windsor	7,263	10,370	Charters Towers	7,561	7,650
Campbelltown	6,995	8,840	Gladstone	5,244	6,500
Armidale	7,809	8,470	Dalby	4,385	5,200
Parkes	6,807	7,970			
Casino	6,668	7,670	South Australia—		
Taree	5,423	7,550	Adelaide and Suburbs	382,454	459,000
Kempsey	6,330	7,350	Port Pirle	12,019	(e)
Inverell	6,530	7,200	Whyalla	7,845	(e)
Queanbeyan	5,033	7,020	Mount Gambier	6,771	(e)
Forbes	5,949	6,660			
Cowra	5,473	6,060	Western Australia—		
Cootamundra	5,250	6,040	Perth and Suburbs	f 272,528	f 346,000
Glen Innes	5,453	5,790	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	22,376	23,700
Moree	5,106	5,650	Bunbury	6,240	9,500
Young	4,656	5,140	Albany	4,759	7,000
			Geraldton	5,972	6,900
			Northam	4,652	5,600
Victoria—					
Melbourne and Suburbs	1,226,409	1,393,000	Tasmania—		
Geelong (b)	44,561	49,050	Hobart and Suburbs	76,534	91,180
Ballaarat (c)	40,181	43,150	Launceston and Suburbs	49,442	49,750
Bendigo (d)	30,779	32,850	Burnie	7,235	(e)
Mildura	9,527	11,100	Devonport	7,497	(e)
Warrnambool	9,993	11,000			
Shepparton	7,914	10,500	Northern Territory—		
Wangaratta	6,670	9,500	Darwin	3,252	(g) 7,836
Hamilton	7,180	8,200			
Colac	6,381	7,600	Australian Capital Territory—		
Horsham	6,388	7,400	Canberra	15,156	26,732
Ararat	5,957	7,150			
Maryborough	6,198	6,900			

(a) All figures are as at 31st December except those for cities and towns in Queensland (other than Brisbane), Tasmania and Western Australia (other than Perth) which are as at 30th June. (b) Comprises municipalities of Geelong, Geelong West, and Newtown and Chilwell. (c) Comprises municipalities of Ballaarat and Sebastopol. (d) Comprises municipalities of Bendigo and Eaglehawk. (e) Not available. (f) Includes Fremantle and suburbs. (g) Area enlarged since 1947 Census.

7. Provincial Urban Areas.—The proportion of the total population of each State which was located in incorporated urban provincial areas at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses is shown in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 522-3. The following table shows the aggregate population at the 1947 Census of all cities and towns outside the metropolitan area of each State with 2,000 or more and 3,000 or more inhabitants, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the proportion of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State is shown.

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.
(Cities in the British Commonwealth are printed in italics.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).
England	<i>London(a)</i>	1951	8,350	Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i>	1952	1,087
U.S.A.	New York	1952	8,053	Hungary	Budapest	1948	1,058
Japan	Tokyo(b)	1950	6,277	China	Dairen	1950	1,054
China	Shanghai	1950	5,407	Egypt	Alexandria	1951	1,041
U.S.S.R.	Moscow	1939	4,137	Japan	Nagoya	1950	1,031
U.S.A.	Chicago	1950	3,606	Italy	Naples	1951	1,028
Germany	Berlin	1951	3,340	China	Nanking	1950	1,020
U.S.S.R.	Leningrad	1939	3,191	Pakistan	Karachi	1951	1,005
India	<i>Calcutta(c)</i>	1951	3,086	Turkey	Istanbul	1950	1,000
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1947	3,000	India	<i>Madras</i>	1949	998
France	Paris	1951	2,910	Rumania	Bucharest	1945	985
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490	Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	975
Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373	Siam	Bangkok	1952	971
Brazil	Sao Paulo	1950	2,228	Belgium	Brussels	1950	966
Japan	Osaka	1952	2,115	Chile	Santiago	1940	952
Mexico	Mexico City	1950	2,113	Japan	Yokohama	1950	951
U.S.A.	Philadelphia	1950	2,065	U.S.A.	Baltimore	1950	940
China	Peking	1950	2,031	Singapore	<i>Singapore</i>	1947	938
U.S.A.	Los Angeles	1950	1,958	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933
U.S.A.	Detroit	1950	1,839	U.S.A.	Cleveland	1950	906
India	<i>Bombay</i>	1951	1,829	South Africa	<i>Johannesburg</i>	1951	851
China	Tientsin	1950	1,795	U.S.A.	St. Louis	1950	853
Spain	Madrid	1952	1,718	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1952	851
Italy	Rome	1952	1,697	Pakistan	<i>Lahore</i>	1961	849
Germany	Hamburg	1952	1,660	U.S.S.R.	Kiev	1939	846
Australia	<i>Sydney</i>	1952	1,621	U.S.S.R.	Kharkov	1939	833
China	Mukden	1950	1,551	Germany	Munich	1950	832
Austria	Vienna	1947	1,548	U.S.S.R.	Baku	1939	809
China	Canton	1950	1,496	Uruguay	Montevideo	1952	807
Australia	<i>Melbourne</i>	1952	1,393	U.S.A.	Washington	1950	798
Canada	<i>Montreal(d)</i>	1951	1,370	Portugal	Lisbon	1952	795
Greece	Athens(e)	1951	1,368	U.S.A.	Boston	1950	791
Spain	Barcelona	1952	1,318	England	<i>Liverpool</i>	1951	785
Italy	Milan	1951	1,293	China	Hankow	1931	778
China	Wuhan	1950	1,200	Japan	Kobe	1950	765
Korea	Seoul	1946	1,142	U.S.A.	San Francisco	1950	761
Philippines	Manila	1952	1,132	China	Tsingtao	1946	756
England	<i>Birmingham</i>	1951	1,111	Sweden	Stockholm	1952	752
Canada	<i>Toronto(f)</i>	1951	1,108	India	<i>Hyderabad</i>	1941	739
Japan	Kyoto	1950	1,102	Italy	Turin	1951	720
China	Chungking	1950	1,100	England	<i>Manchester</i>	1951	700

(a) Greater London. (b) Greater Tokyo. (c) Includes Howrah. (d) Greater Montreal. (e) Includes Piraeus. (f) Greater Toronto.

§ 4. Mean Population.

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

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

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

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

3. **Results.**—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the calendar years 1942 to 1952 :—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1942(a)	2,831,080	1,959,496	1,036,016	609,172	476,619	241,087	8,946	14,223	7,176,639
1943(a)	2,857,547	1,973,533	1,047,421	613,327	476,745	242,860	9,574	13,644	7,234,651
1944(a)	2,886,204	1,989,870	1,061,467	619,409	481,498	245,618	10,440	14,200	7,308,706
1945(a)	2,917,415	2,006,649	1,076,610	627,102	487,510	248,596	10,512	15,012	7,389,406
1946(a)	2,945,220	2,025,475	1,090,238	635,127	492,771	252,192	10,568	15,883	7,467,474
1947 ..	2,985,073	2,053,648	1,105,360	646,294	502,978	257,781	10,891	b 16,903	7,578,928
1948 ..	3,029,573	2,089,999	1,123,416	658,239	514,843	264,604	12,188	b 18,172	7,711,034
1949 ..	3,113,977	2,138,761	1,147,523	674,056	533,083	272,649	13,476	b 19,113	7,912,638
1950 ..	3,224,892	2,203,786	1,178,851	700,184	558,709	282,269	14,921	b 20,506	8,184,118
1951 ..	3,318,800	2,269,025	1,207,235	720,144	581,459	292,939	15,992	24,395	8,429,989
1952 ..	3,390,474	2,334,590	1,234,828	739,549	602,026	304,172	16,101	26,995	8,648,735

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

(ii) *Financial Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1942 to 1952 :—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1942(a)	2,813,385	1,948,710	1,036,690	605,952	474,833	240,358	9,878	14,334	7,144,140
1943(a)	2,845,805	1,965,473	1,040,433	610,925	476,989	241,704	8,723	14,017	7,204,069
1944(a)	2,871,452	1,981,997	1,054,810	616,151	478,271	244,178	10,408	13,798	7,271,065
1945(a)	2,901,459	1,998,202	1,068,630	623,104	484,720	246,971	10,477	14,607	7,348,170
1946(a)	2,932,366	2,015,197	1,084,125	630,921	489,982	250,309	10,537	15,431	7,428,868
1947(a)	2,963,056	2,039,348	1,097,303	640,352	497,006	254,553	10,676	16,381	7,518,675
1948 ..	3,006,481	2,069,167	1,112,722	652,285	508,866	261,781	11,310	b 17,596	7,640,202
1949 ..	3,063,973	2,113,286	1,134,738	665,139	522,184	268,259	12,847	b 18,434	7,798,860
1950 ..	3,171,940	2,170,289	1,163,084	686,825	545,786	277,395	14,247	b 20,025	8,049,591
1951 ..	3,274,107	2,236,708	1,192,906	711,007	571,349	287,590	15,540	b 22,096	8,311,303
1952 ..	3,355,988	2,301,542	1,221,104	729,304	591,158	298,567	16,045	25,699	8,539,467

(a) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (b) Revised estimates based on the results of the Census of Canberra on 14th–16th September, 1951 are as follows :—Year ended 30th June—1948, 18,105; 1949, 19,988; 1950, 22,607; and 1951, 24,063.

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

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

During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in 1914, but it steadily declined after that year to 7.07 in 1934. There was little change until 1939, but during the war and in the post-war period the rate rose sharply, reaching the level of 14.37 in 1947, and has since remained at between 13 and 14 per 1,000 of population.

In the following table particulars of the natural increase in each State and Territory are given for each sex for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1950 and for the six years 1947 to 1952. For the purposes of this analysis the natural increase for the period from September, 1939 until June, 1947 has been taken as excess of births over civilian deaths, i.e., no account is taken of deaths of defence personnel.

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05..	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	(a)	130,303
1906-10..	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	(a)	158,191
1911-15..	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201	78	191,393
1916-20..	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	-125	75	175,135
1921-25..	80,860	49,254	28,941	16,721	10,284	8,543	-68	37	194,572
1926-30..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131	175	174,704
1931-35..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93	270	120,728
1936-40(b)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(b)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(b)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1947(b) ..	19,743	13,130	8,661	5,048	3,802	2,314	86	265	53,049
1948 ..	17,453	12,017	8,255	4,559	3,867	2,129	77	299	48,656
1949 ..	18,498	12,224	8,262	4,817	3,933	2,314	108	395	50,551
1950 ..	19,218	13,773	8,720	5,159	4,271	2,434	121	414	54,110
1951 ..	18,907	13,357	8,666	4,995	4,598	2,392	117	416	53,448
1952 ..	19,939	14,882	9,327	5,333	4,749	2,699	149	452	57,530

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

(b) Excess of births over civilian deaths from

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(a)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(a)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,463	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1916-20..	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921-25..	89,438	49,685	34,289	17,595	13,839	8,837	127	82	213,892
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40(b)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(b)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(b)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1947(b) ..	21,206	12,794	9,581	5,054	4,349	2,463	125	295	55,867
1948 ..	19,378	12,257	9,141	4,563	4,379	2,322	130	311	52,481
1949 ..	20,950	12,658	9,325	4,852	4,788	2,407	146	324	55,450
1950 ..	21,409	13,716	9,909	5,407	4,899	2,342	194	418	58,294
1951 ..	21,230	13,750	9,881	5,284	4,908	2,398	173	438	58,062
1952 ..	22,219	15,534	10,455	5,501	5,455	2,638	210	511	62,523

PERSONS.

1901-05..	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	(a)	284,431
1906-10..	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	(a)	334,828
1911-15..	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	-139	156	407,512
1916-20..	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921-25..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40(b)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(b)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(b)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1947(b) ..	40,949	25,924	18,242	10,102	8,151	4,777	211	560	108,916
1948 ..	36,831	24,274	17,396	9,122	8,246	4,451	207	610	101,137
1949 ..	39,448	24,882	17,587	9,669	8,721	4,721	254	719	106,001
1950 ..	40,627	27,489	18,629	10,566	9,170	4,776	315	832	112,404
1951 ..	40,137	27,107	18,547	10,279	9,506	4,790	290	854	111,510
1952 ..	42,158	30,416	19,782	10,834	10,204	5,337	359	963	120,053

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

(b) Excess of births over civilian deaths from

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(a)—PERSONS.									
1901-05..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	- 8.85	(b)	14.60
1906-10..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.56	(b)	15.93
1911-15..	18.27	13.91	18.61	17.55	18.76	19.63	- 7.61	13.71	17.05
1916-20..	15.69	11.65	16.74	14.51	14.56	17.46	0.43	12.23	14.57
1921-25..	15.47	12.32	15.87	13.28	13.69	16.14	3.13	6.84	14.34
1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	- 0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.61	5.89	9.88	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	11.96	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.27	14.14	7.89
1941-45(c)	10.05	8.64	13.04	10.17	11.86	12.02	4.97	21.85	10.32
1946-50(c)	12.84	12.15	15.63	14.73	16.00	17.31	17.15	34.86	13.65
1947(c) ..	13.72	12.62	16.50	15.63	16.21	18.53	19.37	33.13	14.37
1948 ..	12.16	11.61	15.48	13.86	16.02	16.82	16.98	33.57	13.12
1949 ..	12.67	11.64	15.33	14.35	16.36	17.32	18.85	37.62	13.40
1950 ..	12.60	12.47	15.80	15.09	16.41	16.92	21.05	40.57	13.74
1951 ..	12.09	11.95	15.36	14.27	16.35	16.35	18.13	35.01	13.23
1952 ..	12.43	13.03	16.02	14.65	16.95	17.54	22.29	35.67	13.89

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

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

The table above shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase since the beginning of the century. The decline is evident notwithstanding the stepping-up of the rate occasioned by increased births since the commencement of the 1939-45 War and the overstatement due to the omission of deaths of defence personnel. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia by this means was 56,886 persons per annum. The increment rose to 81,695 persons per annum in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1931-35, increasing during 1936-40 to 54,489. During 1941-45 the average annual excess of births over civilian deaths was 74,750, while during 1946-50 the annual excess of births over deaths was a record high average of 106,035. In the year 1952 the excess was 120,053.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate, Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European countries, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the rates of natural increase in 1950 and 1951 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand, and those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding average annual rates for the period 1909-13 have also been appended.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

State or Country.	1909-13.	1950.	1951.	Country.	1909-13.	1950.	1951.
Australasia—				Europe— <i>continued.</i>			
Tasmania(a)	18.8	16.9	16.4	Sweden	10.4	6.4	5.7
Western Australia(a)	18.1	16.4	16.4	Scotland	10.7	5.4	4.8
Queensland(a)	17.9	15.8	15.4	Belgium	7.8	4.4	3.8
New Zealand(b)	17.1	15.3	14.8	England and Wales ..	10.7	4.1	3.0
South Australia(a)	16.8	15.1	14.3	Austria	(c) 6.1	3.2	2.2
Australia(a)	16.7	13.7	13.2	Asia—			
New South Wales(a)	18.0	12.6	12.1	Japan	13.1	17.3	15.6
Victoria (a)	13.6	12.5	12.0	Europe—			
Netherlands	15.1	15.1	14.8	Norway	12.4	10.0	10.2
Norway	12.4	10.0	10.2	Denmark	13.9	9.4	9.0
Denmark	13.9	9.4	9.0	Spain	9.3	9.3	8.5
Spain	9.3	9.3	8.5	Northern Ireland ..	6.3	9.4	7.9
Northern Ireland ..	6.3	9.4	7.9	Italy	12.8	9.5	7.8
Italy	12.8	9.5	7.8	Ireland, Republic of ..	6.3	8.6	6.9
Ireland, Republic of ..	6.3	8.6	6.9	Switzerland	9.3	8.0	6.7
Switzerland	9.3	8.0	6.7	France	0.8	7.9	6.2
France	0.8	7.9	6.2	Africa—			
Europe—				Union of South Africa ..	(d)	16.4	16.3
Netherlands	15.1	15.1	14.8	(whites only)	(d)	16.4	16.3
Norway	12.4	10.0	10.2	America—			
Denmark	13.9	9.4	9.0	Canada	(d)	18.1	18.2
Spain	9.3	9.3	8.5	United States	(d)	13.8	14.8
Northern Ireland ..	6.3	9.4	7.9				
Italy	12.8	9.5	7.8				
Ireland, Republic of ..	6.3	8.6	6.9				
Switzerland	9.3	8.0	6.7				
France	0.8	7.9	6.2				

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (b) Excludes Maoris. (c) 1911-13. (d) Not available.

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1950 and annually for the six years 1947-52. Disturbances in war-time migration records were caused by interstate troop movements, which prevented accurate count of civilians travelling interstate. Interstate passenger traffic was, for this reason, excluded from migration records from 30th June, 1943 to the date of the Census, 30th June, 1947.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05..	15,671	37,971	495	11,031	28,127	1,771	697	(a)	7,177
1906-10..	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	5,784	366	(a)	37,999
1911-15..	38,483	1,568	13,037	4,263	189	9,599	1,050	90	49,375
1916-20..	23,150	18,205	3,614	7,920	3,782	67	551	30	48,519
1921-25..	35,660	37,760	18,834	14,244	15,375	5,630	17	1,199	117,459
1926-30..	37,524	7,849	11,584	2,230	19,069	3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35..	1,046	5,951	6,195	3,654	4,215	1,384	24	3	10,676
1936-40(b)	7,847	12,096	5,249	4,988	2,501	793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45 bc	6,614	17,502	6,487	2,202	9,261	4,312	889	1,822	5,325
1946-50 bc	91,100	58,773	11,300	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	305	217,728
1947(b)(c)	3,820	2,442	2,206	1,736	2,278	5,316	52	22	8,576
1948 ..	10,187	11,673	2,295	2,444	2,828	2,483	585	29	32,524
1949 ..	44,236	20,434	5,862	7,062	8,140	3,238	555	416	89,943
1950 ..	35,537	29,891	6,792	7,291	10,374	2,199	672	772	91,984
1951 ..	23,982	22,453	4,671	2,809	5,166	5,190	131	(d) 3,475	67,615
1952 ..	13,215	24,990	3,346	5,254	7,593	2,250	14	1,945	58,579

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (d) From 1st July, 1947 to 31st December, 1950, no allowance was made for a large unrecorded net inward movement by road into the Australian Capital Territory. From 1st January, 1951, allowance has been made for this movement and the net migration for the year ended 31st December, 1951, includes an adjustment retrospective to 1st July, 1947.

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

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

POPULATION : INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	1,566	-21,984	-2,398	-8,448	22,293	-726	81	(a)	-9,616
1906-10..	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	-4,023	148	(a)	19,279
1911-15..	48,612	25,051	12,054	5,389	10,650	-5,658	271	118	96,487
1916-20..	21,294	985	2,776	3,863	-4,530	-2,211	47	34	22,190
1921-25..	24,660	19,443	12,154	7,482	6,706	-5,138	244	744	65,807
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	-341	9,363	-4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35..	1,093	2,943	1,125	-2,284	-578	-2,644	88	47	210
1936-40(b)	14,414	9,409	1,509	-2,608	32	-1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45 b c	3,648	10,745	-4,759	786	-3,654	-3,701	357	938	2,484
1946-50 b c	57,189	30,315	6,495	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	990	135,356
1947(b)(c)	197	-1,412	-2,219	683	1,085	3,771	76	146	2,035
1948 ..	7,744	8,679	2,053	1,296	2,375	-307	711	40	22,591
1949 ..	29,907	12,700	4,286	5,215	5,624	1,144	547	635	60,058
1950 ..	25,927	9,545	5,524	6,280	9,312	3,177	295	461	60,521
1951 ..	16,615	10,538	5,142	4,738	3,259	2,637	236	(d)	43,818
1952 ..	7,635	10,063	5,157	5,611	5,084	1,354	12	537	35,453
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,903	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	-9,807	514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	504	4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,203	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	50	10,886
1936-40(b)	22,261	21,505	6,758	-7,506	-2,469	-2,665	3,502	1,832	43,128
1941-45 b c	10,262	28,247	-11,246	2,988	-12,915	-8,013	1,246	-2,760	7,809
1946-50 b c	148,289	89,088	17,795	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	685	353,084
1947(b)(c)	4,017	-3,854	-4,425	2,419	3,363	9,087	128	124	10,611
1948 ..	17,931	20,352	4,348	3,740	5,203	2,176	1,296	69	55,115
1949 ..	74,143	33,134	10,148	12,277	13,764	4,382	1,102	1,051	150,001
1950 ..	61,464	39,436	12,316	13,571	19,686	5,376	967	311	152,505
1951 ..	40,597	32,991	9,813	7,547	8,425	7,827	105	(d)	111,433
1952 ..	20,850	35,053	8,503	10,865	12,677	3,604	2	2,482	94,032

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (d) From 1st July, 1947 to 31st December, 1950, no allowance was made for a large unrecorded net inward movement by road into the Australian Capital Territory. From 1st January, 1951, allowance has been made for this movement and the net migration for the year ended 31st December, 1951, includes an adjustment retrospective to 1st July, 1947.

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

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

In the five years ended 1935 there was a net emigration of 10,886 and in the five years ended 1940 a net immigration of 43,128. During the war period 1941-45 net immigration fell to 7,809 persons. In 1946 there was a net loss by migration of 15,148

persons due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancées, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen but, with increasing transport facilities and the resumption of assisted migration, there was a net gain of 10,611 in 1947, increasing rapidly to 55,115 in 1948, 150,001 in 1949 and 152,505 in 1950. This large net gain was due in great measure to the arrival of successive contingents from Australia's quota of 176,000 former European displaced persons, of whom 156,491 had arrived by the end of 1950. As this flow diminished it was partly offset by new schemes for assisted migrants but nevertheless the total net gain from all sources in 1951 was lower at 111,433 and in 1952 again lower at 94,032. The net gains in each of the last four years were the highest recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919 which included troops returning from the 1914-18 War.

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

The annual increments to the population for the last six years are shown below, together with quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1950. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, the figures for the period 1933 to 1947 differ from the totals of figures for natural increase and net migration shown in preceding tables by an amount equal to the net total of deaths of defence personnel and unrecorded movement of population.

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
MALES.									
1901-05..	66,850	— 3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	— 920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	— 630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	— 213	849	— 12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	— 676	105	223,654
1921-25..	116,520	87,014	47,775	30,965	25,659	2,913	— 51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	— 739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	50,277	18,318	26,789	5,049	5,871	4,619	— 109	502	111,316
1936-40(b)	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45bc	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50bc	184,793	122,179	52,837	42,799	43,512	24,617	2,269	1,768	474,774
1947(b)(c)	23,706	10,555	6,467	6,817	6,379	7,667	— 140	451	62,182
1948 ..	27,640	23,690	10,550	7,003	6,695	4,612	— 662	328	81,180
1949 ..	62,734	32,658	14,124	11,879	12,073	5,552	— 663	811	140,494
1950 ..	54,755	43,664	15,512	12,450	14,645	4,633	— 793	358	146,094
1951 ..	42,889	35,810	13,337	7,804	9,764	7,582	— 14	(d)3,891	121,063
1952 ..	33,154	39,872	12,673	10,587	12,342	4,949	— 135	2,397	116,109

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (d) From 1st July, 1947 to 31st December, 1950, no allowance was made for a large unrecorded net inward movement by road into the Australian Capital Territory. From 1st January, 1951, allowance has been made for this movement and the net migration for the year ended 31st December, 1951, includes an adjustment retrospective to 1st July, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	- 115	(a)	195,916
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333	196	312,606
1916-20..	103,093	43,871	35,049	20,688	8,655	6,610	182	38	218,186
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,699	- 117	826	279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,442	30,672	27,772	7,246	12,142	3,507	275	539	143,595
1936-40(b)	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,454
1941-45bc	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50bc	160,235	93,970	53,544	38,329	40,071	19,500	2,317	2,854	410,820
1947(b)(c)	21,484	11,365	7,523	5,830	5,529	6,278	209	247	58,465
1948 ..	27,122	20,936	11,194	5,859	6,754	2,015	841	351	75,072
1949 ..	50,857	25,358	13,611	10,067	10,412	3,551	693	959	115,508
1950 ..	47,336	23,261	15,433	11,687	14,211	5,519	489	879	118,815
1951 ..	37,845	24,288	15,023	10,022	8,167	5,035	409	(d)1,091	101,880
1952 ..	29,854	25,597	15,612	11,112	10,539	3,992	222	1,048	97,976
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	- 811	(a)	267,638
1906-10..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	- 745	(a)	392,106
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,464	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	- 494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	- 168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,719	48,990	54,561	12,295	18,013	8,126	166	1,041	254,911
1936-40(b)	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45bc	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50bc	345,028	216,149	106,381	81,128	83,583	44,117	4,586	4,622	885,594
1947(b)(c)	45,190	21,920	13,990	12,647	11,908	13,945	349	698	120,647
1948 ..	54,762	44,626	21,744	12,862	13,449	6,627	1,503	679	156,252
1949 ..	113,591	58,016	27,735	21,946	22,485	9,103	1,356	1,770	256,002
1950 ..	102,091	66,925	30,945	24,137	28,856	10,152	1,282	521	264,909
1951 ..	80,734	60,098	28,360	17,826	17,931	12,617	395	(d)4,982	222,943
1952 ..	63,008	65,469	28,285	21,699	22,881	8,941	357	3,445	214,085

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1930 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (d) From 1st July, 1947, to 31st December, 1950, no allowance was made for a large unrecorded net inward movement by road into the Australian Capital Territory. From 1st January, 1951, allowance has been made for this movement and the net migration for the year ended 31st December, 1951, includes an adjustment retrospective to 1st July, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *Australia.* The annual rates of increase per cent. of population in Australia during each of the years 1942 to 1952 were as follows:—1942, 0.80; 1943, 0.95; 1944, 1.06; 1945, 1.13; 1946, 1.18; 1947, 1.61; 1948, 2.05; 1949, 3.28; 1950, 3.29; 1951, 2.68; and 1952, 2.51.

The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.64 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 31st December, 1900 to 31st December, 1952 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION : PERIODICAL RATES OF INCREASE.

Period.	Interval. (Years.)	Total Increase. ('000.)	Average Annual Numerical Increase. ('000.)	Average Annual Rate of Increase. (Per cent.)		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
1901 to 1913 ..	13	1,128	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914 to 1923 ..	10	862	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 ..	6	630	113	1.28	0.64	1.88
1930 to 1939(a) ..	10	569	57	0.82	0.03	0.85
1940 to 1946(a) ..	7	513	73	0.98	0.03	1.01
1947 to 1952(a) ..	6	1,235	206	1.41	1.23	2.57

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

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards by increased governmental assistance, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during this period. The 1914-18 War was a dominating influence in the decade 1914-23, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span, 1924-29, a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth-rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the rate of growth of the population receded to 0.85 per cent. per annum. With the outbreak of war in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history, the full effects of which will not be seen for some time to come. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The post-war period 1947 to 1952 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in record net gains in each of the four years 1949 to 1952. The annual rate of growth for the period was 2.57 per cent.

Rates of increase from 1881 to 1951 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69, 1951.

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

POPULATION : RATES OF INCREASE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Average Annual Rate of Increase per cent. of Population.									
	1901-06.	1906-11.	1911-16.	1916-21.	1921-26.	1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.
AUSTRALASIA—										
Australia	1.38	2.04	1.87	2.07	2.11	1.50	0.76	0.96	0.98	2.58
New South Wales(a) .. .	1.99	2.05	2.61	2.19	2.20	1.74	0.87	1.00	1.03	2.58
Victoria	0.17	1.70	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18	0.50	0.94	0.93	2.35
Queensland	1.55	2.77	2.18	2.17	2.38	1.53	1.15	1.13	0.97	2.14
South Australia(b) .. .	0.27	2.48	1.47	2.33	2.17	0.81	0.42	0.58	1.12	2.74
Western Australia .. .	6.22	2.42	1.77	1.31	2.66	2.56	0.92	0.97	0.74	3.55
Tasmania	1.33	0.63	0.43	1.90	0.04	1.01	0.54	0.82	1.01	3.82
New Zealand	2.81	2.43	1.56	2.13	2.06	1.38	0.79	(e) 0.58	1.81	2.04
EUROPE—										
England and Wales .. .	1.04	1.02	-0.84	1.81	0.64	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.61
Scotland	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21	0.59	0.64	0.03	-0.08
Ireland, Republic of .. .	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	-0.58	-0.60	-0.12	0.28	0.18	-0.20	-0.01
Belgium	1.26	0.69	0.53	-0.55	1.03	0.71	0.42	-0.10	0.22	0.73
Denmark	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67	0.84	0.74	1.20	0.97
France	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.02	-1.48	0.51	1.10
Germany	1.46	1.33	0.71	-1.60	0.37	0.55	0.58	(d)	(d)	0.92
Italy	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.31	0.31	0.63	(e) 0.55	(f) 0.49	0.70
Netherlands	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06	1.26	1.12	1.00	1.72
Norway	0.51	0.73	1.10	1.14	0.65	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.90	1.25
Spain	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89	1.46	0.91	0.94	0.61
Sweden	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.29	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.03
Switzerland	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62	1.44	0.43	0.98	1.24
ASIA—										
Ceylon	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	1.18	1.34	1.40	2.15	2.95
Japan	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	1.48	0.77	1.06	0.92	2.05
AMERICA—										
Canada	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97	1.23	0.85	1.35	2.62
United States	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.27	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.79

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.
 armed forces overseas at 31st December, 1941.
 (f) Territory defined by 1947 peace treaty.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.
 (d) Not available.

(c) Excludes war losses.
 (e) Excludes war losses.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

§ 6. Density.

1. *General.*—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and an estimated population on 31st December, 1952 of 8,752,819, excluding about 47,000 full-blood aboriginals, has a density of only 2.94 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents and sub-continents the densities are approximately as follows :—Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 206; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 123; U.S.S.R., 22; Africa, 17; North and Central America, 23; and South America, 16. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-eighth of that of U.S.S.R. and of North and Central America; about one-forty-second of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-seventieth of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

On account of the very large area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 2.94 in 1952. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 26.82 and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 11.06 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the 1947 Census appears on pages 349–50. When comparing the density of population of the several States consideration should be given to the average annual rainfall distribution in each State as an indication of the climatic influence upon probable population numbers. The

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

2. Main Countries of the World.—Number and density of population of the most important countries of the world at 30th June, 1950, are shown in the following table. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE MAIN COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD :
NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1950.

Country.	Popu- lation. (‘000.)	Density. (a)	Country.	Popu- lation. (‘000.)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany	69,000	505.6	Nigeria	24,000	70.9
United Kingdom	50,616	537.3	Egypt	20,439	52.9
Italy	46,272	398.1	French West Africa(b)	16,535	9.3
France	41,934	197.1	Ethiopia	15,000	36.7
Spain	28,287	145.6	Union of South Africa	12,320	26.1
Poland	24,977	207.5	Belgian Congo	11,259	12.4
Yugoslavia	16,250	163.8	Algeria	8,830	10.4
Rumania	16,094	175.6	French Morocco	8,410	54.5
Czechoslovakia	12,340	250.0	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8,350	8.6
Netherlands	10,114	808.7	Tanganyika Territory	7,707	21.3
Hungary	9,313	259.3	Mozambique	5,698	19.1
Belgium	8,639	733.4	Other	59,050	..
Portugal(b)	8,490	239.7	Total Africa	197,598	17.0
Greece (b)(c)	7,960	155.5	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Bulgaria	7,235	169.1	United States of America	151,689	50.2
Sweden	7,017	40.5	Mexico	25,368	33.4
Austria	6,906	213.3	Canada	13,845	3.6
Switzerland	4,694	294.4	Cuba	5,348	120.9
Denmark	4,271	257.7	Other	20,093	..
Finland	4,064	31.2	Total North and Central America	216,343	23.1
Norway	3,265	26.1	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Ireland, Republic of	3,006	110.8	Brazil	52,124	15.9
Other	3,463	..	Argentina	17,196	15.9
Total Europe	394,207	206.1	Columbia	11,260	25.6
ASIA.			Peru	8,405	17.4
China(b)	463,500	123.3	Chile	5,809	20.3
India	358,000	293.2	Other	15,446	..
Japan	82,900	582.5	Total South America	110,240	16.1
Pakistan	75,040	205.1	OCEANIA, ETC.		
Indonesia	73,500	127.6	Australia(g)	8,233	2.8
Korea	29,500	346.1	New Zealand and Depen- dencies	1,920	18.6
French Indo-China(b)	27,460	100.8	Territory of New Guinea	1,071	11.5
Turkey(d)	20,935	70.7	Hawaii	497	77.3
Philippine Islands	19,557	169.2	Papua	369	4.1
Iran	18,772	29.8	Fiji	289	41.1
Burma	18,489	70.7	Other	590	..
Slam	18,313	92.4	Total Oceania, etc.	12,969	3.9
Afghanistan(b)	12,000	47.8	SUMMARY.		
Ceylon	7,550	298.0	Europe	394,207	206.1
Nepal	7,000	129.5	Asia	1,272,016	122.7
Saudi Arabia(b)	6,000	(e)	U.S.S.R.	193,000	22.4
Yemen(b)	4,500	59.8	Africa	197,598	17.0
Other	29,000	..	America, North and Central America, South	216,343	23.1
Total Asia	1,272,016	122.7	Oceania, etc.	12,969	3.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (f) 193,000		22.4	Total	2,396,373	46.0

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Population 1949. (c) Includes Dodecanese Islands. (d) Includes European Territory. (e) Not available. (f) Population 1946. (g) Includes 47,000 full-blood aboriginals.

The populations shown in the above table are, in the main, in accordance with figures published in the *Demographic Year Book*, 1951, published by the United Nations, and the countries have been arranged in accordance with the continental groups used therein.

§ 7. General Characteristics.

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

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900 the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54), gradually fell to 100.36 in 1945 but rose again to 102.66 in 1952.

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

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial intervals from 1901 to 1945 and for each of the years 1947 to 1952 :—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1901 TO 1952.

(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	(a)	110.15
1905	111.05	97.60	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	(a)	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(a)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.55
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1935	102.38	97.84	109.81	100.20	113.21	102.45	212.80	115.64	102.71
1940	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.76	115.86	100.36
1947	100.07	97.34	105.20	98.49	105.86	102.13	206.33	123.37	100.50
1948	100.11	97.65	104.98	98.86	105.69	104.03	182.10	130.76	100.65
1949	100.85	98.37	104.95	99.42	106.09	105.37	170.40	131.89	101.26
1950	101.29	100.24	104.83	99.65	105.93	104.55	169.67	123.34	101.88
1951	101.56	101.25	104.43	99.06	106.32	106.10	157.92	125.67	102.29
1952	101.73	102.45	103.83	98.95	106.71	106.57	154.47	134.57	102.66

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

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

POPULATION : MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Ireland, Republic of ..	1951	103.7	Belgium	1950	97.0
Canada	1950	103.5	Japan	1950	96.2
Australia(a)	1952	102.7	Italy	1949	95.2
New Zealand(b)	1952	100.9	Northern Ireland ..	1951	95.0
Union of South Africa(c)	1951	100.3	Spain	1949	93.9
Netherlands	1950	99.4	France	1950	92.9
Sweden	1948	99.2	England and Wales ..	1951	92.5
United States of America	1950	98.8	Scotland	1951	91.5
Denmark	1949	98.4	Poland	1950	91.2
Greece	1949	98.0	Germany(d)	1950	89.6
Norway	1949	97.5			

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) White population only.

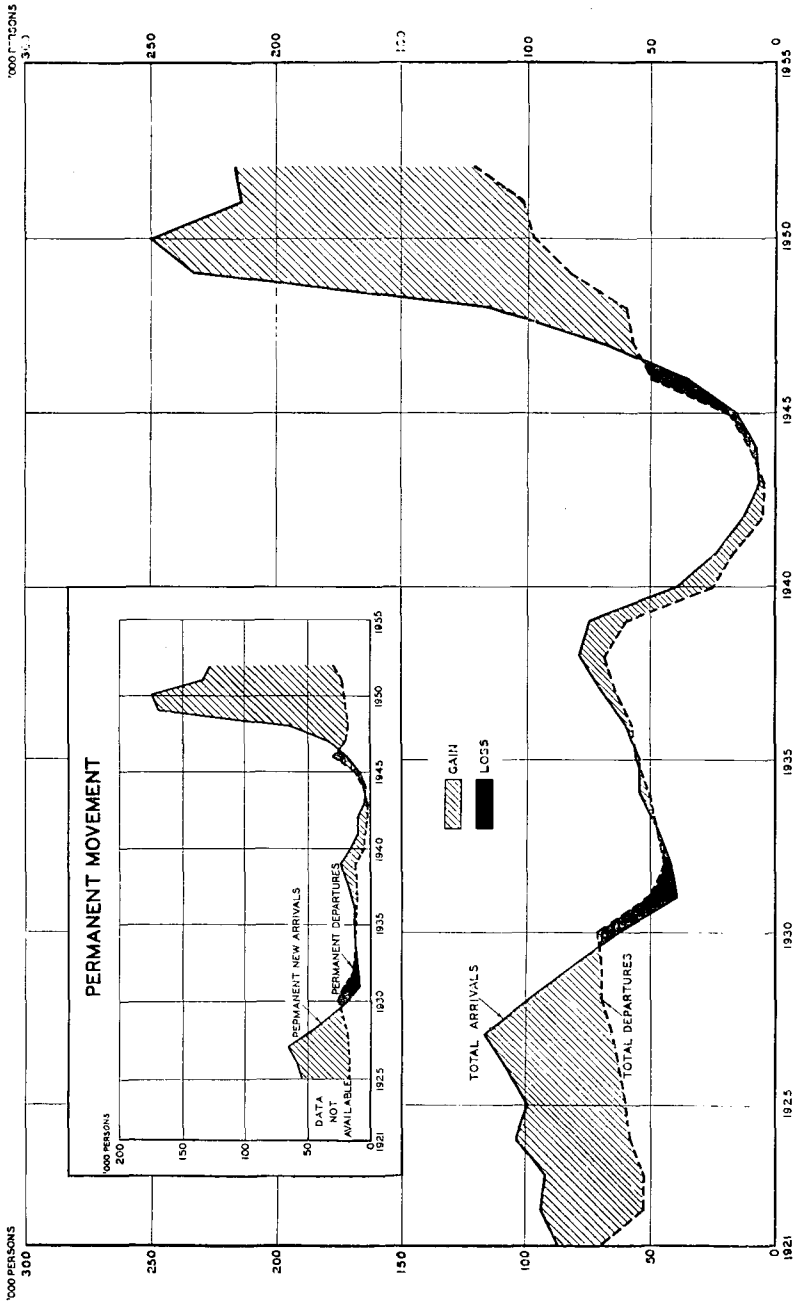
(d) German Federal Republic.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1952



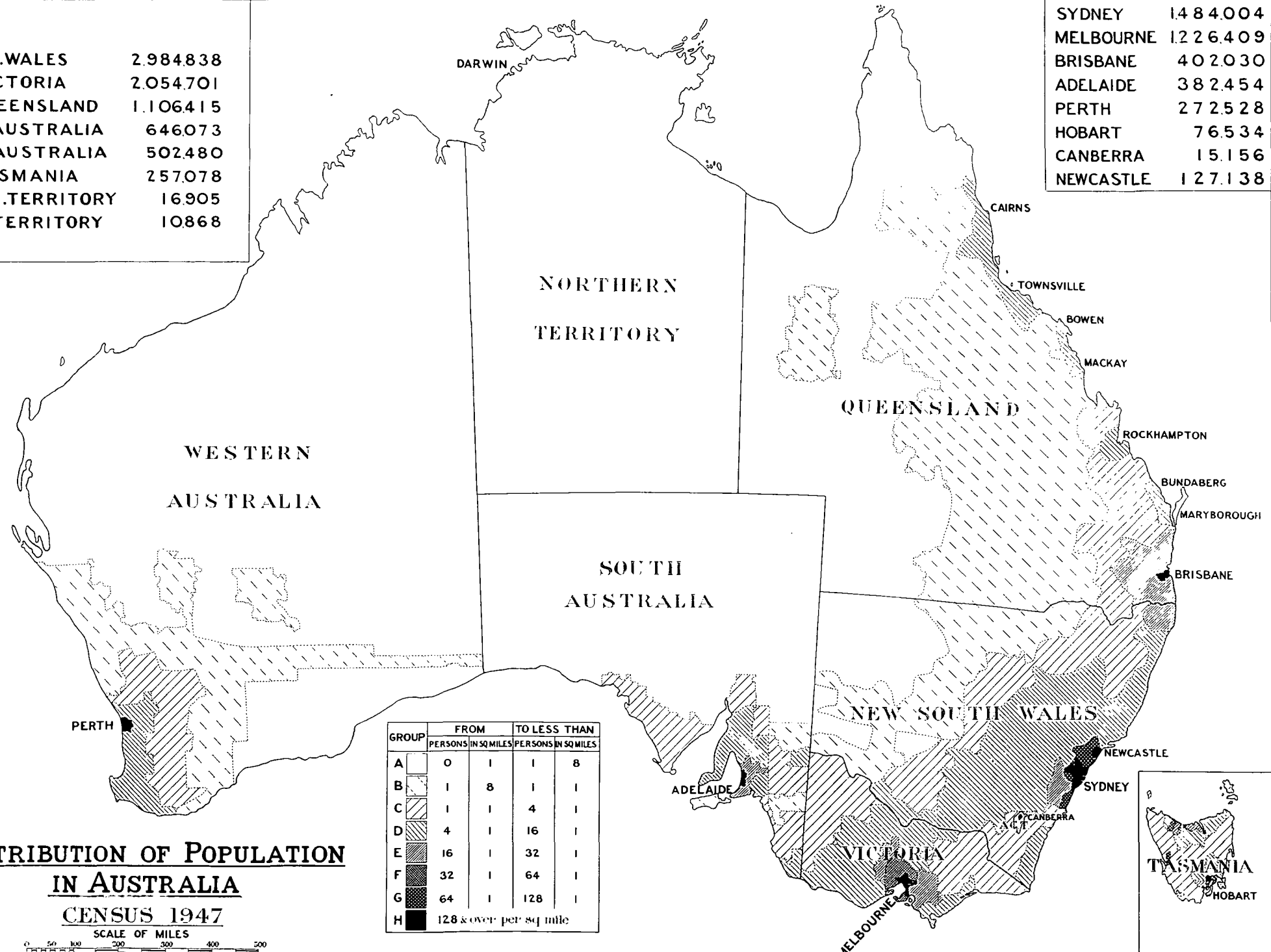
(See page 330.)

OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1921 to 1952



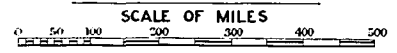
N.S.WALES	2.984838
VICTORIA	2.054701
QUEENSLAND	1.106415
S.AUSTRALIA	646073
W.AUSTRALIA	502480
TASMANIA	257078
A.C.TERRITORY	16905
N.TERRITORY	10868

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



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

**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
IN AUSTRALIA
CENSUS 1947**



2. Age Distribution.—At each Census the age distribution of the population is recorded by enumeration of individuals. An examination of these recorded age statistics will be found in the *Statistician's Report* on each Census. The numbers recorded in each five-yearly age group (adjusted for ages not stated) at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 will be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 547. For each year subsequent to a Census estimates are made to show the population at each age as at 30th June. The current series of estimates is based on the adjusted age distribution at the Census of 30th June, 1947, and on births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants from 1st July, 1947 to 30th June, 1952.

Particulars of the estimates for single years of age are published in the annual *Demography Bulletin*. Summarized in five-yearly age groups the estimates for the years 1951 and 1952 are as follows:—

POPULATION : AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1951 AND 1952.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age Group (Years).	Estimated, 30th June, 1951.			Estimated, 30th June, 1952.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	475,861	454,537	930,398	480,226	458,098	938,324
5-9 ..	379,024	363,924	742,948	410,977	394,074	805,051
10-14 ..	309,709	297,985	607,694	323,707	310,712	634,419
15-19 ..	283,357	270,266	553,623	288,990	274,653	563,643
20-24 ..	331,423	310,674	642,097	332,953	304,938	637,891
25-29 ..	361,401	337,584	698,985	370,130	337,597	707,727
30-34 ..	326,477	316,510	642,987	340,162	324,430	664,592
35-39 ..	323,437	310,700	634,137	330,605	317,768	648,373
40-44 ..	301,415	280,021	581,436	309,626	288,414	598,040
45-49 ..	257,456	234,988	492,444	267,786	244,044	511,830
50-54 ..	228,408	230,369	458,777	233,389	229,501	462,890
55-59 ..	193,491	205,913	399,404	196,369	211,986	408,355
60-64 ..	180,907	189,433	370,340	179,561	188,544	368,105
65-69 ..	130,374	143,206	273,580	134,470	150,431	284,901
70-74 ..	87,022	104,932	191,954	90,305	108,550	198,855
75 and over ..	89,994	120,592	210,586	90,917	124,626	215,543
Total ..	4,259,756	4,171,634	8,431,390	4,380,173	4,268,366	8,648,539
Under 21 ..	1,510,377	1,446,041	2,956,418	1,564,875	1,493,586	3,058,461
21 and over ..	2,749,379	2,725,593	5,474,972	2,815,298	2,774,780	5,590,078
Total ..	4,259,756	4,171,634	8,431,390	4,380,173	4,268,366	8,648,539

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

POPULATION : PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1952.
(Per Cent.)

Census.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65 years.	65 years and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65 years.	65 years and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65 years.	65 years and over.	Total.
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.36	60.81	2.83	100	41.86	56.03	2.11	100	38.89	58.61	2.50	100
1891	34.80	62.00	3.20	100	39.38	58.09	2.53	100	36.92	60.19	2.89	100
1901	33.89	61.80	4.31	100	36.51	59.88	3.61	100	35.14	60.88	3.98	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947	25.49	67.08	7.43	100	24.63	66.71	8.66	100	25.05	66.90	8.05	100
1952 ^(a)	27.74	65.05	7.21	100	27.24	63.77	8.99	100	27.49	64.42	8.09	100

(a) Latest estimate, 30th June.

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1947 Census, 47.3 per cent. had never married; 46.4 per cent. were married; 5.6 per cent. were widowed; and 0.7 per cent. were divorced. Of all persons 15 years of age and over, who stated their conjugal condition, 62.0 per cent. were married.

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

The numbers of divorced males and females at 30th June, 1933 and 1947 in the following table differ slightly from those shown in § 4 of Chapter XII.—Public Justice where the conjugal conditions of those for whom particulars were not given at the Census have been distributed proportionately among the various groups.

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

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

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

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

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

5. **Birthplace.**—At 30th June, 1947, the number of Australian-born was 6,835,171 persons, representing 90.2 per cent. of the population, and the number of oversea-born was 744,187. Of the latter, 56 per cent. were males and 44 per cent. females. Australian residents born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland numbered 541,267 while those born in other European countries numbered 110,339, and there were 43,610 of New Zealand birth.

The numbers of persons of Asiatic, African or American birthplace at 30th June, 1947 were respectively 24,096 (British India and Ceylon, 8,160, China 6,404), 7,537 (Union of South Africa, 5,866), and 11,630 (Canada, 4,009, United States of America, 6,232).

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

6. **Period of Residence in Australia.**—At the 1947 Census, of persons born outside Australia who stated their period of residence, 5.7 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, 11.2 per cent. for less than 10 years, and 14.8 per cent. for less than 15 years. A table showing, for each of the last two Census dates, the number of completed years of residence of persons born outside Australia may be found on page 551 of Official Year Book No. 38.

7. **Nationality.**—At the 1947 Census, 7,540,705 persons, or 99.5 per cent. of the population, were of British nationality. The number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Commonwealth totalled approximately 128,000, and of this number 38,653, or 30 per cent., were of foreign nationality at 30th June, 1947, the remainder being British subjects mainly by naturalization. The principal foreign nationals in Australia were Italian, 7,172; Chinese, 4,858; Greek, 4,504; United States of America, 3,351; German, 2,361; Yugoslav, 2,096; and Dutch, 2,001. A table showing the nationality of Australian residents at 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947 may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 552.

8. **Race.**—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, namely, non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia, whose estimated number at 30th June, 1947, was about 47,000, but who are not included in the general population figures of Australia. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality.

At 30th June, 1947, 7,524,129 persons or 99.3 per cent. of the population were of full-blood European race and 0.7 per cent. of non-European and half-caste. Full-blood non-Europeans numbered 21,495 and half-castes 33,734. The principal full-blood non-Europeans in Australia were Chinese, 9,144; Polynesian, 5,332; Natives of India, 2,480; and Syrian, 1,675. There were 27,179 half-caste Australian aboriginals, representing 80.6 per cent. of the total half-caste population. A table showing the comparative numbers of each sex at each of the last two Census dates, classified according to race, may be found in Official Year Book No. 38, page 553.

9. **Religion.**—At the 1947 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 824,824 or 10.9 per cent. gave no reply. Of males 11.7 per cent. and of females 10.0 per cent. did not state their religion. The number of stated adherents at 30th June, 1947 was greatest for the Church of England, at 2,957,032; then followed Roman Catholic and Catholic combined (1,569,726), Methodist (871,425), Presbyterian (743,540), and Baptist (113,527). In all, 6,672,936, or 99 per cent., professed the Christian faith, 36,562 stated they were of non-Christian religion, 18,708 were classified as indefinite, while 26,328 professed no religion. Further information relative to the religions of the population may be found in a table on page 554 of Official Year Book No. 38.

10. **Industry.**—In the following table the male and female populations of Australia are classified according to the industry in which they are usually engaged. At the Census of 30th June, 1947, 124,439 persons failed to answer the question relating to industry, and the replies of 108,095 persons did not give an entirely satisfactory description of their industry. For practically all of these persons occupation particulars were recorded, and in the table below it has been possible to allocate them to their appropriate industries on the basis of occupational representation in those industries which were adequately described on the Census schedules.

The term "in the work force" includes persons of all ages who are employers, self-employed or working on their own account, wage and salary earners, unpaid helpers engaged in industry, and those who usually work for their living but who have lost their jobs. Persons who do not earn their living by doing work for monetary reward, such as children, housewives, full-time students, retired persons, pensioners, and permanent inmates of institutions, are regarded as not being in the work force. Also persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed to exclude themselves from the work force unless they looked to their earnings from such work for their main livelihood. On the average, 65 in every 100 males and 19 in every 100 females were in the work force, equivalent to 3½ males to every female in the work force.

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

Industry Group.	Census, 30th June, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Primary Production—			
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	16,547	88	16,635
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying—			
Agriculture and Mixed Farming	235,455	8,030	243,485
Grazing	90,676	5,044	95,720
Dairying	97,005	10,049	107,054
Other	17,020	1,416	18,436
Total, Agriculture, etc.	440,156	24,539	464,695
Forestry	24,653	50	24,703
Total	481,356	24,677	506,033
Mining and Quarrying	56,944	630	57,574
Manufacturing—			
Inadequately Defined	6,638	3,369	10,007
Founding, Engineering and Metalworking (including Shipbuilding)	211,228	20,809	232,037
Manufacture of Clothing	21,214	75,062	96,276
Manufacture of Food and Drink	104,752	21,707	126,459
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography	45,791	17,268	63,059
Other	322,663	67,227	389,890
Total	712,286	205,442	917,728
Building and Construction—			
Inadequately Defined	147	..	147
Construction and Repair of Buildings	139,998	1,048	141,046
Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)	125,004	451	125,455
Total	265,149	1,499	266,648
Transport and Storage—			
Transport, undefined	4,613	366	4,979
Road Transport and Storage	118,731	5,526	124,257
Shipping and Loading and Discharging Vessels	50,557	1,909	52,466
Rail and Air Transport	80,600	7,891	88,491
Total	254,501	15,692	270,193
Communication	36,461	16,391	52,852
Finance and Property	55,535	24,353	79,888
Commerce	296,689	140,842	437,531
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	217,583	149,140	366,723
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.	102,712	138,464	241,176
Other Industries	53	32	85
Persons in the Work Force	2,479,269	(b) 717,162	63,196,431
Persons not in the Work Force	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927
Total Population	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

(a) The numbers of persons whose industry was either not specified or inadequately described have been distributed (see letterpress above). (b) Excludes approximately 40,000 female part-time workers believed to be unrecorded in the work force at the Census.

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

are engaged in the various branches of industry. At the Census of 30th June, 1947, 29,013 persons gave no answer to the question regarding occupational status, but subsequent tabulations disclosed that all of these persons belonged to the work force.

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

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1933 AND 1947.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Occupational Status.	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
In Work Force—						
At Work—						
Employer	186,849	20,831	207,680	196,932	24,357	221,289
Self-employed	318,951	50,424	369,375	342,650	44,487	387,137
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,184,002	434,502	1,618,504	1,827,072	620,421	2,447,493
Helper (not on wage or salary)	40,754	5,262	46,016	24,227	4,498	28,725
Total at Work	1,730,556	511,019	2,241,575	2,390,881	693,763	3,084,644
Not at Work (a)	405,269	75,775	481,044	66,009	16,765	82,774
Not Stated	4,480	1,178	5,658	22,379	6,634	29,013
Total in Work Force	2,140,305	587,972	2,728,277	2,479,269	(b) 717,162	3,196,431
Not in Work Force (c)	1,226,806	2,674,756	3,901,562	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927
Grand Total	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358

(a) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; or (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. (b) Excludes approximately 40,000 female part-time workers believed to be unrecorded in the work force at the Census. (c) See last preceding paragraph.

12. **Persons not at Work.**—The number of persons who were usually engaged in industry, business, trade or service but were out of a job on 30th June, 1947 was 82,774, consisting of 66,009 males and 16,765 females, or 3.5 per cent. of the males and 2.6 per cent. of the females in the wage-earning group, including those not at work. Only 41 per cent. of unemployment was due to scarcity of work. The balance consisted of those who stated that they were not actively seeking work at the time of the Census, and these in turn consisted almost entirely, and in approximately equal proportions, of those who were indisposed through sickness or accident, and those who were resting between jobs.

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

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

§ 8. Dwellings.

1. **General.**—In addition to the questions relating to the personal particulars of the individual members of the household there were a number of important questions on the Census Schedule designed to elicit information concerning the dwellings in which the population was housed at the date of the Census. From the replies to these questions much valuable information was tabulated concerning housing conditions and a comprehensive summary was published in Official Year Book No. 38, pp. 557 to 571. For

the purpose of a Census a "dwelling" is defined as a room or a collection of rooms occupied by a household group living together as a "family unit" whether comprising the whole or only part of a house or other building (including temporary structures). Included in this definition are private houses, flats, tenements, hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, institutions, and any other structure used for the purpose of human habitation.

2. **Number of Dwellings.**—The number of dwellings enumerated at the Census in 1947 is shown in the following table.

DWELLINGS : STATES, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

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

State or Territory.	Number of Dwellings.				Proportion of Total Dwellings.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	
					%
New South Wales . .	746,343	17,392	12,981	776,716	39.03
Victoria	527,406	11,412	11,328	550,146	27.65
Queensland	272,045	9,647	4,175	285,867	14.37
South Australia . .	168,538	3,547	2,794	174,879	8.79
Western Australia . .	124,767	2,606	1,535	128,908	6.48
Tasmania	62,484	2,351	1,607	66,442	3.34
Northern Territory . .	2,697	34	22	2,753	0.14
Australian Capital Territory	3,615	52	316	3,983	0.20
Australia	1,907,895	47,041	34,758	1,989,694	100.00

Particulars relating to houses and flats constructed in Australia since the Census in 1947 will be found in Chapter XXIX.—Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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

In the next table, occupied dwellings are distributed according to class and the total numbers of persons in Australia are distributed according to the dwellings in which they were recorded on Census night.

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

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

Particulars.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.				Inmates.(a)			
	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.		
Private House (One Family)	739,870	284,133	561,250	1,585,253	2,892,194	1,107,052	2,139,086	6,138,332
Private House (Shared by Two or More Families)(b)	20,808	5,765	6,226	32,799	116,235	33,085	35,969	185,289
Share of Private House(c)	72,724	19,627	13,660	106,011	203,390	58,651	41,955	303,996
Flat (including Share of Flat)	94,822	12,697	3,880	111,399	265,259	38,823	12,033	316,115
Tenement	33,263	3,855	1,043	38,161	70,594	9,579	2,855	83,028
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	961,487	326,077	586,059	1,873,623	3,547,672	1,247,190	2,231,898	7,026,760
Total Other Occupied Dwellings	19,933	6,466	7,873	34,272	293,819	112,945	113,440	520,204
Total Occupied Dwellings	981,420	332,543	593,932	1,907,895	3,841,491	1,360,135	2,345,338	7,546,964
Wagon, Van, etc. (including Campers-out)	847	1,029	3,997	5,873	2,468	2,413	8,910	13,791
Total Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,843,959	1,362,548	2,354,248	7,579,358 (d)

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs. (b) Private house shared by two or more family units or household groups in respect of which only one Householder's Schedule was furnished. (c) Portions of shared private houses in respect of which portions separate Householders' Schedules were furnished. (d) Includes 18,603 migratory population (shipping, railway and air travellers).

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

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

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

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

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

The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the number of occupied dwellings of each class at the last two Censuses classified according to number of rooms.

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

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

Number of Rooms per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.					
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families). (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat (including Share of Flat).	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.
1	57,522	6,773	64,295	30,453	56	13,305	1,173	12,379	57,366
2	42,731	14,856	57,587	32,146	303	25,427	7,076	14,745	79,697
3	74,935	16,642	91,577	75,544	1,174	26,944	24,838	6,723	135,223
4	306,696	16,702	323,398	344,929	4,965	20,778	43,430	2,495	416,597
5	423,143	9,004	432,147	532,555	9,949	11,493	23,689	631	578,317
6	303,820	3,451	307,271	374,616	9,170	4,982	8,016	252	397,036
7	122,184	1,022	123,206	118,862	4,018	1,539	1,817	40	126,276
8	49,175	373	49,548	41,351	1,816	457	567	9	44,200
9	19,860	151	20,011	14,510	625	152	173	1	15,461
10 and over	21,744	97	21,841	13,916	548	88	100	..	14,652
Not Stated	12,709	6,081	18,790	6,371	175	846	520	886	8,798
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,434,519	75,152	1,509,671	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623
Average Number of Rooms ..	5.07	3.35	4.99	5.11	5.61	3.16	4.06	2.07	4.88

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

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

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

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

Number of Inmates per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								
	Census, 30th June, 1933.			Census, 30th June, 1947.					
	Private House.	Tenement and Flat.	Total Private Dwellings.	Private House (One Family).	Private House (Shared by Two or More Families). (b)	Share of Private House. (c)	Flat (including Share of Flat).	Tenement.	Total Private Dwellings.
1	116,501	12,284	128,785	108,055	..	16,870	13,744	13,360	152,029
2	222,700	25,187	247,887	293,351	1,480	34,039	38,337	13,020	380,227
3	271,825	19,086	290,911	338,886	3,508	26,198	30,024	6,843	405,459
4	275,501	10,587	286,088	348,987	5,948	15,378	17,838	2,944	383,095
5	213,557	4,716	218,273	232,622	6,469	7,180	7,168	1,224	254,663
6	142,153	1,937	144,090	132,245	5,637	3,409	2,612	424	144,327
7	87,939	824	87,863	69,894	3,901	1,645	1,035	201	76,676
8	53,755	360	54,115	37,931	2,636	862	424	96	41,949
9	24,570	112	24,682	15,307	1,357	244	122	27	17,057
10 and over	26,918	59	26,977	15,975	1,863	186	95	22	18,141
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,434,519	75,152	1,509,671	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623
Total Inmates (a)	5,956,922	207,787	6,164,709	6,138,332	185,289	303,996	316,115	83,028	7,026,760
Average Number of Inmates ..	4.15	2.76	4.08	3.87	5.65	2.87	2.84	2.18	3.75

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

(iv) *Nature of Occupancy.* In the following table occupied private dwellings at 30th June, 1933 and 1947 have been classified, for Australia as a whole, according to nature of occupancy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following table shows, for metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas, the average weekly rent (unfurnished) of tenanted private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone, at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 9. Oversea Migration.

1. *Oversea Migration during Present Century.*—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the *Demography Bulletin* issued by this Bureau gives this information for individual years. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901. A graph showing overseas migration from 1921 to 1952 appears on p. 348.

OVERSEA MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15(a)	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20(a)	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	- 56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	- 10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(b)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(b)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(b)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1947(b) ..	39,865	27,903	67,768	31,289	25,868	57,157	8,576	2,035	10,611
1948(a) ..	66,321	49,402	115,723	33,797	26,811	60,608	32,524	22,591	55,115
1949(a) ..	132,648	100,487	233,135	42,705	40,429	83,134	89,943	60,058	150,001
1950(a) ..	141,891	108,513	250,404	49,907	47,992	97,899	91,984	60,521	152,505
1951(a) ..	122,136	91,504	213,640	54,521	47,686	102,207	67,615	43,818	111,433
1952(a) ..	127,516	88,323	215,839	68,937	52,870	121,807	58,579	35,453	94,032

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

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

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

"ASSISTED" AND "UNASSISTED" MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of "Un-assisted" Arrivals over All Departures.		
	Nominated and Selected ("Assisted").	Other ("Un-assisted").	Total.				
1901-05..	3,867	277,293	281,160	297,953	- 20,660
1906-10..	39,744	331,290	371,034	313,756	17,534
1911-15..	150,554	(a)482,266	(a)632,820	(a)495,958	-(a)13,692
1916-20..	11,631	(a)527,854	(a)539,485	(a)468,776	(a)59,078
1921-25..	115,448	362,604	478,052	294,786	67,818
1926-30..	99,403	371,077	470,480	340,773	30,304
1931-35..	781	238,542	239,323	250,209	- 11,667
1936-40(b)	3,828	317,484	321,312	278,184	39,300
1941-45(b)	63,925	63,925	56,116	7,809
1946-50(b)	273,195	428,725	701,920	348,836	79,889
1947(b)	6,303	61,465	67,768	57,157	4,308
1948	28,943	(a) 86,780	(a)115,723	(a) 60,608	(a)26,172
1949	118,840	(a)114,295	(a)233,135	(a) 83,134	(a)31,161
1950	119,109	(a)131,295	(a)250,404	(a) 97,899	(a)33,396
1951	66,674	(a)146,966	(a)213,640	(a)102,207	(a)44,759
1952	60,531	(a)155,308	(a)215,839	(a)121,807	(a)33,501

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

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

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

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

In the fifty-two years 1901-1952 a gross number of 825,656 persons entered Australia in four distinct phases of its encouraged migration programme. The number of these who returned overseas is not known precisely but indications are that it would be relatively small. In the same period the excess of non-assisted arrivals over all departures was only 333,973. Thus it may be seen that during this period the net number of "assisted" migrants was about twice the number of "unassisted", making allowance for war losses and those assisted migrants who did not, in the end, remain in Australia.

As the depression years with which the century opened gave way to a period of more stable economic conditions assisted migration was resumed about 1906. Immigration gained impetus during the years 1910 to 1912, but this movement was interrupted by war in 1914. After the war the resumption of assisted migration was accompanied by a flow of unassisted migrants greater than for many decades, but this movement was interrupted by depression and when encouraged migration was resumed in 1939 it was almost immediately stopped by the outbreak of war in September. In the immediate post-war years encouraged migration was again resumed and the numbers brought to Australia by such means were far greater than for any other comparable period. Included in this number were 170,254 persons from Australia's quota in the re-settlement of former European displaced persons. This special intake invalidates any long-term comparison of the ratio between "assisted" and "unassisted" migrants but, if it is excluded, it is evident that the net gain of "unassisted" migrants in the six years 1947 to 1952 has been higher relative to "assisted" migrants than for any time in the last thirty years.

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

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

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE : AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVALS.

Period.	Permanent New Arrivals.	Australian Residents Returning from Abroad.	Temporary Visitors.	Total.
1926-30	224,010	121,395	125,029	(a) 470,480
1931-35	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323
1936-40	(b) 88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312
1941-45	(b) 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925
1946-50	457,988	(c) 108,736	135,196	(c) 701,920
1947	31,765	(c) 18,305	17,698	(c) 67,768
1948	65,739	(c) 23,813	26,171	(c) 115,723
1949	167,727	(c) 28,116	37,292	(c) 233,135
1950	174,540	(c) 32,172	43,692	(c) 250,404
1951	132,542	(c) 36,116	44,982	(c) 213,640
1952	127,824	(c) 40,317	47,698	(c) 215,839

DEPARTURES.

Period.	Australian Residents Departing Permanently.	Australian Residents Departing Temporarily.	Temporary Visitors.	Total.
1926-30	103,209	111,714	125,772	(d) 340,773
1931-35	71,670	79,426	99,108	(e) 250,209
1936-40	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50	105,968	(c) 101,787	141,081	(c) 348,836
1947	19,579	(c) 18,764	18,814	(c) 57,157
1948	17,271	(c) 19,557	23,780	(c) 60,608
1949	18,457	(c) 25,351	39,326	(c) 83,134
1950	20,855	(c) 31,413	45,631	(c) 97,899
1951	22,180	(c) 34,532	45,495	(c) 102,207
1952	30,370	(c) 40,619	50,818	(c) 121,807

(a) Includes 46 arrivals whose period of intended residence was not stated. (b) Includes evacuees arriving in Australia during the war years as follows:—1936-40, 4,543; 1941-45, 12,586. (c) Includes defence personnel from July, 1947 onwards. (d) Includes 78 departures whose length of intended stay abroad was not stated. (e) Includes 5 departures whose length of intended stay abroad was not stated.

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

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

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

Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable net gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy net loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst during the five years up to and including 1939 there was a net gain in permanent residents of more than 28,000. Except for the arrival of evacuees,

little movement took place during the war period, but in 1946 a net permanent loss of 11,589 persons occurred, owing in large measure to the departure for the United States of America of Australian wives and children of American servicemen, and, when conditions permitted after the war, the departure of Australians to Papua and New Guinea and of large numbers of war evacuees who were returned to their home countries. Subsequently large net gains were recorded, amounting to 48,468 in 1948, 149,270 in 1949, 153,685 in 1950, 110,362 in 1951, and 97,454 in 1952.

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

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

Detailed statistics of overseas journeys are published in the annual *Demography Bulletin* (see Bulletins No. 68, 1950 and No. 69, 1951). In addition, from January, 1951 onwards, statistics distinguishing State of residence have been compiled for special purposes. The following brief explanations indicate the principles followed in the compilation of migration statistics generally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. **Racial Origin.**—Up to 30th June, 1948, the system of classifying racial origin was a compromise based partly on nationality and partly on racial origin (see para. 5). From 1st July, 1948, this system was superseded by one in which the passenger's statement as to race is restricted to either "European", "Asian", "African" or "Polynesian", only. Statistics based on this system are shown for the years 1950 to 1952 in the following table. Under this system nationality is recorded independently, as indicated in the next paragraph.

RACIAL ORIGIN OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Racial Origin.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
European ..	247,321	209,533	210,559	95,995	100,170	117,870	151,326	109,363	92,689
Asian ..	2,922	3,889	4,699	1,735	1,944	3,332	1,187	1,945	1,367
African ..	12	13	49	20	5	47	-8	8	2
Polynesian ..	149	205	532	149	88	558	..	117	-26
Total ..	250,404	213,640	215,839	97,899	102,207	121,807	152,505	111,433	94,032

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

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

This method was superseded on 1st July, 1948, by one in which each passenger's race was recorded as indicated in paragraph 4 above, and nationality, as shown on each passenger's passport, was recorded independently of race. The principal nationalities recorded on this basis for the years 1950 to 1952 are as follows :—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1950.	1951.	1952.
British(a) ..	138,826	146,358	143,433	90,078	91,732	107,754	48,748	54,626	35,679
American (U.S.) ..	2,978	3,501	3,756	2,613	3,016	3,893	365	485	-137
Austrian ..	391	983	583	49	67	130	342	916	453
Chinese ..	1,326	1,055	1,256	736	554	648	590	501	608
Czechoslovak ..	5,069	1,139	536	54	102	158	5,015	1,037	378
Dutch ..	12,352	15,113	16,769	1,260	2,352	1,950	11,092	12,761	14,819
Estonian ..	1,221	258	101	14	40	33	1,207	218	68
French ..	1,665	2,043	2,058	1,113	1,340	1,447	552	703	611
German ..	1,601	4,562	7,270	155	291	492	1,446	4,271	6,778
Greek ..	1,780	2,634	2,467	158	130	457	1,622	2,504	2,010
Hungarian ..	5,410	1,506	511	46	78	81	5,364	1,428	431
Italian ..	13,149	16,744	28,213	351	534	1,561	12,798	16,210	26,652
Latvian ..	5,419	829	231	32	106	98	5,387	723	133
Lithuanian ..	1,558	184	72	19	32	53	1,539	152	19
Polish(b) ..	31,976	3,986	1,033	103	153	177	31,873	3,833	856
Russian(c) ..	1,769	1,267	682	88	108	117	1,681	1,159	565
Ukranian ..	5,220	508	65	9	18	27	5,211	490	38
Yugoslav ..	10,706	3,554	1,238	36	101	145	10,670	3,453	1,093
Stateless (so described) ..	3,464	2,679	1,738	96	150	289	3,368	2,529	1,449
Stateless (other)(d) ..	252	25	20	12	6	7	240	19	13
Other ..	4,272	4,712	3,807	877	1,297	2,290	3,395	3,415	1,517
Total ..	250,404	213,640	215,839	97,899	102,207	121,807	152,505	111,433	94,032

(a) Includes Irish. (b) Includes Stateless Pole. (c) Includes Stateless Russian. (d) Excludes Stateless Pole, Stateless Russian and Stateless (so described).

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

6. **Age Distribution.**—The annual *Demography Bulletin* shows particulars of total arrivals and departures of oversea travellers classified according to intention as to

residence (*see para. 2 above*) and dissected into five-yearly age groups (*see Demography Bulletin No. 69 for 1951 figures*). A summary of the age distribution of permanent arrivals and departures during 1951 and 1952 is as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA, 1951 AND 1952.

Age Group (Years).	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1951.						
0-14	17,664	15,844	33,508	1,474	1,406	2,880
15-44	53,691	31,434	85,125	7,477	6,993	14,470
45-64	5,954	5,925	11,879	1,648	2,113	3,761
65 and over	824	1,206	2,030	432	637	1,069
Total	78,133	54,409	132,542	11,031	11,149	22,180
1952.						
0-14	14,830	13,358	28,188	2,202	2,084	4,286
15-44	56,939	28,752	85,691	11,231	8,731	19,962
45-64	5,569	6,278	11,847	2,249	2,567	4,816
65 and over	812	1,286	2,098	570	736	1,306
Total	78,150	49,674	127,824	16,252	14,118	30,370

7. **Conjugal Condition.**—Particulars of the overseas arrivals and departures classified according to intention as to residence (*see para. 2 above*) are also dissected to show conjugal condition. Particulars of each classification by conjugal condition for 1951 are shown in *Demography Bulletin No. 69*. Details for the permanent movement during 1951 and 1952 are as follows:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA, 1951 AND 1952.

Conjugal Condition.	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1951.						
Never Married	46,989	25,334	72,323	6,582	5,845	12,427
Married	30,209	26,209	56,508	4,157	4,097	8,254
Widowed	534	2,293	2,827	219	1,008	1,227
Divorced	401	483	884	73	199	272
Total	78,133	54,409	132,542	11,031	11,149	22,180
1952.						
Never Married	51,530	23,648	75,178	9,577	7,087	16,664
Married	25,785	23,189	48,974	6,289	5,626	11,915
Widowed	492	2,329	2,821	276	1,165	1,441
Divorced	343	508	851	110	240	350
Total	78,150	49,674	127,824	16,252	14,118	30,370

8. **Occupation.**—A classification of the occupations of males who arrived or departed permanently during 1951 is published in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69. A summary for 1951 and 1952 for the main occupational groups is as follows :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF PERMANENT MALE ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES :
AUSTRALIA, 1951 AND 1952.**

Occupational Group.	1951.		1952.	
	Permanent New Arrivals.	Permanent Departures.	Permanent New Arrivals.	Permanent Departures.
Rural, Fishing and Hunting ..	8,677	403	10,118	694
Professional and Semi-professional ..	2,422	1,320	2,017	1,641
Administrative	1,395	472	1,291	652
Commercial and Clerical ..	4,766	1,782	4,420	2,200
Domestic and Protective Service ..	3,300	528	3,307	552
Craftsmen	19,448	2,536	15,122	3,816
Operatives	8,024	1,002	7,842	1,521
Labourers	6,977	547	14,304	1,712
Indefinite or Not Stated	2,990	286	2,412	327
Not Gainfully Occupied—				
Children not attending school ..	10,052	943	7,663	1,365
Full-time Students	9,418	822	8,960	1,293
Pensioners and others	664	390	694	479
Total	78,133	11,031	78,150	16,252

§ 10. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

2. **Suspension of Assisted Passage Scheme during the 1939-45 War.**—After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

3. **United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement, March, 1946.**—(i) *General.* Resumption of migration was the subject of negotiations between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments towards the end of 1945, and an agreement was signed in March, 1946, for free and assisted passages for British residents desirous of settling in Australia. This agreement, which came into operation on 31st March, 1947, continued until 31st March, 1949, when it was renewed for a further two years. It was revived from 1st April, 1951, for a term of three years, but under changed financial arrangements. For the year ended 31st March, 1952, the United Kingdom Government contributed £500,000 sterling towards the scheme, and for the two following years agreed to pay a maximum amount of £150,000 sterling per annum.

The Free and Assisted Passage Agreement has covered three main groups of migrants, *viz.*, *Personal nominees*, who are migrants sponsored by residents of Australia able to provide suitable accommodation for them; *Group nominees*, who are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications lodged by employers, who guarantee to provide employment and accommodation for those selected; *Commonwealth nominees*,

who comprise workers selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia, and their families. Migrants in the latter group live in hostels established by the Commonwealth Government until such time as they are able to obtain private accommodation. The Commonwealth nominee scheme was introduced in 1950 in order to reinforce the personal and group nomination schemes, but towards the end of 1952 it was greatly curtailed and selection now is confined to workers in a limited group of essential skilled trades.

Any adult resident of Australia may nominate friends or relatives in the United Kingdom who are eligible to be considered for free or assisted passages under this agreement.

(ii) *Free Passages.* This part of the scheme is financed by the United Kingdom Government as part of its resettlement programme. Persons eligible for consideration are British ex-service men and women, together with their dependants, provided they were resident in the British Isles or were in the United Kingdom forces overseas on 1st September, 1938, and subsequently served in a full-time capacity in the armed forces or the merchant navy of the United Kingdom during any period after 25th May, 1939.

Applications for passages had to be lodged within certain time limits and the final closing date was 31st December, 1950. Those received prior to that date are still valid, and the persons concerned, if otherwise eligible, are entitled to receive free passages.

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

(iv) *Numbers Arrived.* The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement during the years 1947 to 1952 are given in the following table :—

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	C'wealth Nominees.	Total.
1947-49 ..	19,100	16,071	7,470	5,417	7,626	2,434	1,358	..	59,476
1950 ..	8,884	11,591	5,505	3,047	3,480	1,397	363	4,062	38,329
1951 ..	6,386	10,727	4,097	1,617	2,691	1,176	255	17,058	44,007
1952 ..	7,386	10,596	4,104	2,326	2,804	1,235	382	6,247	35,080
Total, 1947-52	41,756	48,985	21,176	12,407	16,601	6,242	2,358	27,367	176,892

4. *Child Migration from the United Kingdom.*—(i) *General.* Since the commencement of the assisted passage schemes in 1947, the immigration of unaccompanied children and youths from the United Kingdom has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organizations. The organizations at present introducing child migrants include the Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South Wales and Western Australia, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Big Brother Movements of New South Wales and Tasmania, and the Northcote Children's Emigration Fund. All the principal religious denominations are also participating in the scheme. At the present time 46 institutions are caring for child migrants.

(ii) *Financial Assistance.* The United Kingdom Government contributes 12s. 6d., and the Commonwealth Government 10s. per week to approved organizations in respect of each child under 16 years of age, while the State Government concerned pays a minimum of 4s. 3d. per week for each child up to the age of 14. In addition, the Commonwealth Government and the State Government concerned each contribute one-third of the approved capital expenditure on accommodation for child migrants brought in by these organizations.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1952, a total of 2,793 British children and youths arrived under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations, and of this number 519 came in 1951 and 628 came in 1952. New South Wales took 1,408, Western Australia 706, Victoria 314, and the other three States 268. These children were brought to Australia under the United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Scheme and are included in the figures shown in the table on page 368.

5. *Assisted Passage Scheme, Eire.*—In November, 1948, the Commonwealth Government decided to grant limited financial assistance to natural-born citizens of Eire normally residing in the British Isles, and to natural-born British citizens residing in Eire, who wish to emigrate to Australia and who are duly selected. This scheme applies only to prospective settlers and their dependants who are not eligible for free or assisted passages under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government (*see* para. 3 above). The maximum amount granted towards an adult passage is £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age.

It is not essential for an applicant for a passage to be nominated by a friend or relative in Australia before the question of granting financial assistance is considered. Single men or women who are eligible under the scheme are readily accepted. Families, on the other hand, are accepted only if they can produce evidence of having secured accommodation in Australia, or, in the case of nominated migrants, a guarantee of accommodation by their sponsors. Up to the end of 1952, 1,565 migrants had arrived under this scheme (*see* table on p. 371).

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

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

At 31st December, 1952, a total of 12,229 Maltese had arrived under this scheme since its inception (*see* table on p. 371). The arrivals in 1951 and 1952 were largely dependants of those who had earlier migrated to Australia. To the end of 1952, 65 Maltese children had been brought out to approved institutions in Western Australia. These are included in the number shown above.

7. *Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme.*—With the object principally of giving ex-servicemen of Empire and Allied countries who had served in Australia during the 1939–45 War an opportunity to return for permanent settlement, the Commonwealth Government, on 26th May, 1947, initiated a scheme of financial assistance towards the cost of the passages of eligible Empire ex-servicemen not covered by the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement with the United Kingdom (*see* para. 3 above) and of ex-servicemen of the United States of America, and their dependants. This was later extended to cover ex-servicemen and former members of the resistance movements of

the Netherlands, Norway, Belgium, France and Denmark, and their dependants. The maximum amount granted towards an adult passage is £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age.

Since its inception, 17,877 migrants have come to Australia under this scheme (see table on p. 371), the number of each nationality being: Dutch, 13,321; American, 2,868; French, 948; British, 499; Belgian, 111; Danish, 58; Norwegian, 71; Polish, 1.

8. **Displaced Persons Scheme.**—On 21st July, 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to resettle in Australia European displaced persons who were under the protection of that body. In the first two years, limitation of shipping restricted the departure of these migrants, with the result that only 840 arrived in 1947 and 9,953 in 1948, but in the next two years the numbers rose to 75,486 and 70,212 respectively. When the International Refugee Organization wound up its activities in 1951, the Commonwealth agreed to receive those displaced persons already accepted for migration whose passages had still to be arranged. During that year 11,708 reached Australia and in 1952 another 2,055, bringing the total number of arrivals under the scheme to 170,254.

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

The migrant contributes the maximum amount he can afford towards the cost of his passage, but in no case is this less than £10 sterling. The balance of the fare is made up by the Netherlands Government, which is later reimbursed by the Commonwealth to the extent of £37 10s. sterling or half the amount contributed by the Netherlands Government, whichever is the less, in respect of every Dutch adult arriving in Australia under the agreement, with *pro rata* rates for children.

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

Under the 1946 agreement 584 persons arrived between 1948 and May, 1951 and, up to the end of 1952, 8,552 migrants had come to Australia under the 1951 agreement.

10. **Italian Migration.**—On 29th March, 1951, the Commonwealth and Italian Governments entered into a migration agreement on lines similar to those of the Commonwealth-Netherlands agreement. Under the terms of this agreement, which came into force on 1st August, 1951, the maximum amount payable by the Commonwealth towards the fares of selected Italian migrants is £25 sterling for each adult, with amounts in proportion for children according to the passage rates. During 1951 and 1952, 9,970 migrants arrived under this scheme.

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

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

The number of Germans who had arrived under this scheme to the end of 1952 was 1,007.

12. **Austrian and Greek Migration.**—Late in 1952 agreement was reached between the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration and the Commonwealth for the migration to Australia of a limited number of selected rural workers and their families from Austria and Greece. The passages of these migrants will be arranged by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration which also will bear the cost of the fares, while the Commonwealth has agreed to attend to their reception, temporary accommodation on arrival, and after-care, and to assist in the placing of the workers in suitable employment.

13. **Summary of Arrivals of Assisted Migrants.**—The following table shows, for each of the years 1947 to 1952, the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia under the various schemes introduced since 1946. The first assisted migrants in this post-war period arrived in 1947.

ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES : NUMBER OF MIGRANTS.

Assisted Migration Scheme.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	Total, 1947-52
United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement 1946 (Including Royal Navy Personnel)	4,747	16,243	38,486	38,329	44,007	35,080	176,892
Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme, 1947	269	1,170	1,412	6,444	5,557	3,025	17,877
Displaced Persons Scheme, 1947	840	9,953	75,486	70,212	11,708	2,055	170,254
Polish Migrants from United Kingdom	447	1,010	..	..	..	..	1,457
Maltese Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	..	527	3,260	3,226	3,313	1,903	12,229
Eire Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	..	..	109	457	426	573	1,565
Netherlands Foundation Agreement, 1946	..	40	87	441	16	..	584
Netherlands Agreement, 1951	..	..	..	..	1,588	6,964	8,552
Italian Assisted Migration Agreement, 1951	..	..	..	..	59	9,911	9,970
German Assisted Migration Agreement, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	1,007	1,007
I.C.E.M. Agreement, 1952—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austrians	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
Greeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Assisted Migrants	6,303	28,943	118,840	119,109	66,674	60,531	400,100

From the earliest years of assisted migration to the end of 1952 a total of 1,468,670 assisted migrants arrived in Australia. Up to the end of 1940, 1,068,311 had arrived of whom 347,705 were destined for New South Wales, 256,090 for Victoria, 236,413 for Queensland, 115,994 for South Australia, 87,015 for Western Australia, 25,022 for Tasmania and 72 for the Australian Capital Territory. None arrived in the years 1941 to 1946. Under the schemes which have operated since 1947 it is not possible to show for each year the number of arrivals destined for the various States because of the system of accommodating certain categories of migrants in Immigrant Reception and Holding Camps and subsequently allocating them to another State or Territory.

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

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

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

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

The War-time Refugees Removal Act 1949 enables the Minister for Immigration to effect the repatriation to their own countries of persons given refuge in Australia during the 1939–45 War. Deportation is limited to persons in respect of whom orders for deportation were issued prior to 12th July, 1950.

The Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act 1946–1952 provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia other than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in the care of, a parent or adult relative. It is primarily administered through the child welfare authorities in each State who, as the Minister's delegates under the Act, supervise the welfare of each "immigrant child".

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

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

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

(ii) *Immigration of White Aliens.* White aliens desiring to settle permanently in Australia are required to obtain authority for admission from the Department of Immigration. Their admission under the present policy is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk, and general suitability as settlers.

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

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

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

3. *Nationality and Race of Persons Arriving.*—For details of the nationality and racial origin of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1950 to 1952 see § 9, paras. 4 and 5.

(C) Passports.

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

Although it is not compulsory for Australians to obtain a passport when leaving Australia, it is desirable in their own interests that they should have one in order to establish their identity and nationality overseas. A passport is necessary for admission into most countries, and the holder of an Australian passport also has no difficulty in landing on return to Australia. The charge for an Australian passport is £1.

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

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

Applicants for passports are required to produce evidence of their identity and nationality (e.g., birth certificates).

§ 11. Citizenship and Naturalization.

1. *Commonwealth Legislation.*—The Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26th January, 1949, by persons who were British

subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalized in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th January, 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

After the Act's commencement citizenship may be acquired in the following ways :— (a) by birth in Australia; (b) by birth outside Australia, of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate; (c) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character and intention to reside permanently in Australia; (d) by naturalization—Certificates of Naturalization as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the Nationality Act 1920–1946. New requirements for naturalization are—(i) a Declaration of Intention to apply must be lodged usually at least two years before the final application, but the Minister may waive this requirement in special circumstances; (ii) as a rule five years residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952); (iii) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship; (iv) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The Oath is now taken in open Court, where the Judge or Magistrate addresses the applicant upon the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship before the Oath is administered and the Certificate of Naturalization delivered to the applicant.

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

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* The following figures relate to certificates issued under the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1952 during the years 1951 and 1952 :—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.
PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.		Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	
	1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.
Albanian ..	26	7	French ..	18	13	Rumanian ..	1	11
American, U.S. ..	16	23	German ..	153	142	Spanish ..	8	2
Argentinian ..	1	..	Greek ..	223	83	Swedish ..	7	5
Austrian ..	47	149	Hungarian ..	6	124	Swiss ..	12	2
Belgian ..	3	..	Iranian ..	4	..	Syrian ..	3	1
Bulgarian ..	5	..	Iraqian ..	2	2	Thailander ..	2	..
Burmese ..	..	1	Israeli ..	..	3	Turkish ..	1	2
Chinese ..	..	1	Italian ..	468	147	Ukrainian ..	3	9
Czechoslovak ..	80	109	Latvian ..	13	12	U.S.S.R. Citizens	2	8
Danish ..	16	10	Lebanese ..	11	6	Yugoslav ..	79	55
Dutch ..	117	137	Lithuanian ..	2	5	Stateless ..	100	270
Egyptian ..	..	3	Luxembourgish ..	1	..			
Estonian ..	15	25	Norwegian ..	31	17			
Finnish ..	19	2	Polish ..	202	351	Total ..	1,697	1,681

NATURALIZATION: CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA—*continued*.
COUNTRIES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS ORDINARILY RESIDED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE
ENTERING AUSTRALIA OR NEW GUINEA.

Country.	Certificates Granted.		Country.	Certificates Granted.		Country.	Certificates Granted.	
	1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.
Africa ..	2	2	Greece ..	211	81	Persia ..	6	6
Albania ..	23	6	Holland ..	54	69	Philippines ..	16	24
Argentina ..	5	5	Hong Kong ..	3	5	Poland ..	43	58
Austria ..	30	56	Hungary ..	9	67	Rumania ..	1	4
Belgian Congo ..	1	1	India ..	9	10	Singapore ..	3	3
Belgium ..	8	28	Indonesia ..	52	62	South Africa ..	1	4
Bolivia ..	1	2	Iran ..	12	1	South America ..	1	2
Brazil ..	1	1	Iraq ..	1	3	Spain ..	4	1
Bulgaria ..	3	3	Israel ..	59	60	Sweden ..	8	13
Burma ..	1	1	Italy ..	449	170	Switzerland ..	17	20
Canada ..	7	2	Japan ..	4	7	Syria ..	4	2
Ceylon ..	2	3	Latvia ..	1	1	Tahiti ..	1	1
Chile ..	1	1	Lebanon ..	13	8	Thailand ..	2	2
China ..	24	251	Lithuania ..	1	1	Turkey ..	2	3
Cuba ..	1	2	Luxembourg ..	1	1	Uganda ..	1	1
Czechoslovakia ..	50	44	Malaya ..	1	1	United Kingdom ..	174	141
Dalmatia ..	1	1	Mexico ..	1	1	U.S. of America ..	35	43
Denmark ..	11	7	Middle East ..	1	3	Uruguay ..	1	3
Dodecanese Islands ..	14	13	New Caledonia ..	8	3	U.S.S.R. (Russia) ..	8	7
Egypt ..	30	35	New Guinea ..	1	6	West Indies ..	1	1
Estonia ..	6	2	New Hebrides ..	1	1	Yugoslavia ..	61	23
Finland ..	16	1	New Zealand ..	4	2			
France ..	27	90	Norway ..	25	17			
Germany ..	132	184	Pakistan ..	1	1	Total ..	1,697	1,681

(ii) *States*. The certificates of naturalization granted in 1952 (1951 figures in parentheses) were issued in respect of residents of the various States and Territories as follows:—New South Wales, 568 (502); Victoria, 672 (554); Queensland, 176 (238); South Australia, 85 (131); Western Australia, 101 (196); Tasmania, 23 (23); Northern Territory, 4 (19); Australian Capital Territory, 6 (10); and New Guinea, 46 (24); Total, 1,681 (1,697).

§ 12. Population of Territories.

At the Census of 30th June, 1947, arrangements were made to obtain complete information concerning not only the two internal territories of Australia—Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory—but also the external territories under the control of Australia, namely:—Norfolk Island; Papua; Trust Territory of New Guinea; and Trust Territory of Nauru. Figures respecting population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1947 are summarized in the following table:—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS: TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.
(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

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

(a) Includes temporary dwellings constructed of iron, sisalcraft, native materials, canvas, etc., in war-devastated areas. (b) Not available.

The population of the internal and external territories at 31st December, 1952 and 30th June, 1952, respectively, will be found in Chapter VII.—The Territories of Australia. Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of these territories are also included therein.

§ 13. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951-61, a brief account is given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. On pp. 914-6 of Official Year Book No. 22, particulars are shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appears on pp. 687-96 of Official Year Book No. 23.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.			Estimate of Total Numbers.(b)	Half-caste. (Enumerated at the Census.)			Total, Full-blood and Half-caste.	
	In Employment or Living in Proximity to Settlements.(a)				Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.						
New South Wales ..	546	407	953	(c) 953	5,498	5,109	10,607	11,560	
Victoria ..	100	108	208	(c) 208	537	532	1,069	1,277	
Queensland ..	3,504	2,822	6,326	9,100	3,684	3,527	7,211	16,311	
South Australia ..	259	205	464	2,139	1,103	1,054	(d)2,157	d 4,296	
Western Australia ..	2,664	2,269	4,933	20,338	2,359	2,215	(d)4,574	d 24,912	
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	127	87	214	214
Northern Territory ..	5,615	5,370	10,985	13,900	660	587	1,247	15,147	
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	58	42	100	100
Total ..	12,688	11,181	23,869	46,638	14,026	13,153	27,179	73,817	

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

According to the Annual Reports of the Protectors of Aboriginals, there has been little change in the numbers of aboriginals in most States since 1947. In Western Australia, however, the estimate for the total number of full-blood and half-caste aboriginals at 30th June, 1952 was 21,051.