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CHAPTER IX.

POPULATION.

NOTE.—The figures shown throughout this chapter for the Census of 30th June, 1954, are the preliminary results only, and population estimates shown for the intercensal period 1947 to 1954 are revised figures which have been adjusted in accordance with these results. Both sets of figures are subject to revision on completion of the detailed tabulation of the 1954 Census results.

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

§ 1. Population Statistics.

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

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

Final revised figures become the permanent population estimates. For purposes requiring a mean population for any twelve-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 Australian 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 have been adjusted in accordance with the preliminary results of the Census of 30th June, 1954, but are still subject to further revision when final results are available.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics the populations of the States and Territories have been estimated in a comparable manner and attention has been given to the improvement of the basic demographic data from which the estimates are compiled. The principal source of error in early estimates lay in the migration records, both overseas and interstate, and efforts were directed towards their improvement. The 1911 Census disclosed an error in the precensal estimates equivalent to a proportion of 14.5 per cent. and 10.0 per cent., respectively, of recorded male and female overseas departures from Australia. These proportions were used as adjusting factors to recorded overseas departures during the intercensal period 1911-21. These adjusting factors were reduced after the 1921 Census to 1 per cent. for males and 4.5 per cent. for females and were discontinued altogether after the 1933 Census. From the results of the 1954 Census it would again appear that the accuracy of the records of overseas migration is such that in future little adjustment to recorded figures will be necessary for Australia as a whole.

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

§ 2. The Census.

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

In 1891 and 1901 census-taking was still in the hands of the Government Statisticians of the States, but, in 1911, under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act, which provides for the enumeration to be made from one centre instead of by each State as formerly, the Commonwealth Statistician undertook the first census for the Commonwealth of Australia. The second was taken in 1921, the third in 1933, the fourth in 1947 and the fifth as on the night of 30th June, 1954.

2. *Population recorded at Censuses*.—State and Territorial populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1954 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) as they existed at the date of each census except that Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for three censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in Chapter I, § 4. and § 5. The total populations recorded at the censuses taken in the Colonies from 1828 to 1876 are shown in Official Year Book No. 40, page 326.

POPULATION : AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).							
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.
MALES.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..
5th April, 1891 ..	609,666	508,222	223,770	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..
31st March, 1901 ..	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992
4th April, 1921 ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567
30th June, 1933 ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,007	3,378	4,805
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092
30th June, 1954(b)	1,720,950	1,230,969	676,451	403,978	333,339	157,123	10,281	16,229
FEMALES.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	339,614	409,913	88,200	130,231	12,616	54,543	104	..
5th April, 1891 ..	511,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..
31st March, 1901 ..	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,219	82,851	5	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	780,036	659,060	276,307	212,000	120,549	93,620	576	722
4th April, 1921 ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005
30th June, 1933 ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,914	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813
30th June, 1954(b)	1,702,763	1,221,363	611,942	393,181	309,377	151,660	6,171	14,086
PERSONS.								
3rd April, 1881 ..	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..
5th April, 1891 ..	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..
31st March, 1901 ..	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	(a)
3rd April, 1911 ..	1,636,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714
4th April, 1921 ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,57
30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947
30th June, 1947 ..	2,984,838	2,054,711	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905
30th June, 1954(b)	3,423,718	2,452,337	1,318,393	797,159	639,716	308,783	16,452	30,315

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

(b) Preliminary figures.

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

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

POPULATION : INTERCENSAL INCREASES.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	1881-1891 (10 years).	1891-1901 (10 years).	1901-1911 (10 years).	1911-1921 (10 years).	1921-1933 (12½ years).	1933-1947 (14 years).	1947-1954. (7 years). (a)
NUMERICAL INCREASE.							
New South Wales..	(b)377,312	(b)227,709	(b)293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,880
Victoria ..	278,322	60,982	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,636
Queensland ..	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,978
South Australia ..	39,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,086
Western Australia ..	20,074	134,342	97,990	51,618	106,120	63,628	137,236
Tasmania ..	30,962	25,808	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,705
Northern Territory ..	1,447	87	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,584
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	858	6,375	7,958	13,410
Australia ..	927,629	595,978	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,515
PROPORTIONAL INCREASE - PER CENT.							
New South Wales..	(b)50.32	(b)20.20	(b)21.67	27.55	23.83	14.76	14.70
Victoria ..	32.33	5.35	9.53	16.40	18.87	12.88	19.35
Queensland ..	84.39	26.52	21.62	24.79	25.34	16.77	19.16
South Australia ..	14.15	13.57	14.01	21.20	17.33	11.21	23.39
Western Australia ..	67.57	269.86	53.22	17.94	31.89	14.50	27.31
Tasmania ..	26.76	17.60	10.86	11.80	6.46	12.95	20.11
Northern Territory ..	41.93	-1.78	-31.20	16.83	25.42	124.08	51.38
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	50.06	247.86	88.95	79.33
Australia ..	41.22	18.75	18.05	22.01	21.97	14.32	18.57
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE - PER CENT.							
New South Wales..	(b)4.16	(b)1.86	(b)1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98
Victoria ..	2.84	0.52	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56
Queensland ..	6.31	2.38	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.54
South Australia ..	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05
Western Australia ..	5.30	13.97	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51
Tasmania ..	2.40	1.63	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.58
Northern Territory ..	3.56	-0.18	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.11
Aust. Cap. Terr. ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70
Australia ..	3.51	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46

(a) Preliminary figures.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

The numerical increase during the period 1947-54 (7 years) was greater by 457,996 than that for the period 1933-47 (14 years) and the proportional increase rose from 14.32 per cent. for 1933-47 to 18.57 per cent. for 1947-54. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 0.96 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 2.46 per cent. per annum.

§ 3. Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Growth of Population.**—The table which follows shows the growth in the population of each sex in the various States and Territories as measured by the estimated population at 31st December in 1880 and thereafter at decennial intervals to 1950. Each year from 1947 to 1953 is included in order to show recent fluctuations in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION : 1880 TO 1953.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

As at 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
MALES.									
1880	404,052	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,085	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	505,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	(a)	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,793	4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	(b)	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	244,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,421	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,503	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940(c)	1,402,207	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1947	1,501,571	1,016,739	571,007	323,404	261,652	135,194	7,389	9,513	3,828,469
1948	1,523,439	1,039,976	584,604	335,100	268,300	138,841	8,015	10,340	3,908,615
1949	1,580,135	1,071,847	601,795	349,628	280,267	143,430	8,647	11,571	4,047,320
1950	1,628,851	1,114,627	620,429	364,744	294,750	147,099	9,411	11,641	4,191,552
1951	1,668,036	1,150,143	637,003	375,237	304,443	153,717	9,366	12,165	4,311,070
1952	1,696,756	1,189,294	653,132	388,495	316,686	157,698	9,471	14,165	4,425,697
1953	1,713,985	1,211,983	666,533	397,681	326,351	161,301	9,847	15,785	4,503,469

For footnotes see following page.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1880 TO 1953—continued.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

As at 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,643	68,334	(a)	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	(b)	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	103,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940(c)	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1947	1,501,108	1,046,038	541,821	329,232	247,106	132,743	3,502	7,957	3,809,507
1948	1,523,915	1,069,446	553,969	335,529	253,687	134,565	4,168	8,620	3,883,899
1949	1,570,206	1,097,105	568,571	346,017	263,899	137,922	4,686	9,956	3,998,362
1950	1,612,959	1,122,660	585,055	358,134	277,876	143,247	5,002	11,167	4,116,100
1951	1,646,592	1,149,510	601,299	368,591	285,864	148,088	5,239	11,876	4,217,059
1952	1,671,816	1,177,497	618,230	380,129	296,209	151,885	5,287	13,097	4,314,150
1953	1,695,349	1,204,071	632,010	388,047	305,338	155,194	5,772	13,758	4,399,539

PERSONS.									
1880	741,142	855,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	(a)	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,812	193,803	3,301	(b)	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,904	8,719	6,500,751
1940(c)	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1947	3,002,679	2,062,777	1,112,828	654,636	508,758	267,937	10,891	17,470	7,637,976
1948	3,047,354	2,109,422	1,138,573	670,629	521,937	273,406	12,183	18,960	7,792,514
1949	3,150,341	2,168,952	1,170,366	695,645	544,166	281,352	13,333	21,527	8,045,682
1950	3,241,810	2,237,287	1,205,484	722,878	572,626	290,346	14,413	22,808	8,307,652
1951	3,315,528	2,299,653	1,238,362	743,828	590,307	301,805	14,605	24,041	8,528,129
1952	3,368,572	2,366,791	1,271,362	768,624	612,895	309,583	14,758	27,262	8,739,847
1953	3,409,334	2,416,054	1,298,543	785,728	631,692	316,495	15,619	29,543	8,903,008

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

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

The estimated population as at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1949 on the same basis as in the table above is shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 67, 1949 and for the period 1881 to 1953 in *Demography Bulletin* No. 71, 1953. Figures shown therein for the years 1917 to 1954 have not been revised in accordance with results of the 1954 Census. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory thereof appears on page 315.

2. **Present Numbers.**—The population of Australia on 31st December, 1953, was estimated at 8,903,008 persons of whom 4,503,469, or 50.58 per cent., were males and 4,399,539, or 49.42 per cent., were females. The increase during 1953 was 163,161, equal to 1.87 per cent., males having increased by 77,772 or 1.76 per cent., and females by 85,389 or 1.98 per cent. This increase was due to an excess of births over deaths, of 122,047, together with a net gain by migration of 42,897 persons. An adjustment of 1,783 persons was necessary to effect a reconciliation with the preliminary results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

3. **Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.**—A previous table shows the number of persons in each of the States and Territories on 30th June, 1954. 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, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.

(Preliminary Figures.)

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area. (Per cent.)	Proportion of Population, 30th June, 1954. (Per cent.)			Density. (a)	Masculinity.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	37.85	38.35	38.10	11.06	101.07
Victoria ..	2.96	27.08	27.50	27.29	27.90	100.79
Queensland ..	22.54	14.88	14.46	14.67	1.97	105.38
South Australia ..	12.78	8.89	8.85	8.87	2.10	102.75
Western Australia ..	32.81	7.27	6.97	7.12	0.66	106.78
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.45	3.41	3.43	11.78	103.60
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.22	0.14	0.18	0.03	166.60
Australian Capital Territory..	0.03	0.36	0.32	0.34	32.28	115.21
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.02	102.38

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

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

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

For Australia, the number of persons and the proportion of the total population in each division at the Census of 30th June, 1954 were:—metropolitan urban 4,845,263, 53.91 per cent.; other urban 2,227,786, 24.79 per cent.; rural 1,890,486, 21.04 per cent. Migratory population (23,338) accounted for the remaining 0.26 per cent.

Of the States Victoria had the largest proportion of population residing in the metropolitan area (62.15 per cent.) but was closely followed in this respect by South Australia (60.66 per cent.). Percentages for the other States were:—New South Wales, 54.42; Queensland, 38.10; Western Australia, 54.49; and Tasmania, 30.84.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its relatively high femininity. In 1933, 52.5 per cent. of the metropolitan population was composed of females; in 1947, the proportion had fallen slightly to 51.9 per cent., being highest in Tasmania at 52.3 per cent.; at the Census of 30th June, 1954, the proportion had fallen to 51.0 per cent., there being little difference in the proportions as between the several States.

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.
(’000.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.	State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	1954	1,863	Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..	1954	1,524	Czechoslovakia ..	Prague ..	1949	933
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..	1954	502	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1950	975
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..	1954	484	Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1951	2,373
Western Australia ..	Perth ..	1954	349	France ..	Paris ..	1951	2,910
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	1954	95	Germany ..	Berlin ..	1951	3,340
England ..	London ^(b) ..	1952	8,364	Greece ..	Athens ^(e) ..	1951	1,368
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1952	465	Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1948	1,058
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1952	444	Italy ..	Rome ..	1952	1,697
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin ..	1951	521	Japan ..	Tokyo ^(f) ..	1953	6,330
Canada ..	Montreal ^{(c)(d)} ..	1951	1,370	Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1953	855
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1952	135	Norway ..	Oslo ..	1952	437
Union of South Africa	Capetown ..	1951	576	Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1950	601
Argentina ..	Buenos Aires ..	1952	3,404	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1952	795
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1950	966	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1952	1,718
				Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1952	752
				U.S.A. ..	New York ^(d) ..	1952	8,053

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Greater London.

(c) Greater Montreal.

(d) Principal City.

(e) Greater Athens, including Piræus.

(f) Greater Tokyo.

Canberra, the capital city of Australia, located in the Australian Capital Territory, had a population of 28,277 persons at 30th June, 1954, representing 93.3 per cent. of the population of the Territory.

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

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

(Preliminary Figures.)

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

City or Town.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.	City or Town.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.	City or Town.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.
New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.	
Sydney and Suburbs(a) ..	1,863,217	Melbourne and Suburbs(a) ..	1,524,062	Adelaide and Suburbs(a) ..	483,535
Newcastle and Suburbs(b) ..	178,156	Geelong and Suburbs(b) ..	72,349	Port Pirie ..	14,222
Greater Wollongong ..	90,829	Ballarat and Suburbs(b) ..	48,050	Mount Gambier ..	10,334
Broken Hill ..	31,387	Bendigo and Suburbs(b) ..	36,918	Whyalla ..	8,598
Blue Mountains ..	23,097	Mildura ..	10,971	Pt. Augusta ..	6,704
Maitland ..	21,334	Warrnambool ..	10,850	Pt. Lincoln ..	5,871
Wagga Wagga ..	19,243	Shepparton ..	10,848	Gawler ..	5,110
Goulburn ..	19,187	Wangaratta ..	10,716		
Orange ..	18,248	Hamilton ..	8,508	Western Australia.	
Penrith ..	17,922	Colac ..	8,032	Perth and Suburbs(a) ..	348,596
Lismore ..	17,376	Horsham ..	7,769	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs(b) ..	22,834
Albury ..	16,736	Ararat ..	7,414	Bunbury ..	9,870
Bathurst ..	16,090	Maryborough ..	6,827	Geraldton ..	8,308
Lithgow ..	15,126	Castlemaine ..	6,578	Albany ..	8,265
Cessnock ..	14,417	Sale ..	6,536	Northam ..	5,725
Grafton and South Grafton ..	14,198	Benalla ..	6,051		
Tamworth ..	13,047	Yallourn Works Area ..	5,580	Tasmania.	
Dubbo ..	12,025	Stawell ..	5,459	Hobart and Suburbs(a) ..	95,223
Windsor ..	9,867	Echuca ..	5,407	Launceston and Suburbs(b) ..	49,310
Campbelltown ..	9,695	Swan Hill ..	5,198	Burnie ..	11,195
Armidale ..	8,662			Devonport ..	10,598
Parkes ..	7,985	Queensland.		Ulverstone ..	5,006
Casino ..	7,814	Brisbane and Suburbs(a) ..	502,353		
Inverell ..	7,517	Toowoomba ..	43,152	Northern Territory.	
Kempsey ..	7,484	Rockhampton ..	40,676	Darwin ..	8,071
Taree ..	7,408	Townsville ..	40,485		
Queanbeyan ..	7,307	Ipswich ..	38,966	Australian Capital Territory.	
Forbes ..	6,525	Cairns ..	21,021	Canberra ..	28,277
Cooma ..	6,503	Bundaberg ..	19,953		
Cowra ..	6,098	South Coast ..	19,818		
Glen Innes ..	5,844	Maryborough ..	17,955		
Cootamundra ..	5,759	Mackay ..	14,764		
Muswellbrook ..	5,630	Redcliffe ..	13,865		
Shellharbour ..	5,523	Gympie ..	9,964		
Young ..	5,503	Warwick ..	9,149		
Moree ..	5,501	Charters Towers ..	6,960		
Mudgee ..	5,286	Gladstone ..	6,943		
Gunnedah ..	5,129	Dalby ..	6,183		

(a) Metropolitan Area.

(b) Entire Urban Area.

7. **Urban Areas Outside Metropolitan Areas.**—The proportion of the total population of each State which was located in incorporated urban provincial areas at the 1933 and 1947 Censuses is shown in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 522-3 and in Official Year Book No. 40, page 334, there is a table showing aggregate population at the 1947 Census of all cities and towns outside the metropolitan area of each State with 2,000 or more and 3,000 or more inhabitants, irrespective of whether such centres were incorporated separately or not. In addition, the proportion of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State is shown. The following table shows similar particulars for the 1954 Census.

**AGGREGATE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF SPECIFIED SIZE :
1954 CENSUS.**

~~(Preliminary Figures.)~~

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of—					
	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.
			%			%
New South Wales(a) ..	98	881,391	23.75	67	806,373	23.55
Victoria	56	415,690	16.95	40	376,347	15.35
Queensland	41	404,520	30.69	29	374,328	28.40
South Australia ..	14	74,502	9.35	9	62,008	7.78
Western Australia(b) ..	13	82,139	12.84	7	67,440	10.54
Tasmania	8	89,003	28.83	6	84,312	27.31
Northern Territory ..	2	10,856	65.92	1	8,071	49.01
Australian Capital Territory ..	1	28,277	93.28	1	28,277	93.28
Total	233	1,986,378	22.10	160	1,807,156	20.11

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Names of cities in the British Commonwealth are printed in italics.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).
England	<i>London(a)</i>	1952	8,364	China	Chungking	1950	1,100
U.S.A.	New York	1952	8,053	Singapore	<i>Singapore</i>	1952	1,099
Japan	Tokyo(b)	1953	6,330	Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i>	1952	1,087
China	Shanghai	1950	5,407	Hungary	Budapest	1948	1,058
U.S.S.R.	Moscow	1939	4,137	China	Dairen	1950	1,054
U.S.A.	Chicago	1950	3,606	Romania	Bucharest	1948	1,042
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1952	3,404	Egypt	Alexandria	1951	1,041
Germany	Berlin	1951	3,340	Japan	Nagoya	1950	1,031
U.S.S.R.	Leningrad	1939	3,191	Italy	Naples	1951	1,028
India	<i>Calcutta(c)</i>	1951	3,086	China	Nanking	1950	1,020
France	Paris	1951	2,910	Pakistan	Karachi	1951	1,005
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490	Turkey	Istanbul	1950	1,000
Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373	Persia	Tehran	1950	990
Brazil	Sao Paulo	1950	2,228	Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	975
Japan	Osaka	1952	2,115	Siam	Bangkok	1952	971
Mexico	Mexico City	1950	2,113	Belgium	Brussels	1950	966
U.S.A.	Philadelphia	1950	2,065	Japan	Yokohama	1950	951
China	Peking	1950	2,031	U.S.A.	Baltimore	1950	940
U.S.A.	Los Angeles	1950	1,958	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933
Australia	<i>Sydney</i>	1954	1,863	India	<i>Delhi</i>	1951	916
U.S.A.	Detroit	1950	1,839	U.S.A.	Cleveland	1950	906
India	<i>Bombay</i>	1951	1,829	Germany	Munich	1952	888
China	Tientsin	1950	1,795	South Africa	<i>Johannesburg</i>	1951	881
Austria	Vienna	1951	1,766	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1953	855
Spain	Madrid	1952	1,718	U.S.A.	St. Louis	1950	853
Italy	Rome	1952	1,697	Pakistan	<i>Lahore</i>	1951	849
Germany	Hamburg	1952	1,660	U.S.S.R.	Kiev	1939	846
China	Mukden	1950	1,551	U.S.S.R.	Kharkov	1939	833
Australia	<i>Melbourne</i>	1954	1,554	Uruguay	Montevideo	1952	807
Chile	Santiago	1952	1,507	U.S.S.R.	Baku	1939	809
China	Canton	1950	1,496	China	Hankow	1949	800
India	<i>Madras</i>	1951	1,430	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	Japan	Kobe	1950	765
China	Wuhan	1950	1,200	U.S.A.	San Francisco	1950	761
Korea	Seoul	1946	1,142	China	Tsingtao	1946	756
Philippines	Manila	1952	1,132	Sweden	Stockholm	1952	752
England	<i>Birmingham</i>	1951	1,111	India	<i>Hyderabad</i>	1941	739
Canada	<i>Toronto(f)</i>	1951	1,108	Italy	Turin	1951	720
Japan	Kyoto	1950	1,102	England	<i>Manchester</i>	1951	700

(a) Greater London.
(c) Includes Piraeus.

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

(e) Includes Howrah.

(d) Greater Montreal.

§ 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 1943 to 1953 :—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

Year ended 31st Dec—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
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 ..	2,983,829	2,053,923	1,105,884	646,688	502,949	257,637	10,866	17,002	7,578,778
1948 ..	3,019,755	2,092,113	1,127,337	661,379	514,614	263,447	11,982	18,962	7,709,589
1949 ..	3,093,594	2,142,682	1,155,677	680,306	532,589	270,335	13,062	20,722	7,908,967
1950 ..	3,193,851	2,209,100	1,191,139	709,506	557,857	278,796	14,304	22,884	8,177,437
1951 ..	3,280,270	2,276,391	1,223,794	732,577	580,289	288,310	15,170	23,787	8,420,588
1952 ..	3,342,198	2,343,704	1,255,991	755,090	600,580	298,381	15,077	25,888	8,636,909
1953 ..	3,387,009	2,395,895	1,287,347	776,414	620,988	306,345	15,520	28,383	8,817,901

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

(ii) *Financial Years*. The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1944 to 1954 :—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
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 ..	3,001,646	2,070,246	1,114,644	653,857	508,743	261,202	11,209	17,987	7,639,534
1949 ..	3,048,862	2,116,365	1,140,845	669,842	521,922	266,523	12,536	19,636	7,796,531
1950 ..	3,146,233	2,174,911	1,173,280	694,607	545,116	274,503	13,732	22,021	8,044,403
1951 ..	3,239,159	2,242,986	1,207,260	721,880	570,323	283,540	14,820	23,245	8,303,213
1952 ..	3,312,685	2,309,822	1,239,952	743,356	589,855	293,358	15,121	24,704	8,528,853
1953 ..	3,366,944	2,372,437	1,272,350	766,592	611,150	302,553	15,229	27,209	8,734,404
1954 ..	3,405,735	2,422,858	1,300,590	786,043	630,655	309,445	15,914	29,425	8,900,665

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

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase*.—(i) *General*. The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase," i.e., the excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration," i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and for each State and Territory (see No. 22, page 899). Figures for more recent years will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 71.

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 it has since remained at between 13 and 14 per 1,000 of population.

In the following table particulars of the natural increase in each State and Territory are given for each sex for each quinquennium from 1926 to 1950 and for each of the years 1947 to 1953.

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131	175	174,704
1931-35..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93	270	120,728
1936-40(a)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(a)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(a)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1947(a) ..	19,743	13,130	8,661	5,048	3,802	2,314	86	265	53,049
1948 ..	17,453	12,017	8,255	4,559	3,867	2,129	77	290	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 ..	18,007	13,357	8,666	4,995	4,598	2,392	117	416	53,448
1952 ..	19,939	14,882	9,327	5,333	4,749	2,699	149	452	57,530
1953 ..	20,444	15,200	9,428	5,576	5,048	2,479	165	337	58,677
FEMALES.									
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40(a)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(a)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(a)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1947(a) ..	21,206	12,794	9,581	5,054	4,349	2,463	125	295	55,867
1948 ..	19,378	12,257	9,141	4,563	4,379	2,322	130	311	52,481
1949 ..	20,950	12,658	9,325	4,852	4,788	2,407	146	324	55,450
1950 ..	21,409	13,716	9,909	5,407	4,899	2,342	194	418	58,294
1951 ..	21,230	13,750	9,881	5,284	4,908	2,398	173	438	58,062
1952 ..	22,219	15,534	10,455	5,501	5,455	2,638	210	511	62,523
1953 ..	22,739	15,711	10,348	5,618	5,742	2,706	179	327	63,370

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

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	— 5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,063	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40(a)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(a)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(a)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1947(a) ..	40,949	25,924	18,242	10,102	8,151	4,777	211	560	108,916
1948 ..	36,831	24,274	17,396	9,122	8,246	4,451	207	610	101,137
1949 ..	39,448	24,882	17,587	9,669	8,721	4,721	254	719	106,001
1950 ..	40,627	27,489	18,629	10,566	9,179	4,776	315	832	112,404
1951 ..	40,137	27,107	18,547	10,279	9,506	4,790	290	854	111,510
1952 ..	42,158	30,416	19,782	10,834	10,204	5,337	359	963	120,053
1953 ..	43,183	30,911	19,776	11,194	10,790	5,185	344	664	122,047

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(b)—PERSONS.

1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.61	5.89	9.88	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	11.96	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.27	14.14	7.89
1941-45(d)	10.05	8.64	13.04	10.17	11.86	12.02	4.97	21.85	10.32
1946-50(c,d)	12.90	12.14	15.56	14.64	16.01	17.41	17.51	33.07	13.65
1947(c)(d)	13.72	12.62	16.50	15.62	16.21	18.54	19.42	32.94	14.37
1948(d) ..	12.20	11.60	15.43	13.79	16.02	16.90	17.28	32.17	13.12
1949(d) ..	12.75	11.61	15.22	14.21	16.37	17.46	19.45	34.70	13.40
1950(d) ..	12.72	12.44	15.64	14.89	16.44	17.13	22.02	36.36	13.75
1951(d) ..	12.24	11.91	15.16	14.03	16.38	16.61	19.12	35.90	13.24
1952(d) ..	12.61	12.98	15.75	14.35	16.99	17.89	23.81	37.20	13.90
1953(d) ..	12.75	12.90	15.36	14.42	17.38	16.93	22.16	23.39	13.84

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

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

During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia by natural increase was 56,886 persons per annum. The increment rose to 81,695 persons per annum in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 persons per annum in the 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 1953 the excess was 122,047.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth rate, Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European countries, owing to the fact that its death rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the rate of natural increase in Australia and that in some of the principal countries for which such information is available.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION : VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.	Country.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.
Mexico	18.4	20.5	23.2	27.7	Portugal	12.1	10.7	9.0	11.8
Ceylon	12.2	14.5	17.1	25.1	Denmark	6.8	7.5	11.2	11.4
Israel	21.0	17.9	19.0	23.1	Norway	4.8	5.1	8.0	11.4
Egypt	15.5	16.1	12.7	21.4	Italy	9.8	9.4	5.2	10.6
Canada	11.7	10.7	13.7	18.1	Spain	(c)	3.8	7.3	10.0
Netherlands ..	12.3	11.5	10.9	18.0	Ireland, Republic of	9.5	6.3	10.0	8.9
Union of S. Africa(a)	14.4	15.3	16.2	17.6	Switzerland ..	4.6	3.6	7.5	8.1
Japan	13.8	11.5	9.9	17.6	Sweden	2.5	3.1	8.1	8.0
Chile	9.2	9.7	13.2	16.1	France	0.8	-1.5	-1.9	7.9
New Zealand(b)	8.8	9.1	11.7	16.1	United Kingdom ..	3.2	2.5	3.3	6.5
Argentina	(c)	(c)	13.8	15.6	Germany.. ..	5.4	7.6	(c)	(e)5.6
Finland	6.1	5.3	5.7	15.2	Belgium	3.9	1.3	-0.5	4.6
U.S.A.	6.3	6.3	9.6	14.2	Austria	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.0
Australia(d)	8.0	7.9	9.3	13.8					

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1926 to 1950 and for each of the years 1947 to 1953.

POPULATION : INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.

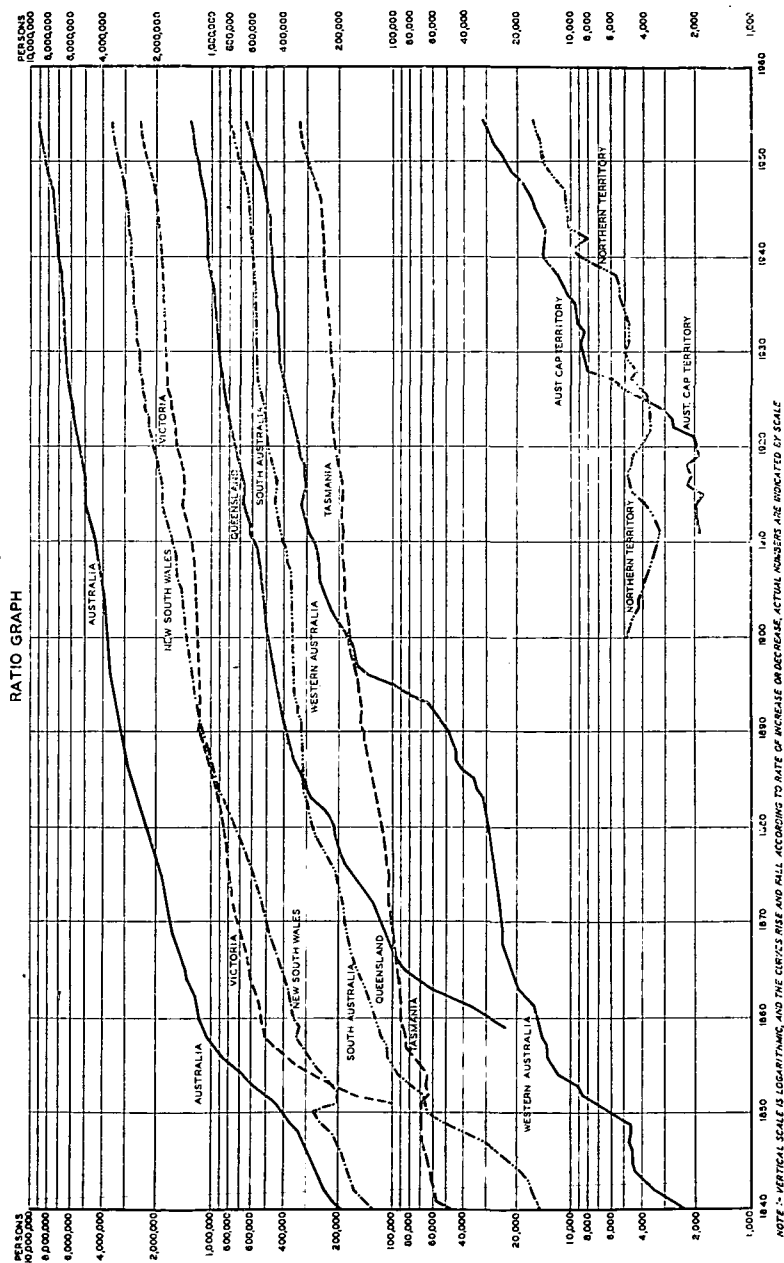
Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30..	37,524	7,849	11,584	2,230	19,069	3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35..	1,646	5,951	6,195	3,654	4,215	1,384	24	3	10,676
1936-40(a)	7,847	12,096	5,249	4,988	2,501	793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45(a)	6,614	17,502	6,487	2,202	9,261	4,312	889	1,822	5,325
1946-50(a)	84,834	58,331	15,038	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	2,665	217,728
1947(a)(b)	2,962	2,535	1,695	1,736	2,278	5,316	52	462	8,576
1948(b) ..	8,389	11,553	3,320	2,444	2,828	2,483	585	922	32,524
1949(b) ..	42,459	20,326	6,932	7,062	8,140	3,238	555	1,231	89,943
1950(b) ..	33,704	29,770	7,924	7,201	10,374	2,190	672	50	91,984
1951(b) ..	25,298	22,804	5,974	2,809	5,166	5,190	131	565	67,615
1952(b) ..	11,812	24,990	4,749	5,254	7,593	2,250	14	1,945	58,579
1953(b) ..	604	7,920	1,968	924	4,679	2,088	241	1,677	20,101

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

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

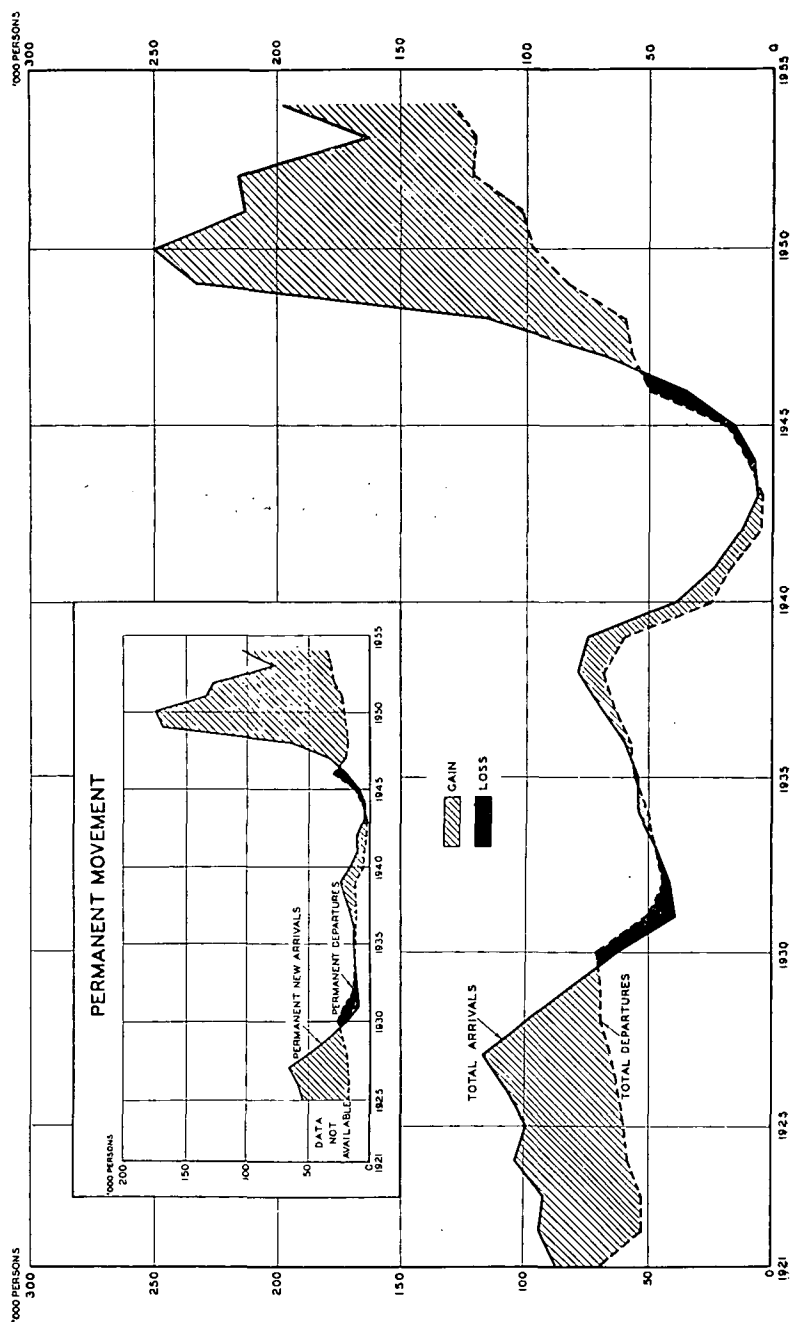
* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter (see page 333).

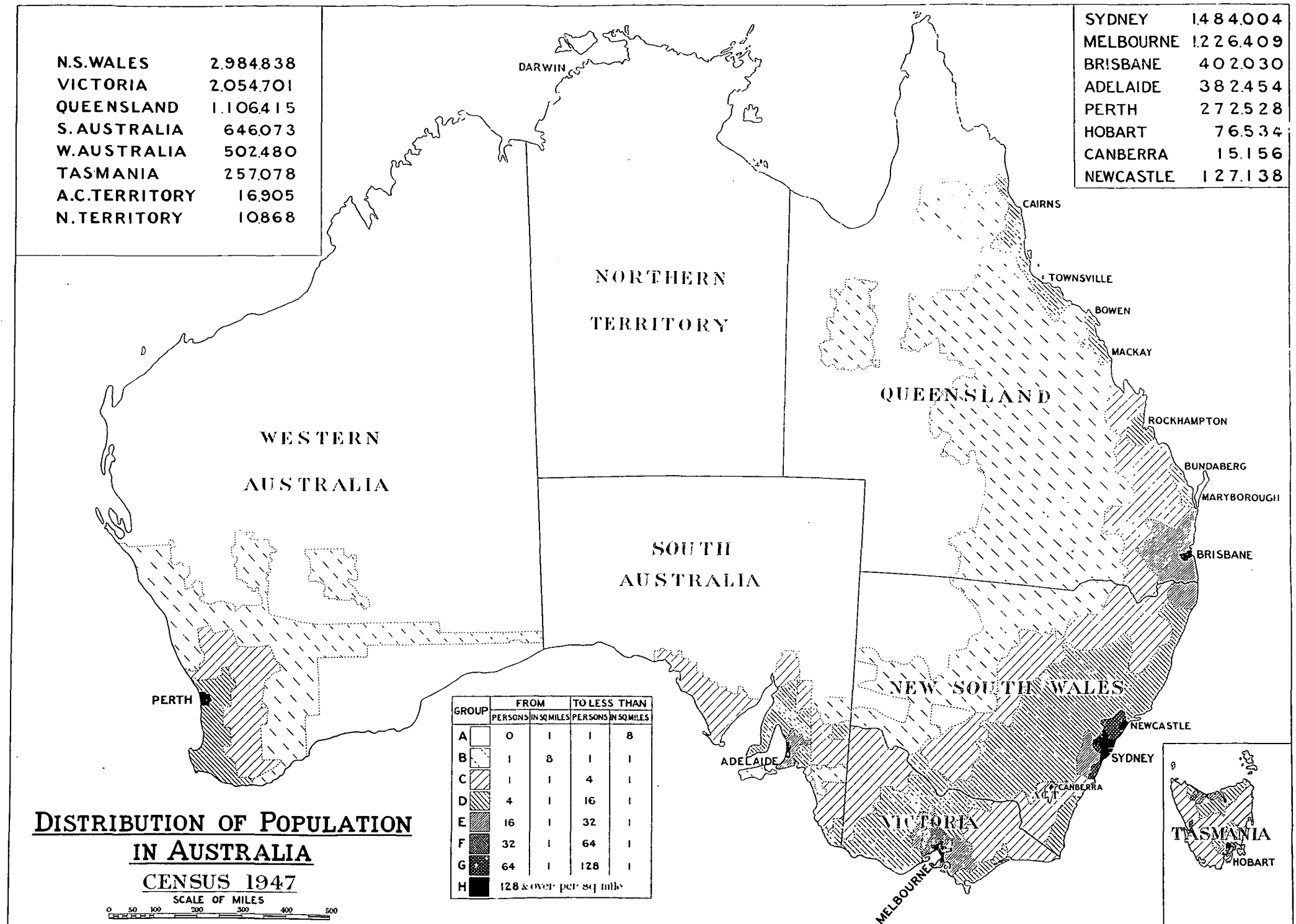
POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1954



(See page 306.)

OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1921 to 1954





POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
FEMALES.									
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	— 341	9,363	— 4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35..	1,093	2,943	1,125	— 2,284	— 578	— 2,644	88	47	— 210
1936-40(a)	14,414	9,409	1,509	— 2,608	32	— 1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45(a)	3,648	10,745	— 4,759	786	— 3,654	— 3,701	357	— 938	2,484
1946-50(a)	53,087	30,124	10,233	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	1,545	135,356
1947(a)(b)	— 371	— 1,410	— 1,695	683	1,085	3,771	76	— 90	2,035
1948(b) ..	6,641	8,618	3,320	1,296	2,375	— 307	711	178	22,591
1949(b) ..	28,708	12,628	6,932	5,215	5,624	1,144	547	837	60,058
1950(b) ..	24,695	9,485	7,924	6,280	9,312	3,177	295	620	60,521
1951(b) ..	15,712	10,694	5,974	4,738	3,259	2,637	236	98	43,818
1952(b) ..	6,231	10,063	4,749	5,611	5,084	1,354	12	537	35,453
1953(b) ..	3,974	8,426	1,968	1,867	3,579	800	477	161	22,796
PERSONS.									
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	— 2,571	28,432	— 7,961	1,148	4,307	129,797
1931-35..	— 553	— 3,008	7,320	— 5,938	— 4,793	— 4,028	64	50	— 10,886
1936-40(a)	22,261	21,505	6,758	— 7,596	— 2,469	— 2,665	3,502	1,832	43,128
1941-45(a)	10,262	28,247	— 11,246	2,988	— 12,915	— 8,013	1,246	— 2,760	7,809
1946-50(a)	137,921	88,455	25,271	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	4,210	353,084
1947(a)(b)	2,591	— 3,945	— 3,404	2,419	3,363	9,087	128	372	10,611
1948(b) ..	15,030	20,171	6,399	3,740	5,203	2,176	1,296	1,100	55,115
1949(b) ..	71,167	32,954	12,287	12,277	13,764	4,382	1,102	2,068	150,001
1950(b) ..	58,399	39,255	14,581	13,571	19,686	5,376	967	670	152,505
1951(b) ..	41,010	33,498	12,418	7,547	8,425	7,827	105	603	111,433
1952(b) ..	18,043	35,053	11,310	10,865	12,677	3,604	— 2	2,482	94,032
1953(b) ..	4,578	16,346	5,480	2,791	8,258	2,888	718	1,838	42,897

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

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

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 1940 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 and 1953 successively lower at 94,032 and 42,897 respectively. The net gains in each of the years 1949 to 1952 were the highest recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919 for which year troops returning from the 1914-18 War were included.

3. **Total Increase.**—The total increase of the population is obtained by combining the natural increase with the increase by net migration. For the period September, 1939 to June, 1947 deaths of defence personnel have been deducted from the total increase so derived. The results of the 1947 and 1954 Censuses disclosed some unaccountable movements of population during the intercensal periods, July, 1933 to June, 1947 and July, 1947 to June, 1954, and particulars of total increase, after taking into account deaths of defence personnel in the earlier period have been adjusted for these discrepancies. No separate adjustment has, however, been applied to individual elements of increase during the periods, although intercensal discrepancies disclosed by previous censuses were adjusted on recorded oversea departures.

The annual increments to the population for the years 1947 to 1953 are shown below, together with quinquennial figures from 1926 to 1950. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, figures for the period 1933 to 1953 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 movements of population disclosed by the Censuses of 1947 and 1954.

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE.

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

1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	50,277	18,318	26,789	5,049	5,871	4,619	109	502	111,316
1936-40(a)	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45(a)	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50(a)	164,165	119,843	63,600	52,156	43,160	21,245	2,159	3,358	469,686
1947(a) ..	20,927	10,344	7,994	8,166	6,342	7,187	126	694	61,780
1948 ..	21,868	23,237	13,597	9,666	6,648	3,647	626	827	80,146
1949 ..	56,696	31,871	17,191	14,528	11,667	4,589	632	1,231	138,705
1950 ..	48,716	42,780	18,634	15,116	14,483	3,669	764	70	144,232
1951 ..	40,085	35,516	16,634	10,493	9,093	6,618	-45	524	119,518
1952 ..	27,820	39,151	16,069	13,258	12,243	3,981	105	2,000	114,627
1953 ..	17,229	22,689	13,401	9,186	9,668	3,603	376	1,620	77,772

FEMALES.

1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,442	30,672	27,772	7,246	12,142	3,507	275	539	143,595
1936-40(a)	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,454
1941-45(a)	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50(a)	144,647	102,337	57,020	39,840	39,378	18,821	1,768	4,018	407,769
1947(a) ..	19,360	12,664	8,003	6,052	5,443	6,180	123	390	58,215
1948 ..	22,807	23,408	12,148	6,297	6,581	1,822	666	663	74,392
1949 ..	46,291	27,659	14,602	10,488	10,212	3,357	518	1,336	114,463
1950 ..	42,753	25,555	16,484	12,117	13,977	5,325	316	1,211	117,738
1951 ..	33,633	26,850	16,244	10,457	7,968	4,841	237	709	100,959
1952 ..	25,224	27,987	16,931	11,538	10,345	3,797	48	1,221	97,091
1953 ..	23,533	26,574	13,780	7,918	9,129	3,309	485	661	85,389

(a) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,804	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	251,911
1936-40(a)	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45(a)	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50(a)	308,812	222,180	120,620	91,996	82,538	40,066	3,667	7,376	877,455
1947(a) ..	40,287	23,008	15,997	14,218	11,785	13,367	249	1,084	119,995
1948 ..	44,675	46,645	25,745	15,993	13,229	5,469	1,292	1,450	154,538
1949 ..	102,987	59,530	31,793	25,016	22,179	7,946	1,150	2,667	253,168
1950 ..	91,469	68,335	35,118	27,233	28,460	8,994	1,080	1,281	261,970
1951 ..	73,718	62,366	32,878	20,950	17,681	11,459	192	1,233	220,477
1952 ..	53,944	67,138	33,000	24,796	22,588	7,778	153	3,221	211,718
1953 ..	40,762	49,263	27,181	17,104	18,797	6,912	861	2,281	163,161

(a) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

The annual rates of growth per cent. of population in Australia during each of the years 1943 to 1953 were as follows:—1943, 0.95; 1944, 1.06; 1945, 1.13; 1946, 1.18; 1947, 1.60; 1948, 2.02; 1949, 3.25; 1950, 3.26; 1951, 2.65; 1952, 2.48; and 1953, 1.87.

The annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.64 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 31st December, 1900 to 31st December, 1953 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population:—

POPULATION : PERIODICAL RATES OF GROWTH.

Period.	Interval. (Years.)	Total Increase. ('000.)	Average Annual Numerical Increase. ('000.)	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
1901 to 1913 ..	13	1,128	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914 to 1923 ..	10	862	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 ..	6	680	113	1.28	0.64	1.88
1930 to 1939(a) ..	10	569	57	0.82	0.03	0.85
1940 to 1946(a) ..	7	513	73	0.98	0.03	1.01
1947 to 1953(a) ..	7	1,385	198	1.38	1.09	2.45

(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 1953 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 2.45 per cent.

Rates of population growth from 1881 to 1953 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 71, 1953.

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

POPULATION : RATES OF GROWTH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. Per cent.					Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. Per cent.				
	1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.		1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.
Ceylon ..	1.18	1.34	1.40	2.15	2.95	Denmark ..	0.67	0.84	0.74	1.20	0.97
Canada ..	1.97	1.23	0.85	1.35	2.62	Germany ..	0.55	0.58	(b)	(b)	0.92
Australia ..	1.53	0.76	0.93	0.98	2.55	Belgium ..	0.71	0.42	-0.10	0.22	0.73
Japan ..	1.48	0.77	1.06	0.92	2.05	Italy ..	0.31	0.63	0.55	0.49	0.70
New Zealand ..	1.38	0.79	0.58	1.81	2.04	Spain ..	0.89	1.46	0.91	0.94	0.61
United States ..	1.27	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.79	England and Wales ..	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.61
Netherlands ..	1.06	1.26	1.12	1.00	1.72	Ireland, Republic of ..	-0.12	0.28	0.18	-0.20	-0.01
Norway ..	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.90	1.25	Scotland ..	-0.21	0.50	0.64	0.03	-0.08
Switzerland ..	0.62	0.44	0.43	0.98	1.24						
France ..	0.53	0.02	-1.48	0.51	1.10						
Sweden ..	0.29	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.03						

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

(b) Not available.

(c) Excludes 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 a recorded population on 30th June, 1954, of 8,986,873, excluding about 47,000 full-blood aborigines, has a density of only 3.02 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents and sub-continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 210; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 125; U.S.S.R., 22; Africa, 18; North and Central America, 24; and South America, 17. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of that of South America and of Africa; about one-eighth of that of U.S.S.R. and of North and Central America; about one-fortieth of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-seventieth of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

On account of the very large area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 3.02 in 1954. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 27.90 and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 11.06 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the 1947 Census appears on pages 317-18. 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, 1952, are shown in the following table. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1952.

Country.	Population. (‘000.)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (‘000.)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany ..	69,421	508.8	Nigeria ..	29,600	87.3
United Kingdom ..	50,429	535.3	Egypt ..	21,425	55.5
Italy ..	46,865	403.2	French West Africa(d) ..	17,363	9.5
France ..	42,600	200.2	Ethiopia(d) ..	15,000	36.6
Spain ..	28,306	145.7	Union of South Africa ..	12,912	27.3
Poland(b) ..	24,977	207.5	Belgian Congo ..	11,763	13.0
Yugoslavia ..	16,729	168.7	Algeria ..	9,140	10.8
Romania ..	16,300	177.8	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	8,766	9.1
Czechoslovakia(b) ..	12,340	250.0	French Morocco ..	8,054	53.4
Netherlands ..	10,377	829.8	Tanganyika Territory ..	7,944	21.9
Hungary ..	9,460	263.4	Mozambique ..	5,846	19.6
Belgium ..	8,706	739.1	Other ..	57,187	..
Portugal ..	8,549	240.3	Total Africa ..	205,000	17.5
Greece(c) ..	7,776	151.9	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Bulgaria ..	7,390	172.7	United States of America ..	156,981	51.9
Sweden ..	7,125	41.9	Mexico ..	26,922	35.4
Austria ..	6,949	214.6	Canada ..	14,430	3.8
Switzerland ..	4,815	302.0	Cuba(d) ..	5,471	123.7
Denmark ..	4,334	261.4	Other ..	23,196	..
Finland ..	4,091	31.4	Total North and Central America ..	227,000	24.3
Norway ..	3,327	26.6	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Ireland, Republic of ..	2,948	108.6	Brazil ..	54,477	16.6
Other ..	5,186	..	Argentina ..	18,056	16.7
Total Europe ..	399,000	210.0	Colombia ..	11,768	26.8
ASIA.			Peru ..	8,864	17.5
China(d) ..	463,500	123.3	Chile ..	5,932	20.7
India ..	367,000	289.1	Other ..	16,993	..
Japan ..	85,500	601.2	Total South America ..	116,000	16.8
Indonesia ..	78,163	135.7	OCEANIA.		
Pakistan(d) ..	75,842	208.1	Australia(g) ..	8,684	2.9
Indo-China ..	30,500	112.0	New Zealand and Dependencies ..	1,995	19.3
Korea(b) ..	29,500	346.0	Territory of New Guinea ..	1,100	11.8
Turkey(e) ..	21,983	74.2	Hawaii ..	522	81.3
Philippines ..	20,631	178.5	Papua ..	374	4.1
Peru ..	19,519	31.0	Fiji ..	307	43.6
Thailand ..	19,193	97.1	Other ..	653	..
Burma ..	18,859	72.1	Total Oceania ..	13,647	4.1
Afghanistan(b) ..	12,000	47.8	SUMMARY.		
Ceylon ..	7,941	313.5	Europe ..	399,000	210.0
Nepal ..	7,100	129.5	Asia ..	1,307,000	125.0
Saudi Arabia ..	7,000	11.3	U.S.S.R. ..	193,000	22.4
Malaya, Federation of ..	5,506	108.8	Africa ..	205,000	17.5
Other ..	37,363	..	America, North and Central ..	227,000	24.3
Total Asia ..	1,307,000	125.0	America, South ..	116,000	16.8
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) ..	(f) 193,000	22.4	Oceania ..	13,647	4.1
			Total ..	2,460,647	47.1

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Population 1950. (c) Includes Ponderas Islands. (d) Population 1951. (e) Includes European Territory. (f) Population 1946. (g) Includes 47,000 full-blood aborigines.

The populations shown in the above table are, in the main, in accordance with figures published in the *Demographic Year Book*, 1953, published by the United Nations, and the countries have been arranged in accordance with the continental groups used therein.

§ 7. General Characteristics.

NOTE.—Information provided throughout this section relates to the 1947 Census; corresponding information in respect of the 1954 Census was not available for Australia as a whole when this Chapter was printed. Further particulars will be found in the Appendix.

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

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

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial intervals from 1925 to 1950 and for each of the years 1947 to 1953 :—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1925 TO 1953.

(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1925 ..	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930 ..	103.39	90.13	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.60	103.85
1935 ..	102.38	97.84	109.81	100.20	113.21	102.45	212.80	115.64	102.71
1940 ..	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1945 ..	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1947 ..	100.03	97.29	105.39	98.84	105.89	101.85	210.09	119.56	100.50
1948 ..	99.97	97.24	105.33	99.87	105.70	103.18	192.30	119.96	100.64
1949 ..	100.63	97.79	105.84	101.04	106.20	103.99	184.53	116.22	101.22
1950 ..	100.99	99.28	106.05	101.85	106.67	102.60	188.14	104.24	101.83
1951 ..	101.36	100.06	105.95	101.80	106.50	103.80	178.77	102.43	102.23
1952 ..	101.49	101.00	105.65	102.20	106.91	103.83	179.14	108.15	102.59
1953 ..	101.10	100.66	105.46	102.48	106.88	103.94	170.60	114.73	102.36

(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 per 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.
Ireland, Republic of ..	1951	103.7	Belgium ..	1951	97.0
Canada ..	1952	102.8	Japan ..	1951	96.3
Australia(a) ..	1953	102.4	Northern Ireland ..	1953	95.2
New Zealand(b) ..	1953	101.4	Italy ..	1950	95.0
Union of South Africa(c)	1951	100.3	Spain ..	1949	93.9
Sweden ..	1950	99.5	France ..	1952	93.5
Netherlands ..	1952	99.2	England and Wales ..	1953	92.7
Denmark ..	1952	98.4	Scotland ..	1953	91.4
Norway ..	1951	98.4	Poland ..	1950	91.2
Greece ..	1949	98.0	Germany(d)	1951	88.3
United States of America	1952	97.5			

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.
(d) German Federal Republic.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) White population only.

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-year 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, 1953. This series of estimates has not yet been adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of 30th June, 1954.

Particulars of the estimates for single years of age are published in the annual *Demography Bulletin*. Summarized in five-year age groups the estimates for the years 1952 and 1953 are as follows:—

POPULATION : AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), AUSTRALIA, 1952 AND 1953.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age Group (Years).	Estimated, 30th June, 1952.			Estimated, 30th June, 1953.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 ..	480,226	458,098	938,324	489,344	467,570	956,914
5-9 ..	410,977	394,074	805,051	439,157	420,157	859,314
10-14 ..	323,707	310,712	634,419	335,129	321,609	656,738
15-19 ..	288,990	274,653	563,643	295,128	281,047	576,175
20-24 ..	332,953	304,038	637,891	322,969	295,449	618,418
25-29 ..	370,130	337,597	707,727	372,153	336,777	708,930
30-34 ..	340,162	324,430	664,592	354,008	334,916	688,924
35-39 ..	330,605	317,768	648,373	329,890	318,939	648,829
40-44 ..	309,626	288,414	598,040	315,991	296,553	612,544
45-49 ..	267,786	244,044	511,830	279,123	254,450	533,573
50-54 ..	233,389	229,501	462,890	237,192	229,564	466,756
55-59 ..	196,369	211,986	408,355	196,873	211,802	408,675
60-64 ..	179,561	188,544	368,105	179,069	191,972	371,041
65-69 ..	134,470	150,431	284,901	139,476	156,308	295,784
70-74 ..	90,305	108,550	198,855	93,849	113,229	207,078
75 and over ..	90,917	124,626	215,543	92,064	127,708	219,772
Total ..	4,380,173	4,268,366	8,648,539	4,471,415	4,358,050	8,829,465
Under 21 ..	1,564,875	1,493,586	3,058,461	1,617,412	1,544,450	3,161,862
21 and over ..	2,815,298	2,774,780	5,590,078	2,854,003	2,813,600	5,667,603
Total ..	4,380,173	4,268,366	8,648,539	4,471,415	4,358,050	8,829,465

(a) Not adjusted in accordance with results of the 1954 Census.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age composition of the population of Australia since 1911. Each successive census, except that of 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, 1911 TO 1953.
(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.
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	65.09	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947	25.19	67.08	7.43	100	21.63	66.71	8.66	100	25.05	66.00	8.05	100
1953a	28.26	64.46	7.28	100	27.75	63.24	9.11	100	28.07	63.81	8.18	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.

At 30th June, 1947, 1,900,697 males and 1,682,654 females had never married. Of these, 932,938 and 751,360 respectively were aged 15 years or over. Married males and females (including those permanently separated, legally or otherwise) numbered 1,759,258 and 1,760,650.

The number of widowed females recorded in Australia in 1947 was 311,168, or nearly three times as many as the number of widowed males (112,363). 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.

Divorced males numbered 25,052 and divorced females 27,516.

A table showing the conjugal condition of the population at 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947 will be found in Official Year Book No. 40, page 352.

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 16 years of age 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 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947, 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, 5.8 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, 11.3 per cent. for less than 10 years, and 14.9 per cent. for less than 15 years. A table showing, for the 1933 and 1947 Censuses, 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 33,653, 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; American (U.S.), 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 for 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 30th June, 1933 and 30th June, 1947, 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.	
			Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)
Primary Production—				
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	16,547	88	16,635	0.22
Agriculture, Grazing and Dairying—				
Agriculture and Mixed Farming ..	235,455	8,030	243,485	3.21
Grazing	90,676	5,044	95,720	1.27
Dairying	97,005	10,049	107,054	1.41
Other	17,020	1,416	18,436	0.24
Total, Agriculture, etc. ..	440,156	24,539	464,695	6.13
Forestry	24,653	50	24,703	0.33
Total	481,356	24,677	506,033	6.68
Mining and Quarrying	56,944	630	57,574	0.76
Manufacturing—				
Inadequately Defined	6,638	3,369	10,007	0.13
Founding, Engineering and Metal-working (including Shipbuilding) ..	211,228	20,809	232,037	3.06
Manufacture of Clothing	21,214	75,062	96,276	1.27
Manufacture of Food and Drink ..	104,752	21,707	126,459	1.67
Paper, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography	45,791	17,268	63,059	0.83
Other	322,663	67,227	389,890	5.15
Total	712,286	205,442	917,728	12.11
Building and Construction—				
Inadequately Defined	147	..	147	0.00
Construction and Repair of Buildings	139,998	1,048	141,046	1.86
Construction Works and Maintenance (other than Buildings)	125,004	451	125,455	1.66
Total	265,149	1,499	266,648	3.52
Transport and Storage—				
Transport, undefined	4,613	366	4,979	0.06
Road Transport and Storage	118,731	5,526	124,257	1.64
Shipping and Loading and Discharging Vessels	50,557	1,909	52,466	0.69
Rail and Air Transport	80,600	7,891	88,491	1.17
Total	254,501	15,692	270,193	3.56
Communication	36,461	16,391	52,852	0.70
Finance and Property	55,535	24,353	79,888	1.05
Commerce	296,689	140,842	437,531	5.77
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	217,583	149,140	366,723	4.84
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc.	102,712	138,464	241,176	3.18
Other Industries	53	32	85	0.00
Persons in the Work Force ..	2 479,209	6 717,162	63,196,431	42.17
Persons not in the Work Force ..	1,318,101	3,064,826	4,382,927	57.83
Total Population	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	100.00

(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, 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. It is believed that approximately 40,000 female part-time workers were, for this reason, unrecorded in the work force at the Census.

At 30th June, 1947 there were 2,479,269 males and 717,162 females in the work force, and of these 66,614 males and 16,915 females were not at work, i.e., they were unable to secure employment, were temporarily laid off from their jobs, or were 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.

Of the 2,412,655 males who were at work, 198,704 were employers, 345,743 were self-employed, 1,843,765 were employees (on wage or salary) and 24,443 were helpers (not on wage or salary). Corresponding figures for the 700,247 females who were at work at the time of the census were 24,626 employers, 44,991 self-employed, 626,094 employees and 4,536 helpers.

A table showing the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 will be found in Official Year Book No. 40, page 355.

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.

NOTE.—Particulars of dwellings given in this section relate mainly to the 1947 Census. Further information in respect of the 1934 Census will be found in the Appendix.

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 1947 Census 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

In respect of the 1954 Census, preliminary figures for occupied and unoccupied dwellings at 30th June, 1954 are as follows:—New South Wales, 912,971 occupied, 42,831 unoccupied; Victoria, 660,809, 27,491; Queensland, 339,378, 21,473; South Australia, 215,329, 8,524; Western Australia, 162,994, 6,614; Tasmania, 78,862, 5,288; Northern Territory, 3,426, 47; Australian Capital Territory, 7,118, 326; Australia, 2,380,887 occupied, 112,594 unoccupied.

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	281,133	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	35,960	135,289
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	265,239	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	2,231,808	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	7,579,355 (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, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.**

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

Division.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings with Outer Walls of—								
	Brick.	Stone.	Concrete.	Wood.	Iron.	Fibro Cement.	Other Materials	Not Stated.	Total.
Urban—									
Metropolitan ..	551,618	36,714	10,442	315,567	6,087	31,924	5,086	4,049	961,487
Provincial ..	60,215	13,409	5,411	204,863	14,498	23,586	3,313	782	326,077
Rural ..	38,179	37,573	13,283	364,221	45,347	62,121	23,157	2,178	586,059
Total ..	650,012	87,696	29,136	884,651	65,932	117,631	31,556	7,009	1,873,623

(ii) *Number of Rooms, Number of Inmates and Nature of Occupancy.* The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the number of occupied dwellings of each class at the Census of 30th June, 1947 classified according to number of rooms, number of inmates and nature of occupancy.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, NUMBER OF INMATES AND NATURE OF OCCUPANCY : AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

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

Classified According to—	Number of Occupied 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.
Number of Rooms(c)—						
1	30,453	56	13,305	1,173	12,379	57,366
2	32,116	303	25,427	7,076	14,745	79,697
3	75,544	1,174	26,044	24,838	6,723	135,223
4	344,929	4,065	20,778	43,430	2,495	416,597
5	532,555	9,949	11,493	23,649	631	578,317
6	371,616	9,170	4,082	8,016	252	397,036
7	118,862	4,018	1,539	1,817	40	126,276
8	41,351	1,816	457	567	9	44,200
9	14,510	625	152	173	1	15,461
10 and over	13,016	548	88	100	..	14,652
Not Stated	6,371	175	84,6	520	886	8,798
Total Private Dwellings ..	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623
Average Number of Rooms	5.11	5.61	3.16	4.06	2.07	4.88
Number of Inmates(d)—						
1	108,055	..	16,870	13,744	13,360	152,029
2	293,351	1,480	34,039	38,337	13,020	380,227
3	338,886	3,508	26,198	30,024	6,843	405,459
4	340,087	5,048	15,378	17,838	2,944	383,095
5	232,622	6,469	7,180	7,108	1,224	254,663
6	132,245	5,637	3,409	2,612	424	144,327
7	69,804	3,901	1,645	1,035	201	76,676
8	37,931	2,636	862	424	96	41,949
9	15,307	1,357	244	122	27	17,057
10 and over	15,975	1,563	180	95	22	18,141
Total Private Dwellings	1,585,253	32,799	106,011	111,399	38,161	1,873,623
Total Inmates	6,138,332	185,289	303,996	316,115	83,028	7,026,760
Average Number of Inmates	3.87	5.65	2.87	2.84	2.18	3.75
Nature of Occupancy—						
Owner	792,637	12,765	21,133	10,680	810	838,025
Purchaser by Instalments ..	141,204	2,300	3,472	503	108	147,677
Tenant	581,845	16,728	79,025	98,708	36,444	812,750
Caretaker	25,145	418	721	776	286	27,316
Other Methods of Occupancy	20,350	221	371	360	210	21,521
Not Stated	24,072	277	1,289	372	294	26,304
Total Private Dwellings ..	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 Household's Schedules were furnished. (c) 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. (d) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs.

(iii) *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, of three to six rooms, with walls 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. per week 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 Census of 30th June, 1947.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF TENANTED PRIVATE HOUSES (ONE FAMILY), THREE TO SIX ROOMS, WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK, OR STONE : AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1947.

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

Number of Rooms.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick, or Stone.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Aus- tralia.			
	Metro- poli- tan.	Pro- vin- cial.			Metro- poli- tan.	Pro- vin- cial.			Metro- poli- tan.	Pro- vin- cial.					
3	15 4	15 2	11 5	13 9	16 8	16 10	13 2	16 6	16 3	15 8	11 8	15 2			
4	19 11	18 4	13 9	17 4	23 1	20 0	14 9	22 4	22 1	18 9	13 10	19 10			
5	23 9	21 1	16 1	20 8	27 5	23 7	18 5	26 5	26 3	21 10	16 6	23 7			
6	26 3	23 1	17 6	22 10	31 9	27 0	20 10	30 4	29 11	24 5	18 3	26 10			
3 to 6 ..	22 7	20 5	15 2	19 7	26 3	23 3	17 8	25 5	25 0	21 3	15 7	22 6			

(iv) *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 were given on page 571 of Official Year Book No. 38.

§ 9. Oversea Migration.

1. *Overseas Migration during Present Century.*—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the *Demography Bulletin* issued by this Bureau gives this information for individual years. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901. A graph showing overseas migration from 1921 to 1954 appears on p. 316.

OVERSEA MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	106,093	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10..	151,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15..	22,027	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	18,721	100,764	539,485	190,202	78,571	468,776	48,510	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	230,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	- 10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(a)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(a)	15,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,010	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	308,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1948 ..	66,121	49,402	115,723	33,797	26,811	60,608	32,524	22,591	55,115
1949 ..	132,648	100,487	233,135	42,705	40,429	83,134	89,943	60,058	150,001
1950 ..	141,091	108,513	250,404	49,907	47,992	97,899	91,084	60,521	152,505
1951 ..	122,136	91,504	213,640	54,521	47,686	102,207	67,615	43,818	111,433
1952 ..	127,516	88,123	215,839	68,047	52,870	121,807	58,570	35,453	94,032
1953 ..	88,584	74,541	163,125	68,483	51,745	120,228	20,101	22,796	42,897

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

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

As the encouragement of immigration by Governmental assistance has been a feature of Australian immigration policy, a clear indication of the significance of migration movements is obtained when "assisted" and "unassisted" movements are distinguished. This has been shown broadly, for the period since 1901, in Official Year Book No. 40, page 361, and has been continued in the following table for the period 1926 to 1953.

"ASSISTED" AND "UNASSISTED" MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of "Un-assisted" Arrivals over All Departures.
	Nominated and Selected ("Assisted").	Other ("Un-assisted").	Total.		
1926-30..	99,403	371,077	470,480	340,773	30,304
1931-35..	781	238,542	239,323	250,209	- 11,667
1936-40(a)	3,828	317,484	321,312	278,184	39,300
1941-45(a)	..	63,925	63,925	56,116	7,809
1946-50(a)	273,195	428,725	701,920	348,836	79,889
1948 ..	28,943	86,780	115,723	60,608	26,172
1949 ..	118,840	114,295	233,135	83,134	31,161
1950 ..	119,109	131,295	250,404	97,899	33,396
1951 ..	66,674	146,066	213,640	102,207	44,759
1952 ..	60,531	155,308	215,839	121,807	33,501
1953 ..	27,299	135,826	163,125	120,228	15,598

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

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

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

The table shows that, generally, Australia has gained considerably more population through its encouraged migration programme than it has from non-assisted migration.

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

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

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Per- manent Move- ment.	Temporary Move- ment.		Total.	Per- manent Move- ment.	Temporary Move- ment.		Total.
	New Arrivals.	Aus- tralian Residents Return- ing.	Visitors Arriving.		Aus- tralian Residents Departing Per- manently.	Aus- tralian Residents Departing Tem- porarily.	Visitors Departing.	
1926-30 ..	224,010	121,395	125,029	a 470,480	103,209	111,714	125,772	b 340,773
1931-35 ..	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323	71,670	79,426	99,108	c 250,209
1936-40 ..	88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45 ..	d 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50 ..	457,988	108,736	135,196	701,920	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1948 ..	65,739	23,813	26,171	115,723	17,271	19,557	23,780	60,608
1949 ..	167,727	28,116	37,292	233,135	18,457	25,351	39,326	83,134
1950 ..	174,540	32,172	43,692	250,404	20,855	31,413	45,631	97,899
1951 ..	132,542	36,116	44,982	213,640	22,180	34,532	45,493	102,207
1952 ..	127,824	40,317	47,698	215,839	30,370	4,619	50,818	121,807
1953 ..	74,915	42,695	45,515	163,125	32,032	39,946	48,250	120,228

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

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

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

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

permitted after the war, the departure of Australians to Papua and New Guinea and of large numbers of war evacuees who were returned to their home countries. Subsequently large net gains were recorded, amounting to 48,468 in 1948, 149,270 in 1949, 153,685 in 1950, 110,362 in 1951, 97,454 in 1952, and 42,883 in 1953.

(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 Bulletin No. 71, 1953). 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 1951 to 1953 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.		
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.
European ..	209,533	210,550	157,564	100,170	117,870	115,710	109,363	92,680	41,854
Asian ..	3,889	4,009	4,873	1,944	3,332	3,916	1,945	1,307	957
African ..	13	49	30	5	17	20	8	2	10
Polynesian ..	205	532	658	88	558	582	117	-26	76
Total ..	213,640	215,839	163,125	102,207	121,807	120,228	111,433	94,032	42,897

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

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

This method was superseded on 1st July, 1948, by one in which each passenger's race was recorded as indicated in paragraph 4 above, and nationality, as shown on each passenger's passport or other document of identification, was recorded independently of race. The principal nationalities recorded on this basis for the years 1951 to 1953 are as follows:—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1951.	1952.	1953.
British(a) ..	146,358	143,433	114,380	91,732	107,754	104,749	54,626	35,679	9,631
American (U.S.) ..	3,501	3,756	4,226	3,016	3,893	4,020	485	-137	206
Austrian ..	983	583	508	67	130	284	916	453	224
Chinese ..	1,055	1,256	1,010	554	618	885	501	608	125
Czechoslovak ..	1,130	536	105	102	158	124	1,037	378	-19
Dutch ..	15,113	16,760	10,411	2,352	1,950	2,041	12,761	14,810	8,370
Estonian ..	258	101	36	40	33	26	218	68	10
French ..	2,043	2,058	1,347	1,340	1,447	1,480	703	611	-133
German ..	4,562	7,270	8,185	201	402	778	4,271	6,778	7,407
Greek ..	2,634	2,467	3,036	130	457	261	2,504	2,010	2,775
Hungarian ..	1,506	511	111	78	81	99	1,428	430	15
Italian ..	16,744	28,213	13,981	534	1,561	2,302	16,210	26,652	11,679
Latvian ..	829	231	78	106	98	55	723	133	23
Lithuanian ..	184	72	28	32	53	48	152	19	-20
Polish(b) ..	3,986	1,033	307	153	177	170	3,833	856	137
Russian(c) ..	1,267	682	523	108	117	116	1,159	565	407
Ukrainian ..	508	65	54	18	27	23	490	38	31
Yugoslav ..	3,554	1,238	618	101	145	143	3,453	1,093	475
Stateless (so described) ..	2,679	1,738	909	150	289	278	2,529	1,449	631
Stateless (other)(d) ..	25	20	14	6	7	12	19	13	2
Other ..	4,712	3,807	3,255	1,297	2,290	2,334	3,415	1,517	921
Total ..	213,640	215,839	163,125	102,207	121,807	120,228	111,433	94,032	42,897

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

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

6. **Age Distribution and Conjugal Condition.**—The annual *Demography Bulletin* shows particulars of total arrivals and departures of oversea travellers classified according to intention as to residence (*see* para. 2 above) with independent dissections into five-year age groups and separate conjugal conditions (*see Demography Bulletin* No. 71 for 1953 figures). A summary of the age distribution and conjugal condition of permanent arrivals and departures during 1953 is as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA, 1953.

Particulars.	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AGE DISTRIBUTION.						
0-14 years ..	10,810	9,737	20,547	2,573	2,533	5,106
15-44 years ..	22,920	21,097	44,017	12,037	8,805	20,842
45-64 years ..	3,359	4,552	7,911	2,342	2,492	4,834
65 years and over ..	703	1,137	1,840	568	682	1,250
Total ..	37,792	37,123	74,915	17,520	14,512	32,032

CONJUGAL CONDITION.						
Never Married ..	23,875	17,984	41,859	10,317	7,187	17,504
Married ..	13,399	16,841	30,240	6,727	6,013	12,740
Widowed ..	348	1,909	2,257	328	1,085	1,413
Divorced ..	170	389	559	148	227	375
Total ..	37,792	37,123	74,915	17,520	14,512	32,032

7. **Occupation.**—A classification of the occupations of males who arrived or departed permanently during 1953 is published in *Demography Bulletin* No. 71. A summary for 1953 for the main occupational groups is as follows:—Rural, fishing and hunting—permanent new arrivals, 5,422, permanent departures, 770; professional and semi-professional, 1,566, 1,603; administrative, 763, 767; commercial and clerical, 2,524, 2,181; domestic and protective service, 994, 659; craftsmen, 7,294, 4,192; operatives, 2,214, 1,611; labourers, 2,993, 1,915; indefinite or not stated, 1,005, 346; not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 13,017, 3,476; total, 37,792, 17,520.

§ 10. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

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 agreement was again extended for a further period of one year as from 1st April, 1954 on the basis that the United Kingdom Government would contribute a maximum amount of £150,000 sterling for that period.

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

(ii) *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. The numbers now arriving under this scheme are very small.

(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 1953 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.	Commonwealth Nominees.	Total.
1947-50 ..	27,984	27,662	12,975	8,464	11,106	3,831	1,721	4,062	97,875
1951 ..	6,386	10,727	4,097	1,017	2,091	1,176	255	17,058	41,007
1952 ..	7,386	10,596	4,101	2,326	2,801	1,235	382	6,217	35,680
1953 ..	3,881	3,960	1,835	1,072	1,969	485	110	372	13,684
Total, 1947-53	45,637	53,945	23,011	13,479	18,570	6,727	2,468	27,709	190,576

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. 8d. per week for each child up to the age of 14. In addition, the Commonwealth Government and State Government concerned each contribute, where necessary, towards the approved capital expenditure on accommodation for child migrants brought in by these organizations.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1953, a total of 3,270 British children and youths arrived under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations, and of this number 547 came in 1951, 571 in 1952 and 574 in 1953. New South Wales took 1,673, Western Australia 951, Victoria 358, and the other three States 288. These children were brought to Australia under the United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Scheme and are included in the figures shown in the table above.

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 1953, 1,805 migrants had arrived under this scheme (see table on p. 343).

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, 1953, a total of 13,374 Maltese had arrived under this scheme since its inception (*see* table on p. 343). The arrivals in 1952 and 1953 were largely dependants of those who had earlier migrated to Australia. To the end of 1953, 156 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, 19,104 migrants have come to Australia under this scheme (*see* table on p. 343), the number of each nationality being: Dutch, 14,348; American, 2,972; French, 994; British, 535; Belgian, 111; Norwegian, 72; Danish, 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. In 1952 another 2,055 arrived, whilst in 1953 arrivals numbered 441, bringing the total number of arrivals under this scheme to 170,695.

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 1953, 10,949 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. The agreement was temporarily suspended at the end of 1952.

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 the equivalent of \$60 towards the fare of each adult selected, the payment of the balance being a matter of arrangement between the migrant and the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration. 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 1953 was 7,583.

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

Under these arrangements 13 Austrians arrived in 1952 and 103 in 1953 and 1,486 Greeks arrived during 1953. The first Triestians and East Zone refugees arrived early in 1954.

13. *Summary of Arrivals of Assisted Migrants.*—The following table shows, for each of the years 1947 to 1953, 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.	1953.	Total, 1947-53.
United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement 1946 (including Royal Navy Personnel) Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme, 1947	4,747	16,243	38,486	38,329	44,007	35,080	13,684	190,576
Displaced Persons Scheme, 1947	269	1,170	1,412	6,444	5,557	3,025	1,227	19,104
Polish Migrants from United Kingdom	840	9,953	75,486	70,212	11,708	2,055	441	170,695
Maltese Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	447	1,010	..	..	..	..	..	1,457
Eire Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	..	527	3,260	3,226	3,313	1,903	1,145	13,374
Netherlands Foundation Agreement, 1948	..	..	109	457	426	573	240	1,805
Netherlands Foundation Agreement, 1946	..	40	87	441	16	..	..	584
Netherlands Agreement, 1951	..	..	..	..	1,588	6,964	2,397	10,949
Italian Assisted Migration Agreement, 1952	..	..	..	..	59	9,911	..	9,970
German Assisted Migration Agreement, 1952	..	..	..	..	..	1,007	6,576	7,583
I.C.E.M. Agreement, 1952—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	103	116
Greeks .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,486	1,486
Total Assisted Migrants	6,303	28,943	118,840	119,109	66,674	60,531	27,299	427,699

From the earliest years of assisted migration to the end of 1953 a total of 1,496,010 assisted migrants arrived in Australia, of whom 493,974 were destined for New South Wales, 433,150 for Victoria, 262,450 for Queensland, 134,687 for South Australia, 132,090 for Western Australia, 33,113 for Tasmania and 6,537 for the Australian Capital 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 Asians 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. *Racial Origin and Nationality of Persons Arriving.*—For details of the racial origin and nationality of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1951 to 1953 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 1938-48 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 1948-1953 (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, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the Mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

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 year 1953:—

NATURALIZATION: CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA, 1953.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	6	Dutch ..	183	Italian ..	212	Spanish ..	4
American (U.S.) ..	33	Egyptian ..	7	Latvian ..	91	Swedish ..	13
Argentinian ..	1	Estonian ..	55	Lebanese ..	16	Swiss ..	14
Austrian ..	186	Filipino ..	1	Lithuanian ..	46	Syrian ..	2
Belgian ..	2	Finnish ..	7	Mexican ..	1	Ukrainian ..	18
Bulgarian ..	6	French ..	17	Norwegian ..	23	Russian ..	27
Burmese ..	3	German ..	114	Paraguayan ..	1	Yugoslav ..	98
Chinese ..	1	Greek ..	165	Peruvian ..	1	Stateless ..	242
Colombian ..	2	Hungarian ..	220	Polish ..	503		
Czechoslovak ..	138	Iraqi ..	5	Portuguese ..	2		
Danish ..	20	Israeli ..	6	Romanian ..	40	Total ..	2,532

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

Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Afghanistan ..	1	Egypt ..	65	Libya ..	1	Singapore ..	2
Africa ..	3	Estonia ..	3	Lithuania ..	15	South Africa ..	9
Albania ..	6	Finland ..	6	Malaya ..	8	South America ..	1
Argentina ..	5	France ..	160	Malta ..	1	Spain ..	2
Austria ..	70	Germany ..	401	Mexico ..	1	Sweden ..	25
Belgium ..	32	Greece ..	119	Morocco ..	1	Switzerland ..	42
Bolivia ..	4	Holland ..	118	New Caledonia ..	6	Syria ..	2
Brazil ..	4	Hong Kong ..	5	New Zealand ..	10	Tanganyika ..	2
Burma ..	1	Hungary ..	133	North Africa ..	1	Thailand ..	2
Canada ..	3	India ..	32	Norway ..	19	Trieste ..	1
Ceylon ..	2	Indonesia ..	58	Pakistan ..	5	Turkey ..	3
Chile ..	1	Iraq ..	4	Panama ..	1	Uganda ..	2
China ..	292	Israel ..	57	Persia ..	3	United Kingdom ..	149
Cuba ..	2	Italy ..	262	Peru ..	1	U.S. of America ..	64
Cyprus ..	3	Japan ..	2	Philippines ..	23	U.S.S.R. ..	7
Czechoslovakia ..	61	Kenya ..	2	Poland ..	99	Yugoslavia ..	30
Denmark ..	18	Latvia ..	2	Rhode Island ..	1		
Dodecanese Is. ..	4	Lebanon ..	14	Romania ..	34		
East Africa ..	1			Siberia ..	3	Total ..	2,532

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1953 were issued in respect of residents of the various States and Territories as follows :—New South Wales, 1,122 ; Victoria, 728 ; Queensland, 102 ; South Australia, 176 ; Western Australia, 216 ; Tasmania, 49 ; Northern Territory, 4 ; Australian Capital Territory, 34 ; New Guinea, 9 ; and Norfolk Island, 2 ; Total, 2,532.

§ 12. Population of Territories.

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

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

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.
Internal—					
Northern Territory ..	10,281	6,171	16,452	3,426	47
Aust. Capital Territory	16,229	14,086	30,315	7,118	326
External—					
Norfolk Island ..	478	464	942	310	41
Papua	3,867	2,446	6,313	1,605	66
Trust Territory of New Guinea	7,201	4,241	11,442	3,098	104
Trust Territory of Nauru	1,269	376	1,645	99	13

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the internal and external territories will be found in Chapter V.—The Territories of Australia.

§ 13. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

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

The 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 Torres Strait Islanders.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.				Half-caste. (Enumerated at the Census.)			Total, Full- blood and Half- caste.
	In Employment or Living in Proximity to Settlements.(a)			Esti- mate of Total Num- bers.(b)				
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
New South Wales ..	546	407	953	(c) 953	5,498	5,109	10,607	11,560
Victoria ..	160	108	268	(c) 268	537	532	1,069	1,277
Queensland ..	3,504	2,822	6,326	9,100	3,684	3,527	7,211	16,311
South Australia ..	259	205	464	2,139	1,103	1,054	(d)2,157	(d)4,296
Western Australia ..	2,664	2,269	4,933	20,338	2,359	2,215	(d)4,574	d 24,912
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	127	87	214	214
Northern Territory ..	5,615	5,370	10,985	13,900	660	587	1,247	15,147
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	58	42	100	100
Total ..	12,688	11,181	23,869	46,638	14,026	13,153	27,179	73,817

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

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