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CHAPTER 7

POPULATION

This chapter includes statistics of the distribution, growth and structure of the population and statistics of the numbers and characteristics of overseas arrivals and departures. More detailed figures will be found in the bulletin *Demography* (4.9), and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.1 and 4.23), and current statistics are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4), the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (1.3), the *Estimates of Population, Births and Deaths (Preliminary)* (4.16), the *Summary of Vital and Population Statistics* (4.11) and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (4.3). The final detailed results of each population census are published in a series of volumes and parts (*see list for 1971 censuses at end of this Year Book, also the chapter Miscellaneous—Statistical and other official publications of Australia*).

With the proclamation of the *Constitution Alteration (Aborigines)* 1967 on 10 August 1967 the provision in Section 127 of the Constitution requiring the exclusion of Aborigines in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, was repealed. Accordingly, population statistics for all dates subsequent to 10 August 1967 no longer exclude full-blood Aborigines. Estimates for earlier periods back to 30 June 1961 have also been revised to include these Aborigines.

Particulars of the Aboriginal population are given on pages 150–1 in this chapter.

Types of population statistics

Statistics of the population and its characteristics for Australia or the component States and Territories or other constituent areas at specific dates are of four main types:

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

The census

In Year Book No. 53, a special article was included outlining the history, purposes, legal basis, organisation, and publication of results of population censuses in Australia (*see pages 164–70 of that issue*).

Early 'musters'

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

Development of the census

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

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

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

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

Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1828- November	36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833- 2 September	60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836- 2 September	77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841- 2 March	130,836	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 December	..	..	..	..	..	51,450	..	..	..
1844- 26 February	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846- 26 February	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
2 March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847- 31 December	..	..	..	..	..	67,313	..	..	..
1848- 10 October	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851- 1 January	..	..	..	63 700	..	..	..	..	..
1 March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1954- 26 April	..	(b)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 September	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855- 31 March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856- 1 March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857- 29 March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	..	81,492	..	..	..
1859- 31 December	..	..	..	..	14,837	..	..	..	..
1861- 7 April	350,860	538,628	(b)30,059	126,830	..	89,977	..	..	..
1864- 1 January	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866- 26 March	..	..	..	163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868- 2 March	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870- 7 February	..	..	..	..	..	99,328	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871- 2 April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1 September	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876- 26 March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1 May	..	..	173,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881- 3 April	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(c)3,451	..	2,250,194
1886- 1 May	..	..	322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Australia-wide censuses

State and Territory populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1971 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) and Territories as they existed at the date of each census, except that the Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for the censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in the chapter Discovery, Colonisation and Federation of Australia (page 5).

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

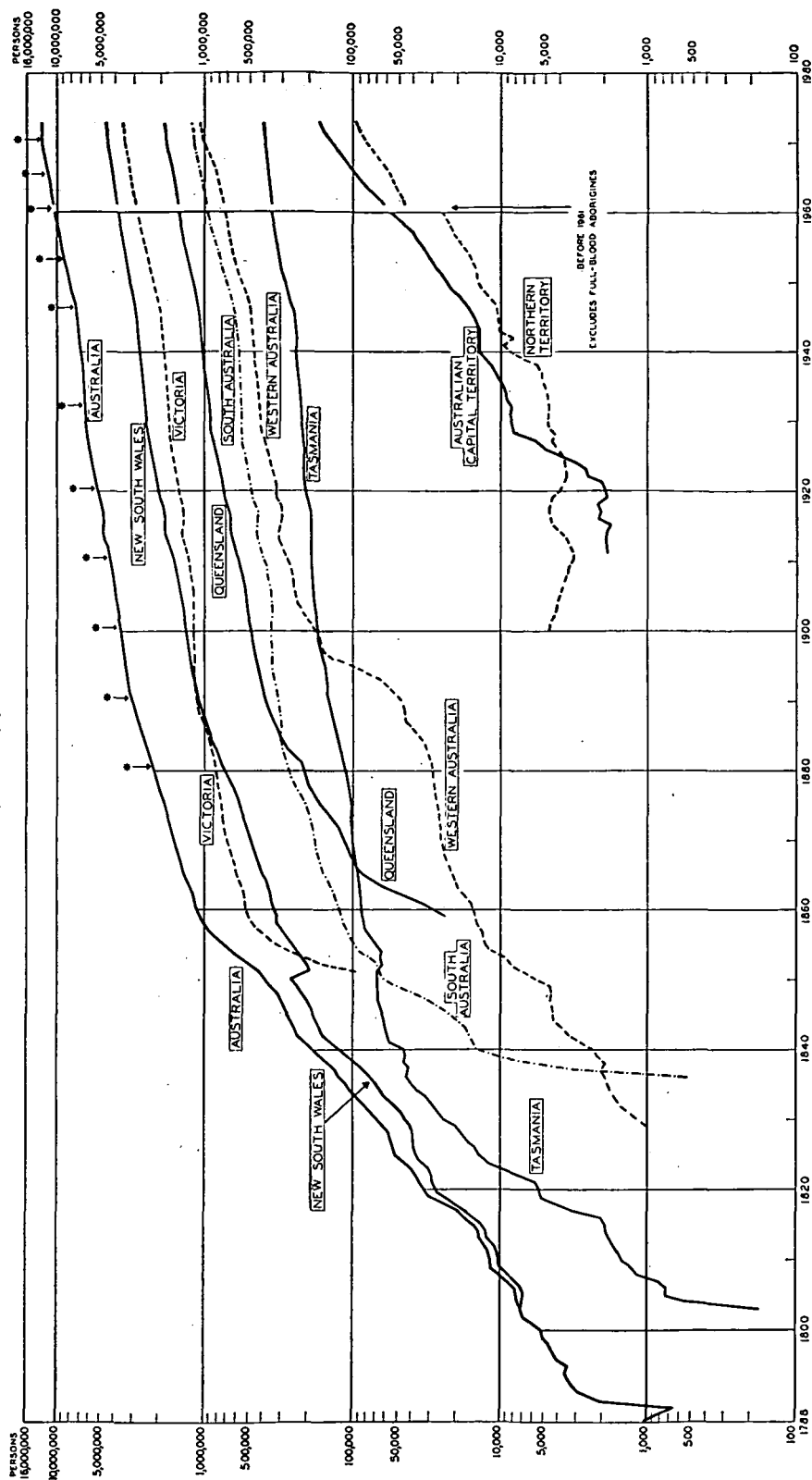
POPULATION, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1971

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
MALES									
3 April 1881	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5 April 1891	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31 March 1901	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3 April 1911	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4 April 1921	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30 June 1933	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30 June 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30 June 1954	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
30 June 1961(b)	1,973,700	1,474,536	779,265	491,406	380,740	177,628	25,046	30,858	5,333,179
30 June 1966(b)	2,126,652	1,614,240	849,390	550,196	432,569	187,391	31,159	49,991	5,841,588
30 June 1971(b)	2,307,210	1,750,061	921,665	586,051	529,066	196,442	48,627	73,589	6,412,711

For footnotes see end of table.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1788 TO 1973

LOGARITHMIC GRAPH



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

• AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

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

<i>Census</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.(a)</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
FEMALES									
3 April 1881	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5 April 1891	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31 March 1901	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3 April 1911	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4 April 1921	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30 June 1933	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30 June 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30 June 1954	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
30 June 1961(b)	1,944,801	1,455,830	748,249	480,081	366,010	172,712	19,435	27,970	5,215,088
30 June 1966(b)	2,111,249	1,605,977	824,934	544,788	415,531	184,045	25,345	46,041	5,757,910
30 June 1971(b)	2,293,970	1,752,290	905,400	587,656	501,403	193,971	37,763	70,474	6,342,927

PERSONS									
3 April 1881	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5 April 1891	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31 March 1901	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3 April 1911	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4 April 1921	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30 June 1933	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30 June 1947	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30 June 1954	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
30 June 1961(b)	3,918,501	2,930,366	1,527,514	971,487	746,750	350,340	44,481	58,828	10,548,267
30 June 1966(b)	4,237,901	3,220,217	1,674,324	1,094,984	848,100	371,436	56,504	96,032	11,599,498
30 June 1971(b)	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

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

Increase since 1901 census

POPULATION: INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1901 TO 1971

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>1901-1911 (10 years)</i>	<i>1911-1921 (10 years)</i>	<i>1921-1933 (12½ years)</i>	<i>1933-1947 (14 years)</i>	<i>1947-1954 (7 years)</i>	<i>1954-1961 (7 years)</i>	<i>1961-1966 (a) (5 years)</i>	<i>1966-1971 (a) (5 years)</i>
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NUMERICAL INCREASE

<i>N.S.W.(b)</i>	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691	493,484	319,400	363,279
<i>Vic.</i>	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640	477,772	289,851	282,134
<i>Qld</i>	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844	200,569	146,810	152,741
<i>S.A.</i>	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021	172,246	123,497	78,723
<i>W.A.</i>	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291	96,858	101,350	182,369
<i>Tas.</i>	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674	41,588	21,096	18,977
<i>N.T.</i>	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601	10,626	12,023	29,886
<i>A.C.T.(c)</i>	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410	28,513	37,204	48,031
Australia	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172	1,521,656	1,051,231	1,156,140

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT

<i>N.S.W.(b)</i>	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
<i>Vic.</i>	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
<i>Qld</i>	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
<i>S.A.</i>	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
<i>W.A.</i>	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
<i>Tas.</i>	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
<i>N.T.</i>	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
<i>A.C.T.(c)</i>	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70	9.93	10.30	8.45
Australia	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46	2.26	1.92	1.92

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

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population estimates

The estimated population for Australia as a whole takes account of natural increase and net overseas migration since the latest census. The population in each State and Territory is estimated by adding to the population ascertained at the census the recorded natural increase and the net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account in so far as they are recorded as transfers of residence under child endowment procedures or Federal electoral procedures or are indicated by the results of any special count. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete, the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate.

Estimates carried forward in this way eventually reach the point when another census is taken, and the numbers so ascertained supersede those resulting from the estimates. In the light of the census results the estimates for the newly completed intercensal period are revised to adjust for the differences between the new census result and the population at the census date estimated on the basis of the previous census. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census results and thus effect adjustment for unrecorded or inaccurately recorded movement of population in the intercensal period. Such a revision is made when the preliminary (field count) results of a census become available. Further revision may be necessary when the final results of a census become available. The final results of the Census of Population and Housing of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the population estimates for dates subsequent to the Census of 30 June 1966.

Final revised estimates become the permanent population estimates. A mean population for twelve month periods is calculated by the method described on page 139. As populations at specific dates are used in these calculations, consequential revisions are made to mean populations when estimates for specific dates are revised as described above.

The method used for estimating State and Territory populations, as described above, is different from that used prior to June 1961 (for particulars *see* Year Book No. 52, page 191). Population estimates subsequent to the 1961 Census are based on a method which excludes holiday, business or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories since the census. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in population figures prior to 1961 but not for subsequent years. This has some effect on the continuity of the series of mean population figures and should be borne in mind when making calculations which use mean populations as a basis (*see* page 139). Since June 1961 such movements affect the estimates only in so far as people who were on holiday or other short-term interstate travel at the time of the Census are counted in the population of the State or Territory where they spent Census night. However, there are seasonal features in the movement of the populations of States and Territories due to movements of visitors from overseas and of Australians travelling overseas for holiday, business or other similar short-term periods.

Growth of population

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): DECEMBER, 1945 TO 1973

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
1945	1,464,686	994,784	556,829	312,588	251,590	125,854	7,252	8,283	3,721,866
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1955	1,774,382	1,281,891	696,544	423,042	343,838	165,356	11,149	17,615	4,713,817
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1965	2,112,610	1,602,058	841,926	544,257	427,330	186,483	30,632	48,333	5,793,629
1969	2,251,495	1,710,586	898,857	574,692	500,378	194,788	42,580	64,962	6,238,338
1970	2,292,534	1,739,916	914,631	584,357	520,174	196,363	46,561	70,341	6,364,877
1971	2,330,339	1,766,582	933,944	591,668	537,781	197,444	49,525	77,113	6,484,396
1972	2,351,748	1,787,949	956,480	596,101	544,918	198,461	51,019	83,579	6,570,255
1973	2,370,619	1,804,333	980,420	603,181	554,342	199,849	53,172	89,741	6,655,657

(a) See footnote at end of table.

ESTIMATED POPULATION(a): DECEMBER, 1945 TO 1973—continued

31 Dec.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Arst.
FEMALES									
1945	1,468,312	1,020,323	528,035	318,294	238,498	124,426	3,294	7,149	3,708,331
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1955	1,752,152	1,264,441	662,314	411,619	324,771	159,563	6,803	16,345	4,598,008
1960	1,925,354	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1965	2,098,439	1,593,802	817,497	538,701	410,918	183,125	24,832	44,465	5,711,779
1969	2,239,270	1,710,592	880,833	574,683	476,242	192,210	33,251	61,798	6,168,879
1970	2,281,201	1,742,115	898,153	585,873	493,878	193,890	36,261	67,221	6,298,592
1971	2,321,149	1,770,953	918,376	593,827	511,116	195,380	39,369	73,675	6,423,845
1972	2,345,483	1,793,068	942,152	600,440	520,845	197,091	42,336	79,626	6,521,041
1973	2,367,497	1,811,487	966,100	607,953	530,057	199,244	44,912	85,651	6,612,901
PERSONS									
1945	2,932,998	2,015,107	1,084,864	630,882	490,088	250,280	10,546	15,432	7,430,197
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1955	3,526,534	2,546,332	1,358,858	834,661	668,609	324,919	17,952	33,960	9,311,825
1960	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1965	4,211,049	3,195,860	1,659,423	1,082,958	838,248	369,608	55,464	92,798	11,505,408
1969	4,490,765	3,421,178	1,779,690	1,149,375	976,620	386,998	75,831	126,760	12,407,217
1970	4,573,735	3,482,031	1,812,784	1,170,230	1,014,052	390,253	82,822	137,562	12,663,469
1971	4,651,488	3,537,535	1,852,320	1,185,495	1,048,897	392,824	88,894	150,788	12,908,241
1972	4,697,231	3,581,017	1,898,632	1,196,541	1,065,763	395,552	93,355	163,205	13,091,296
1973	4,738,116	3,615,820	1,946,520	1,211,134	1,084,399	399,093	98,084	175,392	13,268,558

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961. The final results of the Census of 30 June 1971 have been taken into account in the preparation of estimates for dates after the Census of 30 June 1966. See text page 135.

The estimated population at 31 December each year from 1788 to 1946 is shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and for the period 1901–1971 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 87 (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on plate 23, page 133.

Proportions of area and of population, density and masculinity

PROPORTIONS OF AREA AND OF POPULATION: DENSITY AND MASCULINITY
OF POPULATION: 31 DECEMBER 1973

State or Territory	Proportion of total area per cent	Proportion of population, 31 December 1973 (per cent)			Density(a)	Masculinity(b)
		Males	Females	Persons		
New South Wales	10.44	35.62	35.80	35.71	5.91	100.13
Victoria	2.92	27.11	27.39	27.25	16.14	99.61
Queensland	22.49	14.73	14.61	14.67	1.13	101.48
South Australia	12.81	9.06	9.19	9.13	1.23	99.22
Western Australia	32.89	8.33	8.02	8.17	0.43	104.58
Tasmania	0.89	3.00	3.01	3.01	5.89	100.30
Northern Territory	17.53	0.80	0.68	0.74	0.07	118.39
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	1.35	1.30	1.32	73.08	104.78
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.73	100.65

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

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

Elements of increase

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

In the following table figures for increase in total population include, in addition to the recorded natural increase and net overseas migration gain, adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive censuses (up to the Census of 30 June 1971). The adjustment reflects the combined net error in the recording of births, deaths and migration during the five year period and in the census enumerations.

POPULATION: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE, AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1973

Period	Natural increase (a)	Net overseas migration gain(b)	Increase in total population(c)		
			Males	Females	Persons
1946-50	529,447	353,084	469,579	407,705	877,284
1951-55	599,702	413,824	522,372	481,972	1,004,344
1956-60	679,857	405,022	539,256	540,839	1,080,095
1961-65	690,294	399,888	519,623	553,784	1,073,407
1966-70	665,310	543,808	571,248	586,813	1,158,061
1969	143,680	117,955	130,153	131,482	261,635
1970	144,468	111,784	126,539	129,713	256,252
1971	165,712	79,060	119,519	125,253	244,772
1972	155,209	27,847	85,859	97,196	183,055
1973	136,844	40,418	85,402	91,860	177,262

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

Rate of population growth

In the following two tables natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths, net migration refers to excess of overseas arrivals over departures (excluding overseas movement of defence personnel for the period September 1939 to June 1947) and total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration together with adjustments to make the series of increases agree with total intercensal increases revealed by successive census results (up to the Census of 30 June 1971).

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

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

The average annual rate of natural increase and net migration is computed by dividing the average annual rate of total increase between its components in proportion to the fraction of total increase due to each component during the period. Differences between the sum of the rates of natural increase and of net migration and the rate of total increase are due to the intercensal adjustment.

Rates of natural increase and net migration are more conventionally shown as rates per 1,000 of mean population. Figures prepared on this basis are shown in the table on page 139. Crude birth and death rates, also calculated as rates per 1,000 of mean population, are shown in Chapter 8 (see pages 179 and 190).

**POPULATION: ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1946 TO 1973
(Per cent)**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Natural increase(a)(b)</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total increase(b)</i>
Average annual rate—			
1946–50	1.36	0.91	2.26
1951–55	1.38	0.95	2.31
1956–60	1.40	0.83	2.22
1961–65	1.27	0.74	1.98
1966–70	1.11	0.91	1.94
Annual rate—			
1969	1.18	1.06	2.15
1970	1.16	0.99	2.07
1971	1.31	0.67	1.93
1972	1.20	0.22	1.42
1973	1.04	0.31	1.35

(a) From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel, whether overseas or in Australia, are included. (b) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

The average annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.73 per cent, but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 1 January 1901 to 31 December 1973 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population.

**POPULATION(a): PERIODIC RATES OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA
1901 TO 1973**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Interval (years)</i>	<i>Total increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual numerical increase (‘000)</i>	<i>Average annual rate of population growth (per cent)</i>		
				<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Net migration</i>	<i>Total</i>
1901 to 1913	13	1,128	87	1.55	0.49	2.04
1914 to 1923	10	862	86	1.49	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929	6	680	113	1.26	0.62	1.88
1930 to 1939	10	569	57	0.82	0.02	0.85
1940 to 1946	7	513	73	0.98	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1952	6	1,222	204	1.37	1.19	2.54
1953 to 1961	9	1,862	207	1.40	0.79	2.17
1962 to 1970	9	2,021	225	1.16	0.85	1.95
1971 to 1973	3	605	202	1.18	0.39	1.57

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1962.

Up to 1913, the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards by increased government assistance, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent during this period. The 1914–18 War was a dominating influence in the decade 1914–23, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. From 1924 to 1929, more settled and prosperous conditions were experienced: encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929, came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact, Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the annual rate of growth of the population fell to 0.85 per cent. With the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The period 1947 to 1961 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in very high net

gains in each of the four years 1949 to 1952. During the period 1962 to 1970 net migration has continued at the same rate as in the previous decade but there was a decline in the crude birth rate and rate of natural increase from 1962. In recent years a decline in net migration has led to a lower rate of growth.

Rates of population growth from 1901 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the bulletin, *Demography* (see also Statistical Summary in this Year Book). Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries of the world for the period 1963-1972 are shown in the table on page 155.

**RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE AND NET
MIGRATION(a): AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1973**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rate of natural increase(b)</i>	<i>Rate of net migration</i>
Average annual rate—		
1946-50	13.63	8.96
1951-55	13.61	9.18
1956-60	13.81	8.13
1961-65	12.60	6.90
1966-70	11.05	8.18
Annual rate—		
1969	11.71	10.51
1970	11.53	9.81
1971	12.96	6.62
1972	11.95	2.14
1973	10.39	3.07

(a) Natural increase or net migration during each period per thousand of mean population for the period. (b) From September 1939 to June 1947, deaths of defence personnel, whether overseas or in Australia, are included. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

Mean population

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

The mean population for any year has been calculated by the formula:

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

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the year and at the end of each of the four succeeding quarters; e.g. in the case of a calendar year, 31 December of the preceding year, and 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of the year under consideration. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*.

MEAN POPULATION: CALENDAR YEARS, 1969 TO 1973

<i>Year ended 31 Dec.—</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1969 .	4,445,959	3,388,417	1,764,206	1,140,015	955,660	385,079	73,137	121,645	12,274,118
1970 .	4,530,444	3,450,523	1,795,394	1,158,623	994,201	388,180	79,301	131,851	12,528,517
1971 .	4,611,705	3,510,362	1,830,463	1,176,483	1,031,614	391,242	86,424	144,132	12,782,425
1972 .	4,673,329	3,557,678	1,873,334	1,189,378	1,056,508	393,183	91,610	157,221	12,992,241
1973 .	4,715,196	3,596,778	1,919,417	1,202,603	1,072,680	396,890	95,884	169,004	13,168,452

MEAN POPULATION: FINANCIAL YEARS, 1968-69 TO 1972-73

<i>Year ended 30 June—</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1969 .	4,402,499	3,356,773	1,747,372	1,131,384	935,985	382,710	70,434	116,812	12,143,969
1970 .	4,490,009	3,420,609	1,779,988	1,149,134	975,063	386,665	76,068	126,637	12,404,173
1971 .	4,571,920	3,481,370	1,812,297	1,168,115	1,013,455	389,739	82,996	137,605	12,657,497
1972 .	4,646,786	3,535,807	1,850,988	1,183,704	1,046,627	392,399	89,195	150,767	12,896,273
1973 .	4,695,806	3,579,058	1,896,559	1,195,641	1,064,207	394,928	93,737	163,161	13,083,097

Geographic distribution of population

Criteria for the delimitation of urban boundaries

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) For State capital cities, nomenclature for the area delimited by—
 - (i) the urban, and
 - (ii) the outer boundary

shall be (using Melbourne as the example)—

- (i) Urban Melbourne, and
- (ii) Melbourne Statistical Division;
- (b) In other cases where the dual boundary concept is employed, the nomenclature shall be (using Newcastle as the example)—
 - (i) Urban Newcastle, and
 - (ii) Newcastle Statistical District;
- (c) In cases where only a single boundary is delineated, the nomenclature shall be (using Cairns as the example) Urban Cairns;
- (d) Where an urban centre is formed by the coalescence of two or more named localities, the urban centre shall be assigned a name agreed upon after consultation with the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Includes Aborigines. For definition of urban, rural, etc., see explanation preceding this table.

Classification of urban centres by size

The following table classifies the urban centres in Australia into grades of size of population at the Censuses of 30 June 1966 and 1971.

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

**URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION(a) IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1966 AND 1971**

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

(a) Includes Aborigines.

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

Urban population centres

The following table shows the population of selected population centres in each State and Territory of Australia at the Census of 30 June 1971.

At the Census of 30 June 1966 new methods were used to define the boundaries of capital city and other urban areas for statistical purposes. These methods, and modifications made for the 1971 Census, are described on pages 140-1.

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

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

The following table shows population in statistical divisions (for State Capital cities) and statistical districts (for other major cities—viz., Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong and Geelong). These boundaries, which are fixed, circumscribe the area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre with a population of 75,000 or more. The statistical division and statistical district boundaries are expected to remain unchanged for a substantial number of years.

POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND STATISTICAL DISTRICTS, 1971 TO 1973

Area(a)	State	Population at 30 June		
		1971(b)	1972	1973
Sydney Statistical Division	N.S.W.	2,807,828	2,850,630	2,874,380
Newcastle Statistical District	N.S.W.	351,536	354,630	357,770
Wollongong Statistical District	N.S.W.	199,048	202,830	205,780
Melbourne Statistical Division	Vic.	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,583,900
Geelong Statistical District	Vic.	122,087	124,550	126,500
Brisbane Statistical Division(c)	Qld	867,784	888,000	911,000
Adelaide Statistical Division	S.A.	842,693	855,000	868,000
Perth Statistical Division	W.A.	703,199	723,600	739,200
Hobart Statistical Division	Tas.	153,216	154,720	157,870
Canberra Statistical District(d)	A.C.T.	158,880	173,100	185,000

(a) The population of all component local government areas may be obtained from the relevant bulletin issued by the office of the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician of the State concerned. (b) Population at census date. (c) Includes Ipswich; the population of the City of Ipswich was 65,000 at 30 June 1973. (d) Includes the City of Queanbeyan in New South Wales (17,810 at 30 June 1973).

The following table shows the urban population centres exceeding 10,000 population in each State and Territory at the Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971 and, at 30 June 1972 and 1973.

URBAN POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 POPULATION, 30 JUNE 1971 TO 1973

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

For footnotes, see end of table.

URBAN POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 POPULATION
30 JUNE 1971 TO 1973—continued

Area	Population at 30 June—		
	1971(a)	1972	1973
Newcastle (urban centre)	250,346	(Incl. in Newcastle Statistical District)	
Newcastle (City)	146,009	146,310	146,460
Lake Macquarie (Shire)	122,421	124,220	126,220
Nowra-Bomaderry (urban centre)	12,873	..	..
Shoalhaven (Shire)	28,570	29,920	31,320
Orange (urban centre)	24,185	..	..
Orange (City)	23,172	23,520	24,020
Queanbeyan (N.S.W. portion of Canberra urban centre)	15,434	..	..
Queanbeyan (City)(d)	16,058	16,960	17,810
Richmond-Windsor (urban centre)	11,389	(Incl. in Sydney Statistical Division)	
Windsor (Municipality)	15,485	15,890	16,390
Sydney (urban centre)	2,725,064	(Incl. in Sydney Statistical Division)	
Tamworth (urban centre)	24,665	..	..
Tamworth (City)	24,092	24,440	24,790
Taree (urban centre)	11,943	..	..
Taree (Municipality)	11,493	11,650	11,810
The Entrance (urban centre)(f)	13,728	..	..
Wyong (Shire) . . . . .	..	See under Budgewoi Lake, above	
Wagga Wagga (urban centre)	27,719	..	..
Wagga Wagga (City)	28,905	29,510	30,310
Wollongong (urban centre)	186,136	(Incl. in Wollongong Statistical District)	
Wollongong (City)	161,143	163,540	165,240
Shellharbour (Municipality)	31,154	32,360	33,460
Victoria—			
Ballarat (urban centre)	58,620	..	..
Ballarat (City) and Sebastopol (Borough)	45,046	44,640	44,360
Ballarat (Shire)	14,405	15,050	15,550
Bendigo (urban centre)	45,936	..	..
Bendigo (City) and Eaglehawk (Borough)	37,390	37,620	37,780
Marong and Strathfieldsaye (Shires)	14,616	14,880	15,320
Colac (urban centre)	10,362	..	..
Colac (City)	9,679	9,730	9,740
Geelong (urban centre)	115,181	(Incl. in Geelong Statistical District)	
Geelong, Geelong West and Newtown (Cities)	46,705	46,610	46,230
Bellarine, Corio and South Barwon (Shires)(g)	74,666	77,220	79,440
Horsham (City)	11,045	11,040	11,100
Melbourne (urban centre)	2,394,117	(Incl. in Melbourne Statistical Division)	
Mildura (City)(d)	13,198	14,240	14,280
Moe-Yallourn (urban centre)(h)	20,863	..	..
Moe (City) and Yallourn Works Area(d)	18,826	18,600	18,370
Morwell (urban centre)	16,853	..	..
Morwell (Shire)(d)	22,443	22,540	22,640
Sale (City)	10,436	10,640	10,870
Shepparton (City)	19,410	19,780	20,170
Traralgon (City)	14,666	14,750	14,870
Wangaratta (City)	15,586	15,620	15,670
Warrnambool (City)	18,684	19,010	19,220
Werribee (urban centre)	12,872	(Incl. in Melbourne Statistical Division)	
Wodonga (urban centre)(b)	10,528	..	..
Wodonga (Rural City)(d)	13,074	13,150	13,430
Queensland—			
Brisbane (urban centre)	818,423	(Incl. in Brisbane Statistical Division)	
Bundaberg (urban centre)	26,516	..	..
Bundaberg (City)	27,324	27,650	28,000
Cairns (urban centre)	32,747	..	..
Cairns (City)	30,226	31,250	32,750
Gladstone (urban centre)	15,574	..	..
Gladstone (Town)	15,166	15,750	16,300

For footnotes see end of table

URBAN POPULATION CENTRES EXCEEDING 10,000 POPULATION
30 JUNE 1971 TO 1973—continued

Area	Population at 30 June—		
	1971(a)	1972	1973
Gold Coast (urban centre)(i)	69,120	..	..
Gold Coast (City)	66,697	71,400	74,500
Gympie (City)	11,096	11,150	11,000
Mackay (urban centre)	28,554	..	..
Mackay (City)	19,148	19,250	19,600
Pioneer (Shire)	22,561	23,500	24,500
Maryborough (urban centre)	19,916	..	..
Maryborough (City)	19,257	19,150	19,050
Mount Isa (urban centre)	25,497	..	..
Mount Isa (City)	26,502	29,000	31,800
Rockhampton (urban centre)	48,213	..	..
Rockhampton (City)	49,164	49,800	50,300
Toowoomba (urban centre)	57,578	..	..
Toowoomba (City)	59,524	60,300	61,000
Townsville (urban centre)	68,591	..	..
Townsville (City)	71,265	73,500	76,500
South Australia—			
Adelaide (urban centre)	809,482	(Incl. in Adelaide Statistical Division)	
Mount Gambier (urban centre)	17,934	..	..
Mount Gambier (City)	17,386	17,350	17,350
Port Augusta (City)(d)	12,224	12,650	12,850
Port Pirie (urban centre)	15,456	..	..
Port Pirie (City)	13,227	12,900	12,750
Whyalla (urban centre)	32,109	..	..
Whyalla (City)(d)	31,570	32,500	33,250
Western Australia—			
Albany (urban centre)	13,101	..	..
Albany (Town)	12,482	12,600	12,400
Bunbury (Town)	17,779	18,750	18,600
Geraldton (urban centre)	15,457	..	..
Geraldton (Town)	15,118	15,550	15,550
Kalgoorlie-Boulder (urban centre)	20,865	..	..
Kalgoorlie (Town)(d)	9,201	9,300	9,800
Boulder (Shire)(d)	12,922	13,100	11,900
Kwinana-New Town (urban centre)	10,108	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)	
Rockingham (urban centre)	12,029	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)	
Kwinana and Rockingham (Shires)(j)	23,832	25,300	25,500
Perth (urban centre)	641,800	(Incl. in Perth Statistical Division)	
Tasmania—			
Burnie-Somerset (urban centre)	20,087	20,380	20,460
Devonport (urban centre)	18,183	18,630	19,230
Hobart (urban centre) (Incl. in Hobart Statistical Division)	129,928	130,980	133,080
Launceston (urban centre)	62,241	62,250	62,730
Northern Territory—			
Alice Springs (Town)	11,179	11,940	(k)12,762
Darwin (urban centre)	35,516	..	..
Greater Darwin	37,060	39,851	(k)42,858
Australian Capital Territory—			
Canberra (urban centre)	(l)140,864	(Incl. in Canberra Statistical District)	
Canberra (City District)	141,795	155,050	(k)166,101

(a) Population at census date. (b) Parts of the Albury-Wodonga urban centre in New South Wales and Victoria respectively. (c) Excluding that part of Greater Cessnock which lies outside the Newcastle Statistical District and which had a population of 586 at the Census of 30 June 1971. (d) Change in status has occurred between 1 July 1971 and 30 June 1973. (e) Excluding that part of Blue Mountains which lies inside Sydney Statistical Division. (f) Part of The Entrance urban centre (299 persons at 30 June 1971) extends into Gosford Shire. (g) Excluding those parts of Bellarine, Corio and South Barwon Shires which lie outside the Geelong Statistical District and which had a total population of 12,500 at 30 June 1973. (h) Parts of Moe-Yallourn urban centre (2,037 persons at 30 June 1971) lie within Narracan and Morwell Shires. (i) That part of Gold Coast urban centre in Queensland. The total population of Gold Coast urban centre was 74,240 at 30 June 1971. (j) Because Rockingham urban centre lies partly inside Kwinana Shire the combined figure is given for the Kwinana and Rockingham Shires. (k) Result of population count. (l) Excluding that part of Canberra urban centre in New South Wales. The total population of Canberra urban centre at 30 June 1971 was 156,298.

Principal cities of the world

The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date. The data refer to urban agglomerations, where available; in other cases the so-called city proper. The urban agglomeration is defined on page 31 of the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook 1972*, from which most of the figures in the table have been taken, as including also the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, the city boundaries. (See also the Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the table in the *Demographic Yearbook*). International comparability is limited by different methods used in constructing the estimates, variations in national concepts of urban boundaries, and the different dates to which the statistics refer.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES

City	Country	Year	Population	City	Country	Year	Population
			('000)				('000)
New York	U.S.A.	1970	11,572	Washington	U.S.A.	1970	2,861
Tokyo	Japan	1971	11,513	Bogota	Columbia	1972	2,818
Shanghai	China	1970	(a)10,820	Rome	Italy	1971	2,800
Mexico City(b)	Mexico	1970	8,590	Boston	U.S.A.	1970	2,754
Buenos Aires	Argentina	1970	8,353	Montreal	Canada	1971	2,743
Paris	France	1968	8,197	Santiago	Chile	1970	2,662
Peking	China	1970	(a)7,570	Toronto	Canada	1971	2,628
Moscow	U.S.S.R.	1972	7,300	Melbourne	Australia	1973	(c)2,584
London	England	1973	7,281	Lima	Peru	1970	2,541
Los Angeles	U.S.A.	1970	7,032	Shenyang	China	1957	(a)2,411
Calcutta	India	1971	7,031	Pittsburgh	U.S.A.	1970	2,401
Chicago	U.S.A.	1970	6,979	Manchester	England	1973	2,389
Bombay	India	1971	(a)5,971	St Louis	U.S.A.	1970	2,363
Seoul	Korea	1970	(a)5,536	Birmingham	England	1973	2,359
Sao Paulo	Brazil	1970	(a)5,187	Yokohama	Japan	1971	2,342
Cairo	U.A.R.	1970	(a)4,961	Caracas	Venezuela	1970	2,175
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	1970	4,818	Wuhan	China	1957	(a)2,146
Djakarta	Indonesia	1971	(a)4,576	West Berlin(d)	Germany	1970	(a)2,122
Tientsin	China	1970	(a)4,280	Chungking	China	1957	(a)2,121
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1970	(a)4,252	Singapore	Singapore	1970	2,075
Detroit	U.S.A.	1970	4,200	Lahore	Pakistan	1972	2,073
Leningrad	U.S.S.R.	1972	4,066	Baltimore	U.S.A.	1970	2,071
Karachi	Pakistan	1972	3,650	Cleveland	U.S.A.	1970	2,064
Delhi	India	1971	3,647	Nagoya	Japan	1972	2,052
Teheran	Iran	1971	(a)3,639	Istanbul	Turkey	1970	2,043
Madras	India	1971	3,170	Alexandria	U.A.R.	1970	(a)2,032
Madrid	Spain	1970	3,146	Budapest	Hungary	1971	2,027
San Francisco	U.S.A.	1970	3,110	Houston	U.S.A.	1970	1,985
Osaka	Japan	1971	2,939	Vereeniging	South Africa	1970	1,970
Sydney	Australia	1973	(c)2,874	Pusan	Korea	1970	1,881

(a) City proper. (b) On 29 December 1972, the boundary of Mexico City was considerably enlarged by presidential decree. (c) Statistical Division. (d) East Berlin, 1971, population of city proper, 1,086,374.

Sex distribution of the population

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

POPULATION(a): MASCULINITY, DECEMBER 1945 TO 1973
(Number of males per 100 females)

31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1955	101.27	101.38	105.17	102.78	105.87	103.63	163.88	107.77	102.52
1960	101.38	101.35	104.16	102.24	103.99	102.88	147.82	111.51	102.22
1965	100.68	100.52	102.99	101.03	103.99	101.83	123.36	108.70	101.43
1969	100.55	100.00	102.05	100.00	105.07	101.34	128.06	105.12	101.13
1970	100.50	99.87	101.83	99.74	105.32	101.28	128.41	104.64	101.05
1971	100.39	99.75	101.70	99.64	105.22	101.06	125.80	104.67	100.94
1972	100.27	99.71	101.52	99.28	104.62	100.70	120.51	104.86	100.75
1973	100.13	99.61	101.48	99.22	104.58	100.30	118.39	104.78	100.65

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1961.

The masculinity of the population in certain countries of the world is shown in the table on page 155.

Age distribution of the population

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

POPULATION: PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA 1871 TO 1971
(Per cent)

Census	Males				Females				Persons			
	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total
1871 . . .	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881 . . .	36.43	60.78	2.79	100	41.91	56.04	2.04	100	38.95	58.60	2.44	100
1891 . . .	34.82	61.96	3.22	100	39.40	58.03	2.57	100	36.94	60.14	2.92	100
1901 . . .	33.89	61.78	4.33	100	36.52	59.82	3.66	100	35.14	60.85	4.01	100
1911 . . .	30.89	64.74	4.37	100	32.49	63.27	4.24	100	31.66	64.03	4.31	100
1921 . . .	31.67	63.86	4.46	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100
1933 . . .	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947 . . .	25.48	67.08	7.43	100	24.62	66.71	8.67	100	25.06	66.90	8.05	100
1954 . . .	28.81	63.82	7.37	100	28.23	62.52	9.25	100	28.52	63.17	8.30	100
1961 . . .	30.61	62.16	7.23	100	29.85	60.34	9.82	100	30.23	61.26	8.51	100
1966(a) . .	29.93	62.98	7.09	100	28.92	61.10	9.99	100	29.43	62.05	8.53	100
1971(a) . .	29.32	63.71	6.97	100	28.21	62.04	9.75	100	28.77	62.88	8.35	100

(a) Includes full-blood Aborigines.

Estimates of the age distribution of population, based on the census distribution of ages and records of births, ages at death, and ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years. The following estimated age distribution of the Australian population at 30 June 1973 will be subject to revision when the 1976 Census results for distribution of ages become available.

POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a)
AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1973

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1973		
	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	652,186	625,094	1,277,280
5-9	611,754	581,156	1,192,910
10-14	645,455	613,291	1,258,746
15-19	593,634	566,839	1,160,473
20-24	566,525	543,170	1,109,695
25-29	538,531	511,315	1,049,846
30-34	434,125	409,045	843,170
35-39	385,699	367,331	753,030
40-44	393,729	369,146	762,875
45-49	399,832	380,454	780,286
50-54	357,498	352,047	709,545
55-59	298,164	306,096	604,260
60-64	256,080	270,335	526,415
65-69	191,694	216,408	408,102
70-74	130,885	172,094	302,979
75-79	74,757	124,958	199,715
80-84	42,362	79,464	121,826
85 and over	21,572	48,874	70,446
Total	6,594,482	6,537,117	13,131,599

(a) Based on the age distribution of all persons enumerated at the Census of 30 June 1971 adjusted for mis-statement of age and on subsequent births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants.

General characteristics of the population, Censuses 1966 and 1971

Particulars of the characteristics of the population of Australia at the 1971 Census compared with the 1966 Census are shown in this section. Information from the 1971 Census for individual States and Territories is available in *Bulletin No. 1 Summary of Population*, Parts 1-9. Information concerning the industry, occupational status, and occupations of the population as recorded at the 1971 Census is given in the chapter Employment and Unemployment, and on dwellings in the chapter Housing and Building.

The characteristics dealt with in the following pages are: age; marital status; country of birth; period of residence in Australia of overseas born; nationality; religion. Further details are available in a series of bulletins which were published by the Bureau (for details see list of printed publications at the end of this Year Book). All tables include particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

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

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

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by the distribution of ages 'not stated'.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

(a) Legally or otherwise.

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

Country of birth	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia	4,688,441	4,780,137	9,468,578	5,037,098	5,139,222	10,176,320	707,742
New Zealand	26,174	26,311	52,485	41,350	39,116	80,466	27,981
Europe—							
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland(a)	474,427	434,237	908,664	562,869	525,341	1,088,210	179,546
Germany	55,799	52,910	108,709	56,196	54,615	110,811	2,102
Greece	73,936	66,153	140,089	83,483	76,717	160,200	20,111
Italy	150,138	117,187	267,325	159,492	129,984	289,476	22,151
Malta	31,028	24,076	55,104	29,546	24,135	53,681	-1,423
Netherlands	55,189	44,360	99,549	54,846	44,449	99,295	-254
Poland	36,496	25,145	61,641	34,753	24,947	59,700	-1,941
Other	147,921	104,509	252,430	189,836	145,269	335,105	82,675
Total Europe	1,024,934	868,577	1,893,511	1,171,021	1,025,457	2,196,478	302,967
Other countries	102,039	82,885	184,924	163,242	139,132	302,374	117,450
Total born outside Australia	1,153,147	977,773	2,130,920	1,375,613	1,203,705	2,579,318	448,398
Grand total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

(a) Includes Ireland (undefined).

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e. ALLEGIANCE), BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1966 AND 1971

Nationality	Census, 30 June 1966			Census, 30 June 1971			Increase 1966-1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
British(a)—							
Born in Australia	4,688,441	4,780,137	9,468,578	5,037,098	5,139,222	10,176,320	707,742
Born outside Australia	871,263	748,582	1,619,845	987,007	869,959	1,856,966	237,121
Total British	5,559,704	5,528,719	11,088,423	6,024,105	6,009,181	12,033,286	944,863
Foreign—							
Dutch	25,941	22,014	47,955	19,710	17,081	36,791	-11,164
German	24,262	18,559	42,821	19,066	15,196	34,262	-8,559
Greek	53,344	53,333	106,677	53,828	53,766	107,594	917
Irish	6,856	4,788	11,644	9,021	7,042	16,063	4,419
Italian	81,632	71,781	153,413	81,137	72,183	153,320	-93
Polish	7,784	5,998	13,782	4,106	3,442	7,548	-6,234
U.S. American	8,777	6,106	14,883	14,919	11,543	26,462	11,579
Yugoslav	24,024	14,229	38,253	39,095	30,619	69,714	31,461
Other (incl. Stateless)	49,264	32,383	81,647	147,724	122,874	270,598	188,951
Total foreign	281,884	229,191	511,075	388,606	333,746	722,352	211,277
Grand total	5,841,588	5,757,910	11,599,498	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638	1,156,140

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the *Citizenship Act* 1948-1969, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British. For the purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The Aboriginal population of Australia

In Year Book No. 17, pages 951-61, a brief account was given of the Australian Aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time and the steps taken for its protection. On pages 914-16 of Year Book No. 22 particulars were shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appeared on pages 687-96 of Year Book No. 23.

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

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

Selected characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

It was concluded:

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

Nevertheless, the statistics herein, which relate to persons who have described themselves as 50 per cent or more Aboriginal or simply as 'Aboriginal', are presented subject to these limitations.

The following table shows particulars of the Aboriginal population of Australia at the Censuses of 30 June, 1954, 1961, and 1966. Because of some doubt about the accuracy of separate figures for full-blood and half-blood Aborigines as shown in previous issues of the Year Book, their separate

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

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

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

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

1971 Census of Population and Housing

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

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

The question at the 1971 Census read:

What is this person's racial origin?

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

(Tick one box only or give one origin only)

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

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

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

State or Territory	Major Urban(a)			Other Urban(a)			Rural(a)			Migratory(a)			Total		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
New South Wales	2,967	2,988	5,955	4,636	4,644	9,280	4,066	3,786	7,852	13	1	14	11,682	11,419	23,101
Victoria	1,487	1,412	2,899	883	952	1,835	479	437	916	6	..	6	2,855	2,801	5,656
Queensland	1,251	1,354	2,605	3,482	3,710	7,192	7,369	7,041	14,610	4	3	7	12,306	12,108	24,414
South Australia	834	887	1,721	747	765	1,512	2,116	1,791	3,907	..	..	..	3,697	3,443	7,140
Western Australia	1,094	1,137	2,231	3,227	3,287	6,514	6,921	6,223	13,144	8	6	14	11,250	10,653	21,903
Tasmania	96	78	174	133	124	257	78	66	144	..	..	..	307	268	575
Northern Territory	..	..	..	2,029	1,975	4,004	9,656	9,592	19,248	1	..	1	11,686	11,567	23,253
Australian Capital Territory	46	36	82	..	..	..	90	76	166	..	..	..	136	112	248
Australia	7,775	7,892	15,667	15,137	15,457	30,594	30,975	29,012	59,987	32	10	42	53,919	52,371	106,290

(a) For definition of urban, rural, etc., see explanation given on page 140.

Projections of the population

Projections are sometimes distinguished from forecasts on the basis that the former are extrapolations of existing populations assuming the continuance of past trends of births, deaths, and migration. Forecasts may also take into account expectations of trends in other factors such as employment opportunities, government policy or technological advance.

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

The assumptions employed in the latest set of projections, and summaries of the results, are given below. They cover the years 1974 to 2001, taking 1973 as the base year.

Fertility. Projected age specific fertility rates were based on the 1972 experience, but assuming a 2 per cent decline per annum in the proportions of women having an additional child after the second and each subsequent child.

Mortality. It was assumed that the 1965-67 age specific mortality rates would be constant for the duration of the projection.

Migration. Immigrants are assumed to have the same fertility and mortality experience as the resident Australian population. The following table shows the projected population in the absence of overseas migration and at constant levels of net immigration after 1973 of 20,000, 40,000, 60,000 and 80,000 persons per annum. It is not possible to determine the level of net immigration in advance nor will it necessarily remain constant over the period shown. The alternatives supplied may be used as a guide according to the views of the user as the future migration trend.

PROJECTED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA: 1973 TO 2000

	<i>Excluding migration after</i>	<i>Including net immigration, after 1973, of the following number of persons per annum—</i>			
<i>30 June—</i>	<i>30 June 1973</i>	<i>20,000</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>80,000</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1973 (actual)	13,132	13,132	13,132	13,132	13,132
1974	13,290	13,310	13,331	13,351	13,371
1975	13,449	13,490	13,531	13,573	13,614
1980	14,231	14,386	14,541	14,696	14,851
1985	14,983	15,265	15,546	15,827	16,109
1990	15,674	16,093	16,551	16,929	17,347
1995	16,309	16,874	17,438	18,003	18,568
2000	16,915	17,635	18,356	19,076	19,797

Population of External Territories

Ordinances of the individual External Territories under the control of Australia provide for a census of the population to be taken on the day prescribed for the taking of a census in the Commonwealth of Australia. The following table shows the population of the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island, Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea at the Census of 30 June 1971 and as estimated at 30 June 1973.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1973

Territory	Census 30 June 1971		Estimate 30 June 1973	
	Males	Females	Persons	Persons
Christmas Island . . .	1,732	959	2,691	2,884
Cocos (Keeling) Islands . . .	312	306	618	654
Norfolk Island	824	859	1,683	1,846
Papua—				
Indigenous population . . .	345,747	324,874	670,621	644,871
Non-indigenous population	11,680	9,826	21,506	n.a.
<i>Total, Papua</i>	<i>357,427</i>	<i>334,700</i>	<i>692,127</i>	<i>(a)n.a.</i>
Trust Territory of New Guinea—				
Indigenous population . . .	911,283	842,309	1,753,592	1,871,134
Non-indigenous population	19,560	13,462	33,022	n.a.
<i>Total, New Guinea . . .</i>	<i>930,843</i>	<i>855,771</i>	<i>1,786,614</i>	<i>(a)n.a.</i>

(a) The total population for Papua New Guinea was 2,563,310 at 30 June 1973.

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

International statistics of population

In the following tables the population, density, rate of growth, natural increase and masculinity are shown in respect of all countries which had an estimated population of at least ten million persons in 1971, excepting for the group 'Oceania', which is treated in more detail. The source of these figures for all countries except Australia is the 1972 *Demographic Yearbook*, which is prepared and published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The tables include figures varying in reliability and accuracy, there being considerable variation in the quality of demographic statistics between countries, but this information has been shown to provide a guide as to the magnitude and trend of population movements in overseas countries.

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

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

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

In preparing the population figures shown below the Population Branch of the United Nations includes revisions made to the estimates from time to time as new data becomes available, for example, from a census. Adjustments for under-enumeration have also been made. Reference should be made to the description contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1972 (pages 24-5), regarding the scheme of regionalisation.

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

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1972)

Continent and region	Population						Annual rate of increase 1963-72 (per cent)	Average annual increase 1963-72 (millions)	Density (persons per square kilometre) 1972
	Estimates of mid-year population (millions)								
	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963	1972			
World total	2,070	2,295	2,486	2,982	3,162	3,782	2.0	68.9	28
Africa	164	191	217	270	289	364	2.6	8.3	12
Western Africa	48	58	64	80	85	107	2.5	2.4	17
Eastern Africa	46	54	62	77	82	103	2.5	2.3	16
Northern Africa	39	44	51	65	71	92	3.0	2.3	11
Middle Africa	21	23	25	29	31	38	2.1	0.8	6
Southern Africa	10	12	14	18	19	24	2.4	0.6	9
America	242	274	328	412	441	533	2.1	10.2	13
Northern America	134	144	166	199	208	233	1.3	2.8	11
Latin America	108	130	162	213	232	300	2.9	7.6	15
Tropical South America	55	67	84	112	122	160	3.0	4.2	12
Middle America	22	27	35	48	53	72	3.4	2.1	29
Temperate South America	19	22	27	33	35	41	1.8	0.7	10
Caribbean	12	14	17	21	22	27	2.3	0.6	113
Asia(a)	1,120	1,244	1,355	1,645	1,754	2,154	2.3	44.4	78
East Asia	591	634	657	780	822	962	1.8	15.6	82
Mainland Region	501	533	536	640	675	792	1.8	13.0	71
Japan	64	71	83	93	96	106	1.1	1.1	287
Other East Asia	26	30	38	47	51	64	2.6	1.4	248
South Asia	529	610	698	865	931	1,191	2.8	28.9	75
Middle South Asia	371	422	481	588	632	806	2.7	19.3	119
South East Asia	127	150	173	219	236	304	2.8	7.6	66
South West Asia	31	38	44	58	63	82	2.9	2.1	18
Europe(a)	355	380	392	425	437	469	0.8	3.6	95
Western Europe	108	113	122	135	140	151	0.8	1.2	151
Southern Europe	93	103	109	118	120	131	0.9	1.2	99
Eastern Europe	89	96	89	97	99	106	0.8	0.8	107
Northern Europe	65	68	72	76	78	82	0.6	0.4	50
Oceania	10.0	11.1	12.6	15.8	16.8	20.2	2.1	0.4	2
Australia and New Zealand	8.0	8.7	10.1	12.7	13.5	16.0	1.9	0.3	2
Melanesia	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.5	0.1	6
Polynesia and Micronesia	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	3.2	..	44
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	179	195	180	214	225	248	1.1	2.6	11

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

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

Certain details of the population of the more populous countries within continental groups are shown in the following table. As explained above, reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1972, regarding geographical units used, boundaries of areas, reliability of estimates, etc.

POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE AND
MASCULINITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1972)

Country	Population mid-year 1972 (thousands)	Density 1972 (persons per square kilometre)	Annual rate of increase 1963-72 (per cent)	Natural increase		Masculinity at latest census	
				Year	Rate (per thousand popula- tion)	Year	Rate (number of males per 100 females)
Africa—							
Nigeria	58,020	63	2.5	1965-70	24.7	1963	102.0
United Arab Republic, Egypt	34,839	35	2.5	1971	21.5	1966	101.8
Ethiopia	25,933	21	1.9	1965-70	20.6	(a)	
South Africa	22,987	19	3.2	1965-70	23.7	1970	97.0
Zaire	22,860	10	2.1	1965-70	21.7	1961	85.3
Sudan	16,489	7	2.7	1965-70	30.5	1956	102.2
Morocco	15,825	35	..	1965-70	33.0	1971	(a)
Algeria	15,270	6	3.5	1965-70	32.2	1966	96.9
Tanzania—							
Tanganyika	13,602	14	2.6	1957	21-22	1967	95.0
Zanzibar	394	160	2.0	1970	26.0	1967	102.4
Kenya	12,067	52	3.1	1965-70	30.3	1969	100.4
North America—							
United States of America	208,841	22	1.1	1972	6.2	1970	94.8
Mexico	52,641	27	3.5	1965-70	33.5	1970	99.6
Canada	21,848	2	1.6	1971	9.5	1971	100.2
South America—							
Brazil	98,854	12	2.9	1965-70	28.3	1970	98.9
Argentina	23,923	9	1.5	1968	12.4	1970	98.6
Colombia	22,491	20	3.2	1965-70	34.0	1964	97.1
Peru	14,456	11	3.1	1965-70	30.7	1972	(a)
Venezuela	10,969	12	3.1	1972	30.2	1971	(a)
Asia—							
China	800,720	83	1.8	1965-70	17.8	1953	107.6
India	563,494	172	2.2	1965-70	26.1	1971	107.2
Indonesia	120,400	81	2.1	1965-70	28.9	1971	98.2
Japan	105,994	287	1.1	1971	12.6	1970	96.5
Pakistan	56,065	70	2.4	1965-70	32.5	1972	(a)
Philippines	39,040	130	3.0	1965-70	32.7	1970	99.0
Thailand	36,286	71	3.1	1965-70	32.4	1970	(a)
Turkey in Asia	33,769	45	2.5	1967	25.0	(a)	
Korea, Republic of	32,527	330	2.1	1965-70	24.6	1970	100.6
Iran	30,550	19	3.0	1965-70	28.8	1966	107.3
Burma(b)	27,584	106	2.2	1965-70	22.9	1941	104.0
Vietnam (North)	22,038	139	2.3	1965-70	21.4	1960	93.4
Vietnam, Republic of(b)	18,332	272	2.6	1965-70	21.4	(a)	
Afghanistan	17,878	28	2.3	1965-70	24.0	..	(a)
Taiwan(b)	14,035	1,010	2.6	1970	23.0	1966	109.4
Korea (North)	14,680	122	2.8	1965-70	27.6	(a)	
Sri Lanka	13,033	199	2.3	1971	22.3	1971	105.5
Nepal	11,467	81	1.8	1965-70	21.7	1971	(a)
Europe—							
Germany—							
Federal Republic of (incl. West Berlin)	61,674	248	0.8	1972	-0.4	1970	90.8
Eastern (incl. East Berlin)	17,043	157	-0.1	1972	-2.0	1971	85.5
United Kingdom	55,788	229	0.4	1972	3.0	1971	94.4
Italy	54,345	180	0.7	1972	6.7	1971	95.4
France	51,720	95	0.9	1972	6.3	1968	(a)
Spain	34,494	68	1.1	1972	11.2	1970	95.4
Poland	33,068	106	..	1972	9.4	1970	94.5
Yugoslavia	20,772	81	1.0	1972	9.1	1971	96.5
Romania	20,769	87	1.1	1971	10.1	1966	95.9
Czechoslovakia	14,481	113	..	1971	5.0	1970	95.0
Netherlands	13,330	326	1.2	1972	7.6	1960	99.2
Hungary	10,398	112	0.4	1972	3.3	1970	94.0
Oceania—							
Australia	12,959	2	1.9	1972	12.0	1971	101.2
New Zealand	2,905	11	1.5	1971	14.1	1971	99.9
Papua New Guinea	2,581	6	2.5	1965-70	23.8	1971	108.2
U.S.S.R.—							
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	247,459	11	1.1	1972	6.6	1970	85.5

(a) Not available or information relates to a segment of a population only. (b) Population and density are shown for mid-year 1970, annual rate of increase relates to 1963-70.

Overseas arrivals and departures

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

More detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, covering country of residence, country of embarkation or disembarkation, mode of travel, month of arrival or departure, etc., are shown in the tables of Section II, Overseas Arrivals and Departures, of the annual bulletin *Demography* and for 1972 and later years, in an annual mimeographed bulletin *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*. Mimeographed bulletins are also issued monthly and quarterly.

Overseas arrivals and departures since 1941

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1973

Period	Total arrivals			Total departures			Excess of arrivals over departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1941-45(a)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,037	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1951-55	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1956-60	695,445	568,652	1,264,097	481,235	377,840	859,075	214,210	190,812	405,022
1961-65	1,107,419	896,215	2,003,634	906,956	696,790	1,603,746	200,463	199,425	399,888
1966-70	2,299,254	1,592,832	3,892,086	2,007,981	1,340,297	3,348,278	291,273	252,535	543,808
1969	545,559	353,299	898,858	475,840	293,972	769,812	69,719	59,327	129,046
1970	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	548,353	355,448	903,801	65,546	57,328	122,874
1971	625,066	453,732	1,078,798	581,510	412,683	994,193	43,556	41,049	84,605
1972	608,730	501,940	1,110,670	597,765	485,059	1,082,824	10,965	16,881	27,846
1973	696,212	594,148	1,290,360	676,190	573,752	1,249,942	20,022	20,396	40,418

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

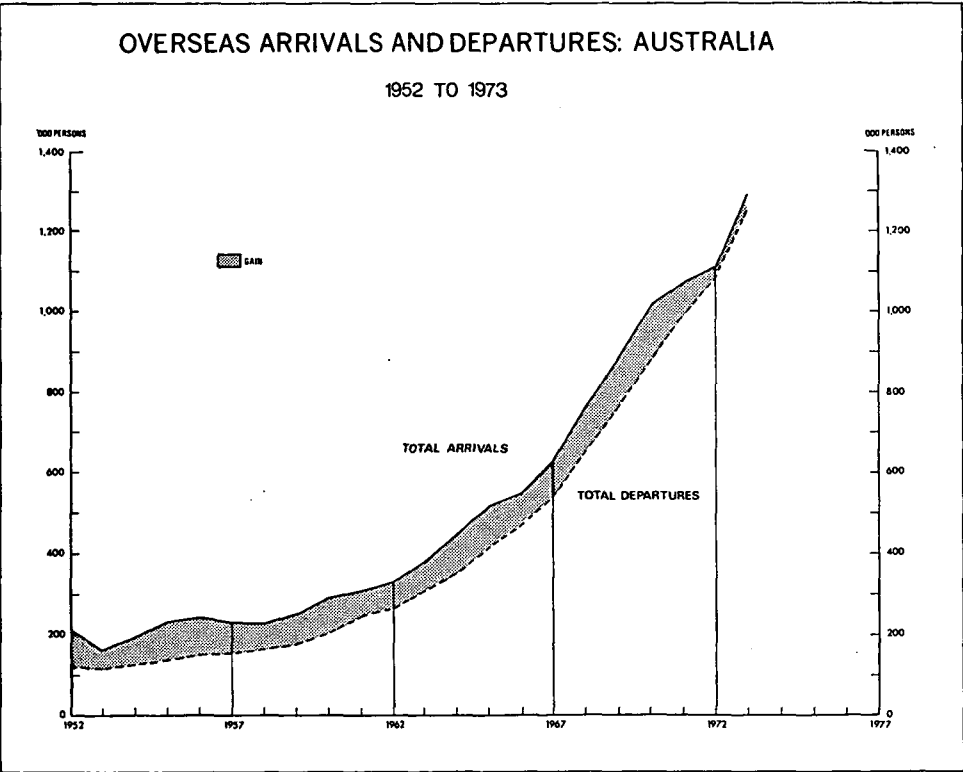


PLATE 24

Excess of arrivals over departures

The excess of total overseas arrivals over departures is one of the elements of population increase taken into account in preparing the estimated population for other than census dates (see pages 131 and 137 of this chapter). It is necessary to use statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures for this purpose, because Australian population statistics relate to the total population present in Australia at the date of the census or estimate, and not the population normally resident in Australia (which would include those temporarily overseas and exclude those temporarily visiting Australia).

**EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1973**

Age and marital status	1972			1973		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
AGE						
Age last birthday on arrival or departure—						
0-4	778	1,006	1,784	2,070	1,565	3,635
5-14	3,724	2,765	6,489	4,269	4,331	8,600
15-24	5,159	3,350	8,509	6,042	4,670	10,712
25-44	-1,237	4,811	3,574	6,937	7,588	14,525
45-64	960	2,597	3,557	400	1,744	2,144
65 and over	1,581	2,352	3,933	304	498	802
Total	10,965	16,881	27,846	20,022	20,396	40,418
MARITAL STATUS						
Never married—						
Under 15 years of age	4,502	3,771	8,273	6,339	5,896	12,235
15 years of age and over	667	3,016	3,683	4,946	3,766	8,712
Married	4,562	7,499	12,061	7,927	9,615	17,542
Widowed	482	2,016	2,498	-130	440	310
Divorced	752	579	1,331	940	679	1,619
Total	10,965	16,881	27,846	20,022	20,396	40,418

Classification of travellers

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

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

The principal categories of overseas movement are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1973

ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent and long-term movement				Short-term movement				Total arrivals
	Per- manent Settlers arriving	Long-term Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving	Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Australian residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving			
						In transit	Other	Total	
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	457,988	108,736	n.a.	n.a.	135,196	701,920
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	570,090	216,949	77,825	163,002	240,827	1,027,866
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	615,767	309,611	84,206	254,513	338,719	1,264,097
1961-65	575,992	111,288	73,848	761,128	585,203	143,424	513,879	657,303	2,003,634
1966-70	804,063	180,741	122,405	1,107,209	1,298,500	207,379	1,278,998	1,486,377	3,892,086
1969	183,416	38,308	26,867	248,591	288,990	42,485	318,792	361,277	898,858
1970	185,325	42,099	31,194	258,618	351,929	58,330	357,798	416,128	1,026,675
1971	155,525	47,782	30,500	233,807	412,598	64,727	367,666	432,393	1,078,798
1972	112,468	54,278	26,559	193,305	490,962	77,592	348,811	426,403	1,110,670
1973	105,003	65,021	27,370	197,394	620,842	73,074	399,050	472,124	1,290,360

DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent and long-term movement					Short-term movement			
	Permanent			Long-term		Total permanent and long-term departures	Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing	Total departures
	Former settlers departing	Other residents departing	Total permanent departures	Australian residents departing	Overseas visitors departing				
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,807	306,118	342,150	859,075
1961-65	48,491	33,989	82,480	189,526	63,593	335,599	593,119	675,028	1,603,746
1966-70	115,954	43,758	159,712	281,097	71,746	512,555	1,294,118	1,541,605	3,348,278
1968	23,814	7,861	31,675	51,386	12,617	95,678	251,880	311,181	658,739
1969	24,739	8,892	33,631	59,027	15,602	108,260	288,805	372,747	769,812
1970	26,756	10,538	37,294	64,215	18,727	120,236	352,526	431,039	903,801
1971	29,449	11,673	41,122	67,699	21,433	130,254	413,917	450,022	994,193
1972	33,172	12,709	45,881	66,853	24,251	136,985	504,519	441,320	1,082,824
1973	30,325	13,105	43,430	64,964	21,506	129,900	638,141	481,901	1,249,942

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

Permanent movement

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

Nationality

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
NATIONALITY, AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1973**
(Persons)

Nationality	1972				1973			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Other	Total		Assisted (a)	Other	Total	
British—								
Country of citizenship—								
Australia	418	2,051	2,469	12,245	403	2,755	3,158	12,809
Canada	108	1,843	1,951	718	65	1,511	1,576	841
Bangladesh, India, Pakistan(b), Sri Lanka	2	3,666	3,668	69	67	3,761	3,828	47
Ireland(b)	1,405	452	1,857	587	1,012	519	1,531	581
Malta	937	578	1,515	319	1,204	851	2,055	347
New Zealand	33	3,390	3,423	2,934	14	4,253	4,267	3,115
South Africa(b)	226	866	1,092	189	184	635	819	172
United Kingdom and Colonies	36,193	13,360	49,553	17,933	27,969	18,574	46,543	16,143
Other countries	59	1,858	1,917	227	43	1,667	1,710	147
Citizenship not stated	1,193	1,582	2,775	1,152	542	1,137	1,679	1,012
Total, British	40,574	29,646	70,220	36,373	31,503	35,663	67,166	35,214
American (U.S.)	2,189	2,710	4,899	1,959	907	2,102	3,009	2,265
Austrian	186	108	294	219	236	88	324	179
Dutch	860	406	1,266	1,069	668	348	1,016	810
French	1,235	220	1,455	499	693	253	946	358
German	1,256	507	1,763	1,074	1,042	584	1,626	860
Greek	2,234	1,989	4,223	386	863	2,370	3,233	305
Italian	2,938	1,611	4,549	929	1,776	1,238	3,014	764
Lebanese	24	2,443	2,467	35	35	2,871	2,906	20
Portuguese	816	436	1,252	61	658	516	1,174	64
Spanish	911	270	1,181	173	1,188	216	1,404	203
Swiss	483	199	682	427	183	388	571	395
Turkish	875	755	1,630	47	1,439	1,173	2,612	57
Yugoslav	5,149	2,109	7,258	734	3,565	2,502	6,067	657
Other, including stateless	3,980	5,349	9,329	1,896	5,066	4,869	9,935	1,279
Grand total	63,710	48,758	112,468	45,881	49,822	55,181	105,003	43,430

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 163-4. (b) Included with 'British nationality' for the purpose of this table.

Occupation

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1973**

Occupation group	1972				1973			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, technical and related workers	5,763	3,595	2,535	1,694	4,822	3,348	2,444	1,762
Administrative, executive, and managerial workers	2,170	318	1,324	147	2,147	299	1,306	142
Clerical workers	1,863	4,940	930	2,791	1,724	5,084	801	2,516
Sales workers	1,520	704	759	408	1,481	719	710	422
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	737	25	313	16	700	31	312	10
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	117	..	127	..	113	..	101	..
Workers in transport and communication	1,954	335	834	152	1,787	384	751	144
Craftsmen and production-process workers	14,601	1,683	5,829	603	13,195	1,783	5,052	571
Labourers(a)	4,238	..	1,530	..	3,566	..	1,377	..
Service (protective and other), sport, and recreation workers	1,502	3,253	717	664	1,454	2,846	609	599
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	2,391	553	516	91	1,965	399	370	66
Persons not in work force—								
Children and students	19,298	17,720	7,772	7,121	18,778	17,409	7,617	6,916
Others	1,669	21,519	693	8,315	1,535	19,434	815	8,017
Total	57,823	54,645	23,879	22,002	53,267	51,736	22,265	21,165

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

*Age and marital status***OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT, BY SEX
AGE DISTRIBUTION, AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1973**

<i>Age last birthday on arrival or departure</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>				<i>Departures</i>			
	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Never married</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed or divorced</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES								
0-4	7,455	..	..	7,455	2,820	..	..	2,820
5-14	9,227	..	..	9,227	4,053	..	..	4,053
15-24	9,366	2,930	54	12,350	2,664	787	12	3,463
25-44	4,423	14,212	534	19,169	2,063	6,727	182	8,972
45-64	232	3,368	259	3,859	182	1,944	135	2,261
65 and over	46	864	297	1,207	61	469	166	696
<i>Total</i>	<i>30,749</i>	<i>21,374</i>	<i>1,144</i>	<i>53,267</i>	<i>11,843</i>	<i>9,927</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>22,265</i>
FEMALES								
0-4	6,983	..	..	6,983	2,689	..	..	2,689
5-14	8,729	..	..	8,729	3,641	..	..	3,641
15-24	6,282	6,748	93	13,123	2,080	1,882	29	3,991
25-44	2,351	13,468	630	16,449	1,020	6,384	263	7,667
45-64	221	3,182	1,325	4,728	125	1,691	424	2,240
65 and over	62	572	1,090	1,724	51	328	558	937
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,628</i>	<i>23,970</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>51,736</i>	<i>9,606</i>	<i>10,285</i>	<i>1,274</i>	<i>21,165</i>
PERSONS								
0-4	14,438	..	..	14,438	5,509	..	..	5,509
5-14	17,956	..	..	17,956	7,694	..	..	7,694
15-24	15,648	9,678	147	25,473	4,744	2,669	41	7,454
25-44	6,774	27,680	1,164	35,618	3,083	13,111	445	16,639
45-64	453	6,550	1,584	8,587	307	3,635	559	4,501
65 and over	108	1,436	1,387	2,931	112	797	724	1,633
<i>Total</i>	<i>55,377</i>	<i>45,344</i>	<i>4,282</i>	<i>105,003</i>	<i>21,449</i>	<i>20,212</i>	<i>1,769</i>	<i>43,430</i>

State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures). The following table shows the number of settlers arriving in Australia by State or Territory of intended residence and the number of Australian residents departing permanently by State or Territory of last residence, for the years 1971 to 1973. Settlers are asked, on or before arrival, the State or Territory of Australia in which they next intend to stay for twelve months or more. Their replies represent the settlers' intentions at the time and these may not be realised. Residents departing permanently are asked the State or Territory in which they last stayed for twelve months or more. The allocation to States and Territories in the table is based on these statements, except that settlers proceeding to the migrant reception centre, Bonegilla, Victoria, were allocated, as far as was practicable, to the State or Territory of their placement from the centre. The migrant reception centre was closed late in 1971.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
SETTLERS ARRIVING AND RESIDENTS DEPARTING, BY STATE OR TERRITORY OF
INTENDED RESIDENCE (ARRIVALS) OR LAST RESIDENCE (DEPARTURES), 1971 TO 1973
(Persons)**

<i>State or Territory of intended residence (arrivals) or last residence (departures)</i>	<i>Settlers arriving</i>			<i>Residents departing</i>		
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1971</i>	<i>1972</i>	<i>1973</i>
New South Wales	60,530	42,206	38,643	13,914	16,090	15,406
Victoria	41,917	28,573	27,012	8,687	8,775	8,673
Queensland	10,397	9,880	10,672	3,756	4,077	4,312
South Australia	13,348	10,406	10,269	3,625	4,224	3,939
Western Australia	19,743	14,128	11,839	5,047	5,863	4,580
Tasmania	1,323	1,056	1,161	636	665	608
Northern Territory	607	696	690	346	353	533
Australian Capital Territory	1,296	1,091	1,157	495	658	692
Not stated(a)	6,364	4,432	3,560	4,616	5,176	4,687
<i>Total</i>	<i>155,525</i>	<i>112,468</i>	<i>105,003</i>	<i>41,122</i>	<i>45,881</i>	<i>43,430</i>

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

Former settlers and other residents departing permanently—country of intended residence. The principal countries of intended residence of persons departing permanently during the years 1972 and 1973 are shown in the following table for 'former settlers' departing permanently (see definition on page 157) and other residents departing permanently.

**OVERSEAS DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT
COUNTRY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE^(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1973**

Country of intended residence(a)	1972			1973		
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
Canada	895	560	1,455	1,098	715	1,813
New Zealand	4,382	3,520	7,902	4,640	4,413	9,053
Papua New Guinea	286	1,364	1,650	190	867	1,057
United Kingdom and Ireland	17,160	2,781	19,941	15,028	2,780	17,808
Other Commonwealth countries	916	963	1,879	888	825	1,713
<i>Total, Commonwealth countries</i>	<i>23,639</i>	<i>9,188</i>	<i>32,827</i>	<i>21,844</i>	<i>9,600</i>	<i>31,444</i>
Germany	1,064	289	1,353	855	275	1,130
Italy	848	308	1,156	778	388	1,166
Netherlands	952	380	1,332	803	287	1,090
Other European countries	3,492	816	4,308	2,832	774	3,606
United States of America	1,923	994	2,917	2,229	1,090	3,319
Other countries	1,254	734	1,988	984	691	1,675
<i>Total, foreign countries</i>	<i>9,533</i>	<i>3,521</i>	<i>13,054</i>	<i>8,481</i>	<i>3,505</i>	<i>11,986</i>
Grand total	33,172	12,709	45,881	30,325	13,105	43,430

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

IMMIGRATION INTO AUSTRALIA

Powers and legislation of the Australian Government

Under Section 51 (xix), (xxvii) and (xxviii) of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Australian Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration, emigration, aliens and the influx of criminals. Immigration into Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act* 1958–1973 which came into force on 1 June 1959.

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

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document. Temporary permits are granted to visitors and persons whose stay is to be of limited duration. For other persons permits are issued without limitation as to stay. A person who is refused an entry permit must not be permitted (by the carrier company) to enter Australia; otherwise the carrier company is liable to a fine of \$1,000.

The Act contains provision for the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who overstay their approved period of residence or who are convicted of crimes.

The *Aliens Act* 1947–1973 provides that a register of aliens shall be maintained for every State and mainland Territory of Australia. Unless exempted, aliens 16 years of age and over entering or remaining in Australia are required to register as permanent residents. They are required to notify marriage within thirty days of marriage taking place. The Act provides also that consent must be obtained before an alien may change his or her surname.

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

The *Immigration (Guardianship of Children) Act* 1946–1966 provides that the Minister for Immigration becomes the legal guardian of every person under the age of 21 years who enters Australia (except for certain exempted groups) other than in the charge of, or for the purpose of living in the care of, a parent or adult relative. It is primarily administered through the child welfare authorities in each State and mainland Territory who, as the Minister's delegates under the Act, supervise the welfare of each 'immigrant child'.

Department of Immigration

NOTE. The following section relates to the functions of the Department of Immigration before 12 June 1974 when the Department was amalgamated with the Department of Labor to form the Department of Labor and Immigration.

Functions of the Department of Immigration

The functions of the Department of Immigration include: administration of immigration policy; planning immigration programs; consideration of all applications for permanent and temporary residence; formulation of policy in relationship to international organisations and international conventions; Australian citizenship; passports; emigration; deportation; prevention of illegal entry; migrant accommodation; migrant education and settlement; and research into effects of immigration.

Immigration Program 1973–74

The immigration program for 1973–74 has been set at 110,000 including some 50,000 financially assisted.

Immigration Policy

Australia's immigration policy is applied uniformly on a global basis, without discrimination on any grounds of race or colour of skin or nationality.

Family reunion. Priority is given to the reunion of families (spouses, dependent children, aged or otherwise dependent parents, fiancées and fiancés) sponsored by Australian residents. These are admitted freely, subject only to health and character, and are eligible for assisted passages.

Other sponsored migrants. Any Australian resident also has the right to sponsor:

- (a) close non-dependent blood relatives; and
- (b) more distant relatives and friends.

Close non-dependent blood relatives (e.g. brothers, sisters and parents of working age) are approved for migration subject to:

- economic viability,
- personal qualities,
- medical fitness,
- character,
- intention to settle and become an Australian citizen.

More distant relatives and friends require qualifications or skills which would meet a community need in Australia in addition to meeting the criteria above.

Un-sponsored migrants. While priority is given to family reunion migration, provision also exists for un-sponsored migrants required to meet national needs.

Assisted migration into Australia

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

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

ASSISTED MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1947 TO 1973

<i>Period</i>	<i>Nominated and selected (assisted) arrivals</i>
1947-50	273,195
1951-55	275,241
1956-60	305,517
1961-65	337,132
1966-70	537,478
1966	89,743
1967	82,247
1968	105,102
1969	125,958
1970	134,428
1971	103,811
1972	63,710
1973	49,822

Details of the joint scheme of assisted immigration arrived at by agreement between the Australian and State Governments, which operated from 1920 to 1939, were published in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 38, page 576). After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war. Details of assisted migration schemes which have operated since 1947 are shown in earlier issues of the Year Book (see No. 58, page 153).

UNITED KINGDOM ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS(a) STATES AND TERRITORIES OF INTENDED RESIDENCE JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1973

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>A.C.T. and N.T.</i>	<i>Cwlth</i>
January 1947 to June 1965	189,548	172,662	64,507	88,844	57,427	15,485	6,483	594,956
1965-66	21,546	14,862	5,671	17,065	9,965	1,183	462	70,754
1966-67	20,586	14,995	5,538	13,768	13,965	1,234	484	70,570
1967-68	16,297	11,929	4,639	8,384	13,034	1,196	398	55,877
1968-69	23,754	14,705	5,954	12,046	14,990	1,536	399	73,384
1969-70	22,583	13,448	5,843	11,515	13,955	1,268	423	69,035
1970-71	16,932	10,801	5,095	10,003	12,431	1,137	456	56,855
1971-72	14,345	8,692	4,662	7,477	8,737	598	323	44,834
1972-73	10,571	6,235	4,352	5,914	5,141	530	252	32,995
Total January 1947 to June 1973	336,162	268,329	106,261	175,016	149,645	24,167	9,680	1,069,260

(a) Includes child migrants.

**ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES: AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1947
TO JUNE 1973**

<i>Assisted migration scheme</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1968</i>	<i>1968-69</i>	<i>1969-70</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1972-73</i>	<i>January 1947 to June 1973</i>
Austrian	20,331	419	555	440	227	183	22,155
Belgian	2,311	262	201	167	159	90	3,190
General Assisted Passage(a)	36,729	2,467	1,192	..	..	..	40,388
German	85,073	2,449	3,148	2,622	1,491	1,192	95,975
Greek	49,497	6,189	6,249	6,198	3,088	1,257	72,478
Italian	42,977	4,686	5,257	4,615	3,641	1,920	63,096
Maltese	39,296	755	641	1,048	904	1,130	43,774
Netherlands	73,601	2,406	2,304	1,724	1,223	598	81,856
Refugee	218,473	7,613	16,495	11,812	3,259	2,512	260,164
Spanish	8,250	878	1,130	1,013	856	856	12,983
Special Passage Assistance Programme(b)	15,808	14,508	20,437	22,578	15,918	10,449	99,698
Turkish . . . . .	..	2,014	3,542	3,369	1,822	1,216	11,963
United Kingdom	792,157	73,384	69,035	56,855	44,834	32,995	1,069,260
Yugoslav . . . . .	..	..	..	5,853	4,135	2,303	12,291
Other schemes	28,098	439	1,682	1,553	786	268	32,826
Total	1,412,601	118,469	131,868	119,847	82,343	56,969	1,922,097

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

Accommodation of migrants

Migrants must be assured of accommodation on arrival, unless they have sufficient funds to be independent. For those migrants nominated by relatives or friends this initial accommodation has usually been in private homes. Most of the assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are provided with transitory accommodation in migrant hostels operated by Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, a non-profit making Government-sponsored company. These hostels, which provide a range of services to help migrants to settle in Australia, are progressively being improved to provide accommodation with private facilities for all families.

The total capacity of hostels is about 11,000. A further 2,000 migrants nominated by the Australian Government can be accommodated in self-contained flats. Hostel accommodation is available to families for up to 12 months, while tenancies of flats are limited to six months. Childless couples and single persons are accepted in hostels for up to six months and three months respectively. Some single women are accommodated in Y.W.C.A. hostels under subsidised tariff arrangements.

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

Immigration Advisory, Planning and Publicity Councils

Three bodies have been established to advise the Australian Government on the social, economic and publicity aspects of the immigration program.

The *Immigration Advisory Council*, established in 1947, is representative of a broad cross-section of the Australian community. Members, in general, represent national organisations e.g. the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Returned Servicemen's League of Australia, and the National Youth Council. The Council advises the Government on the integration of migrants.

The *Immigration Planning Council*, established in 1949, comprises members of the community who are recognised leaders in industry and commerce (trade unions and employers), demography, economics, finance, science and town planning. The Council advises the Government on the economic considerations affecting the immigration program, size, and distribution of future population and urban environmental development.

The *Immigration Publicity Council*, established in 1962, advises on all public relations and publicity aspects of the immigration program. Its members represent the press, radio, advertising and television interests.

Professional migration

In 1969, the Committee on Overseas Professional Qualifications was established. Comprising six eminent Australians and serviced by a permanent secretariat, it works in close co-operation with the various professional and registering authorities responsible for the assessment and recognition of professional qualifications, and assists them by providing information and advice on the comparability of overseas qualifications with Australian awards.

Passports

Australian passports are issued under the *Passports Act* 1938–1966 and Passport Regulations. Applicants for passports must furnish evidence of their identity and citizenship and pay a fee of four dollars. Approximately 300,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

Citizenship

Legislation

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

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

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

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

TOTAL PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP, 1972-73 FORMER CITIZENSHIP

Argentinian	40	French	241	Maltese	993	Syrian	138
Australian protected person	112	German	1,101	Mauritian	876	Trinidad and Tobago, cit. of	41
Austrian	309	Greek	6,704	New Zealander	366	Turkish	158
Belgian	87	Hungarian	366	Norwegian	40	Ukrainian	52
Burmese	314	Indian	2,290	Pakistani	98	United Kingdom and Colonies, cit. of	8,982
Sri Lankan	793	Indonesian	42	Polish	837	U.S. American	206
Chinese	425	Iranian	53	Portuguese	135	Yugoslav	3,709
Cypriot	717	Iraqi	258	Rhodesian	52	Other(a)	736
Czechoslovak	1,158	Irish	199	Romanian	36		
Danish	124	Israeli	224	Russian	236		
Dutch	1,014	Italian	4,344	Singaporean	309		
Egyptian	1,345	Jordanian	120	Spanish	361		
Fijian	107	Latvian	40	South African	756		
Filipino	175	Lebanese	1,543	Stateless	197		
Finnish	221	Lithuanian	26	Swedish	47		
		Malaysian	521	Swiss	202		
						Total(b)	44,576

(a) Includes 366 former aliens.

(b) Includes 27,106 former aliens.

FORMER ALIENS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP, JANUARY 1945 TO JUNE 1973

<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>	<i>Previous nationality</i>
Albanian . . . 1,175	Egyptian . . . 5,544	Jordanian . . . 790	Swedish . . . 887
Australian protected person . . . 2,542	Estonian . . . 6,143	Latvian . . . 18,335	Swiss . . . 2,665
Austrian . . . 11,037	Finnish . . . 3,579	Lebanese . . . 9,345	Syrian . . . 560
Belgian . . . 1,297	French . . . 3,185	Lithuanian . . . 8,801	Turkish . . . 796
Bulgarian . . . 1,397	German . . . 53,351	Norwegian . . . 1,420	Ukrainian . . . 20,450
Burmese . . . 1,209	Greek . . . 84,343	Polish . . . 71,879	U.S. American . . . 2,228
Chinese . . . 8,347	Hungarian . . . 32,624	Portuguese . . . 1,036	Yugoslav . . . 59,013
Czechoslovak . . . 13,924	Iraqi . . . 644	Romanian . . . 3,296	Others . . . 2,930
Danish . . . 2,926	Israeli . . . 5,058	Russian . . . 12,100	
Dutch . . . 77,914	Italian . . . 161,932	Spanish . . . 3,192	Total . . . 715,300
	Japanese . . . 837	Stateless . . . 16,569	

Integration services

Migrant settlement and welfare

There has been increased Government involvement in the various welfare and community services assisting migrants to settle in Australia.

The Department of Immigration provides direct services to migrants through social workers, welfare and integration officers and a translation and interpreting service, as well as assisting voluntary agencies.

To supplement the Department's direct involvement in migrant counselling and welfare, an additional forty-eight multi-lingual welfare officers have been appointed to the various States.

The Telephone Interpreter Service was established in Sydney and Melbourne in 1973 and in Perth early in 1974. This service, designed to further mitigate communication problems within the migrant community by offering a 24-hour interpreting and counselling service in Sydney and Melbourne (16 hours in Perth), will shortly be extended to Adelaide and Brisbane.

As it is not always possible for migrants to have access to social workers in the capital city offices of the Department of Immigration, grants are paid by the Government to selected community based voluntary welfare agencies to employ additional social workers to assist migrants locally. Approval has been given for sixty such organisations to receive financial assistance.

The ethnic communities, through their own organisations, ease the strain of adjustment and play a major role in the resettlement process. A survey conducted by the Department in 1969-72 identified some 2,100 such organisations, and contacts have been made with the leaders of 900 of these. A National Directory of Ethnic Organisations is to be published annually.

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

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

Eight Good Neighbour Councils in the six States and two Territories of Australia operate as autonomous voluntary organisations with the many community groups and people throughout Australia whose common objective is to assist migrants to integrate. In certain instances Councils offer direct services to migrants and are financially sponsored by grants from the Australian Government. From 1 January 1974 these grants enabled the Councils to pay the administrative costs involved in maintaining central offices in the capital cities, ten regional offices and five sub-offices as well as employing 78 staff members. The Councils worked with more than 972 organisations and controlled a network of 91 branches and 525 representatives in cities and towns.

Migrant education

Migrant education services are available without cost to assist migrants to overcome language problems and to settle effectively into the Australian community. Authority for these activities derives from the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971-1973*.

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

Under the child program, provision is made for teachers, equipment and materials for special English classes for migrant children in government and non-government schools, and training courses are arranged for the special teachers employed under the program. At 1 July 1973 there were 43,000 migrant children receiving language instruction in special classes and the number of special teachers employed was 1,140. These were expected to rise to 60,000 children and 1,500 special teachers during the financial year.

A new development in 1973 was the provision, under the child program, of funds for additional classrooms in both government and independent schools under an emergency program to be spread over two financial years. It is expected that 124 classrooms will have been provided in the 1973-74 financial year involving an expenditure of \$2 million. The emergency program will continue in the next financial year (involving an overall expenditure of \$5.25 million).

A network of new migrant education centres provides a focal point for migrant education in each State. Centres were opened in Perth in February 1973, Brisbane in September 1973, Adelaide in November 1973 and in Sydney in April 1974. The existing centre in Melbourne is being extended and improved. These centres are equipped with language laboratories and other teaching aids and will in addition provide the administrative headquarters at the State level for migrant education programs.

During 1973-74 the Department, in co-operation with the Academy of Social Sciences in Australia, commissioned three major research projects in the child migrant education field. The Academy will be supervising two of the projects, which are concerned with education experiences of non-English speaking migrant children and the problems encountered by newly-arrived migrant children including the means adopted for coping with them. The third project is being conducted by the Australian Council of Educational Research and will produce education tests and allied devices which will be of practical help to teachers of migrant children. Each project will take about three years to complete, and the total costs will be of the order of \$500,000. Expenditure in 1973-74 is expected to be \$93,000.

For further details on migrant education see Chapter 19, Education.

Survey of internal migration 1972-73

In May 1973 a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see the chapter Employment and Unemployment) in order to obtain information about the movement of persons within Australia during the period 1 May 1972 to 30 April 1973. Persons were classified as having moved if the address of their usual place of residence on 30 April 1973 was different from that on 1 May 1972 and both places were in Australia. No information was obtained about the number of different changes made between these dates. Persons who were usually resident at the same address on both dates, but who had moved away and had returned during this period were regarded, for the purposes of the survey, as not having moved.

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

Further details of the survey, and of earlier surveys of internal migration, were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Internal Migration*, 1969-70 to 1972-73 (4.26).

**NON-INSTITUTIONAL CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a)
CHANGE OF USUAL RESIDENCE, MAY 1972 TO APRIL 1973**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	('000)	('000)	('000)	<i>Per cent of total</i>
Changed usual place of residence—				
Within the same State or Territory	704.2	709.7	1,413.9	15.6
Moved to another State or Territory	92.9	77.4	170.3	1.9
<i>Total</i>	797.0	787.2	1,584.2	17.5
Did not change usual place of residence	3,689.7	3,789.7	7,479.4	82.5
<i>Total</i>	4,486.8	4,576.9	9,063.6	100.0

(a) Resident in Australia on 1 May 1972 and 30 April 1973.

**PERSONS WHO CHANGED THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE(a), BY TYPE OF MOVE
MAY 1972 TO APRIL 1973**

('000)

<i>From</i>	<i>To capital city(b)</i>		<i>To other area</i>		<i>Total movers</i>		
	<i>In same State</i>	<i>In another State</i>	<i>In same State or Territory</i>	<i>In another State or Territory</i>	<i>Intrastate</i>	<i>Interstate</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES							
State capital city(b)	401.5	30.1	45.4	18.7	446.9	48.8	495.7
Other area	41.1	20.9	216.2	23.1	257.2	44.1	301.3
<i>Total</i>	442.6	51.0	261.6	41.9	704.2	92.9	797.0
FEMALES							
State capital city(b)	413.8	28.0	47.8	16.9	461.5	44.8	506.4
Other area	40.2	16.6	208.0	16.0	248.2	32.6	280.8
<i>Total</i>	454.0	44.6	255.8	32.9	709.7	77.4	787.2
PERSONS							
State capital city(b)	815.3	58.0	93.2	35.6	908.5	93.6	1,002.1
Other area	81.3	37.5	424.2	39.2	505.4	76.7	582.1
<i>Total</i>	896.6	95.6	517.3	74.8	1,413.9	170.3	1,584.2

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities, as defined for the *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971*, see pages 140-5.

**PERSONS WHO CHANGED THEIR USUAL RESIDENCE(a), BY TYPE OF
MOVE, MAY 1972 TO APRIL 1973**

('000)

<i>Type of move</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
From address in State capital city(c)—							
To another address in same capital city	307.2	252.8	83.7	78.9	81.0	11.7	815.3
To elsewhere within same State	36.6	17.8	15.2	8.0	13.9	*	93.2
To another State or Territory	36.5	22.9	12.2	11.2	8.6	*	93.6
To address in State capital city(c)—							
From elsewhere within same State	24.9	14.2	19.9	9.4	10.5	*	81.3
From another State or Territory	24.0	31.3	16.9	11.0	10.5	*	95.6
<i>Net gain (+) or loss (-), State capital cities</i>	<i>-24.2</i>	<i>+4.7</i>	<i>+9.4</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-10.0</i>
From address not in State capital city(c)—							
To another address outside State capital city, in same State or Territory	161.5	59.9	104.9	19.7	27.9	19.3	424.2
To capital city of same State	24.9	14.2	19.9	9.4	10.5	*	81.3
To another State or Territory	19.0	9.9	16.0	6.1	7.4	*	76.7
To address not in State capital city(c)—							
From capital city of same State	36.6	17.8	15.2	8.0	13.9	*	93.2
From another State or Territory	14.0	8.4	21.7	*	4.2	*	74.8
<i>Net gain (+) or loss (-), areas outside State capital cities</i>	<i>+6.7</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>-4.1</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>+10.0</i>
Total net gain (+) or loss (-)	-17.5	+6.9	+10.4	*	*	*	..

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
(c) See note (b) to previous table.

* Less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

