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CHAPTER IX.

POPULATION.

NOTE.—The figures shown throughout this chapter for the Census of 30th June, 1954, are the final results, and population estimates shown for the intercensal period 1947 to 1954 are revised figures which have been adjusted in accordance with these results.

In general, the remaining statistics in this chapter cover the year 1959. More detailed figures will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

§ 1. Population Statistics.

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

- (i) *Those ascertained by census enumeration.* These results attain a very high degree of accuracy and may generally be accepted without reservation.
- (ii) *Estimates derived by the application of vital and migration statistics to census data.* In general, three estimates are made for any specific date:
 - (a) Original estimates for dates subsequent to a census made before another census is taken. These estimates represent the population ascertained at the Census, plus natural increase and recorded net migration since the Census. As complete records of interstate migration are not available, the estimated State or Territory populations so derived are approximate, and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State or Territory is ascertained at the next Census. For some States such revisions were substantial after the Census of 1954.
 - (b) Two-stage revision of the original estimates for each newly completed intercensal period to adjust for the difference between the new census result and the comparable estimate. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census populations and thus effect adjustment for unrecorded movement of population in the intercensal period. The first revision is reconciled with preliminary census results and the second revision with final census results.

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

In accordance with this policy, all Australian population statistics shown in this issue of the Official Year Book for dates up to 30th June, 1954, and all mean populations for calendar years up to 1953 and financial years up to 1953–54 are final. Population statistics for dates or years subsequent to these are subject to revision when another census is taken.

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

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

§ 2. The Census.

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

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

2. **Population recorded at Censuses.**—State and Territorial populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1954 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) and Territories as they existed at the date of each census, except that the Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for three censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in Chapter 1, § 4 and § 5. The total populations recorded at the censuses taken in the Colonies from 1828 to 1876 were shown in Official Year Book No. 40, page 326.

POPULATION: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
MALES.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5th April, 1891 ..	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31st March, 1901 ..	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3rd April, 1911 ..	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4th April, 1921 ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30th June, 1933 ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30th June, 1954 ..	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
FEMALES.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5th April, 1891 ..	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31st March, 1901 ..	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3rd April, 1911 ..	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4th April, 1921 ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30th June, 1933 ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30th June, 1954 ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,112
PERSONS.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5th April, 1891 ..	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31st March, 1901 ..	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3rd April, 1911 ..	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4th April, 1921 ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30th June, 1947 ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30th June, 1954 ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

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

The final results of the 1954 Census of the Australian External Territories will be found in § 13 of this chapter.

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

POPULATION: INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	1881-1891 (10 years).	1891-1901 (10 years).	1901-1911 (10 years).	1911-1921 (10 years).	1921-1933 (12½ years).	1933-1947 (14 years).	1947-1954 (7 years).
NUMERICAL INCREASE.							
New South Wales(a)	377,312	227,709	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691
Victoria ..	278,522	60,982	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640
Queensland ..	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844
South Australia ..	39,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021
Western Australia ..	20,074	134,342	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291
Tasmania ..	30,962	25,808	18,736	22,569	18,119	29,479	51,674
Northern Territory	1,447	-87	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601
Aust. Cap. Terr.(b)	..	..	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410
Australia ..	927,629	595,978	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172

PROPORTIONAL INCREASE—PER CENT.

New South Wales(a)	50.32	20.20	21.67	27.55	23.83	14.76	14.70
Victoria ..	32.33	5.35	9.53	16.40	18.87	12.88	19.35
Queensland ..	84.39	26.52	21.62	24.79	25.34	16.77	19.15
South Australia ..	14.15	13.57	14.01	21.20	17.33	11.21	23.38
Western Australia ..	67.57	269.86	53.22	17.94	31.89	14.50	27.32
Tasmania ..	26.76	17.60	10.86	11.80	6.46	12.95	20.10
Northern Territory	41.93	-1.78	-31.20	16.83	25.42	124.08	51.54
Aust. Cap. Terr.(b)	..	..	..	50.06	247.86	88.95	79.33
Australia ..	41.22	18.75	18.05	22.01	21.97	14.32	18.57

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT.

New South Wales(a)	4.16	1.86	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98
Victoria ..	2.84	0.52	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56
Queensland ..	6.31	2.38	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53
South Australia ..	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05
Western Australia ..	5.30	13.97	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51
Tasmania ..	2.40	1.63	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65
Northern Territory	3.56	-0.18	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12
Aust. Cap. Terr.(b)	..	..	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70
Australia ..	3.51	1.73	1.67	2.01	1.63	0.96	2.46

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory prior to 1911.

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

§ 3. Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Growth of Population.**—The table which follows shows the growth in the population of each sex in the various States and Territories as measured by the estimated population at 31st December in 1880 and thereafter at decennial intervals to 1950. Each year from 1954 to 1959 is included in order to show recent growth in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1880 TO 1959.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

At 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Australia.
MALES.									
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940(c)	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1954	1,738,385	1,246,591	679,012	409,858	334,886	162,801	9,974	d16,502	4,598,009
1955	1,770,966	1,288,058	692,920	423,413	345,487	165,994	10,345	d17,746	4,714,929
1956	1,802,142	1,328,357	708,246	437,426	353,082	171,151	10,545	d19,772	4,830,721
1957	1,837,358	1,360,540	718,166	449,282	360,031	175,887	10,621	20,820	4,932,705
1958	1,865,917	1,394,876	729,148	459,522	366,356	179,818	10,681	22,957	5,029,275
1959	1,895,903	1,431,373	740,622	473,241	372,252	185,162	11,308	26,386	5,136,247

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED POPULATION: 1880 TO 1959—*continued.*

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

At 31st Dec.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940(c)	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1954	1,723,928	1,234,286	643,740	398,385	314,529	156,710	6,166	d 14,642	4,492,386
1955	1,754,957	1,266,963	657,764	411,222	325,263	159,807	6,662	d 15,724	4,598,362
1956	1,786,202	1,304,266	670,701	424,486	331,753	161,659	7,308	d 16,238	4,702,613
1957	1,823,139	1,340,095	683,261	436,921	340,183	164,979	7,894	18,294	4,814,766
1958	1,859,769	1,376,043	695,670	448,470	347,227	166,727	8,441	19,996	4,922,343
1959	1,894,367	1,411,530	706,576	461,186	354,237	169,420	9,046	23,564	5,029,926

PERSONS.

1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940(c)	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1954	3,462,313	2,480,877	1,322,752	808,243	649,415	319,511	16,140	d 31,144	9,090,395
1955	3,525,923	2,555,021	1,350,684	834,635	670,750	325,801	17,007	d 33,470	9,313,291
1956	3,588,344	2,632,623	1,378,947	861,912	684,835	332,810	17,853	d 36,010	9,533,334
1957	3,660,497	2,700,635	1,401,427	886,203	700,214	340,866	18,515	39,114	9,747,471
1958	3,725,686	2,770,919	1,424,418	907,992	713,583	346,545	19,122	42,953	9,951,618
1959	3,790,270	2,842,903	1,447,198	934,427	726,489	354,582	20,354	49,950	10,166,173

(a) Northern Territory figures included with South Australia prior to 1900. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment. (d) Revised estimates based on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1954, males 16,458, females 14,848, persons 31,306; 1955, males 17,615, females 16,345, persons 33,960; 1956, males 19,553, females 17,275, persons 36,828.

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

The estimated population at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1946 on the same basis as in the table above was shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949 and for the period 1881 to 1958 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on page 299.

2. **Present Numbers.**—The population of Australia at 31st December, 1959, was estimated at 10,166,173 persons, of whom 5,136,247, or 50.52 per cent., were males and 5,029,926, or 49.48 per cent., were females. The increase during 1959 was 214,555, equal to 2.16 per cent., males having increased by 106,972, or 2.13 per cent., and females by 107,583, or 2.19 per cent. This increase was the result of an excess of births over deaths of 137,764, and a net gain by migration of 76,791 persons.

3. **Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.**—The previous table shows the number of persons in each of the States and Territories at 31st December, 1959. In the following table the proportions of the total area and of the total population represented by each State and Territory are given, together with the density and the masculinity of the population.

DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION, 1959.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area. (Per cent.)	Proportion of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1959. (Per cent.)			Density. (a)	Masculinity.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales	10.42	36.91	37.66	37.28	12.25	100.08
Victoria	2.96	27.87	28.06	27.96	32.35	101.41
Queensland	22.45	14.42	14.05	14.24	2.17	104.82
South Australia	12.79	9.21	9.17	9.19	2.46	102.61
Western Australia	32.85	7.25	7.04	7.15	0.74	105.09
Tasmania	0.88	3.61	3.37	3.49	13.53	109.29
Northern Territory	17.62	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.04	125.01
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	0.51	0.47	0.49	53.19	111.98
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.42	102.11

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

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

4. **Urban and Rural Distribution.**—Particulars of the distribution of the population amongst metropolitan urban, other urban and rural areas in each State and Territory are available only from a census. Particulars of the distribution at the 1947 Census were shown in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 521–524.

At the Census of 30th June, 1954, the number of persons and the proportion of the total population of Australia in each division were:—metropolitan urban 4,845,230, 53.92 per cent.; other urban 2,230,039, 24.81 per cent.; rural 1,887,892, 21.01 per cent. migratory population, 23,369, accounted for the remaining 0.26 per cent.

Of the States, Victoria had the largest proportion of population residing in the metropolitan area (62.15 per cent.) but was closely followed in this respect by South Australia (60.66 per cent.). Percentages for the other States were:—Western Australia, 54.50; New South Wales, 54.42; Queensland, 38.10; and Tasmania, 30.84.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its higher femininity as compared with the population of extra-metropolitan areas. In 1933, 52.5 per cent. of the metropolitan population was composed of females; in 1947, the proportion had fallen slightly to 51.9 per cent., being highest in Tasmania at 52.3 per cent; at the Census of 30th June, 1954, the proportion had fallen to 51.0 per cent., there being little difference in the proportions as between the several States. The proportion of females in extra-metropolitan areas was between 46 per cent. and 48 per cent. at each of these three censuses.

Metropolitan Urban Divisions include the capital cities of the States and (included in 1954 for the first time) Canberra, the capital city of Australia, the boundaries of the capital cities being determined for census purposes by the Statisticians of the States in collaboration with the Commonwealth Statistician, and normally include the city proper and all contiguous urban areas. In order to conform to the growth of the metropolitan urban population, the boundaries are reviewed at each census and adjustments made, wherever necessary, to embrace contiguous urban areas that have developed since the previous census. Amendments were made prior to the Census of 1954 to the boundaries of the Metropolitan Urban Divisions in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania.

Other Urban Divisions comprise Darwin, the capital city of the Northern Territory, all separately incorporated cities and towns, and all other towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania), outside the Metropolitan Urban Divisions. The inclusion in the Other Urban Divisions in 1954 of the larger towns not separately incorporated was a significant departure from the classification adopted at previous censuses, when these towns (in all States except Tasmania) were included in the Rural Divisions, and the Other Urban Divisions (or Provincial Urban Divisions) were restricted to provincial separately incorporated cities and towns only.

Rural Divisions comprise the remaining portions of each State and Territory, and are affected by the intercensal changes in the areas of the Metropolitan Urban and Other Urban Divisions. As already mentioned, the Rural Divisions in 1954 exclude the towns of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania) which were not separately incorporated.

The term "Migratory" refers to persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who at midnight between 30th June and 1st July, 1954, were travelling on ships in Australian waters or on long-distance trains or aircraft.

As particulars of the population in urban and rural divisions for the 1947 Census are not directly available on the basis of the 1954 composition of these divisions, adjustments have been made to the 1947 figures in order to provide approximate comparisons with 1954 for the purposes of the following table. Adjustments to 1947 Metropolitan figures have been made in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, while in all States and in the Northern Territory adjustments have been made to allow for the transfer of towns of 1,000 persons or more from Rural to Other Urban.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION(a): CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	55.14	54.42	13.20
Other ..	485,128	480,259	965,387	27.19	28.20	18.94
Rural.. ..	319,562	268,549	588,111	17.42	17.18	13.11
Migratory ..	6,192	678	6,870	0.25	0.20	-6.43
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,720,860</i>	<i>1,702,669</i>	<i>3,423,529</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>14.70</i>
VICTORIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	747,712	776,399	1,524,111	62.91	62.15	17.90
Other ..	233,083	236,980	470,063	18.08	19.17	26.52
Rural.. ..	243,809	206,317	450,126	18.82	18.35	16.42
Migratory ..	6,495	1,546	8,041	0.19	0.33	108.80
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,231,099</i>	<i>1,221,242</i>	<i>2,452,341</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>19.35</i>
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	244,904	257,416	502,320	36.34	38.10	24.95
Other ..	230,157	229,923	460,080	34.18	34.90	21.65
Rural.. ..	198,605	154,283	352,888	29.31	26.77	8.82
Migratory ..	2,586	385	2,971	0.17	0.23	57.45
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>19.15</i>
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	237,651	245,857	483,508	59.20	60.66	26.42
Other ..	55,853	54,254	110,107	13.69	13.81	24.48
Rural.. ..	108,199	92,934	201,133	26.85	25.23	15.95
Migratory ..	2,200	146	2,346	0.26	0.30	37.92
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>403,903</i>	<i>393,191</i>	<i>797,094</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>23.38</i>
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	171,832	176,815	348,647	54.24	54.50	27.93
Other ..	53,868	51,550	105,418	16.68	16.48	25.75
Rural.. ..	102,753	80,686	183,439	28.49	28.67	28.15
Migratory ..	1,905	362	2,267	0.59	0.35	-23.95
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>330,358</i>	<i>309,413</i>	<i>639,771</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>27.32</i>

(a) See letterpress preceding this table for definitions of urban, rural, etc., and for reference to the adjustments to 1947 Census figures in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION(a): CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
TASMANIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	46,544	48,662	95,206	30.19	30.84	22.67
Other ..	53,521	54,607	108,128	33.45	35.02	25.74
Rural.. ..	56,418	48,350	104,768	36.09	33.93	12.93
Migratory ..	646	4	650	0.27	0.21	-7.54
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>157,129</i>	<i>151,623</i>	<i>308,752</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>20.10</i>
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other ..	6,378	4,478	10,856	65.14	65.92	53.35
Rural.. ..	3,692	1,697	5,389	33.59	32.72	47.60
Migratory ..	218	6	224	1.27	1.36	62.32
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>10,288</i>	<i>6,181</i>	<i>16,469</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>51.54</i>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	15,076	13,201	28,277	89.65	93.28	86.57
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural.. ..	1,153	885	2,038	10.35	6.72	16.52
Migratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>16,229</i>	<i>14,086</i>	<i>30,315</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>79.33</i>
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	2,373,697	2,471,533	4,845,230	53.94	53.92	18.51
Other ..	1,117,988	1,112,051	2,230,039	24.10	24.81	22.08
Rural.. ..	1,034,191	853,701	1,887,892	21.71	21.01	14.72
Migratory ..	20,242	3,127	23,369	0.25	0.26	25.62
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>4,546,118</i>	<i>4,440,412</i>	<i>8,986,530</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>18.57</i>

(a) See letterpress preceding this table for definitions of urban, rural, etc., and for reference to the adjustments to 1947 Census figures in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. Capital Cities: Australia and Other Countries.—In Australia there is an abnormal concentration of population in the capital cities. A comparison with the capitals of various other countries is given in the following table.

POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES: AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.
(‘000.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation.	Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation.
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	1959	2,055	Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1957	2,940
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..	1959	1,778	Czechoslovakia ..	Prague ..	1956	979
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..	1959	(a) 567	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1955	960
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..	1959	(a) 563	Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1953	2,447
Western Australia ..	Perth ..	1959	(a) 389	France ..	Paris ..	1954	2,850
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	1959	(a) 109	Germany ..	Berlin ..	1956	3,345
Australian Cap. Ter.	Canberra ..	1959	(a) 44	Greece ..	Athens(c) ..	1951	1,379
England ..	London(b) ..	1958	8,222	Hungary ..	Budapest(d) ..	1956	1,850
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1958	470	Italy ..	Rome ..	1957	1,853
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1956	445	Japan ..	Tokyo(e) ..	1958	8,775
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin ..	1956	539	Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1957	871
Canada ..	Ottawa ..	1956	345	Norway ..	Oslo ..	1957	455
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1957	141	Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1957	1,031
Union of South Africa	Capetown ..	1958	729	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1956	835
Argentina ..	Buenos Aires	1958	3,772	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1957	1,849
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1957	994	Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1957	799
				U.S.A. ..	Washington	1956	859

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (b) Greater London. (c) Greater Athens, including Piræus. (d) Greater Budapest. (e) Greater Tokyo.

6. Principal Urban Areas.—The following table shows the estimated population of the principal urban incorporated areas (population 6,000 or more) in each State and Territory of Australia at 30th June, 1959.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS:
AUSTRALIA.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

City or Town.	Popu- lation.	City or Town.	Popu- lation.	City or Town.	Popu- lation.
New South Wales.		Victoria.		South Australia.	
Sydney and Suburbs(a) ..	2,054,800	Melbourne and Suburbs(a) ..	1,777,700	Adelaide and Suburbs(a) ..	562,500
Newcastle and Suburbs(b) ..	199,080	Geelong and Suburbs(b) ..	88,160	Port Pirie ..	15,200
Greater Wollongong ..	118,090	Ballarat and Suburbs(b) ..	53,680	Mount Gambier ..	13,650
Greater Cessnock ..	38,420	Bendigo and Suburbs(b) ..	41,140	Whyalla ..	9,650
Broken Hill ..	33,420	Warrnambool ..	14,330	Port Augusta ..	9,100
Maitland ..	28,040	Moe ..	13,730	Port Lincoln ..	7,250
Blue Mountains ..	23,870	Shepparton ..	12,820		
Penrith ..	23,670	Wangaratta ..	12,640	Western Australia.	
Wagga Wagga ..	21,250	Mildura ..	12,320	Perth and Suburbs(a) ..	389,000
Goulburn ..	21,010	Hamilton ..	9,510	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs(b) ..	22,850
Orange ..	19,250	Colac ..	9,120	Bunbury ..	12,234
Lismore ..	19,230	Horsham ..	8,950	Geraldton ..	9,830
Albury ..	18,550	Ararat ..	7,970	Albany ..	9,672
Tamworth ..	18,400	Sale ..	7,460	Northam ..	8,128
Bathurst ..	17,060	Maryborough ..	7,410		
Grafton ..	15,400	Benalla ..	7,300	Tasmania.	
Lithgow ..	14,750	Castlemaine ..	7,140	Hobart and Suburbs(a) ..	109,200
Campbelltown ..	14,000	Echuca ..	6,220	Launceston and Suburbs(b) ..	57,120
Dubbo ..	13,370	Swan Hill ..	6,070	Burnie(c) ..	d11,193
Windsor ..	11,370			Devonport(c) ..	d10,597
Taree ..	10,220	Queensland.			
Armidale ..	9,460	Brisbane and Suburbs(a) ..	567,000	Northern Territory.	
Shellharbour ..	8,750	Toowoomba ..	47,700	Darwin(e) ..	8,600
Queanbeyan ..	8,590	Townsville ..	45,000		
Cooma ..	8,560	Rockhampton ..	44,000	Australian Capital Territory.	
Parkes ..	8,460	Ipswich ..	43,200	Canberra(a)(f) ..	43,973
Casino ..	8,360	Gold Coast ..	24,800		
Inverell ..	8,090	Cairns ..	23,800		
Kempsey ..	8,050	Bundaberg ..	22,650		
Forbes ..	6,780	Maryborough ..	19,100		
Muswellbrook ..	6,270	Redcliffe ..	17,500		
Cowra ..	6,190	Mackay ..	15,300		
Moree ..	6,130	Gympie ..	10,550		
Gunnedah ..	6,050	Warwick ..	9,950		
Cootamundra ..	6,040	Gladstone ..	7,350		
		Dauby ..	7,000		
		Charters Towers ..	6,800		

(a) Metropolitan Area. (b) Entire Urban Area. (c) Non-municipal town.
(d) Census, 30th June, 1954. (e) Municipality of Darwin created 28th June, 1957.
(f) June, 1959, Population count of Canberra.

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

**AGGREGATE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF SPECIFIED SIZE:
CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.**

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of—					
	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.
			%			%
New South Wales(a) ..	98	881,391	25.75	67	806,373	23.55
Victoria	56	415,690	16.95	40	376,347	15.35
Queensland	41	404,520	30.69	29	374,328	28.40
South Australia ..	14	74,502	9.35	9	62,008	7.78
Western Australia(b) ..	13	82,139	12.84	7	67,440	10.54
Tasmania	8	89,003	28.83	6	84,312	27.31
Northern Territory ..	2	10,856	65.92	1	8,071	49.01
Australian Capital Territory (c) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	232	1,958,401	21.79	159	1,778,879	19.79

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

(b) Excludes that part of Fremantle suburbs outside the Metropolitan Area of Perth. (c) The only city or town is Canberra, the capital city of Australia, classed as metropolitan.

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

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Details for Commonwealth countries are printed in italics.)

City.	Country.	Year.	City Population ('000).	City.	Country.	Year.	City Population ('000).
Tokyo(a) ..	Japan ..	1955	8,775	Canton ..	China ..	1950	1,496
London(b) ..	<i>England</i> ..	1958	8,222	Barcelona ..	Spain ..	1957	1,429
New York ..	U.S.A. ..	1957	7,795	Nagoya ..	Japan ..	1957	1,387
Shanghai ..	China ..	1953	6,204	Athens(e) ..	Greece ..	1951	1,379
Moscow ..	U.S.S.R. ..	1956	4,847	Milan ..	Italy ..	1957	1,370
Buenos Aires ..	Argentina ..	1958	3,772	Toronto(f) ..	<i>Canada</i> ..	1956	1,358
Chicago ..	U.S.A. ..	1950	3,621	Bucharest ..	Romania ..	1956	1,237
Berlin ..	Germany ..	1956	3,345	Istanbul ..	Turkey ..	1955	1,215
Bombay ..	<i>India</i> ..	1954	3,211	Kyoto ..	Japan ..	1957	1,210
Leningrad(c) ..	U.S.S.R. ..	1956	3,182	Bangkok ..	Thailand ..	1956	1,209
Sao Paulo ..	Brazil ..	1957	3,150	Yokohama ..	Japan ..	1955	1,144
Rio de Janeiro ..	Brazil ..	1957	2,940	Manila ..	Philippines ..	1955	1,118
Calcutta ..	<i>India</i> ..	1958	2,931	Birmingham ..	<i>England</i> ..	1956	1,111
Paris ..	France ..	1954	2,850	Naples ..	Italy ..	1957	1,105
Peking ..	China ..	1953	2,768	Alexandria ..	Egypt ..	1953	1,105
Tientsin ..	China ..	1953	2,694	Lima(g) ..	Peru ..	1956	1,086
Osaka ..	Japan ..	1957	2,632	Glasgow ..	<i>Scotland</i> ..	1956	1,082
Mexico City ..	Mexico ..	1954	2,554	Lu-ta ..	China ..	1950	1,054
Cairo ..	Egypt ..	1953	2,447	Johannesburg ..	<i>South Africa</i> ..	1958	1,053
Los Angeles ..	U.S.A. ..	1956	2,244	Pusan ..	Korea, South ..	1955	1,049
Philadelphia ..	U.S.A. ..	1950	2,072	Chungking ..	China ..	1950	1,039
Sydney and Suburbs ..	<i>Australia</i> ..	1959	2,055	Warsaw ..	Poland ..	1957	1,031
Djakarta ..	Indonesia ..	1956	1,892	Nanking ..	China ..	1950	1,020
Rome ..	Italy ..	1957	1,853	Karachi ..	<i>Pakistan</i> ..	1951	1,009
Detroit ..	U.S.A. ..	1950	1,850	Wuhan ..	China ..	1950	1,008
Budapest ..	Hungary ..	1956	1,850	Victoria ..	<i>Hong Kong</i> ..	1956	1,000
Madrid ..	Spain ..	1957	1,849	Brussels(h) ..	Belgium ..	1957	994
Hamburg ..	Germany ..	1958	1,799	Kiev ..	U.S.S.R. ..	1956	991
Saigon-Cholon ..	Viet-Nam, Sth. ..	1956	1,794	Kobe ..	Japan ..	1955	979
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	<i>Australia</i> ..	1959	1,778	Prague ..	Czechoslovakia ..	1956	979
Vienna ..	Austria ..	1956	1,623	Munich ..	Germany ..	1956	975
Montreal(d) ..	<i>Canada</i> ..	1956	1,621	Caracas ..	Venezuela ..	1955	972
Madras ..	<i>India</i> ..	1954	1,596	Copenhagen ..	Denmark ..	1955	960
Seoul ..	Korea, South ..	1955	1,575	Surabaya ..	Indonesia ..	1956	950
Shenyang ..	China ..	1950	1,551	Baltimore ..	U.S.A. ..	1950	950
Santiago ..	Chile ..	1954	1,547	Delhi ..	<i>India</i> ..	1951	915
Teheran ..	Iran ..	1956	1,513	Cleveland ..	U.S.A. ..	1950	915
				Bogota ..	Colombia ..	1955	903
				Singapore ..	<i>Singapore</i> ..	1956	897

(a) Greater Tokyo. (b) Greater London. (c) Greater Leningrad. (d) Greater Montreal. (e) Greater Athens. (f) Greater Toronto. (g) Greater Lima. (h) Includes Shaerboek.

§ 4. Mean Population.

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

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

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

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

3. Results.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the calendar years 1950 to 1959:—

MEAN POPULATION: CALENDAR YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1950 ..	3,193,208	2,209,013	1,191,081	709,475	557,878	278,785	14,309	23,545	8,177,294
1951 ..	3,279,415	2,276,272	1,223,719	732,537	580,317	288,294	15,179	24,658	8,420,391
1952 ..	3,341,476	2,343,610	1,255,896	755,042	600,615	298,361	15,087	26,570	8,636,657
1953 ..	3,386,556	2,395,851	1,287,231	776,355	621,034	306,318	15,534	28,724	8,817,603
1954 ..	3,428,488	2,453,458	1,313,055	796,361	640,140	311,128	16,214	a 30,383	8,989,227
1955 ..	3,492,385	2,526,275	1,338,995	820,143	658,747	316,153	17,040	a 32,412	9,202,150
1956 ..	3,555,854	2,604,283	1,366,496	848,531	677,317	322,216	17,896	a 34,698	9,427,291
1957 ..	3,622,557	2,673,654	1,392,384	874,159	691,723	330,200	18,730	a 37,631	9,641,038
1958 ..	3,693,282	2,740,286	1,414,362	896,933	705,600	337,735	19,226	41,110	9,848,534
1959 ..	3,758,881	2,812,563	1,437,230	921,042	718,830	344,363	20,476	46,618	10,060,003

(a) Revised estimates based on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1954, 30,424; 1955, 32,738; 1956, 35,352; 1957, 37,999.

(ii) *Financial Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1950 to 1959:—

MEAN POPULATION: FINANCIAL YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1950 ..	3,145,699	2,174,844	1,173,232	694,582	545,134	274,493	13,737	22,571	8,044,292
1951 ..	3,238,406	2,242,882	1,207,194	721,845	570,346	283,526	14,827	24,017	8,303,043
1952 ..	3,311,840	2,309,708	1,239,868	743,310	589,887	293,340	15,131	25,545	8,528,629
1953 ..	3,366,358	2,372,366	1,272,244	766,538	611,191	302,529	15,241	27,721	8,734,188
1954 ..	3,405,414	2,422,839	1,300,464	785,981	630,705	309,416	15,930	29,595	8,900,344
1955 ..	3,459,538	2,488,115	1,325,336	807,501	648,930	312,987	16,536	a 31,249	9,090,192
1956 ..	3,524,379	2,564,849	1,352,629	834,465	669,040	319,192	17,474	a 33,642	9,315,670
1957 ..	3,588,033	2,640,105	1,380,466	861,373	684,518	326,137	18,340	a 36,013	9,534,985
1958 ..	3,658,325	2,707,192	1,403,279	885,973	698,548	334,105	19,033	39,283	9,745,738
1959 ..	3,725,916	2,775,750	1,426,019	908,294	712,257	341,274	19,674	43,429	9,952,613

(a) Revised estimates based on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1955, 31,411; 1956, 34,132; 1957, 36,749.

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase.*—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase", i.e., the excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration", i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book, particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and for each State and Territory (see No. 22, p. 899). Figures for more recent years will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

During the present century, the rate of natural increase grew until it reached its maximum at a rate of 17.44 per thousand of mean population in 1914, but it steadily declined after that year to 7.07 in 1934. There was little change until 1939, but during the war and in the post-war period the rate rose sharply, reaching 14.37 in 1947. In 1959 the rate was 13.69.

In the following table particulars of the natural increase in each State and Territory are given for each sex for each five-year period from 1926 to 1955 and for each of the years 1955 to 1959.

POPULATION: NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS).
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131	175	174,704
1931-35 ..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93	270	120,728
1936-40(a)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(a)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(a)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1951-55 ..	97,898	76,291	46,700	26,672	24,658	12,767	767	1,932	287,685
1955 ..	19,411	16,902	10,020	5,313	5,330	2,771	158	357	60,262
1956 ..	20,043	17,253	9,623	5,465	5,605	2,750	201	457	61,397
1957 ..	22,145	17,884	10,416	5,924	5,612	2,851	252	494	65,578
1958 ..	22,530	18,738	10,714	5,919	5,262	2,915	260	569	66,907
1959 ..	21,459	18,311	11,019	5,900	5,486	2,870	306	597	65,948
FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35 ..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40(a)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(a)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(a)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1951-55 ..	110,115	78,058	52,282	27,641	27,650	13,219	1,029	2,023	312,017
1955 ..	22,443	16,907	11,025	5,645	5,914	2,829	238	378	65,379
1956 ..	21,607	17,254	10,600	5,906	5,739	2,841	248	453	64,648
1957 ..	23,994	18,449	11,668	6,036	6,015	2,914	279	472	69,827
1958 ..	25,165	18,906	11,703	6,385	5,915	2,945	331	524	71,874
1959 ..	24,158	18,856	12,231	6,529	6,128	2,975	366	573	71,816
PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35 ..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40(a)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(a)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(a)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1951-55 ..	208,013	154,349	98,982	54,313	52,308	25,986	1,796	3,955	599,702
1955 ..	41,854	33,809	21,045	10,958	11,244	5,600	396	735	125,641
1956 ..	41,650	34,507	20,223	11,371	11,344	5,591	449	910	126,045
1957 ..	46,139	36,333	22,084	11,960	11,627	5,765	531	966	135,405
1958 ..	47,695	37,644	22,417	12,304	11,177	5,860	591	1,093	138,781
1959 ..	45,617	37,167	23,250	12,429	11,614	5,845	672	1,170	137,764

For footnotes see next page.

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(b)—PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35 ..	8.61	5.89	9.88	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	11.96	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.27	14.14	7.89
1941-45(c)	10.05	8.64	13.04	10.17	11.86	12.02	4.97	21.85	10.32
1946-50(c)	12.90	12.14	15.56	14.64	16.01	17.41	17.50	32.61	13.65
1951-55 ..	12.29	12.87	15.42	14.00	16.87	17.09	22.72	27.71	13.61
1955 ..	11.98	13.38	15.72	13.36	17.07	17.71	23.24	d22.68	13.65
1956 ..	11.71	13.25	14.80	13.40	16.75	17.35	25.09	d26.23	13.37
1957 ..	12.74	13.59	15.86	13.68	16.81	17.46	28.35	d25.67	14.04
1958 ..	12.91	13.74	15.85	13.72	15.84	17.35	30.74	26.59	14.09
1959 ..	12.14	13.21	16.18	13.49	16.16	16.97	32.82	25.10	13.69

(a) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excess of, births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Excess of births over civilian deaths per 1,000 of mean population from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (d) Rates based on the revised estimates of mean population for the Australian Capital Territory consequent on the June, 1957, Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1955, 22.45; 1956, 25.74; 1957, 25.42.

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

During the first five years of the present century, the average annual increment to the population of Australia by natural increase was 56,886 persons. The increment rose to 81,695 persons a year in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 in the five years 1931-35. During 1941-45, the average annual excess of births over civilian deaths was 74,750, while during 1951-55 the annual excess of births over deaths was a record high average of 119,940. The excess for the year 1959 was 137,764.

A graph showing the rate of natural increase for each year from 1860 to 1959 will be found on page 336.

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

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

ANNUAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF MID-YEAR POPULATION.

Country.	1941-45.	1946-50.	1951-55.	1958.	Country.	1941-45.	1946-50.	1951-55.	1958.
Mexico ..	23.2	27.7	30.4	32.0	Japan ..	9.9	17.6	13.2	10.5
Ceylon ..	17.1	25.1	27.3	a26.7	Finland ..	5.7	15.2	12.6	9.6
Egypt ..	12.7	21.4	b24.8	c22.8	Norway ..	8.0	11.4	10.2	9.2
Israel ..	19.0	23.1	24.2	20.6	Ireland, Republic of	10.0	8.9	8.8	8.9
Canada ..	13.7	18.1	19.6	19.7	Italy ..	5.2	10.6	8.2	8.5
Union of S. Africa (d)	16.2	17.6	16.5	16.8	Switzerland ..	7.5	8.1	7.0	8.1
New Zealand (e)	11.7	16.1	15.0	16.3	Denmark ..	11.2	11.4	8.7	7.4
U.S.A. ..	9.6	14.2	15.1	14.8	France ..	-1.9	7.9	6.4	7.0
Argentina ..	13.8	15.6	15.8	14.6	Germany(g)	(h)	5.6	5.0	6.2
Australia(f)	10.3	13.7	13.6	14.1	United Kingdom	3.3	6.5	4.0	5.1
Netherlands ..	10.9	18.0	14.4	13.6	Belgium ..	-0.5	4.6	4.4	4.9
Spain ..	7.3	10.0	10.5	13.2	Austria ..	1.2	4.0	2.8	4.7
Portugal ..	9.0	11.8	12.2	12.9	Sweden ..	8.1	8.0	5.5	4.6

(a) 1957. (b) 1951-53. (c) 1954. (d) Whites only. (e) Excludes Maoris. (f) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (g) Federal Republic. (h) Not available.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for five-year periods from 1926 to 1955 and for each of the years 1955 to 1959.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY RECORDED NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEA MIGRATION.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	37,524	7,849	11,584	- 2,230	19,069	- 3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35 ..	- 1,646	- 5,951	6,195	- 3,654	- 4,215	- 1,384	24	3	- 10,676
1936-40(b)	7,847	12,096	5,249	- 4,988	- 2,501	- 793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45(b)(c)	6,614	17,502	- 6,487	2,202	- 9,261	- 4,312	889	- 1,822	5,325
1946-50(b)(c)	84,834	58,331	15,038	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	2,665	217,728
1951-55 ..	58,092	99,072	18,990	22,681	26,320	9,500	267	5,559	240,481
1955 ..	13,170	24,565	3,888	8,242	5,271	422	213(d)	887	56,658
1956 ..	11,133	23,046	5,703	8,548	1,990	2,407	1(d)	1,569	54,395
1957 ..	13,071	14,299	- 496	5,932	1,337	1,885	- 176(d)	554	36,406
1958 ..	6,029	15,598	268	4,321	1,063	1,016	- 200	1,568	29,663
1959 ..	8,527	18,186	455	7,819	410	2,474	321	2,832	41,024
FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	33,326	12,532	3,537	- 341	9,363	- 4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35 ..	1,093	2,943	1,125	- 2,284	- 578	- 2,644	88	47	- 210
1936-40(b)	14,414	9,409	1,509	- 2,608	32	- 1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45(b)(c)	3,648	10,745	- 4,759	786	- 3,654	- 3,701	357	- 938	2,484
1946-50(b)(c)	53,087	30,124	10,233	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	1,545	135,356
1951-55 ..	43,272	57,924	20,649	23,924	20,359	4,061	1,226	1,928	173,343
1955 ..	8,586	15,770	2,999	7,192	4,820	268	258(d)	704	40,597
1956 ..	9,638	20,049	2,337	7,358	751	- 989	398(d)	61	39,603
1957 ..	12,943	17,380	892	6,399	2,415	406	307(d)	1,584	42,326
1958 ..	11,465	17,042	706	5,164	1,129	- 1,197	216	1,178	35,703
1959 ..	10,440	16,631	- 1,325	6,187	882	- 282	239	2,995	35,767
PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	70,850	20,381	15,121	- 2,571	28,432	- 7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35 ..	- 553	- 3,008	7,320	- 5,938	- 4,793	- 4,028	64	50	- 10,886
1936-40(b)	22,261	21,505	6,758	- 7,596	- 2,469	- 2,665	3,502	1,832	43,128
1941-45(b)(c)	10,262	28,247	- 11,246	2,988	- 12,915	- 8,013	1,246	- 2,760	7,809
1946-50(b)(c)	137,921	88,455	25,271	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	4,210	353,084
1951-55 ..	101,364	156,996	39,639	46,605	46,679	13,561	1,493	7,487	413,824
1955 ..	21,756	40,335	6,887	15,434	10,091	690	471(d)	1,591	97,255
1956 ..	20,771	43,095	8,040	15,906	2,741	1,418	397(d)	1,630	93,998
1957 ..	26,014	31,679	396	12,331	3,752	2,291	131(d)	2,138	78,732
1958 ..	17,494	32,640	974	9,485	2,192	- 181	16	2,746	65,366
1959 ..	18,967	34,817	- 870	14,006	1,292	2,192	560	5,827	76,791

(a) Excess of arrivals over departures. Interstate migration relates to recorded movements by rail, sea and air and to certain special movements by road, together with an allowance for unrecorded movement into the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (d) Revised figures of net migration consequent on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1955, males 800, females 1,119, persons 1,919; 1956, males 1,481, females 477, persons 1,958; 1957, males 773, females 547, persons 1,320.

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

* The subject of oversea migration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter (see p. 315).

In the five years ended 1935, there was a net emigration of 10,886 and, in the five years ended 1940, a net immigration of 43,128. During the war period 1941-45 net immigration fell to 7,809 persons. In 1946, there was a net loss by migration of 15,148 persons, due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancées, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen but with increasing transport facilities and the resumption of assisted migration there was a net gain of 10,611 in 1947, which increased rapidly to 55,115 in 1948, 150,001 in 1949 and 152,505 in 1950. This large net gain was due in great measure to the arrival of successive contingents from Australia's quota of 176,000 former European displaced persons, of whom 156,491 had arrived by the end of 1950. As this flow diminished, it was partly offset by new schemes for assisted migrants, but by 1953, the total net gain from all sources during the year had fallen to 42,897. Since then it has risen, being 65,366 in 1958 and 76,791 in 1959. The net gains in each of the years 1949 to 1952 were the highest recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919, for which year troops returning from the 1914-18 War were included.

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

The annual increments to the population for the years 1955 to 1959 are shown below together with the increases for each five years from 1926 to 1955. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, figures for the period 1933 to 1954 differ from the totals of figures for natural increase and net migration shown in preceding tables by an amount equal to the net total of deaths of defence personnel and unrecorded movements of population disclosed by the Censuses of 1947 and 1954.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35 ..	50,277	18,318	26,789	5,049	5,871	4,619	109	502	111,316
1936-40(a) ..	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45(a)(b)	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50(a)(b)	162,932	119,713	63,500	52,117	43,168	21,249	2,162	4,738	469,579
1951-55 ..	143,348	173,561	72,591	58,708	50,729	18,891	931	4,725	523,484
1955 ..	32,581	41,467	13,908	13,555	10,601	3,193	371	(c) 1,244	116,920
1956 ..	31,176	40,299	15,326	14,013	7,595	5,157	200	(c) 2,026	115,792
1957 ..	35,216	32,183	9,920	11,856	6,949	4,736	76	(c) 1,048	101,984
1958 ..	28,559	34,336	10,982	10,240	6,325	3,931	60	2,137	96,570
1959 ..	29,986	36,497	11,474	13,719	5,896	5,344	627	3,429	106,972
FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	2,3769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35 ..	61,442	30,672	27,772	7,246	12,142	3,507	275	539	143,595
1936-40(a) ..	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,554
1941-45(a)(b)	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50(a)(b)	145,127	102,362	57,054	39,844	39,393	18,804	1,712	3,409	407,705
1951-55 ..	141,518	144,278	72,675	53,084	47,372	16,577	1,656	5,166	482,326
1955 ..	31,029	32,677	14,024	12,837	10,734	3,097	496	(c) 1,082	105,976
1956 ..	31,245	37,303	12,937	13,264	6,490	1,852	646	(c) 514	104,251
1957 ..	36,937	35,829	12,560	12,435	8,430	3,320	586	(c) 2,056	112,153
1958 ..	36,630	35,948	12,409	11,549	7,044	1,748	547	1,702	107,577
1959 ..	34,598	35,487	10,906	12,716	7,010	2,693	605	3,568	107,583

For footnotes see next page.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35 ..	111,719	48,990	54,561	12,295	18,013	8,126	166	1,041	254,911
1936-40(a) ..	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45(a)(b)	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50(a)(b)	308,059	222,075	120,554	91,961	82,561	40,053	3,874	8,147	877,284
1951-55 ..	284,866	317,839	145,266	111,792	98,101	35,468	2,587	9,891	1,005,810
1955 ..	63,610	74,144	27,932	26,392	21,335	6,290	867	(c) 2,326	222,896
1956 ..	62,421	77,602	28,263	27,277	14,085	7,009	846	(c) 2,540	220,043
1957 ..	72,153	68,012	22,480	24,291	15,379	8,056	662	(c) 3,104	214,137
1958 ..	65,189	70,284	23,391	21,789	13,369	5,679	607	3,839	204,147
1959 ..	64,584	71,984	22,380	26,435	12,906	8,037	1,232	6,997	214,555

(a) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947. (c) Revised figures based on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1955, males, 1,157, females 1,497, persons 2,654; 1956, males 1,938, females 930, persons 2,868; 1957, males 1,267, females 1,019, persons 2,286.

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

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

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

The annual rates of growth per cent., of population in Australia during each of the years 1950 to 1959 were as follows:—1950, 3.26; 1951, 2.65; 1952, 2.48; 1953, 1.87; 1954, 2.11; 1955, 2.45; 1956, 2.36; 1957, 2.25; 1958, 2.09; and 1959, 2.16.

The annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.69 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 31st December, 1900 to 31st December, 1959 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population:—

POPULATION: PERIODICAL RATES OF GROWTH.

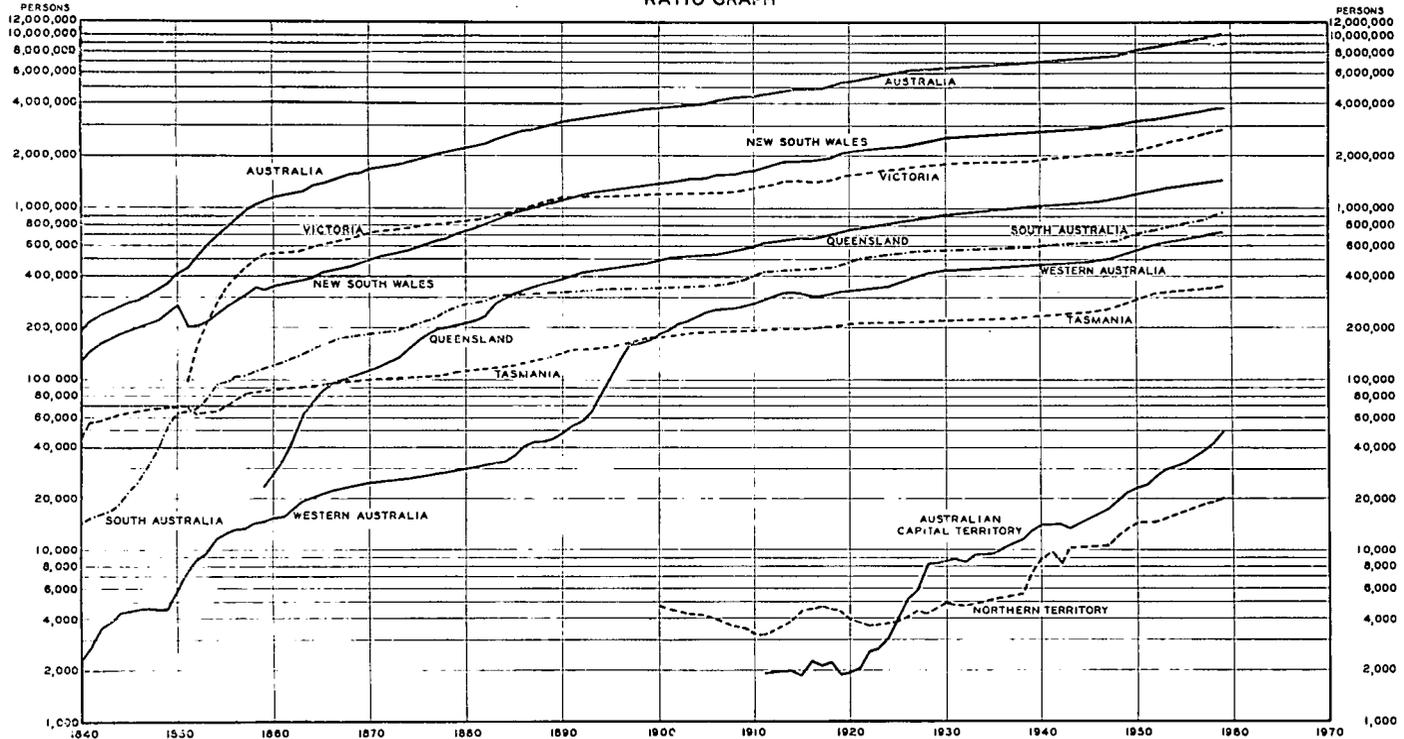
Period.	Interval. (Years.)	Total Increase. (‘000.)	Average Annual Numerical Increase. (‘000.)	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
1901 to 1913 ..	13	1,128	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914 to 1923 ..	10	862	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 ..	6	680	113	1.28	0.64	1.88
1930 to 1939(a)	10	569	57	0.82	0.03	0.85
1940 to 1946(a)	7	513	73	1.05	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1959(a)	13	2,648	204	1.47	1.05	2.35

(a) For the period September, 1939 to June, 1947, overseas movements of Australian defence forces have been excluded and deaths of members of these forces, whether occurring in Australia or overseas, have been included.

Up to 1913, the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards by increased governmental assistance, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during this period. The 1914-18 War was a dominating influence in the decade 1914-23, and its effects can be

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 to 1959

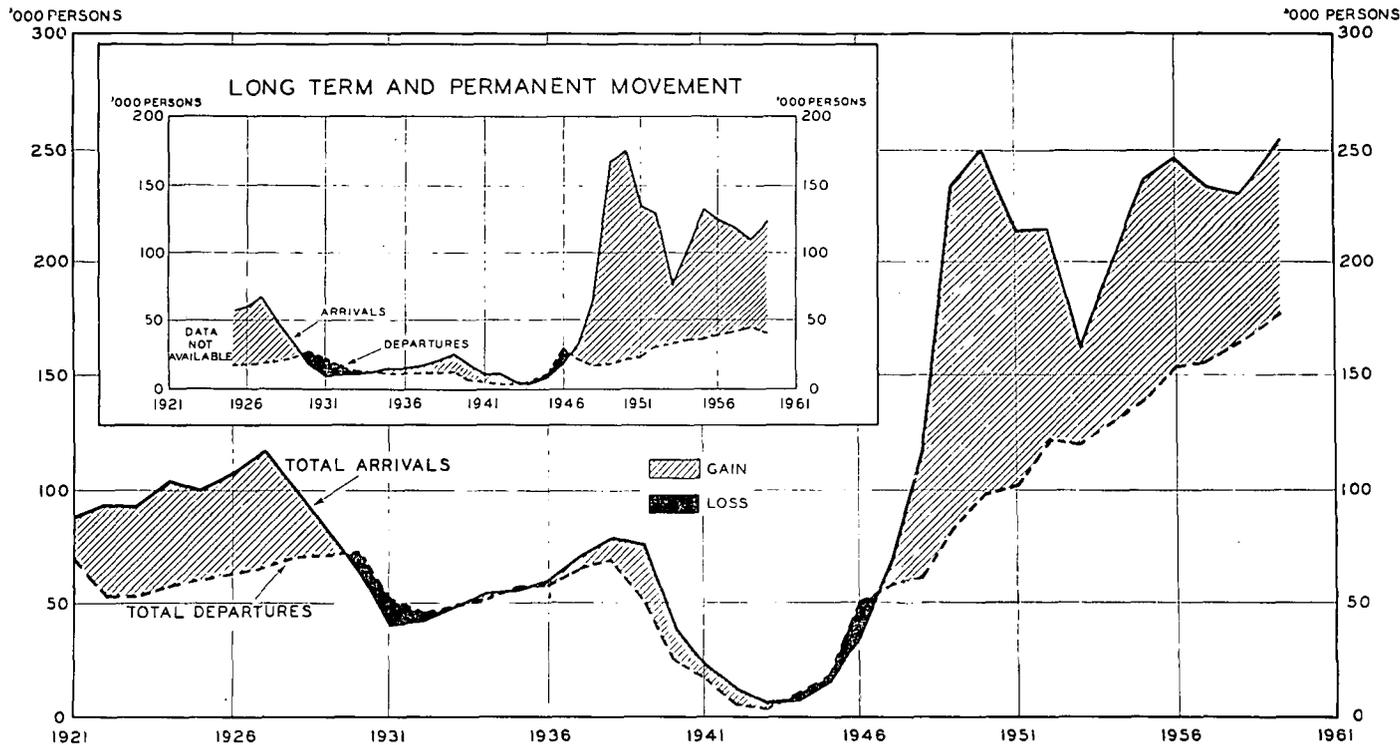
RATIO GRAPH



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.

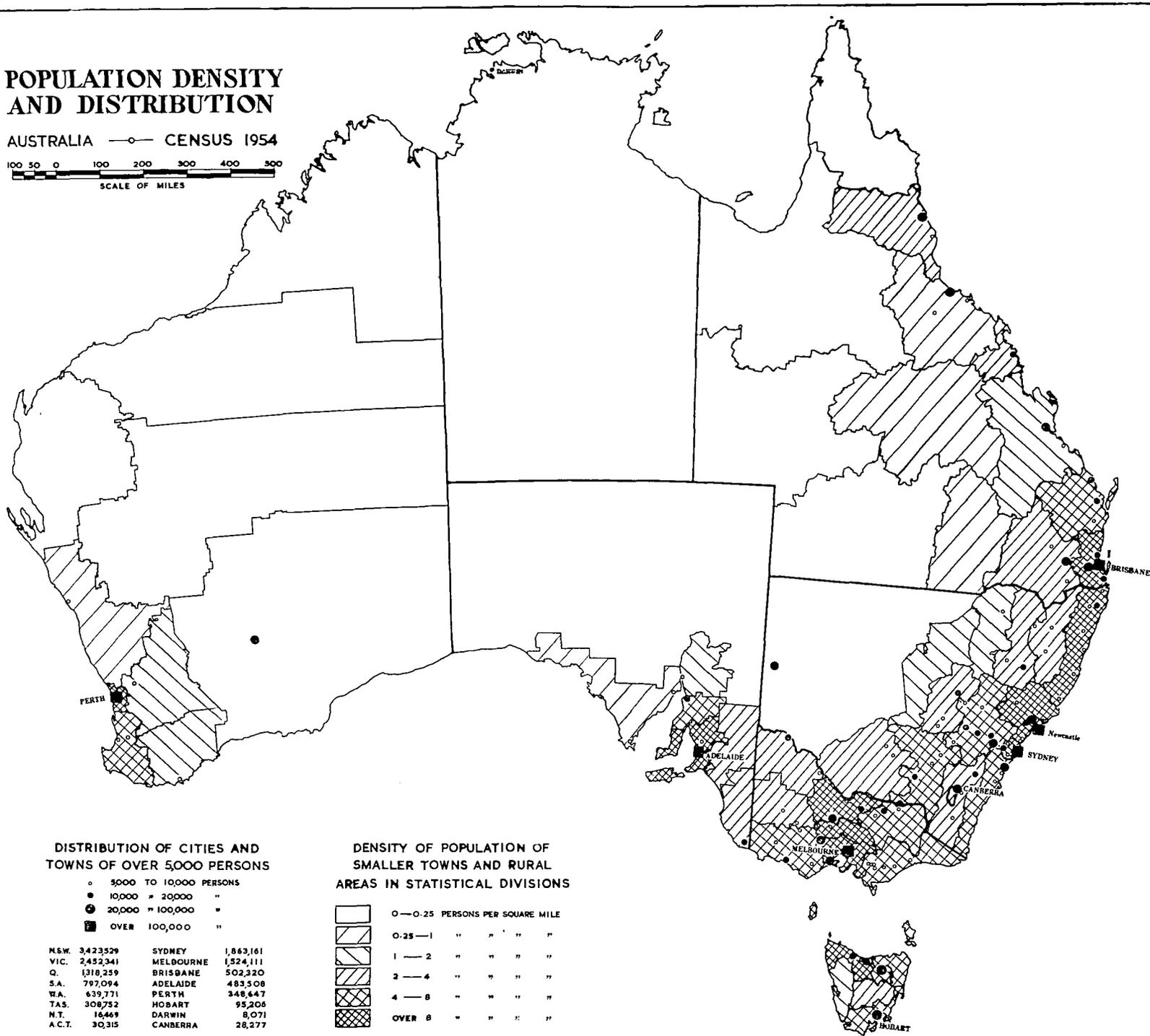
OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1959



POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

AUSTRALIA —○— CENSUS 1954



DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF OVER 5,000 PERSONS

- 5,000 TO 10,000 PERSONS
- 10,000 * 20,000 "
- ⊙ 20,000 * 100,000 "
- OVER 100,000 "

N.S.W.	3,423,529	SYDNEY	1,863,161
VIC.	2,452,341	MELBOURNE	1,524,111
Q.	1,318,259	BRISBANE	502,320
S.A.	797,094	ADELAIDE	483,508
WA.	639,771	PERTH	348,647
TAS.	308,752	HOBART	95,206
N.T.	16,469	DARWIN	8,071
A.C.T.	30,315	CANBERRA	28,277

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF SMALLER TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

□	0—0.25 PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
▧	0.25—1 " " " "
▨	1—2 " " " "
▩	2—4 " " " "
▪	4—8 " " " "
▫	OVER 8 " " " "

seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. From 1924 to 1929, more settled and prosperous conditions were experienced; encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact, Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the annual rate of growth of the population fell to 0.85 per cent. With the outbreak of war in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history, the full effects of which will not be seen for some time to come. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The post-war period 1947 to 1959 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. The annual rate of growth for the period 1947 to 1959 was 2.35 per cent.

Rates of population growth from 1881 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

(ii) *Various Countries*. Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries are shown in the following table:—

POPULATION: RATES OF GROWTH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)					Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)				
	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.	1951-56.		1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.	1951-56.
Ceylon ..	1.34	1.40	2.15	2.95	2.89	Denmark ..	0.84	0.74	1.20	0.97	0.74
Canada ..	1.23	0.85	1.35	2.62	2.80	Sweden ..	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.03	0.68
Australia ..	0.76	0.96	0.98	2.55	2.28	Germany ..	0.58	(b)	(b)	0.92	0.56
New Zealand ..	0.79	a 0.58	1.81	2.04	2.27	Belgium ..	0.42	-0.10	0.22	0.73	0.56
U.S.A. ..	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.79	1.72	Italy ..	0.63	c 0.55	d 0.49	0.70	0.54
Japan ..	0.77	1.06	0.92	2.05	1.36	England and Wales ..	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.61	0.30
Netherlands ..	1.26	1.12	1.00	1.72	1.19	Scotland ..	0.50	0.64	0.03	-0.08	0.12
Switzerland ..	0.44	0.43	0.98	1.24	1.19	Ireland, Republic of	0.28	0.18	-0.20	-0.01	-0.42
Norway ..	0.46	0.52	0.90	1.25	0.99						
Spain ..	1.46	0.91	0.94	0.61	0.78						
France ..	0.02	-1.48	0.51	1.10	0.75						

(a) Excludes armed forces overseas at 31st December, 1941. (b) Not available. (c) Excludes war losses. (d) Territory defined by 1947 peace treaty.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

§ 6. Density.

1. *General*.—From certain aspects, population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,971,081 square miles and an estimated population at 31st December, 1959, of 10,166,173, excluding full-blood aborigines, has a density of only 3.42 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents and sub-continents, the densities in 1958 were approximately as follows:—Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 220; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 152; U.S.S.R. 24; Africa, 20; North and Central America, 27; and South America, 20. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of that of South America and of Africa; about one-seventh of that of U.S.S.R.; about one-eighth of that of North and Central America; about one-fourty-fourth of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-sixty-fifth of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

On account of the large area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole, the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 3.42 in 1959. The rise in density from 1901 to 1959 in each State and Territory was:—New South Wales 4.45 to 12.25, Victoria 13.77 to 32.35, Queensland 0.76 to 2.17, South Australia 0.95 to 2.46, Western Australia 0.20 to 0.74, Tasmania 6.68 to 13.53, Northern Territory 0.01 to 0.04 and Australian Capital Territory 2.05 (in 1911) to 53.19. When comparing the density of population of the several States, consideration should be given to the average annual rainfall distribution in each State as an indication of the climatic influence upon probable population numbers. The proportion of the area of Australia receiving less than 10 inches of

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

2. **Main Countries of the World.**—Number and density of population of the more important countries of the world are shown in the following table. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only. The figures for the individual countries and continents accord, in the main, with those in the Population and Vital Statistics Report for July, 1959, (Vol. XI, No. 3) which is published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Details relate, in most cases, to mid-year 1958 estimates but in a few cases these are not available and the latest estimate available has been used. The totals for the continents include countries and territories not listed in the table below and adjustments for over- and under-estimation and enumeration.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD: NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1958.

Country.	Popu- lation. (‘000.)	Density. (a)	Country.	Popu- lation. (‘000.)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany	71,743	521.6	Nigeria	33,043	97.4
United Kingdom	51,870	350.6	Egypt	24,781	64.2
Italy	48,739	419.1	Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federa- tion of	21,600	47.2
France	44,500	209.1	French West Africa	20,481	12.1
Spain	29,662	152.6	Union of South Africa(d)	14,418	30.5
Poland	28,783	239.1	Belgian Congo	13,559	15.0
Yugoslavia	18,397	186.3	Sudan	11,037	11.4
Romania	18,059	196.9	Morocco	10,330	60.3
Czechoslovakia	13,469	272.8	Algeria	10,265	11.2
Netherlands	11,173	891.8	Tanganyika Territory	8,916	24.6
Hungary	9,857	274.4	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	7,650	15.8
Belgium	9,053	768.6	Kenya	6,351	28.2
Portugal	8,980	252.3	<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>230,000</i>	<i>19.7</i>
Greece	8,173	159.7	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Bulgaria	7,722	179.4	United States of America(e)	174,231	48.3
Sweden	7,415	427.1	Mexico	32,348	42.5
Austria	7,021	216.9	Canada	17,048	4.4
Switzerland	5,185	325.3	Cuba	6,466	146.2
Denmark	4,530	272.6	<i>Total North and Central America</i>	<i>256,000</i>	<i>27.4</i>
Finland	4,376	33.6	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Norway	3,526	28.2	Brazil	62,725	19.1
Ireland, Republic of	2,853	105.1	Argentina	20,256	18.9
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>418,000</i>	<i>219.6</i>	Colombia	13,522	30.8
ASIA.			Peru	10,213	20.6
China	640,000	169.8	Chile	7,298	25.5
India	397,540	313.7	Venezuela	6,320	18.0
Japan	91,760	642.9	<i>Total South America</i>	<i>134,000</i>	<i>19.5</i>
Indonesia	86,900	150.9	OCEANIA.		
Pakistan	85,635	234.8	Australia(f)	9,846	3.3
Viet-Nam	27,400	217.7	New Zealand and Depen- dencies(d)	2,282	22.1
Turkey(b)	25,932	86.4	Territory of New Guinea	1,341	14.4
Philippines	23,122	200.0	Hawaii	637	99.2
South Korea	22,633	604.8	Papua	487	5.4
Thailand	21,474	108.2	Fiji Islands	368	52.2
Burma	20,255	77.4	<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>15,800</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Iran	19,723	31.3	SUMMARY.		
Afghanistan	13,000	51.8	Europe	418,000	219.6
Taiwan	9,851	711.0	Asia	1,592,000	151.9
Ceylon	9,361	369.5	U.S.S.R.	206,200	23.8
Nepal	8,910	163.9	Africa	230,000	19.7
Iraq	6,700	39.0	America, North and Central	256,000	27.4
Malaya, Federation of	6,499	128.2	America, South	134,000	19.5
Saudi Arabia	6,036	9.8	Oceania	15,800	4.8
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>1,592,000</i>	<i>151.9</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,852,000</i>	<i>54.6</i>
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	(c)208,826	(c) 24.1			

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

January, 1959.

(d) Includes non-European
aboriginals.

(b) Includes European Territory.

(e) Includes Alaska.

(c) Census, 15th

(f) Excludes full-blood

§ 7. General Characteristics.

1. **Sex Distribution.**—(i) *States.* The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the "masculinity" of the population. On pages 163–5 in Official Year Book No. 2 a table is included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In issue No. 5, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the 1911 Census.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there was a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population until 1945. This resulted from the increasing proportion of the population in the higher age groups, in which females preponderate owing to their greater longevity, and from the general long-term fall in the birth rate. At the 1947 Census, the numbers of the sexes were practically equal, but there has since been an increase in masculinity owing to the higher birth rate and to the increase in the number of immigrants, the majority of whom are males.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at five-year intervals from 1925 to 1950 and for each of the years 1955 to 1959:—

POPULATION: MASCULINITY, 1925 TO 1959.

(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

At 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1935	102.38	97.84	109.81	100.20	113.21	102.45	212.80	115.64	102.71
1940	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1955	100.91	101.67	105.34	102.96	106.22	103.87	155.28	a112.86	102.53
1956	100.89	101.85	105.60	103.05	106.43	105.87	144.29	a121.76	102.72
1957	100.78	101.53	105.11	102.83	105.83	106.61	134.55	113.81	102.45
1958	100.33	101.37	104.81	102.46	105.51	107.85	126.54	114.81	102.17
1959	100.11	101.41	104.74	102.61	105.09	109.29	125.01	111.98	102.11

(a) Revised figures based on the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1955, 107.77 and 1956, 113.19.

(ii) *Various Countries.* The masculinity of the population in various countries is shown in the following table:—

POPULATION: MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.
Canada	1958	102.9	Northern Ireland ..	1957	95.0
Australia(a)	1959	102.1	Italy	1951	95.0
Ireland, Republic of ..	1956	101.9	Yugoslavia	1956	94.8
New Zealand(b)	1959	101.0	Switzerland	1957	93.8
Union of South Africa(c)	1956	99.9	Spain	1955	93.7
Sweden	1957	99.5	France	1957	93.6
Netherlands	1957	99.3	England and Wales ..	1958	93.1
Norway	1956	99.2	Poland	1957	92.8
Denmark	1956	98.4	Scotland	1957	91.8
United States of America	1958	98.1	Germany, Federal Re-		
Japan	1957	96.7	public	1956	88.3
Belgium	1956	96.6	Austria	1957	87.2

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) White population only.

2. Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a census, but estimates, based on the census distribution and on births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years.

Estimates for 30th June, 1958 and 1959, are shown in the following table. Particulars of the age distribution recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses were published in Official Year Book No. 43, page 560.

POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION^(a), AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday. (Years.)	30th June, 1958.			30th June, 1959.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	533,488	508,502	1,041,990	547,386	521,697	1,069,083
5-9	507,139	485,132	992,271	514,956	492,374	1,007,330
10-14	464,944	443,605	908,549	483,808	460,708	944,516
15-19	352,055	336,006	688,061	371,201	354,814	726,015
20-24	323,071	301,832	624,903	333,080	314,148	647,228
25-29	353,805	320,331	674,136	346,371	315,761	662,132
30-34	393,414	359,883	753,297	393,039	357,978	751,017
35-39	363,244	347,263	710,507	378,970	360,072	739,042
40-44	338,731	330,627	669,358	332,687	324,696	657,383
45-49	314,654	294,383	609,037	324,785	308,655	633,440
50-54	272,718	252,588	525,306	280,007	259,059	539,066
55-59	221,476	218,961	440,437	233,013	228,762	461,775
60-64	177,393	202,550	379,943	174,699	195,729	370,428
65-69	152,111	178,065	330,176	151,656	183,571	335,227
70-74	107,180	133,934	241,114	111,368	138,805	250,173
75-79	60,768	84,208	144,976	62,965	89,240	152,205
80-84	29,654	45,347	75,001	30,213	46,653	76,866
85-89	10,389	17,560	27,949	10,549	18,541	29,090
90-94	2,905	5,222	8,127	2,772	4,917	7,689
95 and over	291	711	1,002	249	768	1,017
Total	4,979,430	4,866,710	9,846,140	5,083,774	4,977,448	10,061,222

(a) Based on the age distribution at the Census of 30th June, 1954 (adjusted only for "not stated" ages) and on subsequent births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants.

The next table shows the change which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since 1871. Up to the 1954 Census, each successive census except that of 1921 had revealed a larger percentage of the population 15 years of age and over than had been recorded at the previous census. In 1954, however, the proportion of this age group dropped sharply to a level (71.5 per cent.) slightly below that of 1933, the proportion under 15 years showing a corresponding increase to 28.5 per cent. of the total population. The proportions at 30th June, 1959 were estimated to be 70.0 per cent. and 30.0 per cent. respectively.

POPULATION: PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1959.
(Per cent.)

Census.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
1871..	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881..	36.36	60.81	2.83	100	41.86	56.03	2.11	100	38.89	58.61	2.50	100
1891..	34.80	62.01	3.19	100	39.38	58.09	2.53	100	36.92	60.19	2.89	100
1901..	33.89	61.80	4.31	100	36.51	59.88	3.61	100	35.14	60.88	3.98	100
1911..	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921..	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933..	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100
1947..	25.49	67.08	7.43	100	24.62	66.71	8.67	100	25.06	66.89	8.05	100
1954..	28.81	63.82	7.37	100	28.23	62.52	9.25	100	28.52	63.18	8.30	100
1959(a)	30.41	62.31	7.28	100	29.64	60.67	9.69	100	30.03	61.50	8.47	100

(a) Estimate 30th June.

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1954 Census, 46.9 per cent. had never married; 47.1 per cent. were married (including 1.4 per cent. married but permanently separated); 5.2 per cent. were widowed; and 0.8 per cent. were divorced. Between 1947 and 1954, the number never married increased by 17.7 per cent.; those married (including permanently separated) by 20.6 per cent.; the widowed by 10.2 per cent.; and the divorced by 31.8 per cent.

From the demographic point of view, the most important change in the conjugal condition of the population of Australia between 1947 and 1954 was the increase of 35.0 per cent. in never married persons under 15 years of age, which more than offset the continued decrease in never married persons aged 15 years and over. This decrease was, however, confined to females, as the number of unmarried males aged 15 years and over increased by 3.6 per cent. between 1947 and 1954. The proportion of married persons continued to increase, and in 1954 comprised 66 per cent. of the population 15 years of age and over who stated their conjugal condition, compared with 62 per cent. in 1947 and 54 per cent. in 1933.

The number of widowed females recorded in Australia in 1954 was 351,102, or more than three times as many as the number of widowed males. This disparity is the result of two influences. The first is the greater longevity of females coupled with the usually younger age at marriage; and the second is that a larger proportion of widowed males remarry.

POPULATION: CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954,
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under 15 years of age ..	967,759	931,294	1,899,053	1,309,660	1,253,674	2,563,334	664,281
15 years of age and over	929,212	748,414	1,677,626	962,491	684,154	1,646,645	-30,981
Total	1,896,971	1,679,708	3,576,679	2,272,151	1,937,828	4,209,979	633,300
Married	1,692,913	1,686,885	3,379,798	2,062,122	2,043,651	4,105,773	725,975
Married but Permanently Separated	58,722	67,890	126,612	57,371	66,228	123,599	-3,013
Widowed	111,680	309,383	421,063	113,064	351,102	464,166	43,103
Divorced	24,952	27,441	52,393	32,389	36,650	69,039	16,646
Not Stated	12,132	10,681	22,813	9,021	4,953	13,974	-8,839
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. **Birthplace.**—At 30th June, 1954, the Australian-born element of the population of Australia represented 85.7 per cent. as compared with 90.2 per cent. at the 1947 Census. The number of Australian-born increased by 864,893, or 12.7 per cent., between 1947 and 1954, while the oversea-born population increased by 542,279 or 72.9 per cent. The latter resulted mainly from the increase of 503,458 in the number of persons of European birthplace between 1947 and 1954—principally persons born in England (an increase of 96,819); Italy (86,265); Germany (50,855); Poland (50,021); and the Netherlands (49,861).

Although numerically less significant, the number of persons of Asian and African birthplace more than doubled during the intercensal period, but there was little change in the number of persons born elsewhere.

Of persons born outside Australia, 57 per cent. were males and 43 per cent. females.

POPULATION: BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>Australia</i>	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	864,893
New Zealand	21,890	21,720	43,610	21,723	21,627	43,350	— 260
Other Australasian	776	810	1,586	1,065	1,058	2,123	537
Total, Australasia	3,402,990	3,477,377	6,880,367	3,835,223	3,910,314	7,745,537	865,170
England	205,330	176,262	381,592	256,699	221,712	478,411	96,819
Wales	6,859	5,005	11,864	8,343	6,144	14,487	2,623
Scotland	55,734	47,264	102,998	66,792	56,842	123,634	20,636
Northern Ireland	3,214	2,325	5,539	5,527	3,976	9,503	3,964
Ireland, Republic of	2,420	2,244	4,664	3,595	2,397	5,992	1,328
Ireland (undefined)	18,309	16,301	34,610	18,054	14,124	32,178	— 2,432
Austria	2,368	1,851	4,219	5,582	5,286	10,868	6,649
Czechoslovakia	926	558	1,484	8,515	4,165	12,680	11,196
Estonia	656	446	1,102	3,393	3,156	6,549	5,447
France	1,077	1,138	2,215	2,417	2,282	4,699	2,484
Germany	8,955	5,612	14,567	33,663	31,759	65,422	50,855
Greece	9,115	3,176	12,291	16,794	9,068	25,862	13,571
Hungary	702	525	1,227	9,054	5,348	14,402	13,375
Italy	22,506	11,126	33,632	80,279	39,618	119,897	86,265
Latvia	296	151	447	9,524	7,734	17,258	16,811
Lithuania	169	104	273	5,272	3,152	8,424	8,151
Malta	2,472	766	3,238	12,411	7,577	19,988	16,750
Netherlands	1,577	597	2,174	30,046	21,989	52,035	49,861
Poland	3,672	2,901	6,573	35,652	20,942	56,594	50,021
Ukraine	2,817	2,159	4,976	8,728	6,029	14,757	22,872
U.S.S.R.				6,419	6,672	13,091	
Yugoslavia	4,281	1,585	5,866	15,473	7,383	22,856	16,990
Other European	11,990	4,065	16,055	17,471	7,806	25,277	9,222
Total, Europe	365,445	286,161	651,606	659,703	495,361	1,155,064	503,458
Ceylon, India and Pakistan	5,247	2,913	8,160	8,487	6,373	14,860	6,700
China	5,135	1,269	6,404	7,199	3,078	10,277	3,873
Cyprus	544	137	681	4,254	1,519	5,773	5,092
Syria and Lebanon	1,035	851	1,886	2,614	1,552	4,166	2,280
Other Asian	4,129	2,836	6,965	9,717	6,788	16,505	9,540
Total, Asia	16,090	8,006	24,096	32,271	19,310	51,581	27,485
Egypt	412	391	803	4,392	3,758	8,150	7,347
Union of South Africa	3,071	2,795	5,866	3,113	2,858	5,971	105
Other African	494	374	868	930	775	1,705	837
Total, Africa	3,977	3,560	7,537	8,435	7,391	15,826	8,289
Canada, (including Newfoundland)	2,339	1,722	4,061	2,571	1,917	4,488	427
United States of America	3,794	2,438	6,232	5,039	3,250	8,289	2,057
Other American	744	593	1,337	938	781	1,719	382
Total, America	6,877	4,753	11,630	8,548	5,948	14,496	2,866
Polynesia	1,526	1,619	3,145	1,628	1,730	3,358	213
At Sea	465	512	977	310	358	668	— 309
Total Born Outside Australia	417,046	327,141	744,187	733,683	552,783	1,286,466	542,279
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. **Period of Residence in Australia.**—This table classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to period of residence in Australia, and reflects the greatly increased rate of immigration since 1947. It shows that in 1954, of persons born outside Australia who stated their period of residence, 40.9 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than 5 years, 53.9 per cent. for less than 8 years, and 56.2 per cent. for less than 15 years, compared with 5.7, 7.7 and 14.8 per cent. respectively at the previous Census in 1947.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION: PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA,

1947 AND 1954.

PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

Period of Residence.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase. 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 year	16,660	9,953	26,613	47,430	34,841	82,271	55,658
1 year and under 2 years	4,116	4,953	9,069	32,228	27,096	59,324	50,255
2 years and under 3 years	2,124	1,322	3,446	65,374	39,354	104,728	101,282
3 years and under 4 years	822	462	1,284	71,183	50,367	121,550	120,266
4 years and under 5 years	671	319	990	87,636	62,200	149,836	148,846
Total under 5 years	24,393	17,009	41,402	303,851	213,858	517,709	476,307
5 years and under 6 years	2,217	1,238	3,455	64,618	45,416	110,034	106,579
6 years and under 7 years	2,374	1,827	4,201	21,522	15,424	36,946	32,745
7 years and under 8 years	3,608	3,032	6,640	9,452	7,883	17,335	10,695
8 years and under 9 years	7,966	6,803	14,769	15,677	12,526	28,203	- 23,278
9 years and under 10 years	6,270	4,166	10,436				
10 years and under 15 years	13,507	12,769	26,276				
Total 5 years and under 15 years . .	35,942	29,835	65,777	111,269	81,249	192,518	126,741
15 years and over . .	345,039	270,399	615,438	306,288	247,819	554,107	- 61,331
Not Stated	11,672	9,898	21,570	12,275	9,857	22,132	562
Born outside Australia . .	417,046	327,141	744,187	733,683	552,783	1,286,466	542,279
Born in Australia(a) . .	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	864,893
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

6. **Nationality.**—At 30th June, 1954, 8,582,251 persons, or 95.5 per cent. of the Australian population, were of British nationality (consisting of 85.7 per cent. born in Australia and 9.8 per cent. born outside), compared with 99.5 per cent. in 1947 (90.2 per cent. Australian-born and 9.3 per cent. born outside Australia). Of the oversea-born population in 1954, 68.6 per cent. were British subjects, compared with 94.8 per cent. in 1947. The most numerous foreign nationals in Australia at 30th June, 1954, were:—Italian, 90,018 persons; Dutch, 53,458; Polish, 49,746; German, 31,448; Yugoslav, 18,124; Greek, 17,843; Ukrainian, 17,239; and Latvian, 17,225.

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE), AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British(a)—							
Born in Australia ..	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	864,893
Born outside Australia ..	387,767	317,767	705,534	484,798	397,389	882,187	176,653
<i>Total, British</i> ..	<i>3,768,091</i>	<i>3,772,614</i>	<i>7,540,705</i>	<i>4,297,233</i>	<i>4,285,018</i>	<i>8,582,251</i>	<i>1,041,546</i>
Foreign—							
American (U.S.) ..	2,474	877	3,351	3,761	1,958	5,719	2,368
Austrian ..	376	280	656	1,859	1,696	3,555	2,899
Chinese ..	4,329	529	4,858	5,010	931	5,941	1,083
Czechoslovak ..	239	135	374	4,958	2,280	7,238	6,864
Dutch ..	1,408	593	2,001	30,518	22,940	53,458	51,457
Estonian ..	159	96	255	2,720	2,581	5,301	5,046
French ..	770	551	1,321	1,908	1,624	3,532	2,211
German ..	1,669	692	2,361	17,262	14,186	31,448	29,087
Greek ..	3,720	784	4,504	11,415	6,428	17,843	13,339
Hungarian ..	154	173	327	5,910	3,746	9,656	9,329
Italian ..	5,473	1,699	7,172	61,673	28,345	90,018	82,846
Latvian ..	36	25	61	9,161	8,064	17,225	17,164
Lithuanian ..	23	15	38	4,854	3,248	8,102	8,064
Norwegian ..	685	60	745	1,414	284	1,698	953
Polish ..	839	721	1,560	29,524	20,222	49,746	48,186
Romanian ..	39	31	70	871	519	1,390	1,320
Russian ..	333	210	543	2,174	2,077	4,251	3,708
Swiss ..	321	127	448	927	696	1,623	1,175
Ukrainian ..				9,871	7,368	17,239	17,239
Yugoslav ..	1,753	343	2,096	11,633	6,491	18,124	16,028
Other Foreign ..	3,292	672	3,964	8,880	3,343	12,223	8,259
Stateless ..	1,187	761	1,948	22,582	16,367	38,949	37,001
<i>Total, Foreign</i> ..	<i>29,279</i>	<i>9,374</i>	<i>38,653</i>	<i>248,885</i>	<i>155,394</i>	<i>404,279</i>	<i>365,626</i>
Total ..	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) "Irish" nationality is included with "British" nationality for the purpose of this table.

7. Religion.—At the 1921 Census, 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954, when the public was informed that there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons (12.8 per cent.), 824,824 (10.9 per cent.) and 855,819 (9.5 per cent.), respectively, gave no reply. Of males 10.3 per cent., and of females 8.7 per cent., did not state their religion in 1954.

Of those who stated their religion, the greatest numerical increase during the intercensal period between 1947 and 1954 was recorded by Roman Catholic and Catholic combined. This group was followed closely by Church of England, and then Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran in that order. Amongst the denominations with the largest numbers of adherents, the greatest proportional increases were recorded by Roman Catholic and Catholic combined, 29.9 per cent.; Presbyterian, 17.0 per cent.; Church of England, 15.3 per cent.; and Methodist, 12.2 per cent. The largest proportional increase was that of the Lutheran denomination, 73.7 per cent.

At the 1954 Census, as at earlier censuses, 99 per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian faith. Between 1947 and 1954, the number who stated they were of non-Christian religion increased by 50 per cent., while those specifically stating they had no religion decreased by 10 per cent.

POPULATION : RELIGION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase. 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	53,197	60,330	113,527	60,048	67,396	127,444	13,917
Brethren	5,807	7,195	13,002	7,511	8,893	16,404	3,402
Catholic, Roman(a) ..	335,241	294,957	630,198	413,719	347,383	761,102	130,904
Catholic(a)	448,959	507,581	956,540	635,398	664,486	1,299,884	343,344
Church of Christ	33,276	38,495	71,771	37,880	42,484	80,364	8,593
Church of England ..	1,480,527	1,476,505	2,957,032	1,709,197	1,699,653	3,408,850	451,818
Congregational	29,364	33,879	63,243	32,508	36,944	69,452	6,209
Greek Orthodox	(b)	(b)	(b)	44,382	30,363	74,745	(b)
Lutheran	34,854	32,037	66,891	60,306	55,872	116,178	49,287
Methodist	425,745	445,680	871,425	478,605	499,328	977,933	106,508
Presbyterian	366,892	376,648	743,540	430,798	439,444	870,242	126,702
Protestant (undefined) ..	36,708	36,562	73,270	48,539	46,877	95,416	22,146
Salvation Army	17,542	20,030	37,572	20,304	22,534	42,838	5,266
Seventh Day Adventist ..	7,453	10,097	17,550	11,166	14,163	25,329	7,779
Other (including Chris- tian undefined)	27,492	29,883	57,375	31,957	35,616	67,573	10,198
Total, Christian	3,303,057	3,369,879	6,672,936	4,022,318	4,011,436	8,033,754	1,360,818
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	16,426	15,593	32,019	24,548	23,888	48,436	16,417
Other	3,736	807	4,543	4,910	1,471	6,381	1,838
Total, Non-Christian ..	20,162	16,400	36,562	29,458	25,359	54,817	18,255
Indefinite	9,838	8,870	18,708	10,038	8,418	18,456	-252
No Religion	18,888	7,440	26,328	16,652	7,032	23,684	-2,644
No Reply	445,425	379,399	824,824	467,652	388,167	855,819	30,995
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules. (b) Not available.
NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. **Industry.**—In the following table, the male and female populations of Australia are classified according to the industry in which they were usually engaged at the 1954 Census. Persons usually engaged in industry are regarded as being "in the work force," while the remainder of the population, which at the 1954 Census comprised 5,284,508 persons, is classified as not being in the work force. The term "in the work force" includes persons of all ages who are employers, self-employed or working on their own account, wage and salary earners and unpaid helpers engaged in industry. It also includes persons "not at work," i.e., those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs or temporarily laid off, etc.; also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census.

Persons who do not earn their living by doing work for monetary reward, such as children, housewives, full-time students, retired persons, pensioners and permanent inmates of institutions, are regarded as not being in the work force.

About 63 in every 100 of the male population and 19 in every 100 of the female population were in the work force, or, in other words, there were in 1954, 3.4 males to every female in the work force.

Of the total males in the work force, those engaged in Manufacturing represented the largest proportion, namely 28.0 per cent., followed in order by those in Primary Production, 16.1 per cent.; Commerce, 13.6 per cent.; Building and Construction, 11.3 per cent.; Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 9.1 per cent.; and Transport and Storage, 8.4 per cent.

As with males, females in the work force were engaged mainly in Manufacturing, 26.9 per cent., followed in order by those in Commerce, 22.5 per cent.; Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities, 22.1 per cent.; and Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Service, etc., 14.8 per cent.

**POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA,
CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1954.**

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group and Sub-group.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
			Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)
Primary Production—				
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping ..	10,003	126	10,129	0.11
Agriculture, Mixed Farming ..	220,218	12,172	232,390	2.59
Grazing	115,162	8,714	123,876	1.38
Dairying	100,553	11,004	111,557	1.24
Forestry	15,279	67	15,346	0.17
Total	461,215	32,083	493,298	5.49
Mining and Quarrying	60,310	1,061	61,371	0.68
Manufacturing—				
Founding, Engineering and Metalworking	229,431	32,305	261,736	2.91
Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts and Accessories	132,653	6,463	139,116	1.55
Textile and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	27,601	26,182	53,783	0.60
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	23,144	73,367	96,511	1.07
Food, Drink and Tobacco	117,088	27,927	145,015	1.61
Sawmilling and Manufacture of Wood Products	53,252	2,136	55,388	0.62
Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Bookbinding and Photography ..	53,953	18,770	72,723	0.81
Other and Undefined	163,146	39,913	203,059	2.26
Total	800,268	227,063	1,027,331	11.43
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply and Maintenance) ..	69,554	4,096	73,650	0.82
Building and Construction—				
Construction and Repair of Buildings ..	196,205	2,452	198,657	2.21
Construction Works (other than Build- ings)	125,624	1,341	126,965	1.41
Total	321,829	3,793	325,622	3.62
Transport and Storage—				
Road Transport and Storage ..	92,990	4,488	97,478	1.08
Shipping and Loading and Discharging Vessels	55,905	2,180	58,085	0.65
Rail and Air Transport	91,691	8,031	99,722	1.11
Total	240,586	14,699	255,285	2.84
Communication	63,802	16,748	80,550	0.90
Finance and Property; Business Services (n.e.i.)	64,366	34,278	98,644	1.10
Commerce	387,468	189,913	577,381	6.43
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional Activities	260,474	186,443	446,917	4.97
Amusement, Hotels, Cafés, Personal Ser- vice, etc.	99,003	125,486	224,489	2.50
Other, Inadequately Described or Not Stated	27,745	9,739	37,484	0.42
Persons in the Work Force ..	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	41.20
Persons not in the Work Force ..	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	58.80
Total	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	100.00

9. **Occupational Status.**—The term "occupational status" relates to the capacity in which persons are engaged in the various branches of industry.

While the numbers of employers and of persons self-employed at the 1954 Census showed increases of approximately 13 per cent. and 6 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1947, the number of employees increased by slightly more than 20 per cent., and in 1954 constituted nearly 80 per cent. of the total work force, as compared with 77 per cent. in 1947. Employers and self-employed combined constituted 17.8 per cent. of the work force in 1954 as compared with 19.0 per cent. in 1947.

POPULATION: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Occupational Status.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>In Work Force—</i>							
<i>At Work—</i>							
Employer	196,932	24,357	221,289	220,408	30,028	250,436	29,147
Self-employed ..	342,650	44,487	387,137	358,746	51,436	410,182	23,045
Employee (on wage or salary)	1,827,072	620,421	2,447,493	2,211,915	737,488	2,949,403	501,910
Helper (not on wage or salary)	24,227	4,498	28,725	18,342	9,866	28,208	-517
Total at Work ..	2,390,881	693,763	3,084,644	2,809,411	828,818	3,638,229	553,585
Not at Work(a) ..	66,009	16,765	82,774	40,913	13,953	54,866	-27,908
Not Stated	22,379	6,634	29,013	6,296	2,631	8,927	-20,086
Total in Work Force	2,479,269	717,162	3,196,431	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	505,591
<i>Not in Work Force</i> ..	<i>1,318,101</i>	<i>3,064,826</i>	<i>4,382,927</i>	<i>1,689,498</i>	<i>3,595,010</i>	<i>5,284,508</i>	<i>901,581</i>
Grand Total ..	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) Includes persons who were (1) unable to secure employment; (2) temporarily laid off from their jobs; or (3) not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

10. **Race.**—The term "Race" as used for Census purposes is not synonymous with ethnic group, but is based on geographical rather than ethnological descriptions. The form of inquiry at the 1954 Census was:—"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." The complementary instruction was:—"In the case of a person both of whose parents are non-European but of different races, state the race of that person's father (and do *not* add 'H.C.')." This form of inquiry and the instruction are identical with those used at the 1947 Census. It follows that, as the essential distinction is between European and non-European races only, those having European blood to the extent of one half have been classed as half-castes of the non-European race.

A summary for the 1947 and 1954 Censuses is shown in the following table.

POPULATION: RACE, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Race.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase. 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Full-blood— European	3,765,238	3,758,891	7,524,129	4,508,795	4,412,896	8,921,691	1,397,562
Non-European—							
Arab	100	38	138	197	65	262	124
Chinese	6,594	2,550	9,144	9,150	3,728	12,878	3,734
Cingalese	97	53	150	196	72	268	118
Filipino	133	102	235	127	100	227	— 8
Indian(a)	2,278	202	2,480	1,892	317	2,209	—271
Japanese	108	49	157	247	292	539	382
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	84	23	107	311	36	347	240
Malay	425	155	580	534	251	785	205
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) ^b Torres Strait Islander	2,840	2,492	5,332	1,070	814	1,884	805
Siamese, Thailander ..				2,043	2,210	4,253	
Syrian, Lebanese ..	15	12	27	163	60	223	196
Asiatic (n.e.i.) ..	888	787	1,675	1,374	916	2,290	615
Other and Indefinite ..	1,045	425	1,470	848	221	1,069	—149
.. .. .				180	72	252	
Total, Non-European Full-blood	14,607	6,888	21,495	18,332	9,154	27,486	5,991
Half-caste—							
Arab	6	2	8	16	11	27	19
Australian Aboriginal ..	14,026	13,153	27,179	15,849	15,510	31,359	4,180
Chinese	1,599	1,351	2,950	1,404	1,276	2,680	—270
Cingalese	51	53	104	58	65	123	19
Filipino	111	103	214	101	100	201	— 13
Indian(a)	235	183	418	259	179	438	20
Japanese	91	87	178	114	132	246	68
Javanese, Indonesian, Koepanger	32	24	56	11	21	32	— 24
Malay	196	198	394	214	235	449	55
Pacific Islander (n.e.i.) ^(b) Torres Strait Islander	359	353	712	371	366	737	134
Siamese, Thailander ..				60	49	109	
Syrian, Lebanese ..	2	6	8	25	18	43	35
Asiatic (n.e.i.) ..	111	112	223	103	96	199	— 24
Other and Indefinite ..	706	584	1,290	140	102	242	—580
.. .. .				266	202	468	
Total, Half-caste ..	17,525	16,209	33,734	18,991	18,362	37,353	3,619
Total, Non-European Full-blood and Half-caste	32,132	23,097	55,229	37,323	27,516	64,839	9,610
Grand Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) Native of India or Pakistan.
and South Sea Islander, so described.

(b) Includes Fijian, Maori, Papuan, Pacific Islander, Polynesian

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

11. **Other General Characteristics.**—Questions asked at the 1933 Census regarding orphanhood, and the ability to read and write a foreign language (of persons who could not read and write English), were not asked on the schedules of the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the question on dependent children asked at the 1947 Census was not asked in 1954. The latest data published in respect of the first two questions appear on pages 482 and 487 of Official Year Book No. 36, and in respect of dependent children on page 326 of Official Year Book No. 41.

§ 8. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during the Present Century.—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain, in summary form, tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while information for individual years is published in the annual bulletin, *Demography*. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901. A graph showing arrivals and departures from 1921 to 1959 appears on page 300.

OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15..	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	- 10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(a)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(a)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1951-55..	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1955 ..	133,463	103,774	237,237	76,805	63,177	139,982	56,658	40,597	97,255
1956 ..	141,408	106,040	247,448	87,013	66,437	153,450	54,395	39,603	93,998
1957 ..	123,487	109,841	233,328	87,081	67,515	154,596	36,406	42,326	78,732
1958 ..	121,030	109,234	230,264	91,367	73,531	164,898	29,663	35,703	65,366
1959 ..	139,941	113,955	253,896	98,917	78,188	177,105	41,024	35,767	76,791

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

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

As the encouragement of immigration by governmental assistance has been a feature of Australian immigration policy, a clear indication of the significance of migration movements is obtained when "assisted" and "unassisted" movements are distinguished. This was shown broadly, for the period 1901-1952, in Official Year Book No. 40, page 361, and has been continued in the following table for the period 1926 to 1959.

"ASSISTED" AND "UNASSISTED" MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of "Unassisted" Arrivals over All Departures.
	Nominated and Selected ("Assisted").	Other ("Unassisted").	Total.		
1926-30 ..	99,403	371,077	470,480	340,773	30,304
1931-35 ..	781	238,542	239,323	250,209	- 11,667
1936-40(a)	3,828	317,484	321,312	278,184	39,300
1941-45(a)	..	63,925	63,925	56,116	7,809
1946-50(a)	273,195	428,725	701,920	348,836	79,889
1951-55 ..	275,241	752,625	1,027,866	614,042	138,583
1955 ..	66,688	170,549	237,237	139,982	30,567
1956 ..	54,957	192,491	247,448	153,450	39,041
1957 ..	62,361	170,967	233,328	154,596	16,371
1958 ..	55,799	174,465	230,264	164,898	9,567
1959 ..	(b) 64,137	189,759	253,896	177,105	12,654

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

(b) Preliminary.

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

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

Although separate net migration figures are not available, it is generally agreed that Australia has gained considerably more population through its encouraged migration programme than it has from non-assisted migration.

A detailed review of assisted migration into Australia in recent years is given in § 9.

2. **Classification of Arrivals and Departures.**—(i) *General.* Since 1st July, 1924, oversea travellers have been classified according to declared intention in regard to residence made at the time of arrival or departure. Certain of the headings previously used in this classification were changed, as from 1957, to ensure more accurate definition and to assist in interpretation of the figures. The figures themselves, however, are exactly comparable with those published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 44.

“Long Term and Permanent Movement” (formerly described as “Permanent Movement”) relates to *persons arriving* who state that they intend to reside in Australia for a period of one year or more; and to *persons departing* who state that they intend to reside abroad for a period of one year or more.

“Short Term Movement” (formerly described as “Temporary Movement”) relates to *persons arriving* who state that they intend to reside in Australia for a period of less than one year; and to *persons departing* who state that they intend to reside abroad for a period of less than one year.

These definitions are in accordance with international usage and do not purport to represent permanent migration as such. For various reasons, the intentions of travellers are subject to subsequent modification and the classification headings used must therefore be accepted as indicating intention only. The numbers so classified since 1st January, 1926, are as follows:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Long Term and Permanent Movement.(a)	Short Term Movement.(a)		Total.	Long Term and Permanent Movement.(a)	Short Term Movement.(a)		Total.
		Australian Residents Returning.	Visitors Arriving.			Australian Residents Departing.	Visitors Departing.	
1926-30 ..	224,010	121,395	125,029	b 470,480	103,209	111,714	125,772	c 340,773
1931-35 ..	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323	71,670	79,426	99,108	d 250,209
1936-40 ..	(e) 88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45 ..	(e) 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50 ..	457,988	108,736	135,196	701,920	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55 ..	570,090	216,949	240,827	1,027,866	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1955 ..	130,795	52,877	53,565	237,237	35,478	52,180	52,324	139,982
1956 ..	123,822	57,608	66,018	247,448	37,717	51,400	64,333	153,450
1957 ..	118,695	56,017	58,616	233,328	41,073	53,438	60,085	154,596
1958 ..	109,857	59,065	61,342	230,264	44,978	58,888	61,032	164,898
1959 ..	124,022	61,754	68,120	253,896	40,444	64,631	72,030	177,105

(a) For definitions of long term and permanent and short term movement see letterpress above.
 (b) Includes 46 arrivals whose intended period of residence was not stated. (c) Includes 78 departures whose intended length of stay abroad was not stated. (d) Includes 5 departures whose intended length of stay abroad was not stated. (e) Includes evacuees arriving in Australia during the war years as follows:—1936-40, 4,543; 1941-45, 12,586.

(ii) *Long Term and Permanent Movement.* The 1939-45 War caused a large drop, from 1940, in the number of arrivals but after the war the number rose progressively, reaching 174,540 in 1950, the highest on record. As in the case of arrivals, although not to the same extent, the number of departures rose rapidly in the period of immediate post-war re-adjustment of population, but the high figure of 29,806 in 1946 was surpassed in each of the years 1952 to 1959, which were higher than any recorded since the introduction of the method of classification in 1924.

Up to and including 1929, there was a considerable net gain from long term and permanent movement, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy net loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, while during the five years up to and including

1939 there was a net gain of more than 28,000. Except for the arrival of evacuees, little movement took place during the war period, but in 1946 a net loss of 11,589 persons occurred, owing in large measure to the departure for the United States of America of Australian wives and children of American servicemen, and, when conditions permitted after the war, the departure of Australians to Papua and New Guinea and of large numbers of war evacuees who were returned to their home countries. Subsequently, the largest net gain recorded was 153,685 in 1950. A net gain of 83,578 was recorded in 1959.

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

3. *Extent of Journey.*—Since 1st January, 1945, the journeys undertaken by passengers have been recorded for Australian oversea migration statistics in two ways: (a) according to country of embarkation or disembarkation and (b) according to country of last or intended future residence.

Detailed statistics of oversea journeys are published in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

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

This method was superseded on 1st July, 1948, by one in which each passenger's race was recorded as European, Asian, African or Polynesian and nationality, as shown on each passenger's passport or other document of identification, was recorded independently of race. The principal nationalities recorded on this basis for the years 1957 to 1959 are as follows:—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1957.	1958.	1959.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1957.	1958.	1959.
British(a)	151,391	163,303	173,891	127,611	134,991	145,366	23,780	28,312	28,525
American (U.S.)	7,788	8,272	10,162	7,778	8,150	9,561	10	122	601
Austrian	2,009	1,464	2,102	534	743	758	1,475	721	1,344
Chinese	1,416	1,524	1,767	1,202	1,004	1,023	214	520	744
Czechoslovak	107	102	258	133	140	266	-26	-38	-8
Dutch	10,041	9,905	11,168	4,068	4,376	4,549	5,973	5,529	6,619
Estonian	14	14	6	18	23	11	-4	-9	-5
French	1,948	1,772	1,857	1,888	1,716	1,864	60	56	-7
German	6,260	6,796	9,996	2,390	2,968	2,831	3,870	3,828	7,165
Greek	7,423	5,548	6,032	816	897	937	6,607	4,651	5,095
Hungarian	11,435	779	335	143	309	144	11,292	470	191
Italian	18,182	13,974	15,143	3,691	4,312	3,985	14,491	9,662	11,158
Latvian	25	24	39	40	30	43	-15	-6	-4
Lithuanian	19	9	13	20	50	48	-1	-41	-35
Polish(b)	593	1,660	1,847	159	229	175	434	1,431	1,672
Russian(c)	1,423	583	996	73	190	197	1,350	393	799
Ukrainian	26	22	19	35	96	40	-9	-74	-21
Yugoslav	1,395	1,343	1,974	170	244	320	1,225	1,099	1,654
Stateless (so described)	5,278	5,785	6,923	257	398	307	5,021	5,387	6,616
Stateless(other)(d)	80	26	35	16	10	8	64	16	27
Other	6,475	7,359	9,333	3,554	4,022	4,672	2,921	3,337	4,661
Total	233,328	230,264	253,896	154,596	164,898	177,105	78,732	65,366	76,791

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

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

5. **Age Distribution and Conjugal Condition.**—A summary of the age distribution and conjugal condition of arrivals and departures classified as long term and permanent movement during 1959 is as follows:—

LONG TERM AND PERMANENT MOVEMENT(a): AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Age Group (Years).	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AGE DISTRIBUTION.						
0-14	16,319	15,041	31,360	4,425	4,166	8,591
15-44	42,969	35,203	78,172	13,218	11,725	24,943
45-64	5,169	6,326	11,495	2,449	2,799	5,248
65 and over ..	1,180	1,815	2,995	665	997	1,662
Total ..	65,637	58,385	124,022	20,757	19,687	40,444
CONJUGAL CONDITION.						
Never Married ..	41,866	30,685	72,551	12,509	9,781	22,290
Married ..	22,966	24,538	47,504	7,822	8,246	16,068
Widowed ..	492	2,639	3,131	303	1,418	1,721
Divorced ..	313	523	836	123	242	365
Total ..	65,637	58,385	124,022	20,757	19,687	40,444

(a) For definition of long term and permanent movement see para. 2 (i), p. 316.

6. **Occupation.**—The following is a summary of the main occupational groups of males classified to long-term and permanent movement (see para. 2 (i) on p. 316) during 1959:—
Arrivals—Rural, fishing and hunting, 3,401; professional and semi-professional, 3,133; administrative, 1,238; commercial and clerical, 5,250; domestic and protective service, 1,555; craftsmen, 14,850; operatives, 6,914; labourers, 6,339; indefinite or not stated, 2,622; not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 20,335; total, 65,637. **Departures**—Rural, fishing and hunting, 615; professional and semi-professional, 2,028; administrative, 708; commercial and clerical, 2,626; domestic and protective service, 956; craftsmen, 3,913; operatives, 1,366; labourers, 2,357; indefinite or not stated, 390; not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 5,798; total, 20,757.

§ 9. Assisted Migration into Australia.

1. **Joint Commonwealth and States Scheme.**—Details of the joint scheme of assisted immigration arrived at by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments, which operated from 1920 to 1939, were published in earlier issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 38, p. 576). After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

2. **United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreements, March, 1946.**—(i) *General.* Resumption of migration was the subject of negotiations between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments towards the end of 1945 and two agreements were signed in March, 1946. These agreements, which came into operation on 31st March, 1947, provided

for free and assisted passages to be granted to British residents desirous of settling in Australia. The Free Passage Agreement was terminated on 28th February, 1955. From 1st April, 1949, the Assisted Passage Agreement continued in operation under renewal from time to time and has again been renewed as from 1st April, 1957.

(ii) *Assisted Passages.* Under the existing financial arrangements, the United Kingdom Government's contribution towards the Assisted Passage Scheme is agreed upon when the Agreement is extended, and for the five years from 1st April, 1957, is fixed at a maximum amount of £150,000 sterling a year.

The Assisted Passage Agreement covers five main groups of migrants (and their families), namely, personal nominees, group nominees, Commonwealth nominees. "Bring out a Briton" campaign families and un-nominated migrants. *Personal nominees* are migrants sponsored by residents of Australia able to provide suitable accommodation for them (any adult resident of Australia may nominate friends or relatives in the United Kingdom who are eligible to be considered for assisted passages under this agreement). *Group nominees* are recruited on a trade-qualification basis to meet applications lodged by employers and State Governments, who guarantee to provide employment and accommodation for those selected; *Commonwealth nominees* comprise workers selected against known and assessed employment demands in Australia. Migrants in this group can live in hostels established by the Commonwealth Government for up to two years while they are seeking to obtain private accommodation. The Commonwealth nominee scheme was introduced in 1950 in order to reinforce the personal and group nomination schemes. "Bring out a Briton" campaign families are selected to fill employment and accommodation vacancies located by special voluntary committees formed by community effort to stimulate the flow of British migrants who are otherwise unable to obtain sponsorship. *Un-nominated migrants* may also be granted assisted passages, even though they are unable to arrange personal nominations and are not occupationally qualified for approval under other existing assisted passage selection schemes. Families must possess a minimum of £500 sterling for transfer to Australia and must be prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements after arrival; these are known as "Nest-Egg" migrants. Single persons must possess £25 sterling and married couples without children £50 sterling. Temporary accommodation if required is provided by the Commonwealth Government.

Although the Commonwealth is not generally prepared to accept single persons or married persons without children if they have reached their forty-sixth birthday before the date of sailing, the parents or close relatives of intending migrants or of persons established in Australia may, if otherwise acceptable under the scheme, be granted passages irrespective of age. Each migrant of 19 years of age and over is required to contribute £10 sterling towards the cost of his or her passage, while persons under 19 years travel free. Apart from this contribution and that made annually by the United Kingdom Government, the cost of the passages is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

(iii) *Number of Arrivals.* The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement during the years 1947 to 1959 are given in the following table:—

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Commonwealth Nominees.	Total.
1947-52 ..	41,756	48,985	21,176	12,407	16,601	6,242	2,358	27,367	176,892
1953 ..	3,890	3,962	1,835	1,072	1,969	485	110	372	13,695
1954 ..	3,046	3,199	1,872	1,406	2,067	425	97	6,605	18,717
1955 ..	4,743	6,068	2,731	1,756	2,219	672	119	7,389	25,697
1956 ..	4,231	5,516	2,471	1,814	2,231	602	189	7,082	24,136
1957 ..	4,994	5,184	3,219	2,197	1,774	749	220	6,665	25,002
1958 ..	5,921	6,392	3,568	3,239	2,400	930	199	9,338	31,987
1959(b) ..	4,377	5,130	2,460	3,500	1,674	732	223	13,518	31,614
Total, 1947-59	72,958	84,436	39,332	27,391	30,935	10,837	3,515	78,336	347,740

(a) Includes child migrants as shown in para. 3 (iii) below. (b) Preliminary. (c) Includes 3,444 persons, comprised of un-nominated single persons and married couples without children.

3. *Child Migration from the United Kingdom.*—(i) *General.* Since the commencement of the assisted passage schemes in 1947, the immigration of unaccompanied children and youths from the United Kingdom has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organizations. The organizations at present introducing child migrants include the Fairbridge Farm Schools, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Big Brother Movements of New South Wales and Tasmania, and the Northcote Children's Emigration Fund. All the principal religious denominations are also participating in the scheme. There are 34 approved Homes in Australia caring for 806 child migrants.

(ii) *Financial Assistance.* The United Kingdom Government contributes 12s. 6d. a week for each child and in addition the respective State Governments contribute amounts varying from 7s. a week in New South Wales to £1 3s. 3d. in Western Australia. The Commonwealth Government pays the normal child endowment of 10s. a week. In addition, the Commonwealth Government and the State Government concerned may contribute towards the capital expenditure on accommodation for child migrants.

(iii) *Number of Arrivals.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1959, a total of 5,435 British children and youths arrived under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations. New South Wales took 3,264, Western Australia 1,264, Victoria 494 and the other three States 413. These children were brought to Australia under the United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Scheme and are included in the figures shown in the table on page 319.

4. *Assisted Passage Scheme, Eire.*—In November, 1948, the Commonwealth Government decided to grant limited financial assistance to natural-born citizens of Eire normally resident in the British Isles, and to natural-born British citizens resident in Eire, who wished to emigrate to Australia and who were duly selected. This scheme applied only to prospective settlers and their dependants who were not eligible for assisted passages under the agreement with the United Kingdom Government (*see* para. 2 above). The maximum amount granted towards an adult passage was £30 sterling, with varying amounts for children according to age.

It was not essential for an applicant for a passage to be nominated by a friend or relative in Australia before the question of granting financial assistance was considered. Single men and women who were eligible under the scheme were readily accepted. Families, on the other hand, were accepted only if they could produce evidence of having secured accommodation in Australia, or, in the case of nominated migrants, a guarantee of accommodation by their sponsors. Up to the end of 1959, 3,360 migrants had arrived under this scheme.

The assisted passage scheme for citizens of Eire was cancelled on 31st March, 1959, and as from 1st April, 1959, the General Assisted Passage Scheme (*see* para. 15 below) has applied to nationals of Eire.

5. *Maltese Migration.*—On 31st May, 1948, the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Malta entered into an agreement under which both Governments grant financial assistance towards the passage costs of selected Maltese migrants. The Commonwealth contribution is £30 sterling per adult, with proportionate amounts for children, and the Government of Malta contributes an amount at least equal to this sum. This agreement has been extended from time to time. On 13th August, 1957, a new agreement, which was acknowledged to have come into effect as from 1st July, 1956, was signed between the two Governments. This agreement, which was to be of 2 years' duration, was extended to 30th June, 1959, and subsequently to 30th June, 1960.

From its inception until 31st December, 1959, a total of 24,841 Maltese had arrived under this scheme. Up to the end of 1959, 234 Maltese children had been brought out to approved institutions in Australia. These are included in the number shown above.

6. *Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme.*—On 26th May, 1947, the Commonwealth Government implemented a scheme under which assistance was given to the passage costs of Empire ex-servicemen and their dependants not covered by the Free and Assisted Passage Scheme (*see* para. 2 above) and of ex-servicemen of the U.S.A. Later, eligibility was extended to ex-servicemen and resistance workers of the Netherlands, Norway, France, Belgium and Denmark. The amount of assistance for an adult was £30 sterling and amounts for children varied according to age. The scheme was discontinued as from 30th June, 1955.

During its currency a total of 21,333 migrants came to Australia under the scheme. The majority of these (16,830) were Dutch.

7. Displaced Persons Scheme.—On 21st July, 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to settle displaced persons in Australia. Although the International Refugee Organization concluded its activities in 1951, the Commonwealth agreed to receive those displaced persons already accepted for migration, but whose passages had still to be arranged. A total of 170,700 persons settled in Australia under this scheme. Since the cessation of the Displaced Persons Scheme, substantial numbers of refugees have migrated to Australia under both assisted and full-fare arrangements (*see* para. 14).

8. Netherlands Migration.—A migration agreement concluded between the Commonwealth and Netherlands Governments in February, 1951, came into operation on 1st April of that year. On 1st August, 1956, the agreement was extended for a period of 5 years with retroactive effect as from 1st April, 1956. This superseded an earlier arrangement in 1946, between the Commonwealth and the Netherlands Emigration Foundation (*see* Official Year Book No. 39, p. 567).

The migrant is required to contribute towards his passage costs in accordance with a formula devised by the Netherlands Government. The balance is met by the Commonwealth and Netherlands Governments and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The Commonwealth Government's contribution is now equivalent to \$110 a head.

The provision of shipping is the responsibility of the Netherlands Government. The Commonwealth arranges for the reception of migrants and their after-care and assists in the securing of employment. Families who have not obtained private accommodation prior to arrival may be temporarily accommodated in an Immigration Centre. When the breadwinner is placed in employment, he proceeds either to employer-found accommodation or a Commonwealth Hostel. These arrangements continue until the family can secure its own accommodation, or vacancies enable a family to be united in a hostel.

Up to the end of December, 1959, 51,449 Dutch migrants had settled here under the Netherlands–Australia Migration Agreement.

9. Italian Migration.—On 29th March, 1951, the Commonwealth and Italian Governments entered into a migration agreement effective for a period of 5 years, under which certain selected Italian migrants were assisted to Australia. The agreement came into force on 1st August, 1951.

The agreement was temporarily suspended at the end of 1952, but in March, 1954 provision was made for assisted passages to be granted to certain relatives and fiancées of migrants who had previously settled in Australia under the agreement. On 1st December, 1954, the agreement proper was re-opened and was extended to 31st July, 1959. It has since been further extended, by an exchange of letters, to 31st July, 1960. At present, the Commonwealth contributes the equivalent of \$100 towards the fare of each migrant. The balance of passage costs is contributed by the migrants themselves, the Italian Government and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Up to 31st December, 1959, arrivals under this agreement totalled 38,947 persons.

As the Italian agreement does not provide for the acceptance of nationals other than Italian, a special quota is determined annually for the selection of suitable refugees from other nationals living in Italy. Arrivals under this "Non-Italian National Quota" (N.I.N.Q.) totalled 4,830 between 1st July, 1955, and 31st December, 1959.

10. Migration from Trieste.—In 1953, arrangements were made for the migration of refugees from Trieste. These arrangements continued until what was formerly the Free Territory of Trieste became part of the Italian Republic. Since then, migrants from Trieste have proceeded under the Italian Agreement. Altogether, 4,745 Triestians arrived in Australia as assisted migrants up to 30th June, 1955. The Commonwealth made a contribution

to passage costs at the same rate as for other European migrants and the balance was made up by contributions from the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Italian Government.

11. **German Migration.**—On 29th August, 1952, a migration agreement was signed between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. This was somewhat similar to the agreements concluded with the Netherlands and Italy and was effective for a period of 5 years. The agreement was renewed on 27th August, 1958, to be effective from 29th August, 1957. The Commonwealth Government's contribution towards passage costs is the equivalent of \$100 a head. The migrant may be required to pay a small contribution and the balance of passage costs is paid by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The ICEM payment is derived in part from a lump sum contribution which the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany makes annually to the Committee. Arrivals of German assisted migrants numbered 50,122 to the end of December, 1959.

12. **Austrian Migration.**—Late in 1952, arrangements were made with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for the migration to Australia of a small number of selected rural and other workers and their families from Austria. Later, these arrangements were extended to cover greater numbers and wider categories of migrants. The Commonwealth contributes an amount equivalent to \$100 a head towards the passage costs of Austrian migrants. The Austrian Government, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the migrants themselves also contribute towards passage costs. Reception arrangements, temporary accommodation, after-care and placement in employment are undertaken by the Commonwealth. Under these arrangements, 14,059 Austrians arrived in Australia up to 31st December, 1959.

13. **Greek Migration.**—An arrangement similar to the Austrian one was made with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration late in 1952. The Commonwealth's contribution and the arrangements for reception, accommodation, employment and after-care are the same as for Austrian migrants. Under this arrangement, 25,061 Greek assisted migrants had settled in Australia up to 31st December, 1959.

14. **Refugee Migration.**—Following the cessation of the Displaced Persons Scheme in 1951, Australia has accepted for permanent resettlement under assisted passage arrangements 24,200 refugees of European origin to 31st December, 1959. Included in this figure are 13,933 Hungarians who have been granted asylum in Australia since the uprising in October, 1956. The Commonwealth Government granted a total of £A130,000 for the relief of Hungarian refugees and, in addition, contributed the equivalent of \$100 a head to the passage costs of those refugees who were granted assisted passages. In the post-war period up to 31st December, 1959, Australia has received 246,380 refugees under assisted passage and full fare arrangements.

Australia continues to accept refugees—mainly Yugoslavs and Hungarians—from countries of temporary asylum under the assisted passage schemes applicable to those countries, as well as under full fare arrangements.

15. **General Assisted Passage Scheme.**—To encourage the migration of persons from the United States of America, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Commonwealth Government on 10th September, 1954, introduced an assisted passage scheme for nationals of these countries. Later, the scheme was extended to cover certain British subjects living in a number of countries other than the United Kingdom and to nationals of Eire, Belgium and France. Up to 31st December, 1958, the Commonwealth made a contribution of £37 10s. sterling per adult and *pro rata* amounts for children according to the fare paid, but this was increased to £57 2s. 10d. sterling (\$160) per adult and *pro rata* for children in respect of migrants approved on and after 1st January, 1959. To the end of December, 1959, 11,432 migrants had arrived in Australia under this scheme.

16. **Summary of Arrivals of Assisted Migrants.**—The following table shows, for the period January, 1947, to December, 1959, the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia under the various schemes.

NUMBER OF ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED PASSAGE SCHEMES.

Scheme.	1947-55.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	Total 1947-59.
1. BRITISH—						
United Kingdom—						
Personal and Group Nominees	190,925	16,978	18,276	22,583	17,223	265,985
Commonwealth Nominees	41,733	7,082	6,665	9,338	14,366	79,184
Others	2,343	76	61	66	25	2,571
Total United Kingdom	235,001	24,136	25,002	31,987	31,614	347,740
Maltese	21,384	1,080	467	840	1,070	24,841
Others	3,117	326	294	224	60	4,021
Total British	259,502	25,542	25,763	33,051	32,744	376,602
2. DUTCH—						
Commonwealth Nominees	19,325	8,721	5,776	5,787	6,861	46,470
Others	2,410	1,083	645	411	430	4,979
Total Dutch	21,735	9,804	6,421	6,198	7,291	51,449
3. GERMAN—						
Commonwealth Nominees	26,263	4,116	3,817	4,417	8,118	46,731
Others	1,795	420	660	350	166	3,391
Total German	28,058	4,536	4,477	4,767	8,284	50,122
4. AUSTRIAN—						
Commonwealth Nominees	6,240	3,286	1,547	1,049	1,576	13,698
Others	158	69	65	39	30	361
Total Austrian	6,398	3,355	1,612	1,088	1,606	14,059
5. GENERAL ASSISTED PASSAGE SCHEME(a)	418	1,814	2,182	2,686	4,332	11,432
6. REFUGEES—						
Displaced Persons	170,700	..	..	..	..	170,700
Hungarians(b) .. .. .	..	331	11,751	1,552	299	13,933
Ex-Austria(c)	19	581	1,816	1,448	1,573	5,437
Ex-Italy(c)	272	121	783	917	2,737	4,830
Total Refugees	170,991	1,033	14,350	3,917	4,609	194,900
7. ALLIED EX-SERVICEMEN(d)	21,333	..	..	..	..	21,333
8. POLES FROM UNITED KINGDOM	1,457	..	..	..	..	1,457
9. ITALIANS—						
Commonwealth Nominees	17,359	4,388	3,454	1,197	2,165	28,563
Others	1,257	1,397	1,249	939	797	5,639
Triestians	4,745	..	..	..	..	4,745
Total Italians	23,361	5,785	4,703	2,136	2,962	38,947
10. GREEK—						
Commonwealth Nominees	14,953	1,545	1,080	167	889	18,634
Others	230	1,543	1,773	1,630	1,251	6,427
Total Greek	15,183	3,088	2,853	1,797	2,140	25,061
11. SPANISH .. .. .	..	..	..	159	169	328
Total Assisted	548,436	54,957	62,361	55,799	(e) 64,137	(e) 785,690

(a) General Assisted Passage Scheme, mainly Swiss, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Finnish, French and U.S. Americans. (b) Hungarians from all countries of refuge, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, &c. (c) Mostly Yugoslavs and Stateless. (d) Mostly Dutch. (e) Preliminary.

NOTE.—(i) All arrivals indicated in this table have obtained some financial assistance from the Australian Government towards payment of their passage money. Transport to Australia for the migrants concerned has been arranged on (1) ships under charter to the Department of Immigration, (2) ships and aircraft under charter to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and (3) normal commercial shipping and airlines.

(ii) The arrivals under these schemes include a small number of nationals of other countries and stateless persons.

From the earliest years of assisted migration to the end of 1959, a total of 1,854,001 assisted migrants arrived in Australia.

§ 10. The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

(ii) *Legislation.* Immigration into the Commonwealth is regulated by the Migration Act 1958 which came into force on 1st June, 1959, and repealed the Immigration Act 1901–1949 and Aliens Deportation Act 1948.

Any immigrant entering Australia after the commencement of the Act without having been granted an “entry permit” and without being within an exempted class, is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic, consular and trade representatives of other countries and seamen whose ships are in Australian ports. “Immigrant” includes persons entering for temporary stay.

Entry permits are normally granted at ports of entry by means of stamps in travellers’ passports or equivalent documents, without any form of application having to be completed. Temporary entry permits are granted to persons who have been authorized to enter for a limited period only. Persons eligible to enter for permanent residence are granted permits of unrestricted validity. Persons who are refused entry permits must be kept on board the ship on which they arrive; otherwise, the shipping company is liable to a fine of £500.

The Act abolishes the “Dictation Test” as a means of excluding or deporting ineligible persons. Other deportation powers which were contained in the repealed legislation were largely re-enacted, though with some revision.

The Act also revises the law relating to the emigration of aborigines and children, repealing the Emigration Act 1910.

The new Act does *not* affect passport or visa requirements for entry to Australia. All persons who, prior to the 1958 Act, had been required before embarkation to obtain visas, or other kinds of provisional authority to proceed to Australia, still have to obtain them. Likewise, persons who have *not* had to produce prior authority to enter Australia, before being given passages to Australia, do *not* have to obtain them solely as a result of the new Act. Persons previously allowed to enter Australia without production of passports—notably British people arriving from New Zealand—are still able to do so.

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

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

2. **Conditions of Immigration into Australia.**—(i) *Persons of Non-European Race.* In pursuance of established policy, the general practice is not to permit persons of non-European descent to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently, but exceptions are made in favour of the spouses and children of Australian citizens and other British subjects resident in Australia, and also for highly qualified and distinguished persons. Special provision exists for the temporary admission of non-Europeans who are bona fide merchants, students, tourists and numerous other categories. They are permitted to enter and remain in Australia under temporary entry permits while they retain their status.

(ii) *Persons of European Race.* Maltese, Cypriots and aliens of European race desiring to settle permanently in Australia are required to obtain authority for admission from the Department of Immigration or an Australian Oversea Post. Their admission under the present policy is subject to their compliance with the Commonwealth's requirements in regard to health, character, freedom from security risk and general suitability as settlers.

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

- (a) In Australia—The Secretary, Department of Immigration, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, and Commonwealth Migration Officers in the capital cities of the various States;
- (b) In Great Britain—the Chief Migration Officer, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London;
- (c) In other British Commonwealth countries—The High Commissioner for Australia;
- (d) In Holland, Italy, Germany, Greece, Austria, Denmark and Hong Kong—the Chief Migration Officer or Migration Officer in the capital city of each of those countries;
- (e) In other countries where Australia is represented—the Secretary, Australian Embassy, Legation or Consulate.

For details of Australian representatives in the British Commonwealth and other countries see the section entitled "Australian Representation Abroad: Oversea Representation in Australia" in Chapter XXX.

3. *Nationality of Persons Arriving.*—For details of the nationality of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1957 to 1959, see page 317.

§ 11. Passports.

Under the Passports Act 1920, it was compulsory for each person over 16 years of age leaving Australia to be in possession of a passport or other document authorizing his departure. This Act has now been superseded by the Passports Act 1938–1948, which repealed the compulsory provisions. The Act also applies to the External Territories of Australia.

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

As a result of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1958 (see § 12 below) and the enactment of similar citizenship legislation in other British Commonwealth countries, it is now the general rule that Australian passports are issued only to Australian citizens. Citizens of other British Commonwealth countries secure passports from their own High Commissioners in Australia. Australian citizens abroad may secure passports only from Australian representatives.

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

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

§ 12. Citizenship and Naturalization.

1. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—The Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949 and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect, the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. For details of the Act, see Official Year Book No. 42, page 619.

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* The following tables show the number of certificates granted during 1958 and the number of persons affected by these certificates. The certificate covers the person being naturalized and his/her children under the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1958.

NATURALIZATION: CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Persons Affected by Certificates.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Persons Affected by Certificates.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Persons Affected by Certificates.
Albanian ..	66	68	Egyptian ..	36	46	Mexican ..	1	1
American (U.S.) ..	54	56	Estonian ..	756	828	Norwegian ..	72	78
Argentinian ..	3	3	Filippino ..	7	9	Peruvian ..	2	2
Australian Protected Person ..	78	140	Finnish ..	49	54	Polish ..	6,275	7,973
Austrian ..	298	330	French ..	140	164	Portuguese ..	34	39
Belgian ..	27	32	German ..	2,032	2,329	Romanian ..	252	297
Brazilian ..	2	2	Greek ..	1,327	1,581	Russian ..	834	1,002
British Protected Person ..	6	6	Hungarian ..	1,559	1,859	Spanish ..	77	83
Bulgarian ..	88	104	Indonesian ..	10	19	Swedish ..	36	38
Burmese ..	1	1	Iranian ..	7	9	Swiss ..	101	108
Byelorussian ..	40	55	Israeli ..	93	107	Syrian ..	7	10
Chinese ..	180	200	Italian ..	7,662	9,937	Turkish ..	12	14
Czechoslovak ..	1,088	1,248	Japanese ..	65	67	Ukrainian ..	2,412	3,020
Danish ..	84	92	Jordanian ..	7	9	Yugoslav ..	2,722	3,297
Dutch ..	4,345	5,973	Latvian ..	2,436	2,790	Stateless ..	916	1,071
			Lebanese ..	326	425			
			Lithuanian ..	1,176	1,356	Total ..	37,801	46,932

COUNTRIES IN WHICH RECIPIENTS(a) ORDINARILY RESIDED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING AUSTRALIA OR EXTERNAL TERRITORIES.

Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Afghanistan ..	5	Estonia ..	28	Latvia ..	44	South Africa ..	14
Africa ..	164	Finland ..	40	Lebanon ..	348	South America ..	22
Albania ..	28	Fiji ..	1	Lithuania ..	23	Spain ..	48
Arabia ..	2	France ..	627	Luxemburg ..	5	Sweden ..	127
Argentina ..	23	Germany ..	15,891	Malaya ..	13	Switzerland ..	253
Austria ..	1,894	Greece ..	1,046	Morocco ..	3	Syria ..	7
Belgium ..	228	Holland ..	3,978	New Caledonia ..	15	Thailand ..	3
Brazil ..	14	Hong Kong ..	20	New Guinea ..	75	Turkey ..	17
Bulgaria ..	20	Hungary ..	216	New Hebrides ..	10	United Kingdom ..	435
Burma ..	3	India ..	33	New Zealand ..	16	Ukraine ..	42
Canada ..	21	Indonesia ..	315	Norway ..	77	U.S. of America ..	98
Ceylon ..	7	Iran ..	27	Pakistan ..	2	U.S.S.R. ..	29
China ..	737	Iraq ..	4	Panama ..	2	Yugoslavia ..	481
Cyprus ..	9	Israel ..	279	Philippines ..	105		
Czechoslovakia ..	233	Italy ..	8,500	Poland ..	237		
Denmark ..	147	Japan ..	74	Portugal ..	20		
Egypt ..	576	Jordan ..	3	Romania ..	28		
Eire ..	2	Korea ..	2	Singapore ..	5	Total ..	37,801

(a) Excludes children affected by grant of certificates.

(ii) *States.* The number of persons affected by certificates granted in 1958 in respect of residents of the various States and Territories were as follows:—New South Wales, 16,524; Victoria, 12,402; Queensland, 4,932; South Australia, 7,097; Western Australia, 4,063; Tasmania, 1,154; Northern Territory, 123; Australian Capital Territory, 365; External Territories, 272; Total, 46,932.

§ 13. Population of External Territories.

Ordinances of the individual external territories under the control of Australia, namely; Norfolk Island, Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of Nauru, provide for a Census of the non-indigenous population to be taken by the Commonwealth Statistician on the day prescribed for the taking of a Census in the Commonwealth of Australia. The following table shows the population of each of these Territories at the Census of 30th June, 1954, and the estimated population at 30th June, 1959.

The Commonwealth of Australia assumed control of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands on 23rd November, 1958, and of Christmas Island on 1st October, 1958. An estimate of these populations at 30th June, 1959 is included in the table below.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES.

(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimate, 30th June, 1959.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.
Christmas Island .. .. .	..	..	..	2,908
Cocos (Keeling) Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	651
Norfolk Island	478	464	942	1,048
Papua	3,867	2,446	6,313	8,798
Trust Territory of New Guinea	7,201	4,241	11,442	15,270
Trust Territory of Nauru	1,269	376	1,645	2,068

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

§ 14. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official 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 914–6 of Official 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 Official Year Book No. 23.

The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland but are mostly in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. Particulars of the number in each State and Territory at the Census of 30th June, 1954, are shown in the following table. Full-blood aboriginals in employment or living in proximity to settlements were enumerated at the census, while estimates of the total numbers, including those living in the nomadic state, were furnished by the authorities responsible for native welfare. Half-caste aboriginals are included in the numbers of the population and are of course enumerated at the census. The figures shown for Queensland are exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1954.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.				Half-caste. (Enumerated at the Census.)			Total, Full- blood and Half- caste.
	In Employment or Living in Proximity to Settlements.(a)			Esti- mate of Total Number.(b)	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.					
New South Wales ..	769	634	1,403	a 1,403	5,509	5,301	10,810	12,213
Victoria ..	73	68	141	a 141	618	636	1,254	1,395
Queensland ..	3,921	3,347	7,268	9,579	4,447	4,434	8,881	18,460
South Australia ..	396	344	740	c 2,500	1,279	1,193	2,472	4,972
Western Australia ..	3,540	3,139	6,679	d 10,195	3,024	2,996	6,020	16,215
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	50	43	93	93
Northern Territory ..	5,167	4,964	10,131	e 15,500	823	834	1,657	17,157
Aust. Cap. Territory ..	1	..	1	a 1	99	73	172	173
Total ..	13,867	12,496	26,363	39,319	15,849	15,510	31,359	70,678

(a) Enumerated at the Census of 30th June, 1954.

(b) Furnished by the native welfare authorities (see text hereunder).

(c) Approximate, see text hereunder.

(d) Revised estimates.

According to the latest information available from native welfare authorities, there appears to have been little real change since 1947 in the total numbers of aboriginals in Australia. They appear to have decreased in some States and to have increased in others and especially in the Northern Territory. But exact numbers are not yet known and estimates have recently been revised. Even by Census and special surveys it is difficult to obtain accurate counts of those aboriginals who live on the fringe of settlements. Nomadic habits still persist to some extent among "settled" natives and it is still very difficult to obtain reliable estimates of the numbers of aboriginals who inhabit extensive districts remote from settlement. These are in an area exceeding one million square miles of hinterland embracing outlying parts of three States and of the Northern Territory.

Under these circumstances, the general Census of Population is not a suitable means of obtaining records of the total number of aboriginals in Australia. The only available source of estimates is the administrative records of various welfare authorities supplemented by observations of field officers and others who traverse the remote hinterland.

The estimate of number of full blood aboriginals in South Australia shown in the above table is a rough approximation derived from the Annual Report of the Aborigines' Protection Board of that State. The estimate of 10,195 for Western Australia as at 30th June, 1954, comprises 8,195 recorded by the Commissioner of Native Welfare for the settled districts, and his revised estimate of 2,000 "nomad natives beyond the confines of civilization". This latter figure was referred to as follows in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Native Affairs for 1958-59:—"It would be impossible, of course, to estimate the number of desert natives who are now living beyond the confines of civilization, but it is certain that there cannot be more than approximately 2,000". Previous estimates were reduced from 10,000 to 6,000 in 1948 and to 2,000 in 1959 as the result of fuller information and the Commissioner's Report indicated that the earlier estimates had been greatly exaggerated.

As the result of welfare action taken by the Administration in the Northern Territory 15,439 aboriginals were gazetted as wards under the Welfare Ordinance on 13th May, 1957. On the basis of this number with adjustments for nomadic and other aboriginals, the Administration estimated that there were 15,995 aboriginals of full blood in the Northern Territory on 31st December, 1956. For comparative purposes a figure of approximately 15,500 is adopted in the above table as at 30th June, 1954.