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

## CHAPTER 8

### POPULATION

Statistics in this chapter cover, in the main, the year 1966. More detailed figures will be found in the annual bulletin *Demography*, and current statistics are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and the mimeographed series *Australian Demographic Review* and *Overseas Arrivals and Departures*. All statistics in this chapter, except those on page 206, The Aboriginal Population of Australia, are exclusive of particulars of full-blood Aborigines\*.

The final detailed results of the various population censuses are published in a series of printed volumes and parts (see list at end of this Year Book, also the chapter Miscellaneous—Statistical and other official publications of Australia†, for earlier censuses). Pending publication of the 1966 printed volumes a series of mimeographed bulletins will be issued containing the census results in interim form (see reference† above for titles).

#### Types of population statistics

Statistics of the population and its characteristics for Australia or the component States and Territories or other constituent areas at specific dates are divided in three main ways.

- (i) *Those ascertained by census enumeration.* The population censuses result in comprehensive statistics of characteristics of the population, such as age, sex, birthplace, etc.
- (ii) *Those ascertained by "population counts".* From time to time in specific areas there are additional enumerations of the population, which are known as population counts, because normally very little information other than number of persons and their sex is obtained.
- (iii) *Estimates of number and sex.* Estimates for dates subsequent to a census, for Australia as a whole, take account of natural increase and net overseas migration since the last census. Estimates for States and Territories are approximate, since complete records of interstate migration are not available. The population in each State and Territory is estimated by adding to the population ascertained at the census the natural increase and the recorded net gain to Australia from overseas migration for that State or Territory, gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account in so far as they are recorded as transfers of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between the States and Territories subsequent to the census are omitted.

Estimates carried forward in this way eventually reach the point when another census is taken and the population so ascertained supersedes that resulting from the estimates. In the light of the census results the estimates for the newly completed intercensal period are revised to adjust for the differences between the new census result and the population at the census date estimated on the basis of the previous census. This is to bring intercensal estimates into line with the two census results and thus effect adjustment for unrecorded or inaccurately recorded movement of population in the intercensal period. Such a revision is made when the preliminary (field count) results of a census become available. A second revision may be necessary when the final results of a census become available.

Final revised estimates become the permanent population estimates. A mean population for twelve month periods is required for certain purposes, and is calculated by the method described on page 178. As populations at specific dates are used in these calculations, consequential revisions are made to mean populations when the estimates for specific dates are revised as described above.

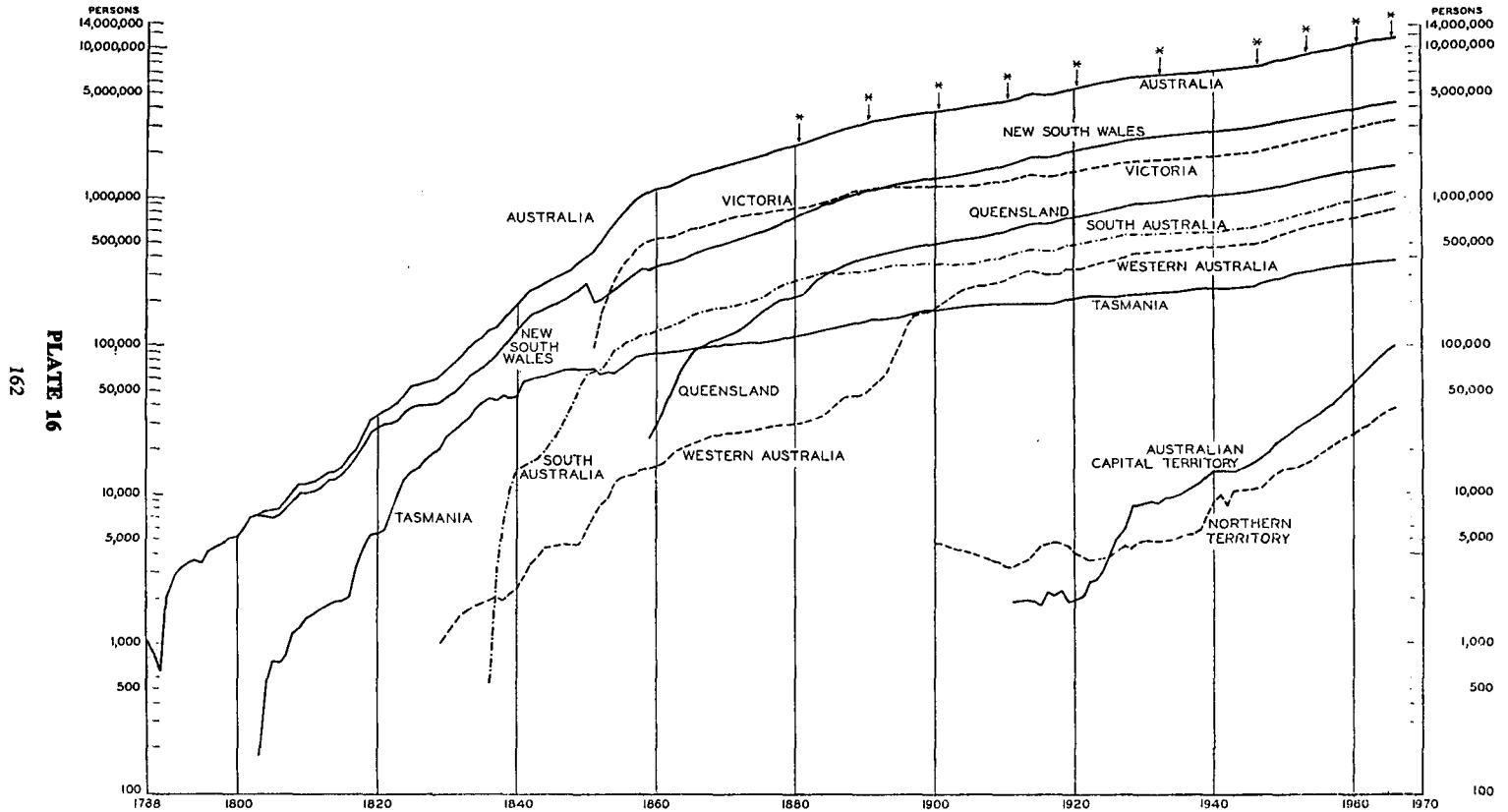
*The method used for estimating State and Territory populations, as described in (iii) above is different from that used prior to June 1961 (for particulars see earlier Year Books). Population estimates subsequent to the 1961 Census are based on a method which excludes holiday, business or other similar short-term movements, since the census, between States and Territories. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in population figures prior to 1961 but not for subsequent years. This has some effect on the continuity of the series of mean population figures and should be borne in mind when making calculations which use mean populations as a basis (see page 178).*

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\* See Appendix for results of *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals)* 1967 Referendum.

# POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1788 TO 1966

## 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.

\* AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

All population statistics shown in this issue of the Year Book for dates up to and including June 1961, and all mean populations for calendar years up to 1960 and financial years up to 1960-61, are final. Population statistics for dates or years subsequent to these will be revised in accordance with the final results of the June 1966 census. The 1966 census figures quoted in this issue are preliminary only. They have been compiled by field personnel during the taking of the census and are subject to amendment. These 1966 figures are for total population only, and statistics of its characteristics are not yet available for later than the 1961 census.

## THE CENSUS

### Pre-federation activity

#### Early 'musters'

Although regular censuses were not instituted in the several colonies until the years specified in the table below, population returns in one form or another have existed from a very early period in the history of Australia. The earliest enumerations were known as 'musters', and although the actual results of very few of them have been preserved, it is probable that during the early days of colonisation they were of frequent occurrence. The first official 'muster' was taken in 1788, soon after the new settlement at Sydney Cove was formed, and in 1803 the first 'muster' of convicts in Van Dieman's Land (now Tasmania) was conducted. The location of 'mustering' stations from 1813 to 1825 indicates the growth of the infant colony of New South Wales. The material on the census on pages 164-70 has been derived in the main from Statistician's Reports for successive Commonwealth censuses. These provide a continuous record of census developments in Australia since 1911, and should be referred to for greater detail than can be included herein.

### CENSUSES IN AUSTRALIA, 1828 TO 1966

Date	Population enumerated (excluding full-blood Aborigines)								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1828- November	36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833- 2 September	60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836- 2 September	77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841- 2 March	130,856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 September	..	..	..	..	..	50,216	..	..	..
1844-26 February	..	..	..	17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846-26 February	..	..	..	22,390	..	..	..	..	..
2 March	189,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847-31 December	..	..	..	..	..	70,164	..	..	..
1848-10 October	..	..	..	..	4,622	..	..	..	..
1851- 1 January	..	..	..	63,700	..	..	..	..	..
1 March	268,344	..	..	..	..	70,130	..	..	..
1854-26 April	..	(a)234,298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 September	..	..	..	..	11,743	..	..	..	..
1855-31 March	..	..	..	85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856- 1 March	269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-29 March	..	408,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	..	81,492	..	..	..
1859-31 December	..	..	..	..	14,837	..	..	..	..
1861- 7 April	350,860	538,628	(a)30,059	126,830	..	89,977	..	..	..
1864- 1 January	..	..	61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866-26 March	..	..	..	163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868- 2 March	..	..	99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870- 7 February	..	..	..	..	..	99,328	..	..	..
31 March	..	..	..	..	24,785	..	..	..	..
1871- 2 April	502,998	730,198	..	185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1 September	..	..	120,104	..	..	..	..	..	..
1876-26 March	..	..	..	213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1 May	..	..	173,283	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881- 3 April	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	(b)3,451	..	2,250,194
1886- 1 May	..	..	322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891- 5 April	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
1901-31 March	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
1911- 3 April	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	(a)1,714	4,455,005
1921- 4 April	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
1933-30 June	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
1947-30 June	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,759,358
1954-30 June	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
1961-30 June	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186
1966-30 June(c)	4,231,103	3,217,832	1,661,240	1,090,723	835,570	371,217	37,166	95,913	11,540,764

(a) Previously included with New South Wales. (b) Included with South Australia for the censuses of 1866, 1871 and 1876. Actually Northern Territory was not transferred to the Commonwealth until 1 January 1911.  
(c) Field count totals. Subject to revision on receipt of final figures.

### Development of the census

The first regular census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November 1828, and included the population of Moreton Bay (now Queensland) but not Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania). Particulars were asked concerning the names, ages and civil conditions of the inhabitants. The next census was taken in 1833, and was followed by another in 1836, when arrangements were made for the enumeration of the population of the newly-established settlement at Port Phillip (Victoria). The first censuses taken in Tasmania, Victoria and Queensland as separate colonies were in 1841, 1854 and 1861 respectively. The first regular census in South Australia was taken in 1844 and in Western Australia in 1848. The 1881 census was the first simultaneous census taken in Australia and formed part of the first simultaneous census of the British Empire.

### Census conferences

Although the census methods adopted in the several Australian colonies, being based on a common prototype (i.e. the English methods), conducted towards general uniformity, nevertheless it appeared evident in the course of time that the methods of inquiry and tabulation were in certain respects ill-adapted to Australasian conditions. In 1890, therefore, a Conference of Statisticians was held at Hobart for the purpose of preparing a scheme by means of which the census information could be collected and tabulated throughout Australasia in a uniform and effective manner. The Conference resulted in considerable improvement in the degree of uniformity attained in the censuses of 1891 and in the increased fruitfulness of the inquiries. In 1900 another Conference of Australasian Statisticians was held in Sydney with the object of agreeing to such measures as would lead to uniformity in regard to: (a) the date of the census, (b) the subjects of the inquiry, and (c) the methods of compilation and tabulation. (New Zealand was represented at both these pre-Federation Conferences.) Briefly, the results of the Census Conferences of 1890 and 1900 were to bring about the adoption of a uniform procedure by which the census authorities throughout Australia agreed to institute the same inquiries on the same date, and to present the results in the various reports drawn up by them, as nearly as practicable, in the same manner. Although uniformity on the form of the schedule was attained, minor differences arose as to the interpretation of terms. Moreover, the method of presentation of the results differed considerably, the results of all the inquiries were not tabulated in all cases, and there was no co-ordinating authority to bring the results together to form a total for Australia. At the census of 1911, the first census taken under the aegis of the Commonwealth Government, the control of the census of the whole of Australia was centralised in the Commonwealth Statistician, thus enabling the attainment of (a) substantial identity in the method of collection, (b) identity of categories under which the returns are to be tabulated, and (c) uniformity in the interpretation of terms and in the scheme of presenting facts.

### Censuses of the Commonwealth

Under the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900, 'Census and Statistics' became Commonwealth functions. Provision for census-taking under Commonwealth law was not made until the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*. The census of the Commonwealth of Australia is taken under the authority of this Act (now *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1966*) and the regulations made thereunder. The first Australian census collected under the Act was that of 1911; subsequent censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966. The Act provided that the census should be taken by means of a householder's schedule delivered to every dwelling and that this schedule should contain particulars of the dwelling and its inmates.

### Periodicity and date of the census

The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* provided that the Census should be taken 'in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and in every tenth year thereafter'. But in 1930 this was amended by the addition of the words 'or at such other time as is prescribed'. Because of the economic depression prevailing in 1931 the third Australian census was not taken until 1933, and because of war conditions the fourth Australian census was not taken until 1947. Consideration was then given to the practicability of holding future censuses in the series of years originally envisaged. However, it was considered that the interval of years from 1947 to 1951 was too short; therefore it was decided to take the fifth census in 1954 at the mid-point of the period from 1947 to 1961. The sixth census was held in 1961. Because of the administrative demand for more frequent counts of the population the seventh census was held in 1966.

The Census and Statistics Act provides that 'the Census day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation', but the actual date is not specified. The census is conducted on a strictly *de facto* basis, i.e. it records the population actually in Australia at the place where residing on census day (as distinct from a *de jure* basis, which records the population according to place of usual residence). In the selection of census day every endeavour is made to choose a date when there is a minimum displacement of population. In 1911 and 1921, census day was near the beginning of April, but in 1933 and subsequently, census day has been at or near the end of June because this time has fulfilled the condition mentioned and is otherwise suitable, being the end of a fiscal year and of a quarterly period used extensively for statistical purposes.

**Scope of the census**

The census covers the population of the Commonwealth and the dwellings in which it lives. The only persons excluded from Census results are:

- (i) full-blood Aborigines, pursuant to Section 127 of the Constitution which specifically excludes them from the count of population (*see* page 206 for numbers of full-blood Aborigines enumerated at the census although not included in the population—plus an estimate of those not enumerated at the time of the census);
- (ii) diplomatic representatives of other Governments and their families and staffs having diplomatic immunity in accordance with international practice.

Instructions to field staff determine how various fringe categories of persons are to be treated for census purposes. Broadly the principle is to record at the census babies born at or before midnight of census day and to exclude persons dying before midnight of census day. Travellers on ships in or between Australian ports at midnight of census day are also included.

For census purposes the Act defines a dwelling thus: '“Dwelling” means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports'. Section 10 (2) provides that 'where a building is let, sub-let or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sub-let, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling'.

Measurable characteristics such as 'class' of dwelling, materials of outer walls, number of inmates in relation to number of rooms, facilities and rentals are recorded. At the 1966 census particulars were recorded for *ten* separate 'classes' of private dwellings and *sixteen* 'classes' of non-private dwellings.

The census data on occupied dwellings are obtained from the completed householder's schedules. However, census collectors are responsible for recording, from personal observations or inquiry, particulars also of dwellings which are unoccupied on census day, including those temporarily unoccupied or those used for 'holiday purposes'. Dwellings not recorded at the census are those occupied by accredited persons having diplomatic immunity and dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.

The provisions of the Act place the responsibility for completing a householder's schedule upon the 'occupier of a dwelling'. The term 'occupier' is not defined beyond specifying certain officials in charge of public or charitable institutions who are to be included under this head. In practice, the responsibility, in the case of all private dwellings, is considered to rest with the head of the household occupying the dwelling.

Censuses have been taken in each of the External Territories of Australia concurrently with the Commonwealth census. These censuses, taken under the authority of the relevant Ordinances, cover the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, the Territory of Norfolk Island, the Territory of Nauru, the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and the Territory of Christmas Island.

**Commonwealth Parliamentary representation and the census**

The *Representation Act 1905-1964* provides:

'2. For the purpose of determining the number of Members of the House of Representatives to be chosen from time to time in the several States, the Chief Electoral Officer of the Commonwealth shall at the times and in the manner prescribed by this Act ascertain the numbers of people of the Commonwealth, and the numbers of the people of the several States.

'3. The day on which any Census of the people of the Commonwealth is taken shall be an Enumeration Day within the meaning of this Act.

'4. The numbers of the people shall be ascertained as on Enumeration Day in accordance with the following provisions:—

- (a) The numbers of the people of each State, as shown by the Census, shall be taken.
- (b) There shall be excluded from the reckoning the number of persons, who, by Section twenty-five or Section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Constitution are required not to be counted.

'5. All Statistical Officers of the Commonwealth . . . . . are hereby authorised and required to furnish to the Chief Electoral Officer all such statistical information as he requires to enable him to ascertain the numbers of people in accordance with this Act.

'6. The Chief Electoral Officer shall forthwith, after he has ascertained the numbers of the people in accordance with this Act, make and forward to the Minister a certificate setting forth the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth and of the several States as on Enumeration Day.'

After each census the Chief Electoral Officer requests the Commonwealth Statistician to supply the information required for the purposes of the Representation Act. From such information the Chief Electoral Officer prepares the requisite certificate and this is published in the Commonwealth Gazette.

**PERSONAL PARTICULARS OBTAINED ON HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES(a)**  
**CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1966**

(x indicates information obtained for census concerned)

Particulars obtained	Census						
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966

**PARTICULARS OBTAINED ON 1966 SCHEDULE**

Name . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Relationship to head of household . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sex . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Age . . . . .	x(b)	x(bc)	x(b)	x(b)	x(b)	x(b)	x(d)
Particulars as to marriage—							
Marital status . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Duration of existing marriage . . . . .	x(e)	x(f)	x	x	x	x	x
Family born to existing marriage (living or dead) . . . . .	x(g)	x(g)	..	x	x	x	x
Religion (optional) . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Birthplace . . . . .	x	x(h)	x	x	x	x	x
Period of residence in Australia of persons born outside Australia . . . . .	x(i)	x(i)	x	x	x	x	x
Nationality . . . . .	x(j)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Race . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Education—							
Standard of education . . . . .	x(k)	x(k)	x(k)	..	..	..	x(l)
Attending school, university, etc. . . . .	x	x	x(m)	..	..	..	..
Persons not engaged in industry . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Economic activity(n)—							
Status, occupation and industry—							
Occupational status . . . . .	x	x	x(o)	x	x	x	x
Occupation . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Industry . . . . .	x(p)	x(p)	x	x	x	x	x
Place of work . . . . .	..	..	..	..	x	x	x
Professional qualifications, trade training, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	x	x(q)
Usual hours worked per week . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	x

**PARTICULARS NOT OBTAINED IN 1966 BUT OBTAINED AT A PREVIOUS CENSUS**

Dependent children (under 16 years of age) . . . . .	..	x(r)	x	x	..	..	..
Blind, deaf and dumb . . . . .	x	x	x	..	..	..	..
War service . . . . .	..	..	x	..	..	..	..
Income . . . . .	..	..	x	..	..	..	..
Orphanhood . . . . .	..	..	x	..	..	..	..
Not at work(n)—							
Duration . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
Reason for not seeking work . . . . .	..	x	x	x	x	x	..
Seeking work but not able to secure . . . . .	..	x	x	x	x	x	..
Persons not engaged in industry . . . . .	x	x	x	x	x	x	..
State or Territory of usual residence (if temporarily absent) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	x	..

(a) The exact wording of questions has not remained constant from census to census. (b) Age last birthday. In 1911 age last birthday was requested only if date of birth was not known. (c) Also date of birth. (d) Age in years and completed months. (e) Date of existing marriage only. (f) Also date of existing marriage. (g) Also number of children (living or dead) from previous marriage. (h) Self, father and mother. (i) Also date of arrival. (j) British and foreign only. (k) Ability to read and write English, a foreign language, etc. (l) Highest level of schooling completed. (m) For subsequent Censuses, classified separately under 'Persons not engaged in industry'. (n) The following questions, relating to employment and unemployment were asked at the 1966 census of all persons 15 years of age and over. Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)? Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit? Was the person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week? Did the person look for work last week? (o) Apprentices shown separately. (p) Employer's occupation. (q) Also the institution at which obtained. (r) Under fourteen years.

**PARTICULARS OF DWELLING OBTAINED ON HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES(a)**  
**CENSUSES, 1911 TO 1966**

(x indicates information requested for census concerned)

Question	Census						
	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
<b>PARTICULARS OBTAINED ON 1966 CENSUS SCHEDULE</b>							
Class of dwelling(b)	x	x	x	x(c)	x	x	x
Material of outer walls	x	x(d)	x	x(d)	x	x	x
Number of rooms(e)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Occupancy(f)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Weekly rent(g)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Facilities available—							
Gas	..	..	..	x	x	x	x
Electricity	..	..	..	x	x	x	x
Television set	..	..	..	..	..	x	x
Kitchen	..	..	..	..	x(h)	x(h)	x(h)
Bathroom	..	..	..	x(h)	x(h)	x(h)	x(h)
Date of building	..	..	..	x(i)	x(j)	x(j)	x(j)
Farm dwellings—							
On rural holding of one acre or more	..	..	..	..	x	x	x
Distance from post office (miles)	..	..	..	..	..	x	x
Size of rural holding	..	..	..	..	..	x	x
Motor vehicles at dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	..	x

**PARTICULARS NOT OBTAINED IN 1966 BUT OBTAINED AT A PREVIOUS CENSUS**

Sleeping out—number of persons who sleep out throughout the year on verandahs (not enclosed sleep-outs)	..	..	x	x	..	..	..
Number of persons usually resident on the premises	..	x	..	..	..	..	..
Facilities available—							
Water supply—running water (do not include rain water tanks)	..	..	..	x	..	..	..
Flush toilet	..	..	..	x(h)	..	..	..
Laundry	..	..	..	x(h)	..	..	..
Cooking—							
Whether installed	..	..	..	x(h)	..	..	..
Means of cooking mostly used	..	..	..	x	..	..	..

(a) The exact wording of questions has not remained constant from census to census. (b) Private house, flat, tenement, hotel, boarding house, institution, etc. (c) From 1947 includes 'Shared house', etc.—the householder to answer questions only for that part of the house occupied by him. (d) Also roof. (e) Includes kitchen, and from 1933 permanently enclosed sleep-out, but excludes bathroom, pantry, laundry, etc. (f) Owner, tenant, etc., and from 1954, where rented from a government authority. (g) Unfurnished or estimated unfurnished rental value. From 1947, furnished and unfurnished rentals were shown separately. (h) If shared, to be indicated. (i) Before 30 June 1933, or not. (j) Prior to preceding census and by years for intervening period.

**The census schedule**

The content of the householder's schedule used in the seven Commonwealth censuses 1911 to 1966 has not been subject to great variation. The questions asked have generally been those which are essential to provide a basic statistical framework of the characteristics of the population and dwellings of the Commonwealth of Australia. These questions have sought to serve both the general interest and the particular interests of those concerned in governmental policy making, in commerce and industry, and in demographic, social and economic research. While serving these local or national interests the need for international comparability has also been borne in mind when framing questions. The consistency in content of the householder's schedule is attributable in part to the mandatory questions included in accordance with the Census and Statistics Act and to the constitutional requirement to distinguish persons of Aboriginal race.

**Conduct of the census**

The arrangements made for the taking of a census of the Commonwealth resolve broadly into the following phases which, although apparently distinct, are in fact closely interrelated parts of a highly integrated system; determining the questionnaire and the form of the householder's schedule and personal slip and accompanying legislation and instructions; schematic



arrangement of census divisions and census subdivisions and collector's districts; mapping; selection, organisation and instruction of field staff; supply and transmission throughout Australia of census materials; publicity; distribution and collection of householder's schedules and personal slips by census collectors; establishment of processing and tabulating centres, the return and processing of completed census material, and the origination of punched cards; tabulation and summarisation; presentation, analysis and interpretation of results.

During the period between censuses experienced census staff are engaged in the research, development and planning of all aspects of the census. Of prime importance is the content of the householder's schedule and the statistical tabulations which it is desired to obtain in order to meet the needs of users in government, business and research. In conformity with these aims, field procedures and instructions, processing instructions, training methods, publicity, and staffing standards are developed. As far as possible, field pre-tests are conducted prior to the census to check the adequacy of proposed methods and procedures.

Some years before the taking of the census, the preparation of field maps is commenced. Other preparations follow as the census day approaches, involving the printing and distribution of forms, instructions and code lists; recruitment, training and equipment of field staff; the establishment of a processing centre; and the selection and training of processing staff. The success of the enumeration depends in large measure on the quality and training of staff and the development of effective supervision and control.

The operations outlined in the following paragraphs relate to the most recent census procedures.

### *Field organisation*

For the organisation and administration of census activities the States are divided into census divisions. Each internal Territory is also one division. Each division comprises a number of census subdivisions, further divided into collector's districts.

In the delineation of collector's district boundaries, the following criteria are relevant.

- (1) The area enclosed must not exceed the workload of one collector at the census period.
- (2) They must accommodate all State, Territorial and administrative boundaries.
- (3) Boundaries should be visible and easily followed by the collector.
- (4) They should preserve comparability with previous censuses.
- (5) They should conform to criteria currently in use in connection with the delimitation of urban boundaries.

For the census of 1921 and each subsequent census the organisation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office has been used as the basis of the census field organisation. The Chief Field Supervisor is appointed from the staff of the Census Division of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, but the Assistant Chief Field Supervisor and other senior supervisory field staff are appointed under the Census Regulations, in general from the staff of the Commonwealth Electoral Office.

Census divisions correspond closely with Commonwealth electoral divisions and each census division is controlled by an enumerator. Enumerators in each State are responsible to the Deputy Field Supervisor who is in charge of field operations in the particular State or Territory. Reporting to the enumerators are sub-enumerators, who are selected from a broad range of responsible public officials and private individuals, some four-fifths of whom were connected (at the 1966 Census) in some temporary or permanent way with the Electoral Office function.

The recruitment of census collectors is carried out by enumerators, often with the advice of sub-enumerators and in accordance with standards determined by the Bureau. Each collector enters into a contract of service and signs an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy. Special collectors for shipping, light-houses, certain public institutions, long-distance trains, coaches, and aircraft are also appointed.

The majority of persons connected with the field work of the census are employed temporarily and for very short periods, and, because of the long interval between censuses, many of them are without experience or knowledge of the work. It is necessary, therefore, that provision be made to enable census field staff to become acquainted with the objects and methods of the census. The basis of the instruction programme is a series of printed booklets, each containing instructions and general information for a particular level of the field staff, from collector to field supervisor. These booklets set out in detail the duties of the respective positions and contain instructions providing guidance for circumstances likely to arise. They may be supplemented by additional instructions for special circumstances, etc. Pre-census conferences at various levels are an established part of the preparations for the census. At these conferences the proposed householder's schedule and personal slip, the instructional booklets, administrative forms and all arrangements are discussed. Additionally, in 1966, an extensive collector training scheme was conducted using an instructional filmstrip. Post-census conferences are also held, and reports are made by various members of the field staff. From these emanate constructive and useful suggestions which are used in future census planning.

### *Mapping*

After approval of the scheme of sub-division the next most important phase in the organisation of the Census is the preparation of the maps required for the field staff and central office control. Basic material for the census maps, together with aerial photographs where required for special reference and guidance, are obtained from the relevant State and semi-governmental authorities and private map publishers. Difficulty has always been experienced in obtaining suitable base maps for this work, especially in rural areas, and difficulties are encountered in delineating boundaries on maps which have not been revised or re-drawn for many years.

The overall mapping programme comprises production of (a) a map of census divisions for Australia as a whole; (b) a diagram map for each census division showing sub-division boundaries and local government area boundaries; (c) a detailed base map for each census subdivision showing boundaries of local government areas and collector's districts; and (d) a map of each collector's district which, together with a typed description of the boundary, is inserted in the collector's record book for reference by the collector in the conduct of his work.

In addition to the maps for the organisation and the taking of the census, drawings and associated masks required for printing the coloured maps used in connection with the presentation of tabulated data in census publications are also prepared.

### *Census material*

The estimated number of householder's schedules and personal slips required for each census subdivision is based on the numbers of dwellings as estimated by the enumerators. An additional proportional allowance is incorporated as a safeguard against contingencies.

The quantities of other material required (e.g. instruction booklets, record books, compilation books, administrative forms, and equipment of various kinds) are also estimated by enumerators. Being closely related to known numbers of census divisions, subdivisions, or collector's districts, requirements can be assessed fairly accurately.

The printing and dispatch to the appropriate centres of householder's schedules, personal slips and envelopes for use with personal slips are organised and controlled by the Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra. Other material, such as collectors' record books, collectors' compilation books, instruction booklets, administrative forms, posters, classifications and indexes of occupations and industries, labels, and tabulation forms, is printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer. Documents such as code lists and instructions for coding and checking are prepared on the Bureau's own reproduction equipment. Dispatch of this material is in general undertaken by the Census Office, Canberra.

### *Collectors' duties*

The census collector's duties are confined principally to distributing householder's schedules (and personal slips if required) to all dwellings in his district before census day and collecting completed forms after census day. Each collector is supplied with a collector's record book (which contains a map of his district and a description of its boundary) for door-to-door use and a collector's compilation book for purposes of compiling early field count figures. When collecting householder's schedules and personal slips the collector is expected to account for all forms issued and to examine them to ensure completeness. It is also the collector's duty to help those who for any reason were unable personally to fill in the schedule or slip. On satisfying himself as to completeness, the collector inserts in the appropriate place on each schedule the number of persons of each sex in the dwelling concerned. These details, together with other required details, are later transferred into the collector's compilation book. This book forms an integral part of the census records and is used as the basis for early field counts, for subsequent checking and balancing, and as a reference for other census purposes.

Each collector, upon completion of his duties, returns all material to his sub-enumerator. After checking the completed forms, record book and compilation book for each collector's district in his subdivision in accordance with standard instructions designed to ensure accuracy and completeness of coverage, the sub-enumerator forwards them to his enumerator, who is responsible for checking that the material is complete for all collector's districts in his division before transmission to the processing centre.

### *Processing, tabulation and publication of Census results*

For the purpose of processing the census schedules and other records for subsequent tabulation a census processing centre is established. To this is returned all the material from the field organisation after collection and checking. In the processing centre the completed schedules and slips are checked against collectors' records and then bound into book form to preserve their arrangement and to facilitate reference, handling and storage. From the bound books of schedules and slips, coding and the preparation of material for tabulating processes are carried out.

Tabulation of census data by means of punched card machines was first used at the 1921 census, and from that time there has been continuous technical improvement in the design, performance and range of application of the various types of equipment used at successive censuses. At the 1966 census, for the first time, computer equipment was used for an Australian

census. A basic requirement for tabulation purposes is that the replies given to the questions on the census schedule should be subsequently converted into numerical form. For the 1966 census, as in previous censuses, code lists were prepared to enable replies not already given in numerical form to be so converted. The code list for each characteristic (personal or dwelling) is, in essence, a predetermined optimum arrangement of how the replies in relation to that characteristic can be tabulated for presentation in the census publications. Each category in a code list is numbered. Where necessary, a code list is supplemented (for coding purposes) by an index showing the code number to be used for each anticipated possible answer to the particular census question.

The scheme of publication adopted for the census is designed to provide for the earliest possible publication of results progressively as they became available. Preliminary and summarised results are published in mimeographed form; the detailed final results are published in a series of volumes, each comprising a number of parts (*see below*).

Census Regulations provide for the division of each State and Territory of the Commonwealth into census divisions, census sub-divisions and collector's districts for the purpose of 'the taking and the collection of the Census'. Neither the Act nor the Regulations specify the extent to which data obtained at the census are to be geographically dissected for presentation, but in all censuses the need to produce detailed statistics for local areas has been recognised. Census information is being published for the following categories for the 1966 census.

- (i) local government areas;
- (ii) metropolitan urban, other urban, rural, and migratory divisions of each State and Territory and of Australia as a whole;
- (iii) statistical divisions, as used for many years in State statistical publications, and statistical districts, introduced for the first time in 1966 and representing stable regional boundaries of large towns with a regional population of over 100,000;
- (iv) urban centres, defined under new criteria for the 1966 Census (*see page 174*);
- (v) rural localities in which twenty or more dwellings or fifty or more persons were enumerated.

Detailed results of the censuses of the External Territories are published in a manner similar to those of the States and Internal Territories.

Final detailed results of the 1961 census of the Commonwealth were published in eight volumes, each comprising a number of parts which were published separately as soon as the relevant information became available. The parts and the volume for each State are uniform, but there is a different arrangement of the parts comprising the volume relating to the Territories and again in the volume relating to Australia. The order of volumes and parts is as follows.

- Volume I, New South Wales;
- Volume II, Victoria;
- Volume III, Queensland;
- Volume IV, South Australia;
- Volume V, Western Australia;
- Volume VI, Tasmania;
- Volume VII, Territories;
- Volume VIII, Australia.

#### *Order of parts of State volumes*

- Part I—Analysis of Population in Local Government Areas and in Non-municipal Towns of 1,000 Persons or more;
- Part II—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population;
- Part III—Analysis of Dwellings in Local Government Areas and in Non-municipal Towns of 1,000 Persons or more;
- Part IV—Cross classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and of Householders;
- Part V—Population and Dwellings in Localities.

#### *Order of parts of Volume VII—Territories*

- Part I—Northern Territory: Population;
- Part II—Northern Territory: Dwellings and Householders;
- Part III—Australian Capital Territory: Population;
- Part IV—Australian Capital Territory: Dwellings and Householders;
- Part V—External Territories: Population and Dwellings.

#### *Order of parts of Volume VIII—Australia*

- Part I—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of the Population;
- Part II—Cross-classifications of the Characteristics of Dwellings and of Householders;
- Part III—Population and Dwellings in Localities (with Geographical Co-ordinates).

*Australian Life Tables 1960–1962*—forming part of Volume VIII—Australia.

*Statistician's Report*—forming part of Volume VIII—Australia.

In addition to the published information, the 1961 Census tabulation programme yielded a considerable amount of detailed statistics which could not be accommodated within the limits set by the publications programme, and which is available on application.

## Population recorded at censuses

State and Territorial populations recorded at the Australia-wide censuses taken over the period 1881 to 1966 are shown in the following table. The figures relate to the political boundaries of the several States (or Colonies) and Territories as they existed at the date of each census, except that the Northern Territory has been shown separately from South Australia for the censuses prior to its transfer from that State. The years of formation of the separate Colonies and transfer of the Territories are shown in the chapter Discovery, Colonisation and Federation of Australia (page 5). The total populations recorded at the censuses taken in the Colonies from 1828 to 1881 are shown in the table on page 163.

POPULATION, BY SEX: AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1881 TO 1961

Census	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
MALES									
3 April 1881	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5 April 1891	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31 March 1901	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3 April 1911	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4 April 1921	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30 June 1933	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30 June 1947	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30 June 1954	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
30 June 1961	1,972,909	1,474,395	774,579	490,225	375,452	177,628	16,206	30,858	5,312,232
30 June 1966p	2,122,559	1,613,286	842,201	547,802	425,872	187,267	21,319	49,910	5,810,216

## FEMALES

3 April 1881	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5 April 1891	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31 March 1901	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3 April 1911	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4 April 1921	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30 June 1933	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30 June 1947	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30 June 1954	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
30 June 1961	1,944,104	1,455,718	744,249	479,115	361,177	172,712	10,889	27,970	5,195,934
30 June 1966p	2,108,544	1,604,546	819,039	542,921	409,698	183,950	15,847	46,003	5,730,548

## PERSONS

3 April 1881	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5 April 1891	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31 March 1901	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3 April 1911	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4 April 1921	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30 June 1933	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30 June 1947	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30 June 1954	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
30 June 1961	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186
30 June 1966p	4,231,103	3,217,832	1,661,240	1,090,723	835,570	371,217	37,166	95,913	11,540,764

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

## Increase since 1901 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, STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1901 TO 1966**

State or Territory	1901-1911 (10 years)	1911-1921 (10 years)	1921-1933 (12½ years)	1933-1947 (14 years)	1947-1954 (7 years)	1954-1961 (7 years)	1961-1966 (5 years)
<b>NUMERICAL INCREASE</b>							
New South Wales(a)	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691	493,484	314,090
Victoria	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640	477,772	287,719
Queensland	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844	200,569	142,412
South Australia	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021	172,246	121,383
Western Australia	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291	96,858	98,941
Tasmania	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479	51,674	41,588	20,877
Northern Territory	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601	10,626	10,071
A.C.T.(b)	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410	28,513	37,085
<b>Australia</b>	<b>681,204</b>	<b>980,729</b>	<b>1,194,105</b>	<b>949,519</b>	<b>1,407,172</b>	<b>1,521,656</b>	<b>1,032,578</b>

<b>PROPORTIONAL INCREASE—PER CENT</b>							
New South Wales(a)	21.67	27.55	23.83	14.76	14.70	14.41	8.02
Victoria	9.53	16.40	18.87	12.88	19.35	19.48	9.82
Queensland	21.62	24.79	25.34	16.77	19.15	15.21	9.38
South Australia	14.01	21.20	17.33	11.21	23.38	21.61	12.52
Western Australia	53.22	17.94	31.89	14.50	27.32	15.14	13.43
Tasmania	10.86	11.80	6.46	12.95	20.10	13.47	5.96
Northern Territory	-31.20	16.83	25.42	124.08	51.54	64.52	37.17
A.C.T.(b)	..	50.06	247.86	88.95	79.33	94.06	63.04
<b>Australia</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>22.01</b>	<b>21.97</b>	<b>14.32</b>	<b>18.57</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>9.83</b>

<b>AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE—PER CENT</b>							
New South Wales(a)	1.97	2.46	1.76	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.56
Victoria	0.91	1.53	1.42	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.89
Queensland	1.98	2.24	1.86	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.81
South Australia	1.32	1.94	1.31	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.39
Western Australia	4.36	1.66	2.29	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.55
Tasmania	1.04	1.12	0.51	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.16
Northern Territory	-3.67	1.57	1.87	5.93	6.12	7.37	6.53
A.C.T.(b)	..	4.14	10.71	4.65	8.70	9.93	10.27
<b>Australia</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.90</b>

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

**Growth and distribution of population**

**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 31 December in 1900 and thereafter at decennial intervals to 1960, and for each year from 1962 to 1966.

**ESTIMATED POPULATION (a), BY SEX: STATES AND TERRITORIES  
DECEMBER 1900 TO 1966**

At 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (b)	Aust.
<b>MALES</b>									
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,449	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
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1962(d)	2,019,141	1,511,023	789,592	501,705	390,176	181,046	17,007	36,448	5,446,138
1963(d)	2,044,992	1,540,184	804,626	512,896	401,023	183,266	18,458	40,319	5,545,764
1964(d)	2,076,065	1,573,232	819,364	527,092	410,738	184,962	19,700	43,970	5,655,123
1965(d)	2,109,150	1,601,171	835,007	541,984	420,772	186,370	20,868	48,293	5,763,815
1966(e)	2,139,329	1,627,685	848,522	552,407	432,939	188,411	21,969	51,935	5,863,197

For footnotes see next page

## ESTIMATED POPULATION(a), BY SEX: STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1900 TO 1966—continued

At 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (b)	Aust.
FEMALES									
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
1940c .	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
1960 .	1,925,354	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1962(d) .	2,000,266	1,499,107	763,283	493,786	376,209	176,973	11,616	33,096	5,354,336
1963(d) .	2,028,815	1,529,509	779,982	506,327	386,531	179,424	13,011	36,954	5,460,553
1964(d) .	2,061,171	1,562,896	795,448	521,266	395,562	181,392	14,209	40,552	5,572,496
1965(d) .	2,095,908	1,592,490	811,814	536,934	405,173	183,040	15,398	44,445	5,685,202
1966(e) .	2,127,163	1,619,793	826,274	547,915	417,161	185,273	16,537	48,027	5,788,143

## PERSONS

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
1940c .	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
1960 .	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1962(d) .	4,019,407	3,010,130	1,552,875	995,491	766,385	358,019	28,623	69,544	10,800,474
1963(d) .	4,073,807	3,069,693	1,584,608	1,019,223	787,554	362,690	31,469	77,273	11,006,317
1964(d) .	4,137,236	3,136,128	1,614,812	1,048,358	806,300	366,354	33,909	84,522	11,227,619
1965(d) .	4,205,258	3,193,661	1,646,821	1,078,918	825,945	369,410	36,266	92,738	11,449,017
1966(e) .	4,266,492	3,247,478	1,674,796	1,100,322	850,100	373,684	38,506	99,962	11,651,340

(a) See text, page 161. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Includes all defence personnel enlisted in Australia irrespective of movement subsequent to enlistment. (d) Revised in accordance with preliminary (field count) results of 1966 population census; subject to further revision in accordance with final census results. (e) Based on preliminary (field count) results of 1966 population census; subject to revision.

The estimated population at 31 December each year from 1788 to 1946 was shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949, and for the period 1886 to 1965 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 83, 1965. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on plate 16, page 162.

## Proportions of area and of population, density and masculinity

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. Additional information regarding density and masculinity of population appears later in this chapter (see pages 181–2).

## PROPORTIONS OF AREA AND OF POPULATION; DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1966

State or Territory	Pro- portion of total area (per cent)	Proportion of census population, 30 June 1966(a) (per cent)			Density (b)	Masculi- nity(c)
		Males	Females	Persons		
New South Wales .	10.43	36.53	36.79	36.66	13.67	100.66
Victoria .	2.96	27.77	28.00	27.88	36.61	100.54
Queensland .	22.47	14.50	14.29	14.39	2.49	102.83
South Australia .	12.81	9.43	9.47	9.45	2.87	100.90
Western Australia .	32.88	7.33	7.15	7.24	0.86	103.95
Tasmania .	0.89	3.22	3.21	3.22	14.07	101.80
Northern Territory .	17.53	0.37	0.28	0.32	0.07	134.53
Australian Capital Territory .	0.03	0.86	0.80	0.83	102.14	108.49
Australia .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.89	101.39

(a) Based on preliminary 1966 census figures. (b) Number of persons per square mile. (c) Number of males per 100 females.

### Urban and rural distribution

In previous censuses *metropolitan and other urban* boundaries were delineated without common criteria, but for the 1966 census a new uniform concept of *urban*, based on a minimum population density of 500 persons per square mile, was introduced. Other new criteria concerned land use, continuity of dwellings, enclaves, and unoccupied dwellings in holiday areas. No account is taken of administrative boundaries in delineating these urban centres.

Because of practical difficulties (notably lack of time to carry out an extensive examination of each area in order to re-design suitable collector's districts and the absence of suitable topographic boundaries around small towns) the new criteria have at present been uniformly applied only to urban centres within the capital city statistical divisions and the statistical districts (see below), to other urban centres with a population of 30,000 or more, and to a few smaller centres (Katoomba-Wentworth Falls, Lawson-Hazelbrook, and urban centres in the Shires of Wyong and Gosford in New South Wales, Moe-Yallourn in Victoria, Cairns in Queensland, and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia). It is proposed to extend the application of the new criteria to smaller centres in future censuses.

Briefly the new criteria are as follows.

- (1) Population clusters of 1,000 or more persons having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile shall be designated '*urban*'. This density shall be determined for each census collector's district (the smallest geographical area available). Additionally, some areas of lower population and/or density shall be classified as '*urban*' on other grounds (e.g. holiday areas, industrial areas).
- (2) Around each principal urban centre with a population of 75,000 or more *two* boundaries shall be drawn. The *outer* boundary shall circumscribe the area which is expected to be in close economic and social contact with the principal urban centre for the next two or three decades. These areas shall be designated STATISTICAL DIVISIONS (for State capital cities) or STATISTICAL DISTRICTS (for Canberra, Newcastle, Wollongong, and Geelong). The *inner* boundary shall delimit the principal urban centre itself. It shall be a *moving* boundary, which from census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. For capital cities the principal urban centre encompassed by the inner boundary shall be designated the METROPOLITAN AREA.
- (3) Urban centres of less than 75,000 population shall be described by name as URBAN.

For urban centres *not* yet delimited by the new criteria, this procedure was used: urban centres were intensively examined on the most recent aerial photographs available and the boundaries set as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area without regard to local government boundaries. The greater availability of recent aerial photographs in 1966 than in 1961 enabled more meaningful boundaries to be delineated for many small urban centres.

Census field count statement No. 4, *Population, Principal Urban Centres of Australia* contains an appendix in which are expounded the full criteria now being applied.

*Rural* population comprises the inhabitants of the remaining portions of each State or Territory. The term *migratory* used in the following tables refers to persons not elsewhere enumerated who at midnight on 30 June 1966 were on ships in Australian waters or were travelling on long-distance trains, motor coaches or aircraft.

### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966 p

Division	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	2,444,735	2,108,499	719,140	726,930	499,494	119,415	..	92,199	6,710,412
Other	1,210,791	642,306	557,207	173,588	140,421	141,476	28,521	..	2,894,310
Rural	568,109	463,449	384,052	189,026	193,028	109,659	8,189	3,714	1,919,226
Migratory	7,468	3,578	841	1,179	2,627	667	456	..	16,816
Total	4,231,103	3,217,832	1,661,240	1,090,723	835,570	371,217	37,166	95,913	11,540,764
PERCENTAGES									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	57.78	65.53	43.29	66.65	59.78	32.17	..	96.13	58.14
Other	28.61	19.96	33.54	15.91	16.81	38.11	76.74	..	25.08
Rural	13.43	14.40	23.12	17.33	23.10	29.54	22.03	3.87	16.63
Migratory	0.18	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.31	0.18	1.23	..	0.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) See letterpress preceding this table for explanation of urban, rural, etc.

## Statistical divisions, statistical districts and principal urban centres

The following table shows the population of statistical divisions, statistical districts and principal urban centres with a population of 6,000 persons or more (as defined on page 174) in each State and Territory of Australia at 30 June 1966.

## POPULATION(a) OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, STATISTICAL DISTRICTS AND PRINCIPAL URBAN CENTRES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Urban centre, etc.	Popula- tion	Urban centre, etc.	Popula- tion	Urban centre, etc.	Popula- tion
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>		<b>VICTORIA</b>		<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
Sydney Statistical Division—		Melbourne Statistical Division—		Adelaide Statistical Division—	
Metropolitan area . . .	2,444,735	Metropolitan area . . .	2,108,499	Metropolitan area . . .	726,930
Remainder . . .	94,892	Remainder . . .	120,012	Remainder . . .	43,698
Total . . .	2,539,627	Total . . .	2,228,511	Total . . .	770,628
Newcastle Statistical District—		Geelong Statistical District—		Whyalla . . .	22,126
Urban Newcastle . . .	233,967	Urban Geelong . . .	104,974	Mount Gambier . . .	17,146
Remainder . . .	93,536	Remainder . . .	6,304	Port Pirie . . .	15,549
Total . . .	327,503	Total . . .	111,278	Reynella-Port Noarlunga(g) . . .	11,775
Wollongong Statistical District—		Ballarat . . .	56,304	Port Augusta . . .	10,128
Urban Wollongong . . .	162,835	Bendigo . . .	42,191	Port Lincoln . . .	8,867
Remainder . . .	15,265	Moe-Yallourn . . .	23,205	Gawler(g) . . .	6,643
Total . . .	178,100	Shepparton . . .	17,202		
Albury-Wodonga(b) . . .	32,019	Warrnambool . . .	17,497	<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>	
Broken Hill . . .	30,001	Morwell . . .	16,578		
Wagga Wagga . . .	25,939	Wangaratta . . .	15,167	Perth Statistical Division—	
Maitland(c) . . .	23,105	Traralgon . . .	14,080	Metropolitan area . . .	499,494
Orange . . .	22,200	Mildura . . .	12,931	Remainder . . .	58,803
Tamworth . . .	21,682	Horsham . . .	10,557	Total . . .	558,297
Goulburn . . .	20,849	Hamilton . . .	10,052		
Lismore . . .	19,740	Dromana-Sorrento . . .	9,899	Kalgoorlie-Boulder . . .	19,892
Bathurst . . .	17,220	Colac . . .	9,497	Bunbury . . .	15,453
Woy Woy-Umina . . .	16,264	Sale . . .	8,648	Geraldton . . .	12,118
Grafton . . .	15,944	Ararat . . .	8,237	Albany . . .	11,417
Dubbo . . .	15,568	Werribee . . .	8,213	Collie . . .	7,616
Cessnock-Bellbird(c) . . .	15,329	Benalla . . .	8,014	Northam . . .	7,392
Armidale . . .	14,990	Echuca-Moama(f) . . .	7,785		
Glenbrook-Falconbridge(d) . . .	13,722	Bairnsdale . . .	7,694	<b>TASMANIA</b>	
Lithgow . . .	13,167	Maryborough . . .	7,376		
Queanbeyan(e) . . .	12,489	Swan Hill . . .	7,349	Hobart Statistical Division—	
Kurri Kurri-Weston(c) . . .	11,562	Castlemaine . . .	7,082	Metropolitan area . . .	119,415
Gosford . . .	11,312	Warragul . . .	6,843	Remainder . . .	21,823
Taree . . .	10,559	Portland . . .	6,674	Total . . .	141,238
Katoomba-Wentworth Falls . . .	10,513	<b>QUEENSLAND</b>		Launceston . . .	60,453
Richmond-Windsor(d) . . .	9,914	Brisbane Statistical Division—		Burnie-Somersct . . .	18,028
Norwa-Bomaderry . . .	9,642	Metropolitan area . . .	719,140	Devonport . . .	14,848
Griffith . . .	9,510	Remainder . . .	58,795	Ulverstone . . .	6,849
The Entrance . . .	9,109	Total . . .	777,935		
Cooma . . .	9,101	Townsville . . .	56,687	<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>	
Casino . . .	8,498	Gold Coast(f) . . .	53,044		
Parkes . . .	8,431	Toowoomba . . .	52,120	Darwin . . .	20,199
Inverell . . .	8,411	Rockhampton . . .	45,349	Alice Springs . . .	6,001
Kempsey . . .	8,173	Cairns . . .	29,185		
Moree . . .	7,774	Bundaberg . . .	25,404	<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>	
Coff's Harbour . . .	7,685	Mackay . . .	24,566		
Gunnedah . . .	7,522	Maryborough . . .	20,381	Canberra Statistical District—	
Forbes . . .	7,370	Mount Isa . . .	16,713	Metropolitan area . . .	92,199
Murwillumbah . . .	7,304	Gladstone . . .	12,372	Remainder . . .	14,796
Port Macquarie . . .	7,090	Gympie . . .	11,277	Total . . .	106,995
Cowra . . .	7,082	Warwick . . .	10,087		
Foukley-Gorokan-Budgewoi . . .	6,658	Dalby . . .	8,870		
Muswellbrook . . .	6,238	Ayr . . .	8,668		
Deniliquin . . .	6,269	Charters Towers . . .	7,533		
Cootamundra . . .	6,207	Innisfail . . .	7,419		
Singleton . . .	6,187	Nambour . . .	6,211		
		Roma . . .	6,000		

(a) Preliminary. (b) Includes part of urban centre in Victoria. (c) Included in Newcastle Statistical District—Remainder. (d) Included in Sydney Statistical Division—Remainder. (e) Included in Canberra Statistical District—Remainder. (f) Includes part of urban centre in New South Wales. (g) Included in Adelaide Statistical Division—Remainder.



**Principal incorporated cities and towns**

The following table shows the population of the principal incorporated cities and towns with a population of 6,000 or more in each State and Territory of Australia at 30 June 1966. The figures relate to areas delimited for local government or other administrative purposes, and differ in some cases from figures shown in the table on page 175 which are based on the new census concept of 'urban' (see page 174).

**POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS: STATES  
AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966 p**

City or town	Persons	City or town	Persons	City or town	Persons
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>		<b>VICTORIA</b>		<b>QUEENSLAND—cont.</b>	
Sydney . . . . .	(a)	Melbourne . . . . .	(a)	Gympie . . . . .	11,277
Greater Wollongong . . . . .	150,208	Ballaarat . . . . .	41,650	Warwick . . . . .	10,087
Newcastle . . . . .	143,061	Bendigo . . . . .	30,792	Dalby . . . . .	8,870
Greater Cessnock . . . . .	34,517	Geelong . . . . .	18,138	Charters Towers . . . . .	7,533
Blue Mountains . . . . .	30,718	Shepparton . . . . .	17,504	Roma . . . . .	6,000
Broken Hill . . . . .	30,023	Warrnambool . . . . .	17,497	<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>	
Maitland . . . . .	28,424	Geelong West . . . . .	17,446	Adelaide . . . . .	(a)
Wagga Wagga . . . . .	25,939	Moe . . . . .	16,544	Whyalla . . . . .	22,126
Albury . . . . .	25,212	Wangaratta . . . . .	15,167	Mount Gambier . . . . .	17,146
Shellharbour . . . . .	22,028	Traralgon . . . . .	14,080	Port Pirie . . . . .	13,947
Tamworth . . . . .	21,682	Mildura . . . . .	12,931	Port Augusta . . . . .	10,128
Orange . . . . .	21,000	Newtown and Chilwell . . . . .	11,700	Port Lincoln . . . . .	8,867
Goulburn . . . . .	20,849	Horsham . . . . .	10,557	Renmark . . . . .	6,285
Lismore . . . . .	19,740	Hamilton . . . . .	10,052	<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>	
Bathurst . . . . .	17,220	Colac . . . . .	9,497	Perth . . . . .	(a)
Grafton . . . . .	15,944	Sale . . . . .	8,648	Bunbury . . . . .	15,453
Dubbo . . . . .	15,568	Ararat . . . . .	8,237	Geraldton . . . . .	12,118
Armidale . . . . .	14,990	Benalla . . . . .	8,213	Albany . . . . .	11,417
Windsor . . . . .	13,275	Maryborough . . . . .	7,694	Kalgoorlie . . . . .	9,163
Lithgow . . . . .	12,813	Swan Hill . . . . .	7,376	Northam . . . . .	7,392
Queanbeyan . . . . .	12,489	Castlemaine . . . . .	7,082	<b>TASMANIA</b>	
Taree . . . . .	10,559	Echuca . . . . .	7,046	Hobart . . . . .	(a)
Cooma . . . . .	9,101	Portland . . . . .	6,674	Launceston . . . . .	37,210
Camden . . . . .	8,657	<b>QUEENSLAND</b>		<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>	
Casino . . . . .	8,498	Brisbane . . . . .	(a)	Darwin City . . . . .	17,910
Parkes . . . . .	8,431	Townsville . . . . .	58,760	<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>	
Inverell . . . . .	8,411	Toowoomba . . . . .	55,774	Canberra City . . . . .	93,197
Kempsey . . . . .	8,173	Gold Coast . . . . .	49,338		
Moree . . . . .	7,774	Rockhampton . . . . .	46,052		
Gunnedah . . . . .	7,522	Cairns . . . . .	26,555		
Forbes . . . . .	7,370	Bundaberg . . . . .	25,404		
Port Macquarie . . . . .	7,090	Maryborough . . . . .	19,647		
Cowra . . . . .	7,082	Mackay . . . . .	18,637		
Muswellbrook . . . . .	6,288	Gladstone . . . . .	12,372		
Deniliquin . . . . .	6,269				
Cootamundra . . . . .	6,207				
Singleton . . . . .	6,187				

(a) See table on page 175. The capital city (metropolitan area) population in each State comprises the populations of a number of separately incorporated local government areas and/or parts of local government areas.

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

**Principal cities of the world**

The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available date. Since the way in which cities are delimited differs from country to country, the table shows data for the urban agglomeration, if such exists, as well as data for the so-called city proper. The urban agglomeration is defined in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* 1965 (page 20) from which most of the figures in the table have been taken, as the suburban fringe or thickly settled territory lying outside of, but adjacent to, city boundaries. (See also the Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the table in the *Demographic Yearbook*.)

## POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES

City	Country	Year	Population ('000)	
			City proper	Urban agglomeration
New York . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	7,989	(a) 11,260
Tokyo . . . . .	Japan . . . . .	1965	8,901	10,634
London . . . . .	England . . . . .	1964	3,185	8,187
Paris . . . . .	France . . . . .	1962	2,790	7,369
Buenos Aires . . . . .	Argentina . . . . .	1960	2,967	7,000
Shanghai . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	6,900	..
Los Angeles . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	..	6,674
Chicago . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	..	6,591
Moscow . . . . .	U.S.S.R. . . . .	1965	6,366	6,423
Bombay . . . . .	India . . . . .	1965	4,654	..
Calcutta . . . . .	India . . . . .	1965	3,026	4,642
Philadelphia . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	2,047	(a) 4,617
Peking . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	4,010	..
Detroit . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	..	(a) 3,914
Leningrad . . . . .	U.S.S.R. . . . .	1965	3,329	3,641
Cairo . . . . .	United Arab Republic	1962	3,518	..
Seoul . . . . .	Korea . . . . .	1964	3,424	..
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	1960	3,223	..
Tientsin . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	3,220	..
Mexico City . . . . .	Mexico . . . . .	1965	3,193	..
Boston . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	..	3,177
Sao Paulo . . . . .	Brazil . . . . .	1960	3,165	..
Osaka . . . . .	Japan . . . . .	1965	..	(b) 3,156
Djakarta . . . . .	Indonesia . . . . .	1961	2,907	..
San Francisco . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	731	2,894
Delhi . . . . .	India . . . . .	1965	2,369	2,712
Madrid . . . . .	Spain . . . . .	1964	..	2,559
Sydney . . . . .	Australia . . . . .	1966	..	(c) 2,540
Manchester . . . . .	England . . . . .	1964	645	2,449
Rome . . . . .	Italy . . . . .	1964	..	2,417
Shenyang (d) . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	2,411	..
Birmingham . . . . .	England . . . . .	1964	1,106	2,384
Pittsburgh . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	..	(a) 2,368
Washington . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	795	(a) 2,323
Teheran . . . . .	Iran . . . . .	1963	2,317	..
Montreal . . . . .	Canada . . . . .	1964	..	2,260
Melbourne . . . . .	Australia . . . . .	1966	..	(c) 2,229
St Louis . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	700	(a) 2,203
West Berlin (e) . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	1965	2,202	..
Santiago . . . . .	Chile . . . . .	1964	..	2,184
Wuhan . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	2,146	..
Chungking . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	2,121	..
Toronto . . . . .	Canada . . . . .	1964	..	1,989
Cleveland . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1965	811	1,958
Nagoya . . . . .	Japan . . . . .	1965	..	(t) 1,935
Budapest . . . . .	Hungary . . . . .	1964	1,928	..
Karachi . . . . .	Pakistan . . . . .	1961	1,913	..
Madras . . . . .	India . . . . .	1965	1,865	..
Hamburg . . . . .	Germany . . . . .	1964	1,857	..
Athens . . . . .	Greece . . . . .	1961	628	1,853
Canton . . . . .	China . . . . .	1957	1,840	..
Baltimore . . . . .	U.S.A. . . . .	1964	942	(a) 1,829
Singapore . . . . .	Singapore . . . . .	1964	1,820	..
Glasgow . . . . .	Scotland . . . . .	1964	1,019	(f) 1,802

(a) 'Standard metropolitan statistical area' as defined in 1965. (b) Provisional. (c) Statistical Division. Population of metropolitan areas are: Sydney, 2,144,735, Melbourne, 2,108,499. (d) Formerly Mukden. (e) East Berlin, year 1964, population of city proper, 1,071,462. (f) 1961.

### Mean population

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. 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, 31 December of the preceding year, and 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December of the year under consideration. This formula gives a close approximation to the mean of a theoretical population progressing smoothly through the five values *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and *e*.

The following tables show the mean populations for the calendar and financial years 1957 to 1966.

**MEAN POPULATION(a): CALENDAR YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1957 TO 1966**

Year ended 31 Dec.—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1957 . .	3,624,311	2,656,363	1,408,732	874,201	687,448	328,435	20,620	37,999	9,638,109
1958 . .	3,696,049	2,717,371	1,436,156	896,987	699,915	335,382	21,746	41,110	9,844,716
1959 . .	3,762,339	2,783,951	1,464,469	921,106	711,737	341,423	23,623	46,618	10,055,266
1960 . .	3,834,085	2,857,032	1,491,114	944,861	722,900	346,913	25,107	52,562	10,274,574
1961(b) .	3,913,896	2,926,032	1,516,273	970,090	737,568	353,623	26,266	58,852	10,502,600
1962(b) .	3,984,327	2,983,022	1,541,711	985,321	755,583	355,638	28,137	66,179	10,699,918
1963(b) .	4,046,781	3,040,308	1,567,908	1,007,541	777,361	360,501	30,105	73,298	10,903,805
1964(b) .	4,105,149	3,104,112	1,599,537	1,034,127	796,717	364,420	32,901	80,497	11,117,460
1965(b) .	4,171,328	3,163,589	1,631,884	1,063,075	814,409	367,793	35,152	88,399	11,335,629
1966(b) .	4,233,813	3,219,056	1,661,389	1,090,357	836,345	371,417	37,298	96,473	11,546,148

**MEAN POPULATION(a): FINANCIAL YEARS, STATES AND TERRITORIES  
1956-57 TO 1965-66**

Year ended 30 June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1957 . .	3,589,128	2,625,609	1,394,088	861,410	680,949	324,666	19,915	36,749	9,532,514
1958 . .	3,660,738	2,687,115	1,422,349	886,021	693,568	332,046	21,239	39,283	9,742,359
1959 . .	3,729,030	2,749,994	1,450,535	908,354	705,869	338,628	22,507	43,429	9,948,346
1960 . .	3,796,452	2,819,650	1,478,129	933,619	717,316	344,111	24,573	50,013	10,163,863
1961 . .	3,875,921	2,893,417	1,503,703	957,136	729,770	350,077	25,673	55,232	10,390,929
1962(b) .	3,950,278	2,956,296	1,530,516	976,897	745,400	353,152	27,593	62,673	10,602,805
1963(b) .	4,017,814	3,010,919	1,553,380	995,759	766,546	358,112	28,905	69,557	10,800,992
1964(b) .	4,074,984	3,072,030	1,584,157	1,020,285	787,485	362,648	31,588	76,963	11,010,140
1965(b) .	4,137,678	3,134,526	1,615,229	1,048,514	805,327	366,210	33,981	84,395	11,225,860
1966(b) .	4,203,872	3,191,835	1,647,472	1,077,826	824,984	369,401	36,224	92,564	11,444,178

(a) Population estimates subsequent to the 1961 census are based on a method which omits holiday, business or other short-term movements between States and Territories. As a consequence, marked quarterly seasonal movements in some States due to interstate holiday movements are reflected in the mean population figures for the States prior to 1962 (and 1961-62) but not in those for 1962 (1961-62) and subsequent years. (b) The populations on which these mean populations are based are subject to further revision in accordance with the final results of the 1966 census.

### Elements of increase

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

## Elements of increase, 1941 to 1966

In the following table particulars are given of the elements of increase for each five-year period from 1941 to 1965 and for each of the years 1962 to 1966.

**POPULATION: ELEMENTS OF INCREASE, BY SEX  
AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1966**

Period	Natural increase (a)	Net migration (b)	Intercensal adjustment (c)	Total increase
<b>MALES</b>				
1941-45 . . .	142,605	5,325	3,428	151,358
1946-50 . . .	255,335	217,728	-3,484	469,579
1951-55 . . .	287,685	240,481	-5,794	522,372
1956-60 . . .	328,616	214,210	-3,570	539,256
1961-65 . . .	331,032	200,463	-20,753	510,742
1962 . . .	69,732	28,620	-4,515	93,837
1963 . . .	67,924	36,219	-4,517	99,626
1964 . . .	61,816	52,058	-4,515	109,359
1965 . . .	58,696	54,511	-4,515	108,692
1966 . . .	56,735	44,906	(d)	99,382
<b>FEMALES</b>				
1941-45 . . .	195,073	2,484	3,696	201,253
1946-50 . . .	274,112	135,356	-1,763	407,705
1951-55 . . .	312,017	173,343	-3,388	481,972
1956-60 . . .	351,241	190,812	-1,214	540,839
1961-65 . . .	356,400	199,425	-9,470	546,355
1962 . . .	74,186	33,902	-2,082	106,006
1963 . . .	72,871	35,426	-2,080	106,217
1964 . . .	66,739	47,284	-2,080	111,943
1965 . . .	64,443	50,345	-2,082	112,706
1966 . . .	61,962	42,020	(d)	102,941
<b>PERSONS</b>				
1941-45 . . .	337,678	7,809	7,124	352,611
1946-50 . . .	529,447	353,084	-5,247	877,284
1951-55 . . .	599,702	413,824	-9,182	1,004,344
1956-60 . . .	679,857	405,022	-4,784	1,080,095
1961-65 . . .	687,432	399,888	-30,223	1,057,097
1962 . . .	143,918	62,522	-6,597	199,843
1963 . . .	140,795	71,645	-6,597	205,843
1964 . . .	128,555	99,342	-6,595	221,302
1965 . . .	123,139	104,856	-6,597	221,398
1966 . . .	118,697	86,926	(d)	202,323

(a) Excess of births registered over deaths registered. For Sept. 1939 to June 1947 deaths of defence personnel whether overseas or in Australia, included.  
 (b) Excess of arrivals over departures. Excludes troop movements for the period September 1939 to June 1947. (c) Adjustment of population on the basis of the final results of the 1947, 1954 and 1961 censuses and the preliminary results of the 1966 census. (d) For periods subsequent to the census of 30 June 1966 the intercensal adjustment will not be known until after the next census has been taken.

## Analysis of intercensal increase, 30 June 1961 to 30 June 1966

As stated on page 161 of this chapter, complete records of interstate migration are not available. For this reason the differences between the estimated populations and those recorded at the census of 30 June 1966, i.e. the intercensal adjustments, were substantial for some States,

**POPULATION: ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1961 TO 30 JUNE 1966**

State or Territory	Population at 30 June 1961(a)	Natural increase(b)	Net migration (c)	Total recorded increase	Intercensal adjustment (d)	Population at 30 June 1966(a)
<b>PERSONS</b>						
New South Wales . . .	3,917,013	220,201	107,462	327,663	-13,573	4,231,103
Victoria . . .	2,930,113	189,372	114,843	304,215	-16,496	3,217,832
Queensland . . .	1,518,828	105,995	30,687	136,682	+ 5,730	1,661,240
South Australia . . .	969,340	62,780	58,981	121,761	- 378	1,090,723
Western Australia . . .	736,629	53,122	52,133	105,255	- 6,314	835,570
Tasmania . . .	350,340	26,490	- 3,941	22,549	- 1,672	371,217
Northern Territory . . .	27,095	3,739	4,570	8,309	+ 1,762	37,166
Australian Capital Territory	58,828	8,380	30,750	39,130	- 2,045	95,913
<b>Australia . . .</b>	<b>10,508,186</b>	<b>670,079</b>	<b>395,485</b>	<b>1,065,564</b>	<b>-32,986</b>	<b>11,540,764</b>

(a) Census. (b) Excess of births registered over deaths registered. (c) Excess of arrivals over departures for recorded interstate and overseas migration. (d) Adjustment of population on the basis of the preliminary results of the census of 30 June 1966.

**Rate of population growth**

In the following two tables natural increase refers to the excess of births over deaths (including deaths of Australian defence personnel), net migration refers to excess of overseas arrivals over departures excluding overseas movement of defence personnel for the period September 1939 to June 1947, and total increase is the sum of natural increase and net migration together with differences disclosed by results of population censuses up to 30 June 1966.

Annual rates of natural increase, net migration and total increase, for single years, represent the increase during the year expressed as a proportion (per cent) of the population at the beginning of the year. These rates are slightly higher than those calculated as a proportion (per cent) of the mean population for the year.

Average annual rates of increase for periods greater than one year have been calculated in the following manner.

The average annual rate of total increase is computed by the formula:

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

where  $P_0$  and  $P_t$  are the populations at the beginning and end respectively of a  $t$ -year period and  $r$  is the average annual rate of growth.

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

**POPULATION: ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH, AUSTRALIA  
1941 TO 1966  
(Per cent)**

Period	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase
<b>Average annual rate—</b>			
1941-45 . . . . .	0.94	0.02	0.98
1946-50 . . . . .	1.36	0.91	2.26
1951-55 . . . . .	1.38	0.95	2.31
1956-60 . . . . .	1.40	0.83	2.22
1961-65 . . . . .	1.27	0.74	1.96
<b>Annual rate—</b>			
1962 . . . . .	1.36	0.59	1.89
1963 . . . . .	1.30	0.66	1.91
1964 . . . . .	1.17	0.90	2.01
1965 . . . . .	1.10	0.93	1.97
1966 . . . . .	1.04	0.76	1.77

The average annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.72 per cent, but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 1 January 1901 to 31 December 1966 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, AUSTRALIA  
1901 TO 1966**

Period	Interval (years)	Total increase (‘000)	Average annual numerical increase (‘000)	Average annual rate of population growth (per cent)		
				Natural increase	Net migration	Total
1901 to 1913 . . .	13	1,128	87	1.55	0.49	2.04
1914 to 1923 . . .	10	862	86	1.49	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 . . .	6	680	113	1.26	0.62	1.88
1930 to 1939 . . .	10	569	57	0.82	0.02	0.85
1940 to 1946 . . .	7	513	73	0.98	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1952 . . .	6	1,222	204	1.37	1.19	2.54
1953 to 1960 . . .	8	1,652	207	1.39	0.81	2.19
1961 to 1966 . . .	6	1,259	210	1.23	0.74	1.92

Rates of population growth from 1886 are shown for each State and Territory of Australia in the annual bulletin, *Demography*. Estimated rates of growth of the population of Australia in comparison with those for other countries of the world for the years 1958–1963 are shown in the table on pages 208–9.

### Density

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 2,967,909 square miles and a population at the census of 30 June 1966 of 11,540,764, excluding full-blood Aborigines, has a density of only 3.89 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, one of the most sparsely populated countries of the world. For other continents and sub-continents, the densities in 1964 were approximately as follows: Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 231; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 168; Latin America, 31; U.S.S.R., 26; Africa, 26; and Northern America, 26. The population density of Australia in 1964 was 3.75, about one-seventh of that of Northern America, of Africa and of the U.S.S.R.; about one-eighth of that of Latin America; about one-fourty-fourth of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one sixty-third of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

Because 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 3.89 in 1966. The rise in density from 1901 to 1966 in each State and Territory was: New South Wales 4.45 to 13.67, Victoria 13.77 to 36.61, Queensland 0.76 to 2.49, South Australia 0.95 to 2.87, Western Australia 0.20 to 0.86, Tasmania 6.68 to 14.07, Northern Territory 0.01 to 0.07, and Australian Capital Territory 2.05 (in 1911) to 102.14. 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 39 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.

The number and density of population of the principal countries and continental groups of the world are shown in the tables on pages 207–9.

### General characteristics of the population

Particulars of the characteristics of the population of Australia at the 1961 census compared with the 1954 census are shown in this section, and for the individual States and Territories at the 1961 census in Year Book No. 49 (see pp. 317–35). Such figures as are available for the 1966 census are included in the Appendix. Information concerning the industry, occupational status and occupations of the population as recorded at the 1961 census is given in the chapter Employment and Unemployment, and on dwellings and householders in the chapter Housing and Building.

**Sex distribution**

The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the 'masculinity' of the population. The masculinity of the population of each of the States may be obtained for each year from 1796 to 1907 from the table on pages 163-5 of Year Book No. 2 and for the years 1900 to 1910 from the table on page 123 of Year Book No. 5.

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 the general long-term fall in the birth rate. At the 1947 census the numbers of the sexes were practically equal, but during the following decade there was an increase in masculinity owing to the greater number of males as compared with females in net overseas migration, and the recovery of the birth rate in the post-war period from the low levels of the 1930s. In more recent years, however, the trend has declined again.

**POPULATION: MASCUINITY, STATES AND TERRITORIES****DECEMBER 1900 TO 1966****(Number of males per 100 females)**

At 31 December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1900 . . . . .	111.14	101.23	125.33	101.95	157.54	107.97	753.60	(a)	110.55
1910 . . . . .	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(a)	107.87
1920 . . . . .	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1930 . . . . .	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1940 . . . . .	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1950 . . . . .	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1960 . . . . .	101.38	101.35	104.16	102.24	103.99	102.88	147.82	111.51	102.22
1962 . . . . .	100.94	100.79	103.45	101.60	103.71	102.30	146.41	110.13	101.71
1963 . . . . .	100.80	100.70	103.16	101.30	103.75	102.14	141.86	109.11	101.56
1964 . . . . .	100.72	100.66	103.01	101.12	103.84	101.97	138.64	108.43	101.48
1965 . . . . .	100.64	100.55	102.86	100.94	103.85	101.82	135.52	108.66	101.38
1966 . . . . .	100.57	100.49	102.69	100.82	103.78	101.69	132.85	108.14	101.30

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

The masculinity of the population in the principal countries of the world is shown in the table on pages 208-9.

**Age distribution**

*Proportional distribution, censuses, 1871 to 1961.* The next table shows the changes which have taken place in the age distribution of the population of Australia since 1871.

**POPULATION: PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA****1871 TO 1961****(Per cent)**

Census	Males				Females				Persons			
	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total	Under 15 years	15 years and under 65	65 years and over	Total
1871 . . . . .	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881 . . . . .	36.36	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
1961 . . . . .	30.61	62.16	7.23	100	29.85	60.33	9.82	100	30.23	61.26	8.51	100

*Estimated age distribution, 30 June 1964 and 1965.* Estimates, based on the census distribution of ages and records of births, ages at death, and ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years.

**POPULATION: ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
30 JUNE 1964 AND 1965**

Age last birthday (years)	30 June 1964			30 June 1965		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 . . . . .	596,600	567,100	1,163,700	596,900	567,300	1,164,200
5-9 . . . . .	565,000	538,500	1,103,500	580,000	551,500	1,131,500
10-14 . . . . .	535,800	513,100	1,048,900	543,300	520,700	1,064,000
15-19 . . . . .	499,600	474,400	974,000	520,500	493,600	1,014,100
20-24 . . . . .	397,100	376,000	773,100	419,900	397,600	817,500
25-29 . . . . .	358,900	339,500	698,400	370,300	349,300	719,600
30-34 . . . . .	362,000	333,800	695,800	356,900	331,800	688,700
35-39 . . . . .	397,900	369,300	767,200	397,500	366,900	764,400
40-44 . . . . .	384,000	368,600	752,600	393,000	377,200	770,200
45-49 . . . . .	326,400	322,700	649,100	329,100	324,000	653,100
50-54 . . . . .	315,500	302,700	618,200	321,800	313,600	635,400
55-59 . . . . .	260,800	249,200	510,000	268,000	256,900	524,900
60-64 . . . . .	202,900	212,900	415,800	208,200	215,200	423,400
65-69 . . . . .	153,000	188,600	341,600	157,100	191,500	348,600
70-74 . . . . .	117,400	158,500	275,900	115,700	160,500	276,200
75-79 . . . . .	76,200	109,400	185,600	77,900	112,600	190,500
80-84 . . . . .	36,100	58,600	94,700	37,000	60,800	97,800
85 and over . . . . .	16,300	31,300	47,600	16,500	32,600	49,100
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,601,500</b>	<b>5,514,200</b>	<b>11,115,700</b>	<b>5,709,600</b>	<b>5,623,600</b>	<b>11,333,200</b>

(a) Interim revised age distribution based on the age distribution at the 1961 census adjusted for misstatement of age, and on subsequent births, recorded ages at death, and recorded ages of migrants. The estimates have been revised in accordance with the preliminary (field count) 1966 population census results.

**Marital status; country of birth; period of residence in Australia; nationality; race; religion**

The following tables show the population of Australia at the censuses of 30 June 1954 and 1961, classified according to marital status, country of birth, period of residence in Australia, nationality, race, and religion.

**POPULATION: MARITAL STATUS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961**

Marital status	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>Never married—</b>							
Under 15 years of age	1,309,660	1,253,674	2,563,334	1,626,195	1,550,803	3,176,998	613,644
15 years of age and over	962,491	684,154	1,646,645	1,098,450	770,048	1,868,498	221,853
<b>Total never married</b>	<b>2,272,151</b>	<b>1,937,828</b>	<b>4,209,979</b>	<b>2,724,645</b>	<b>2,320,851</b>	<b>5,045,496</b>	<b>-835,517</b>
<b>Married</b>	<b>2,062,122</b>	<b>2,043,651</b>	<b>4,105,773</b>	<b>2,364,710</b>	<b>2,344,754</b>	<b>4,709,464</b>	<b>603,691</b>
Married but permanently separated . . . . .	57,371	66,228	123,599	68,172	78,367	146,539	22,940
Widowed . . . . .	113,064	351,102	464,166	116,085	408,623	524,708	60,542
Divorced . . . . .	32,389	36,650	69,039	38,640	43,339	81,979	12,940
Not stated . . . . .	9,021	4,953	13,974	(a)	(a)	(a)	-13,974
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,546,118</b>	<b>4,440,412</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>	<b>5,312,252</b>	<b>5,195,934</b>	<b>10,508,186</b>	<b>1,521,656</b>

(a) In processing the 1961 census data a marital status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.



**POPULATION: COUNTRY OF BIRTH, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961**

Country of birth	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Australia . . . . .	3 814 435	3 887 629	7 700 064	4 325 005	4 404 401	8 729 406	1 029 342
New Zealand . . . . .	21 723	21 627	43 350	23 377	23 634	47 011	3 661
Europe—							
United Kingdom and							
Republic of Ireland . . . . .	359 010	305 195	664 205	400 491	354 911	755 402	91 197
Germany . . . . .	33 663	31 759	65 422	57 579	51 736	109 315	43 893
Greece . . . . .	16 794	9 068	25 862	43 593	33 740	77 333	51 471
Italy . . . . .	80 279	39 618	119 897	134 624	93 672	228 296	108 399
Malta . . . . .	12 411	7 577	19 988	22 628	16 709	39 337	19 349
Netherlands . . . . .	30 046	21 989	52 035	56 811	45 272	102 083	50 048
Poland . . . . .	35 652	20 942	56 594	36 395	23 654	60 049	3 455
Other . . . . .	91 848	59 213	151 061	134 185	90 212	224 397	73 336
Total, Europe . . . . .	659 703	495 161	1 155 064	886 306	709 906	1 596 212	441 148
Other countries . . . . .	52 257	35 795	88 052	77 564	57 993	135 557	47 505
Total born outside Australia . . . . .	733 683	552 783	1 286 466	987 247	791 533	1 778 780	492 314
Grand total . . . . .	4 546 118	4 440 412	8 986 530	5 312 252	5 195 934	10 508 186	1 521 656

**PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA, BY PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA  
AND SEX. CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961**

Period of residence (years)	Census 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1 . . . . .	47 430	34 841	82 271	72 162	51 169	123 331	41 060
1 and under 2 . . . . .	32 228	27 096	59 324	48 600	38 366	86 966	27 642
2 " " 3 . . . . .	65 374	39 354	104 728	47 126	42 901	90 027	- 14 701
3 " " 4 . . . . .	71 183	50 367	121 550	37 736	41 254	78 990	-42 560
4 " " 5 . . . . .	87 636	62 200	149 836	42 600	41 284	83 884	-65 952
5 " " 6 . . . . .	64 618	45 416	110 034	54 091	42 064	96 155	- 13 879
6 " " 7 . . . . .	21 522	15 424	36 946	51 816	40 202	92 018	55 072
7 " " 14 . . . . .	331 417	268 228	599 645	345 666	254 983	600 649	490 716
14 " " 21 . . . . .				22 386	17 795	40 181	
21 and over . . . . .				244 002	205 529	449 531	
Not stated . . . . .	12 275	9 857	22 132	21 062	15 986	37 048	14 916
Total . . . . .	733 683	552 783	1 286 466	987 247	791 533	1 778 780	492 314

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

**POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e. ALLEGIANCE), BY SEX, AUSTRALIA  
CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961**

Nationality	Census, 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increases, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
British(a)—							
Born in Australia . . . . .	3 812 435	3 887 629	7 700 064	4 325 005	4 404 401	8 729 406	1 029 342
Born outside Australia . . . . .	485 601	397 473	883 074	686 611	568 692	1 255 303	372 229
Total, British . . . . .	4 298 036	4 285 102	8 583 138	5 011 616	4 973 093	9 984 709	1 401 571
Foreign—							
Dutch . . . . .	30 518	22 940	53 458	41 216	34 601	75 817	22 359
German . . . . .	17 262	14 186	31 448	34 317	26 172	60 489	29 041
Greek . . . . .	11 415	6 428	17 843	32 763	28 258	61 001	43 158
Hungarian . . . . .	5 910	3 746	9 656	8 210	5 816	14 026	4 370
Italian . . . . .	61 673	28 345	90 018	86 941	67 068	154 009	63 991
Latvian, Lithuanian and Estonian . . . . .	16 735	13 893	30 628	4 176	2 936	7 112	-23 516
Polish . . . . .	29 524	20 222	49 746	12 399	9 474	22 413	-27 333
Ukrainian . . . . .	9 871	7 368	17 239	2 926	2 109	5 035	-12 204
Yugoslavian . . . . .	11 633	6 491	18 124	17 745	9 637	27 382	9 258
Other (incl. Stateless) . . . . .	53 541	31 691	85 232	59 403	36 790	96 193	10 961
Total, foreign . . . . .	248 082	155 310	403 392	300 636	222 841	523 477	120 085
Grand total . . . . .	4 546 118	4 440 412	8 986 530	5 312 252	5 195 934	10 508 186	1 521 656

(a) All persons of individual citizenship status who, by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948-1960*, are deemed to be British subjects. Includes naturalised British. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

## POPULATION· RACE, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961

Race	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>European</i> . . . . .	4,508,795	4,412,896	8,921,691	5,260,853	5,157,908	10,418,761
<i>Non-European—</i>						
Afghan . . . . .	73	25	98	63	36	99
African, n.e.i. . . . .	52	5	57	65	19	84
Arab, Persian . . . . .	201	70	271	333	222	555
Asian Jew . . . . .	42	27	69	53	48	101
Asian, n.e.i. . . . .	733	169	902	793	325	1,118
Chinese . . . . .	9,150	3,728	12,878	14,237	6,145	20,382
Cingalese, Burgher, Tamil	196	72	268	384	279	663
Egyptian . . . . .	30	31	61	42	34	76
Fijian . . . . .	51	13	64	100	38	138
Filipino . . . . .	127	100	227	169	128	297
Indian, Pakistani . . . . .	1,892	317	2,209	2,937	595	3,532
Indonesian, Javanese, Timorese, etc. . . . .	312	36	348	449	90	539
Japanese . . . . .	247	292	539	949	769	1,718
Malay . . . . .	534	251	785	717	346	1,063
Maori . . . . .	57	29	86	102	92	194
Negro . . . . .	56	13	69	106	26	132
Pacific Islander, n.e.i.(a) . . . . .	934	764	1,698	1,158	1,028	2,186
Papuan, New Guinean . . . . .	28	8	36	72	58	130
Siamese, Thailander . . . . .	163	60	223	180	60	240
Syrian, Lebanese . . . . .	1,374	916	2,290	1,834	1,407	3,241
Torres Strait Islander . . . . .	2,043	2,210	4,253	2,446	2,526	4,972
Other and indefinite . . . . .	37	18	55	77	43	120
Total non-European . . . . .	18,332	9,154	27,486	27,266	14,314	41,580
<i>European and(b)—</i>						
Afghan . . . . .	69	47	116	56	62	118
African, n.e.i. . . . .	11	4	15	8	13	21
Arab Persian . . . . .	18	12	30	23	18	41
Asian Jew . . . . .	11	3	14	4	9	13
Asian, n.e.i. . . . .	60	52	112	111	117	228
Australian Aboriginal . . . . .	15,849	15,510	31,359	19,713	19,459	39,172
Chinese . . . . .	1,404	1,276	2,680	1,648	1,538	3,186
Cingalese, Burgher, Tamil . . . . .	58	65	123	124	104	228
Egyptian . . . . .	4	7	11	11	16	27
Fijian . . . . .	15	20	35	21	22	43
Filipino . . . . .	101	100	201	176	220	396
Indian, Pakistani . . . . .	259	179	438	293	240	533
Indonesian, Javanese, Timorese, etc. . . . .	12	21	33	71	68	139
Japanese . . . . .	114	132	246	497	456	953
Malay . . . . .	214	235	449	313	329	642
Maori . . . . .	89	82	171	126	129	255
Negro . . . . .	77	58	135	60	59	119
Pacific Islander, n.e.i.(a) . . . . .	257	257	514	367	362	729
Papuan New Guinean . . . . .	10	7	17	33	43	76
Siamese, Thailander . . . . .	25	18	43	17	19	36
Syrian, Lebanese . . . . .	103	96	199	108	108	216
Torres Strait Islander . . . . .	60	49	109	134	111	245
Other and indefinite . . . . .	171	132	303	219	210	429
Total, European/other races(b) . . . . .	18,991	18,362	37,353	24,133	23,712	47,845
Total, non-European and European/other races . . . . .	37,323	27,516	64,839	51,399	38,026	89,425
Grand total . . . . .	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186

(a) Includes Pacific Islander, Polynesian and South Sea Islander, so described. (b) This category covers persons with European blood to the extent of one-half and blood of a non-European race to the extent of one-half.

The characteristic 'race' refers broadly to the ethnic origin of the person irrespective of where born or of what nationality. For this characteristic the basic data do not permit of scientific classification of ethnic origin, and the races are named with a geographical rather than a truly ethnological description.

**POPULATION: RELIGION, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA. CENSUSES, 30 JUNE 1954 AND 1961**

Religion	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
<b>Christian—</b>							
Baptist . . . . .	60,048	67,396	127,444	70,990	78,638	149,628	22,184
Brethren . . . . .	7,511	8,893	16,404	7,265	8,228	15,493	-911
Catholic, Roman(a) . . . . .	413,719	347,383	761,102	602,763	536,886	1,139,649	378,547
Catholic(a) . . . . .	635,398	664,486	1,299,884	730,093	730,242	1,460,335	180,451
Churches of Christ . . . . .	37,880	42,484	80,364	45,115	50,518	95,633	15,269
Church of England . . . . .	1,709,197	1,699,653	3,408,850	1,834,732	1,834,208	3,668,940	260,090
Congregational . . . . .	32,508	36,944	69,452	34,679	38,847	73,526	4,074
Greek Orthodox . . . . .	44,382	30,363	74,745	84,965	69,959	154,924	80,179
Lutheran . . . . .	60,306	55,872	116,178	82,453	77,729	160,182	44,004
Methodist . . . . .	478,605	498,328	977,933	528,003	548,392	1,076,395	98,462
Presbyterian . . . . .	430,798	439,444	870,242	482,503	494,218	976,721	106,479
Protestant (undefined) . . . . .	48,539	46,877	95,416	50,515	48,048	98,563	3,147
Salvation Army . . . . .	20,304	22,534	42,838	24,379	26,735	51,114	8,276
Seventh-day Adventist . . . . .	11,166	14,163	25,329	14,313	17,320	31,633	6,304
Other (including Christian undefined) . . . . .	31,957	35,616	67,573	48,626	52,779	101,405	33,832
<b>Total, Christian . . . . .</b>	<b>4,022,318</b>	<b>4,011,436</b>	<b>8,033,754</b>	<b>4,641,394</b>	<b>4,632,747</b>	<b>9,274,141</b>	<b>1,240,387</b>
<b>Non-Christian—</b>							
Hebrew . . . . .	24,548	23,888	48,436	29,571	29,758	59,329	10,893
Other . . . . .	4,910	1,471	6,381	6,547	2,928	9,475	3,094
<b>Total, non-Christian . . . . .</b>	<b>29,458</b>	<b>25,359</b>	<b>54,817</b>	<b>36,118</b>	<b>32,686</b>	<b>68,804</b>	<b>13,987</b>
<b>Indefinite . . . . .</b>	<b>10,038</b>	<b>8,418</b>	<b>18,456</b>	<b>13,495</b>	<b>11,267</b>	<b>24,762</b>	<b>6,306</b>
<b>No religion . . . . .</b>	<b>16,652</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>23,684</b>	<b>25,206</b>	<b>12,344</b>	<b>37,550</b>	<b>13,866</b>
<b>No reply . . . . .</b>	<b>467,652</b>	<b>388,167</b>	<b>855,819</b>	<b>596,039</b>	<b>506,890</b>	<b>1,102,929</b>	<b>247,110</b>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,546,118</b>	<b>4,440,412</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>	<b>5,312,252</b>	<b>5,195,934</b>	<b>10,508,186</b>	<b>1,521,656</b>

(a) So described in individual census schedules.

Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

### Overseas arrivals and departures

More detailed statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, covering country of residence, country of embarkation/intended disembarkation, mode of travel, month of arrival or departure, etc., are shown in the tables of Section II., Overseas Arrivals and Departures, of the annual bulletin *Demography*. Monthly and quarterly mimeographed bulletins, containing the latest available statistics of overseas arrivals and departures, are also issued.

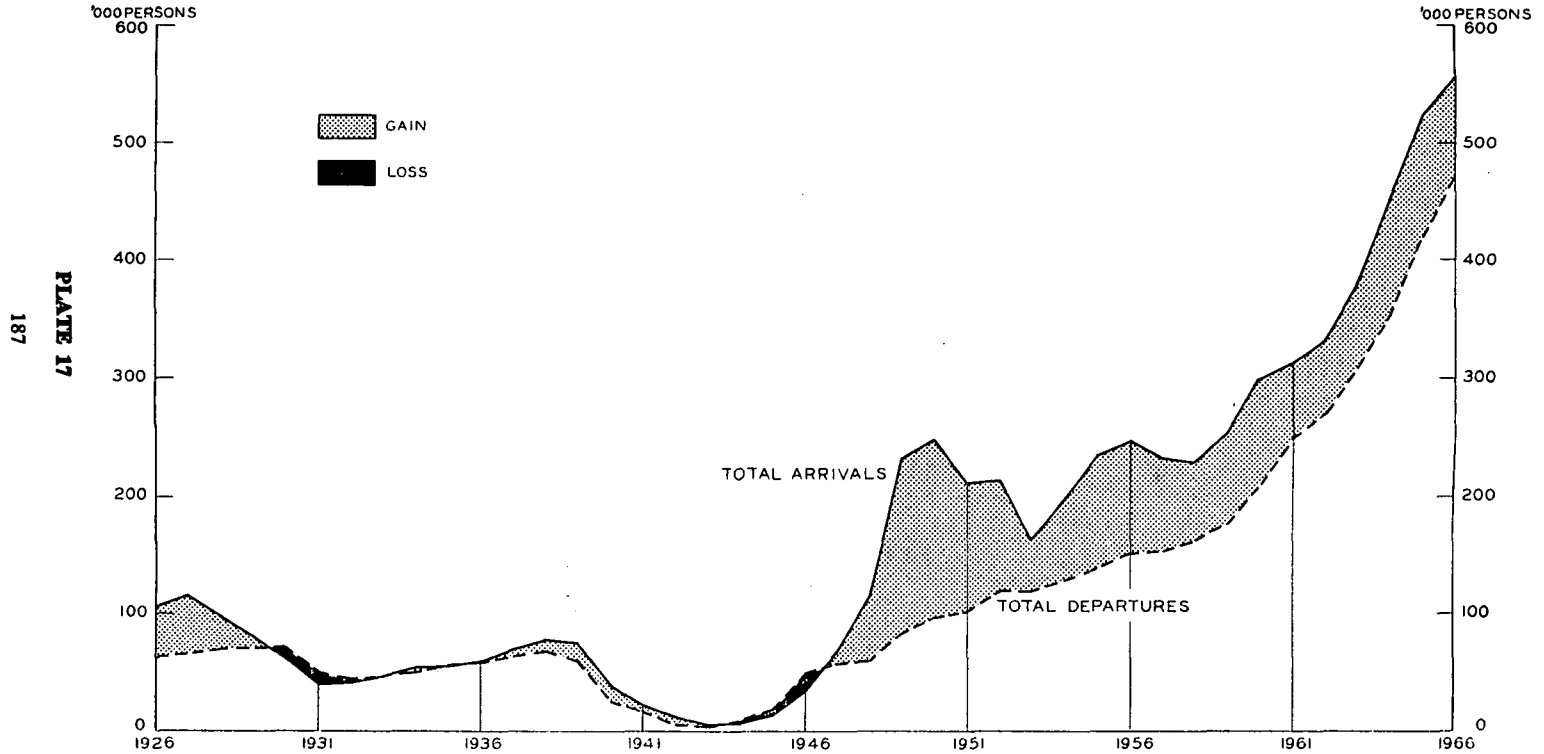
In this chapter summary figures are given of the total movement of overseas passengers and details in respect of permanent arrivals and departures. For further information on passengers classified to short-term movement, see Chapter 13, Transport, Communication and Travel.

#### Overseas arrivals and departures since 1936

Earlier issues of the 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 from 1881 is published in the annual bulletin *Demography*. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures since 1936, and refers to total movement irrespective of length of stay. Air crews and ships' crews, persons passing through Australia on board the same ship or flight, and also persons on a short pleasure cruise in the south-west Pacific commencing and finishing in Australia on a ship not engaged in a regular voyage, are excluded from Australian statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. A graph showing arrivals and departures from 1925 to 1966 appears on plate 17 opposite.

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1966



## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1936 TO 1966

Period	Total arrivals			Total departures			Excess of arrivals over departures		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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	189,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1951-55 . . . . .	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1956-60 . . . . .	695,445	568,652	1,264,097	481,235	377,840	859,075	214,210	190,812	405,022
1961-65 . . . . .	1,107,419	896,215	2,003,634	906,956	696,790	1,603,746	200,463	199,425	399,888
1962 . . . . .	180,732	151,592	332,324	152,112	117,690	269,802	28,620	33,902	62,522
1963 . . . . .	211,430	169,297	380,727	175,211	133,871	309,082	36,219	35,426	71,645
1964 . . . . .	252,669	199,688	452,357	200,611	152,404	353,015	52,058	47,284	99,342
1965 . . . . .	292,184	232,952	525,136	237,673	182,607	420,280	54,511	50,345	104,856
1966 . . . . .	313,219	244,372	557,591	268,313	202,352	470,665	44,906	42,020	86,926

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

## Excess of arrivals over departures

The excess of total overseas arrivals over departures is one of the elements of population increase taken into account in preparing the estimated population for other than census dates (see page 161 of this chapter). It is necessary to use statistics of total overseas arrivals and departures for this purpose, because Australian population statistics relate to the total population present in Australia at the date of the census or estimate, and not the population normally resident in Australia (which would include those temporarily overseas and exclude those temporarily visiting Australia). In the two following tables are set out particulars of the net gain or loss of population due to overseas migration, according to age and marital status and according to country of birth.

## EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES, BY SEX: AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1964 AND 1965

	1964			1965		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age last birthday on arrival or departure—						
0-4 . . . . .	5,761	5,288	11,049	6,689	6,617	13,306
5-14 . . . . .	10,574	9,465	20,039	11,354	10,716	22,070
15-24 . . . . .	14,713	11,293	26,006	13,013	10,369	23,382
25-44 . . . . .	16,893	15,878	32,771	18,384	16,512	34,896
45-64 . . . . .	3,169	3,932	7,101	3,972	4,935	8,907
65 and over . . . .	948	1,428	2,376	1,099	1,196	2,295
Total . . . . .	52,058	47,284	99,342	54,511	50,345	104,856

## MARITAL STATUS

Never married—						
Under 15 years of age . . . . .	16,335	14,753	31,088	18,043	17,333	35,376
15 years of age and over . . . . .	16,565	10,087	26,652	14,333	8,022	22,355
Married . . . . .	18,724	21,393	40,117	21,442	22,772	44,214
Widowed . . . . .	218	939	1,157	383	1,761	2,144
Divorced . . . . .	216	112	328	310	457	767
Total . . . . .	52,058	47,284	99,342	54,511	50,345	104,856

**EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES, BY SEX: COUNTRY OF BIRTH  
AUSTRALIA, 1964 TO 1966 (9 MONTHS)**

Country of birth	1964			1965			9 months ended Sept. 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Africa—</b>									
Commonwealth countries	501	478	979	471	443	914	577	433	1,010
South Africa	256	301	557	142	182	324	46	56	102
Other	1,010	867	1,877	645	629	1,274	609	398	1,007
<b>America—</b>									
Canada	402	287	689	394	358	752	—	114	110
Other Commonwealth countries	48	43	91	72	55	127	83	58	141
United States of America	832	701	1,533	1,009	760	1,769	609	329	938
Other	146	129	275	179	137	316	121	131	252
<b>Asia—</b>									
Ceylon, India, Pakistan	578	598	1,176	647	598	1,245	709	649	1,358
Malaysia and Singapore	392	354	746	140	213	353	1,261	659	1,920
Other Commonwealth countries	376	368	744	164	272	436	414	400	814
China	250	148	398	17	255	272	113	146	259
Other	1,038	955	1,993	1,389	958	2,347	1,657	1,031	2,688
<b>Europe—</b>									
Malta	3,218	2,164	5,382	2,527	2,241	4,768	361	683	1,044
United Kingdom and Ireland	29,313	26,213	55,526	34,134	31,671	65,805	22,012	19,478	41,490
Other Commonwealth countries	65	56	121	130	112	242	100	91	191
Austria	228	131	359	322	237	559	171	69	240
Germany	824	613	1,437	441	640	1,081	454	175	629
Greece	8,897	8,238	17,135	7,867	7,612	15,479	3,509	3,359	6,868
Italy	2,311	4,579	6,890	3,784	3,965	7,749	2,448	2,193	4,641
Netherlands	183	116	299	295	268	563	—	132	156
Poland	352	399	751	503	612	1,115	247	284	531
Spain	82	120	202	277	212	489	197	185	382
Yugoslavia	3,009	1,959	4,968	3,604	2,170	5,774	2,968	2,008	4,976
Other	636	998	1,634	971	738	1,709	719	557	1,276
<b>Oceania—</b>									
Australia	-6,018	-5,907	-11,925	-7,881	-7,217	-15,098	-11,639	-10,381	-22,020
New Zealand	2,033	1,529	3,562	1,461	1,432	2,893	1,033	588	1,621
Papua and New Guinea	472	300	772	377	301	678	660	236	896
Other Commonwealth countries	151	139	290	52	79	27	185	163	348
Other	-6	-15	-21	4	44	48	-12	-42	-54
<b>At sea, and not stated</b>	479	423	902	478	368	846	174	135	309
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>52,058</b>	<b>47,284</b>	<b>99,342</b>	<b>54,511</b>	<b>50,345</b>	<b>104,856</b>	<b>29,758</b>	<b>24,053</b>	<b>53,811</b>

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

### Classification of travellers

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

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

The principal categories of travellers are as follows.

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

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

**Short-term movement**—consists of all other movements, including the movement of Australian troops irrespective of period of stay.

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

The numbers so classified since 1 January 1941, on the basis of declared intention as to residence, and since 1 January 1961, on this basis supplemented by additional particulars as to stated purpose of travel, are as follows.

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: CLASSIFICATION OF TRAVELLERS AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1966

#### ARRIVALS

Period	Permanent and long-term movement				Short-term movement				Total arrivals
	Permanent	Long-term		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving			
	Settlers arriving	Residents returning	Overseas visitors arriving			In transit	Other	Total	
1941-45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	32,624	11,150	n.a.	n.a.	20,151	63,925
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	457,988	108,736	n.a.	n.a.	135,196	701,920
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	570,090	216,949	77,825	163,002	240,827	1,027,866
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	615,767	309,611	84,206	254,513	338,719	1,264,097
1961-65	575,992	111,288	73,848	761,128	585,203	143,424	513,879	657,303	2,003,634
1962	90,464	20,580	13,941	124,985	95,915	25,477	85,947	111,424	332,324
1963	108,150	22,205	13,813	144,168	111,182	27,348	98,029	125,377	380,727
1964	134,464	23,641	15,020	173,125	131,354	31,583	116,295	147,878	452,357
1965	147,507	26,260	17,497	191,264	160,544	34,071	139,257	173,328	525,136
1966	141,033	28,292	19,234	188,559	181,770	32,593	154,669	187,262	557,591

#### DEPARTURES

Period	Permanent and long-term movement					Short-term movement			
	Permanent			Long-term		Total permanent and long-term departures	Residents departing	Overseas visitors departing	Total departures
	Former settlers departing	Other residents departing	Total permanent departures	Residents departing	Overseas visitors departing				
1941-45	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1956-60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210,807	306,118	342,150	859,075
1961-65	48,491	33,989	82,480	189,526	63,593	335,599	593,119	675,028	1,603,746
1962	8,518	6,911	15,429	31,781	13,137	60,347	95,872	113,583	269,802
1963	9,102	7,176	16,278	38,317	12,729	67,324	112,427	129,331	309,082
1964	7,828	7,255	15,083	40,958	13,085	69,126	133,248	150,641	353,015
1965	14,803	6,110	20,913	46,313	12,429	79,655	161,692	178,933	420,280
1966	18,343	7,965	26,308	54,321	11,999	92,628	183,161	194,876	470,665

#### Permanent movement

In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the *persons who on arrival in Australia stated that they came intending to settle*, and of *Australian residents who on departure from Australia stated their intention of residing permanently abroad*.

*Country of birth.* The principal countries of birth of permanent arrivals (assisted arrivals and others) and departures during the year 1965 and the nine months ended September 1966 were as follows.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT  
COUNTRY OF BIRTH, AUSTRALIA, 1965 AND 1966 (9 MONTHS)**

Country of birth	1965				9 months ended Sept. 1966			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Others	Total		Assisted (a)	Others	Total	
<b>Africa—</b>								
Commonwealth countries . . .	456	632	1,088	104	240	723	963	81
South Africa . . .	250	279	529	141	139	163	302	144
Other . . .	170	1,241	1,411	65	160	1,029	1,189	49
<b>America—</b>								
Commonwealth countries . . .	222	824	1,046	195	186	514	700	196
United States of America . . .	1,055	1,105	2,160	514	886	770	1,656	526
Other . . .	102	244	346	33	115	177	292	22
<b>Asia—</b>								
Ceylon, India, Pakistan . . .	379	988	1,367	123	273	1,086	1,359	88
Other Commonwealth countries . . .	229	939	1,168	218	218	819	1,037	165
Other . . .	262	2,598	2,860	315	113	2,333	2,446	261
<b>Europe—</b>								
Malta . . .	3,232	2,138	5,370	99	1,041	703	1,744	134
United Kingdom and Ireland . . .	72,883	6,594	79,477	9,215	50,950	4,763	55,713	7,636
Other Commonwealth countries . . .	262	32	294	30	198	25	223	13
Austria . . .	859	135	994	156	571	92	663	133
Belgium . . .	157	33	190	57	221	24	245	26
Germany . . .	2,761	680	3,441	809	2,289	412	2,701	608
Greece . . .	3,020	14,155	17,175	182	2,111	7,407	9,518	177
Italy . . .	439	10,107	10,546	313	628	8,134	8,762	308
Netherlands . . .	1,794	513	2,307	724	1,073	400	1,473	493
Poland . . .	156	1,069	1,225	138	144	679	823	146
Spain . . .	476	650	1,126	55	438	499	937	92
Yugoslavia . . .	1,828	4,629	6,457	256	1,785	4,056	5,841	206
Other . . .	1,751	1,256	3,007	644	1,732	882	2,614	597
<b>Oceania—</b>								
Australia . . .	653	314	967	5,629	259	235	494	5,078
New Zealand . . .	28	2,025	2,053	793	27	1,754	1,781	607
Other Commonwealth countries . . .	46	180	226	64	5	157	162	65
Other . . .	2	29	31	11	69	16	16	3
At sea, and not stated . . .	181	465	646	30	69	168	237	17
<b>Total . . .</b>	<b>93,653</b>	<b>53,854</b>	<b>147,507</b>	<b>20,913</b>	<b>65,871</b>	<b>38,020</b>	<b>103,891</b>	<b>17,871</b>

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 194–8.

**Nationality.** The principal nationalities of permanent arrivals (assisted arrivals and others) and departures during the years 1965 and the 9 months ended September 1966 were as follows.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT:  
NATIONALITY, AUSTRALIA, 1965 AND 1966 (9 MONTHS)**

Nationality	1965				9 months ended Sept. 1966			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Others	Total		Assisted (a)	Others	Total	
<b>British—</b>								
Country of citizenship—								
Australia . . .	523	1,012	1,535	5,173	165	628	793	4,979
Canada . . .	75	851	926	224	43	520	563	223
Ceylon, India and Pakistan . . .	4	660	664	55	3	804	807	37
Ireland(b) . . .	1,191	161	1,352	183	775	119	894	137
Malta . . .	2,624	1,779	4,403	90	961	667	1,628	126
New Zealand . . .	19	2,046	2,065	694	5	1,836	1,841	554
South Africa(b) . . .	131	201	332	98	72	94	166	106
United Kingdom and colonies . . .	71,205	8,519	79,724	8,172	49,557	5,611	55,168	6,753
Other countries . . .	70	676	746	197	41	613	654	167
Citizenship not stated . . .	6,283	1,356	7,639	2,067	2,525	480	3,005	1,432
<b>Total, British . . .</b>	<b>79,501</b>	<b>15,482</b>	<b>94,983</b>	<b>16,863</b>	<b>54,147</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>65,519</b>	<b>14,514</b>

For footnotes see next page.



**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT  
NATIONALITY, AUSTRALIA, 1965 AND 1966 (9 MONTHS)—continued**

Nationality	1965				9 months ended Sept. 1966			
	Arrivals			Departures	Arrivals			Departures
	Assisted (a)	Other	Total		Assisted (a)	Other	Total	
American (U.S.) . . . . .	1,103	1,177	2,280	675	917	816	1,733	651
Austrian . . . . .	861	133	994	155	564	81	645	123
Belgian . . . . .	157	28	185	54	223	22	245	23
Dutch . . . . .	1,861	609	2,470	795	1,109	460	1,569	517
German . . . . .	2,650	517	3,167	817	2,123	366	2,489	554
Greek . . . . .	3,022	14,519	17,541	181	2,110	7,589	9,699	170
Italian . . . . .	418	10,358	10,776	268	621	8,311	8,932	277
Lebanese . . . . .	1	1,289	1,290	9	1	1,249	1,250	9
Polish(c) . . . . .	24	1,006	1,030	85	39	648	687	79
Russian(d) . . . . .	2	209	211	30	..	89	89	11
Spanish . . . . .	459	675	1,134	53	445	488	933	96
Yugoslav . . . . .	1,494	4,674	6,168	183	1,545	3,983	5,528	138
Stateless(e) . . . . .	428	639	1,067	35	312	255	567	17
Other . . . . .	1,672	2,539	4,211	710	1,715	2,291	4,006	692
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>93,653</b>	<b>53,854</b>	<b>147,507</b>	<b>20,913</b>	<b>65,871</b>	<b>38,020</b>	<b>103,891</b>	<b>17,871</b>

(a) For details of assisted passage schemes see pages 194-8. (b) Included with 'British nationality for the purpose of this table. (c) Includes 'Stateless' who were formerly Polish. (d) Includes 'Stateless' who were formerly Russian. (e) Stateless, former nationality not stated, or other than Polish or Russian.

**Occupation.** The main occupation groupings of permanent arrivals and departures during the year 1965 and the nine months ended September 1966 were as follows.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT  
OCCUPATION AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1965 AND 1966 (9 MONTHS)**

Occupation group(a)	1965				9 months ended Sept. 1966			
	Arrivals		Departures		Arrivals		Departures	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Professional, technical and related workers . . . . .	4,354	2,342	1,229	794	3,056	1,731	1,078	661
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . . . .	2,225	281	522	50	1,618	204	444	39
Clerical workers . . . . .	2,323	4,837	449	1,101	1,631	3,378	455	881
Sales workers . . . . .	1,819	1,098	350	188	1,295	783	290	152
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers . . . . .	3,595	80	221	6	2,106	156	147	2
Miners, quarrymen and related workers . . . . .	484	..	56	..	392	..	41	..
Workers in transport and communication . . . . .	3,672	427	346	57	2,505	297	301	51
Craftsmen and production-process workers . . . . .	18,807	2,956	2,680	347	13,828	1,859	2,496	256
Labourers . . . . .	8,682	..	628	..	6,466	..	501	..
Service (protective and other), sport and recreation workers . . . . .	1,818	6,736	267	312	1,439	3,921	251	209
Occupation inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	4,047	623	169	41	2,591	250	152	22
Persons not in work force—								
Children and students . . . . .	25,477	23,218	3,416	3,156	18,350	16,499	2,993	2,710
Others . . . . .	1,030	26,576	288	4,240	736	18,800	234	3,505
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>78,333</b>	<b>69,174</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>10,292</b>	<b>56,013</b>	<b>47,878</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>8,488</b>

(a) The classification of occupations used in compiling these figures is that used for the 1961 census and is not directly comparable with that in use prior to 1961.

**Age and marital status.** The age distribution and marital status of permanent arrivals and departures during the nine months ended September 1966 were as follows.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT MOVEMENT, BY SEX,  
AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA  
9 MONTHS ENDED SEPT. 1966**

Age last birthday at time of arrival or departure	Arrivals				Departures			
	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total	Never married	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total
<b>MALES</b>								
0-4 . . . . .	6,691	..	..	6,691	1,122	..	..	1,122
5-14 . . . . .	10,205	..	..	10,205	1,575	..	..	1,575
15-24 . . . . .	11,219	2,234	22	13,475	1,374	263	4	1,641
25-44 . . . . .	5,750	14,946	258	20,954	1,119	2,527	74	3,720
45-64 . . . . .	242	3,461	190	3,893	143	863	67	1,073
65 and over . . . . .	33	575	187	795	27	154	71	252
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>34,140</b>	<b>21,216</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>56,013</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>9,383</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
0-4 . . . . .	6,362	..	..	6,362	1,099	..	..	1,099
5-14 . . . . .	9,152	..	..	9,152	1,403	..	..	1,403
15-24 . . . . .	6,529	4,837	35	11,401	804	790	4	1,598
25-44 . . . . .	1,972	13,291	308	15,571	514	2,388	89	2,991
45-64 . . . . .	217	2,890	1,044	4,151	72	697	210	979
65 and over . . . . .	63	400	778	1,241	24	122	272	418
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>24,295</b>	<b>21,418</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>47,878</b>	<b>3,916</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>8,488</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>								
0-4 . . . . .	13,053	..	..	13,053	2,221	..	..	2,221
5-14 . . . . .	19,357	..	..	19,357	2,978	..	..	2,978
15-24 . . . . .	17,748	7,071	57	24,876	2,178	1,053	8	3,239
25-44 . . . . .	7,722	28,237	566	36,525	1,633	4,915	163	6,711
45-64 . . . . .	459	6,351	1,234	8,044	215	1,566	277	2,052
65 and over . . . . .	96	975	965	2,036	51	276	343	670
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>58,435</b>	<b>42,634</b>	<b>2,822</b>	<b>103,891</b>	<b>9,276</b>	<b>7,804</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>17,871</b>

*Settlers—State or Territory of intended residence.* The following table shows the number of settlers arriving in Australia, according to the State or Territory of intended residence. Persons are asked, on or before arrival, the State or Territory of Australia in which they next intend to stay for twelve months or more. The statements represent the settlers' intentions at the time and may not be realised. The allocation to States and Territories in the table is based on these statements, except that settlers proceeding to the migrant reception centre, Bonegilla, Victoria, are allocated, as far as is practicable, to the State or Territory of their placement from the centre.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS—SETTLERS ARRIVING: STATE OR  
TERRITORY OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, 1963 TO 1966**

State or Territory of intended residence	1963	1964	1965	1966
New South Wales . . . . .	34,143	42,853	50,921	45,803
Victoria . . . . .	33,178	46,023	43,545	39,372
Queensland . . . . .	6,995	8,837	10,546	8,768
South Australia . . . . .	13,112	19,985	22,337	21,116
Western Australia . . . . .	10,383	10,316	11,613	16,694
Tasmania . . . . .	1,240	1,567	1,787	1,899
Northern Territory . . . . .	196	327	374	340
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	827	1,024	1,145	1,123
Not stated(a) . . . . .	8,076	3,532	5,239	5,918
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>108,150</b>	<b>134,464</b>	<b>147,507</b>	<b>141,033</b>

(a) Includes also persons passing through the migrant reception centre who were not placed by the end of the month following the quarter of arrival.

*Former settlers and other residents departing permanently—country of intended future residence.* The principal countries of intended future residence (i.e. for a period of twelve months or more) of persons departing permanently during the year 1965 and the nine months ended September 1966 are shown in the following table. Separate figures are given for 'former settlers' departing permanently (see definition on page 189) and other residents departing permanently.

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—PERMANENT DEPARTURES**  
**COUNTRY OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE(a), AUSTRALIA, 1965 AND 1966**  
**(9 MONTHS)**

Country of intended future residence(a)	1965			9 months ended Sept. 1966		
	Former settlers	Other residents	Total	Former settlers	Other residents	Total
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	7,605	1,221	8,826	6,040	861	6,901
Canada . . . . .	455	378	833	575	402	977
New Zealand . . . . .	2,103	1,779	3,882	1,946	1,764	3,710
Papua and New Guinea . . . . .	146	1,085	1,231	127	1,031	1,158
Other Commonwealth Countries . . . . .	479	383	862	329	363	692
<i>Total, Commonwealth countries.</i>	<i>10,788</i>	<i>4,846</i>	<i>15,634</i>	<i>9,017</i>	<i>4,421</i>	<i>13,438</i>
Germany . . . . .	576	127	703	454	89	543
Italy . . . . .	256	62	318	254	70	324
Netherlands . . . . .	588	143	731	345	103	448
Other European countries . . . . .	982	194	1,176	847	142	989
United States of America . . . . .	1,052	528	1,580	825	442	1,267
Other countries . . . . .	561	210	771	639	223	862
<i>Total, foreign countries . . . . .</i>	<i>4,015</i>	<i>1,264</i>	<i>5,279</i>	<i>3,364</i>	<i>1,069</i>	<i>4,433</i>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>14,803</b>	<b>6,110</b>	<b>20,913</b>	<b>12,381</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>17,871</b>

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

**Assisted migration into Australia**

Immigration has always been a major factor in Australia's economic growth. Since the 1939-45 War immigration programmes have been pursued as a central feature of Government policies for national development. Since 1945 successive Australian governments have borne a substantial part of the passage costs of selected migrants from overseas countries. This assistance has in some cases been matched or partly matched by contributions from the government of the emigration country and from international funds. The basis of operation has varied from country to country—bilateral migration agreements have been negotiated with some countries, migration arrangements have been made through the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) with other countries, and in other instances unilateral assistance has been given by the Australian Government. In the following table particulars are shown of the total numbers of persons who were assisted to come to Australia by the Australian Government under all assisted passage schemes during the period 1946 to 1966.

**ASSISTED MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1946 TO 1966**

Period	Nominated and selected (assisted) arrivals
1946-50 . . . . .	273,195
1951-55 . . . . .	275,241
1956-60 . . . . .	305,517
1961-65 . . . . .	337,132
1961 . . . . .	55,685
1962 . . . . .	45,276
1963 . . . . .	62,914
1964 . . . . .	79,604
1965 . . . . .	93,653
1966 . . . . .	89,743

### 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 Year Book (*see* No. 38, page 576). After the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war.

### Migration from Britain

At the conclusion of the 1939-45 War two migration agreements were negotiated between the Australian and British Governments and signed on 5 March 1946. These agreements came into operation on 31 March 1947, and provided respectively for granting free passages to British ex-servicemen and their dependants and assisted passages to other residents of Britain wishing to settle permanently in Australia. The free passage agreement was terminated on 28 February 1955, but the assisted passage agreement has continued in operation by renewal from time to time. The current assisted passage agreement formally expired on 31 March 1967, but action is in course to re-negotiate. In the meantime the provisions of the agreement are being continued by mutual consent of the two Governments.

*Assisted passages.* Under the present agreement the British Government contributes £Stg150,000 per annum towards the cost of the movement of migrants to Australia. Each migrant 19 years of age or over contributes £Stg10 towards his passage costs. Migrants under 19 years of age make no contribution. The Australian Government meets the balance of the overall transport costs.

Eligibility for consideration for assisted passages is confined generally to citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies, normally resident in Britain. Within those broad conditions of eligibility, there are six categories of applicants who may be granted assisted passages under current arrangements.

*Personal nominees*—persons sponsored by relatives or friends already established in Australia who provide accommodation for their nominees.

*Group nominees*—workers and their dependants sponsored or selected to meet labour requirements specifically notified by public and private employers.

*Commonwealth nominees*—workers and their dependants selected to meet labour requirements within industry generally in Australia.

*'Bring out a Briton' nominees*—persons sponsored by special voluntary committees formed throughout Australia to stimulate the flow of British migrants through community effort.

*Single men and women and married couples without children*—persons with a minimum capital of £Stg25 each, selected without specific nomination, who are prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements upon arrival.

*'Nest-egg families'*—families with a minimum capital of £Stg1,000 and prepared to make their own accommodation arrangements on arrival.

Hostels are operated by the Australian Government and also by the State Governments to provide transit or temporary accommodation for certain groups of newly arrived migrants.

*Number of arrivals.* The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement during the period January 1947 to June 1966 are given in the following table according to the State of proposed destination.

### UNITED KINGDOM FREE AND ASSISTED PASSAGE AGREEMENT: NUMBER OF MIGRANTS(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES, JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1966

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	A.C.T. and N.T.	Cwth nominees(b)	Total
Jan. 1947-June 1960	76,366	87,750	40,755	29,445	31,682	11,337	3,676	85,157	366,168
1960-61	6,313	6,186	2,579	3,308	1,613	637	234	13,830	34,700
1961-62	5,804	4,433	2,595	3,317	2,094	509	157	8,161	27,070
1962-63	8,093	6,118	2,980	4,512	5,294	677	271	13,755	41,700
1963-64	12,272	10,791	4,272	10,509	4,894	909	316	10,667	54,630
1964-65	18,353	12,737	4,997	11,155	5,259	1,166	336	16,685	70,688
1965-66	15,256	10,249	4,410	12,205	8,510	1,173	393	18,558	70,754
<b>Total, January 1947 to June 1966</b>	<b>142,457</b>	<b>138,264</b>	<b>62,588</b>	<b>74,451</b>	<b>59,346</b>	<b>16,408</b>	<b>5,383</b>	<b>166,813</b>	<b>665,710</b>

(a) Includes child migrants as shown on page 196.

(b) See text above for explanation.

### **Child migration from Britain**

The pre-war arrangements under which child migrants were brought to Australia under the sponsorship of various religious denominations and voluntary organisations were resumed in 1947. Under current arrangements these young migrants receive assisted passages and special maintenance provisions involving the British Government and the Australian and State Governments. From the beginning of 1947 to 30 June 1966 a total of 7,861 British child and youth migrants arrived under sponsorship, 5,449 to New South Wales, 1,374 to Western Australia, 583 to Victoria, and 455 to other States. These arrivals are included in the table on page 195.

### **Maltese migration**

The Australian Government and the Government of Malta entered into an agreement on 28 April 1965, under which financial assistance is granted jointly towards the movement to Australia of approved migrants from Malta. The agreement supersedes earlier ones signed in 1948 and 1956. ICEM (Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration—see page 198) is associated with the assisted migration arrangements under this agreement. Up to 30 June 1966 a total of 37,632 Maltese had arrived under the assisted passage scheme.

### **Netherlands migration**

On 1 April 1951 a migration agreement between the Netherlands and Australia came into operation under which selected Dutch workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. This superseded an earlier arrangement made in 1946 between the Netherlands Emigration Foundation and Australia (see Year Book No. 39, page 56). The 1951 agreement continued in operation under extensions until the signing of the Australia-Netherlands Migration and Settlement Agreement on 1 June 1965. In accordance with Article II of that agreement an 'Australian-Netherlands Assisted Passage Migration Arrangement' was negotiated to come into force concurrently with the agreement. The agreement is for a basic period of five years but will then continue indefinitely subject to termination at one year's notice by either Party. The 'Arrangement' will normally run for the same period as the 'Agreement' but may be terminated at 180 days notice by either Party.

Contributions to passage costs under the arrangement are made by the migrant and the Netherlands and Australian Governments. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. ICEM (see page 198) is associated with the assisted migration arrangements under this agreement. Up to 30 June 1966, 69,853 Dutch assisted migrants had arrived in Australia.

### **Italian migration**

On 1 August 1951 a migration agreement between Italy and Australia came into operation under which selected Italian workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. The agreement was temporarily suspended at the end of 1952 but was resumed at the end of 1954. It continued in operation under extensions until 31 January 1964. Negotiations are in course for a revised agreement and, in the meantime, provision has been made for assisted migration on a limited scale to continue under the previous arrangements. Contributions to passage costs under the agreement are made by the migrant and the Italian and Australian Governments. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. ICEM (see page 198) is associated with the assisted migration arrangements under this agreement. Up to 30 June 1966, 41,309 Italian assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

### **German migration**

On 29 August 1952 a migration agreement was signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia under which selected German workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. The agreement was renewed for five years from 29 August 1957, but assisted migration under the terms of the 1957 agreement continued until a new agreement was signed on 21 June 1965, to run indefinitely subject to one year's notice of termination by either party. Contributions to passage costs under the agreement are made by the migrant and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. ICEM (see page 198) is associated with the assisted migration arrangements under this agreement. Up to 30 June 1966, 78,937 German assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

### **Austrian migration**

Late in 1952 arrangements were made between the Austrian Government, the Australian Government and ICEM (see page 198) under which selected Austrian workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. These arrangements still apply. Contributions to

passage costs are made by the migrant and the Australian Government. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. Up to 30 June 1966, 19,309 Austrian assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

#### **Greek migration**

Late in 1952 arrangements were made between the Greek Government, the Australian Government and ICEM (see page 198) under which selected Greek workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. These arrangements still apply. Contributions to passage costs are made by the migrant and the Greek and Australian Governments. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. Up to 30 June 1966, 42,421 Greek assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

#### **Spanish migration**

In 1958 arrangements were made between the Spanish Government, the Australian Government and ICEM (see page 198) under which selected Spanish workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. At the request of the Spanish authorities these arrangements, so far as workers are concerned, were temporarily suspended in March 1963. Since then certain female dependants nominated by Spanish assisted migrants already in Australia have continued to arrive in Australia as assisted migrants, and negotiations are in course with a view to restoring the previous assisted passage arrangements for workers and their dependants. Contributions to passage costs are made by the migrant and the Spanish and Australian Governments. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. Up to 30 June 1966, 8,077 Spanish assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

#### **Belgian migration**

On 1 February 1961 arrangements were made between the Belgian Government, the Australian Government and ICEM (see page 198) under which selected Belgian workers and their dependants could receive assisted passages to Australia. These arrangements still apply. Contributions to passage costs are made by the migrant and the Belgian and Australian Governments. The Australian Government is responsible for the reception of assisted migrants and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. Up to 30 June 1966, 1,826 Belgian assisted migrants had settled in Australia.

#### **Refugee migration**

By agreement with the International Refugee Organization, Geneva, on 21 July 1947, Australia undertook to provide resettlement opportunities for Displaced Persons. A total of 170,700 Displaced Persons arrived in Australia under this agreement in the following years. The International Refugee Organization was terminated in 1951 and refugee problems became the responsibility of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, whose office was created by the United Nations specifically for this purpose. At about the same time ICEM was established (see page 198) partly to provide arrangements for the actual resettlement overseas of refugees, particularly in regard to transport.

Australia has continued to provide resettlement opportunities for refugees from Europe and elsewhere. In the period from 1945 to 30 June 1966, 301,850 refugees had been resettled in Australia including the 170,700 Displaced Persons mentioned above. Of the total number of refugees received by Australia since the end of World War II up to 30 June 1966, 213,442 have received financial assistance from the Australian Government towards their passage costs.

#### **General Assisted Passage Scheme**

This scheme has operated since 10 September 1954, and provides for a contribution by Australia towards passage costs to be granted to selected British and non-British workers and their dependants from a number of countries. Australia provides for the reception of migrants accepted under this scheme and for general assistance towards their settlement in Australia. From 1 July 1966 a new assisted migration programme, the Special Passage Assistance Programme, has operated in Europe. As a result the General Assisted Passage Scheme now applies only to applicants resident outside Europe, e.g. the United States of America, South America and Africa. Up to 30 June 1966, 32,044 assisted migrants had settled in Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme.

#### **Special Passage Assistance Programme**

This programme has applied since 1 July 1966 to selected applicants residing in Britain, Ireland, continental Europe (excluding Luxembourg and communist countries), and Malta. Persons in those countries who are already eligible under existing assisted passage schemes are not

considered for the Special Passage Assistance Programme. Persons nineteen years of age and over are required to contribute \$A25 towards their passage costs and may receive assistance up to a maximum of \$A335. Persons under 19 years make no contribution and receive assistance up to a maximum of \$A360.

Australia provides for the reception of migrants accepted under this programme and for general assistance towards their resettlement.

#### The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM)

This Committee, like the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, was established to perform functions that had formerly been carried out by the International Refugee Organization. In addition to assuming responsibility for the resettlement of refugees, ICEM has been concerned also with the movements of national migrants from Europe. Australia was one of the sixteen foundation members of the Committee; there are now thirty member countries including the British Commonwealth countries of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Malta.

The three main functions of ICEM are:

- (a) the movement of national migrants and the provision of related services;
- (b) the resettlement of refugees and the provision of related services; and
- (c) developmental activities and technical co-operation (this includes activities such as language teaching, vocational and orientation training, and in particular measures to facilitate the acceptance of European migrants by Latin American countries).

Each member government is required to contribute an agreed percentage of the Committee's administrative expenditure. Contributions to its operational expenditure are voluntary and governments may stipulate the terms and conditions under which they are to be used.

Up to 30 June 1966 ICEM had moved 1,445,000 persons, of whom 453,000, 328,000 nationals and 125,000 refugees, had departed for Australia.

#### Summary of arrivals of assisted migrants

The following table shows the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia in each of the last five financial years and since January 1947.

#### ARRIVALS UNDER ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES: AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1947 TO JUNE 1966

Assisted migration scheme	January 1947 to June 1961	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	January 1947 to June 1966
Austrian . . . .	16,523	227	372	594	769	824	19,309
Belgian . . . .	232	506	414	318	155	201	1,826
General Assisted Passage(a) . . . .	16,080	2,234	1,874	3,327	3,605	4,924	32,044
German . . . .	65,613	2,234	1,967	2,987	2,870	3,266	78,937
Greek . . . .	28,796	2,761	2,051	2,633	3,507	2,673	42,421
Italian . . . .	39,193	1,255	227	195	158	281	41,309
Maltese . . . .	26,512	931	1,501	2,665	3,655	2,368	37,632
Netherlands . . . .	61,364	2,349	1,352	1,585	1,551	1,652	69,853
Refugee . . . .	205,295	946	1,375	2,040	1,609	2,177	213,442
Spanish . . . .	2,005	1,549	4,326	78	49	70	8,077
United Kingdom . . . .	400,868	27,070	41,700	54,630	70,688	70,754	665,710
Other schemes . . . .	28,682	..	..	..	..	..	28,682
<b>Total . . . .</b>	<b>891,163</b>	<b>42,062</b>	<b>57,159</b>	<b>71,052</b>	<b>88,616</b>	<b>89,190</b>	<b>1,239,242</b>

(a) Mostly Scandinavians, U.S. Americans, and British nationals from countries other than the United Kingdom.

NOTE. (i) All arrivals included 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 (a) ships under charter to the Department of Immigration, (b) ships and aircraft under charter to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and (c) normal commercial shipping and airlines.

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

### Immigration Advisory Planning and Publicity Councils

Three bodies have been established to advise the Minister for Immigration on the social, economic and publicity aspects of the immigration programme.

The *Immigration Advisory Council*, established in 1947, consists of representatives of major national organisations (e.g. the Australian Council of Trade Unions, the Returned Servicemen's League of Australia, and the National Youth Council) and advises the Minister on the social aspects of immigration. The *Immigration Planning Council*, established in 1949, consists of eminent persons chosen in their own right: it advises the Minister on the economic considerations affecting the immigration programme. The *Immigration Publicity Council*, established in 1962, advises on publicity and publications used in Australia and overseas. Its members represent the press (including the foreign language newspapers), radio and television interests.

### Professional Migration

The Department of Immigration, working in close co-operation with the Department of Labour and National Service, provides a special service, including advisory staff in London, to encourage immigration of professionally qualified persons by giving advice and information on prospects in Australia and by placing such applicants in touch with Australian employers.

The number of professional applicants is growing (the majority come from the United Kingdom). Some difficulties being experienced in the recognition of foreign qualifications are yet to be resolved.

## The regulation of immigration into Australia

### Powers and legislation of the Commonwealth

Under section 51 (xix), (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. Immigration into Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act 1958-1966* which came into force on 1 June 1959 and repealed the *Immigration Act 1901-1949* and the *Aliens Deportation Act 1948*.

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

An entry permit is normally granted at the port of entry by means of a stamp in the traveller's passport or equivalent travel document. There is no form of application involved. Temporary permits are granted to persons who have been authorised to enter for a limited period only. Otherwise, permits are issued without limitation as to stay. A person who is refused an entry permit must be kept on board the ship on which he arrives, otherwise the shipping company is liable to a fine of \$1,000.

The Act regulates the deportation of persons who enter Australia without an entry permit, who overstay their approved period of residence or who are convicted of crimes. It also contains provisions relating to the emigration of children and Aborigines.

The 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 authority to proceed to Australia, are still required to obtain them. Likewise, persons who have not had to obtain prior authority to proceed to Australia are not now required to obtain such authority solely as a result of the Act. Persons previously allowed to enter without production of passports—notably British people arriving from New Zealand—are still able to do so.

The *Aliens Act 1947-1966* provides that a register of aliens shall be maintained for every State and mainland Territory of Australia. Unless exempted, aliens 16 years of age and over are required to register with the Department of Immigration and to notify the Department of their address, occupation, or employment during the month of September each year. They are required to notify marriage within thirty days of marriage taking place. The Act provides also that the consent of the Department must be obtained before an alien may change his surname.

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



### Conditions of immigration into Australia

**Admission of non-Europeans.** Australia's immigration policy is based on the need to maintain a predominantly homogeneous population. It is fundamental to the policy that those people coming to Australia for residence should be capable, both economically and socially, of ready integration into the community.

Australia does not exclude from residence persons of other than European origin. Immigration laws and policy permit the Minister to exercise discretion, taking into account the qualifications of persons wishing to settle here, their ability to integrate readily into the community, and other aspects including considerations of a humanitarian nature and broad national interest.

There are in Australia some 38,200 non-Europeans. Of these, 17,200 are Australian citizens (11,000 by birth and 6,200 by naturalisation or registration), while 3,500 have resident status but have not sought or qualified for citizenship. The remaining 17,500 comprise 4,100 non-Europeans who have been admitted, in some instances with their families, in a variety of categories with temporary residence status, 700 visitors, and an Asian and other non-European student population of 12,700 (including 1,800 government-sponsored students and 10,900 private students).

The present policy provides, *inter alia*, that:

non-Europeans, who are the spouses, unmarried minor children, aged parents or fiancées of Australian citizens, and of other British subjects already having resident status, or eligible to enter with such status, may be admitted for permanent residence. The non-European wife and unmarried minor children of a European alien in similar circumstances may also be admitted for residence;

non-Europeans who have already been admitted under temporary permit but with the expectation of indefinite stay may, after completing five years' residence, qualify to apply for resident status and subsequently for citizenship.

The following are examples of persons who may be considered for entry with a view to settlement, accompanied by their wives and children, on the basis of their general suitability, ability to integrate and qualifications positively useful to Australia. Those admitted are able, after five years' stay on temporary permit, to apply for resident status and citizenship:

persons with specialised technical skills for appointments for which local residents are not available;

persons of high attainment in the arts and sciences, or of prominent achievement in other ways;

persons nominated by responsible authorities or institutions for specific important professional appointments, which otherwise would remain unfilled;

executives, technicians, and other specialists who have spent substantial periods in Australia—for example, with the branches here of large Asian companies—and who have qualifications or experience in positive demand here;

businessmen who in their own countries have been engaged in substantial international trading and would be able to carry on such trade from Australia;

persons who have been of particular and lasting help to Australia's interest abroad in trade, or in other ways;

persons who by former residence in Australia or by association with us have demonstrated an interest in or identification with Australia that should make their future residence here feasible.

In addition to visitors and students, provision exists also for the entry on a limited temporary residence basis of staffs of companies, professional, technical and specialist personnel, and of persons coming for medical treatment, religious training, or as sportsmen and entertainers, and in other miscellaneous categories.

**Private students.** Young people may enter Australia for the purpose of study, irrespective of their countries of origin. The greater proportion of such private students in Australia are, however, from Asia, the Pacific area and, to a lesser extent, from the continent of Africa (there are at present some 11,000 Asian and other non-European private students in Australia). The objective is to provide the opportunity for young people in these areas to come to Australia for advanced secondary, tertiary and other post-secondary study and training which will result in qualifications in demand and of use in their countries. The student, as well as meeting other requirements of entry, must have the capacity to undertake the course of study proposed, and

produce evidence of enrolment and assurances as to maintenance and accommodation. The student is admitted with temporary residence status on the understanding that he will return to his own country when the course of approved study is completed. Extensions of stay are dependent normally upon satisfactory progress being made with his studies.

*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 overseas post. Their admission under the present policy is subject to clearance on health, character and security grounds, and to their suitability as settlers generally.

*General information.* General information about 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 Directors of Migration in the capital cities of the various States;
- (b) in overseas countries—from migration officers or from Australian diplomatic posts (a complete list of these is given in the chapter International Relations).

### Passports

Australian passports are issued, under the *Passports Act 1938–1966* and *Passport Regulations*, to Australian citizens. Diplomatic passports are issued to persons travelling on official missions of a diplomatic character. Official passports are granted to persons travelling on the official business of the Commonwealth or a State Government. Australian passports are obtainable on application at offices of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration in each State and internal Territory of Australia or from overseas offices of that Department, from any Australian diplomatic or consular mission abroad, or from the office of any Australian Government Trade Commissioner overseas. Applicants for passports must furnish evidence of their identity and nationality and pay a fee of four dollars. Approximately 95,000 Australian passports are issued each year in Australia and abroad.

### Citizenship and naturalisation

#### Commonwealth legislation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* commenced on Australia Day (26 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. The status of 'British subject' flows from the possession of citizenship of one of the Commonwealth countries. It could best be described as the connecting link between the citizenship of the countries of the British Commonwealth. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26 January 1949 by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalised in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, 'Australia' includes the Territories of the Commonwealth which are not Trust Territories. By an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

Citizenship may be acquired in the following ways: (a) by birth in Australia; (b) by birth outside Australia, of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate; (c) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character and intention to reside permanently in Australia; (d) by naturalisation—Certificates of Naturalisation as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens and protected persons who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat

similar to those previously required under the *Nationality Act 1920-1946*. Requirements for naturalisation are: (i) as a rule five years residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952); (ii) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the oath of allegiance. The oath is now taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the locality of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government authority.

The declaration of intention to apply for naturalisation, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by the amending Acts of 1955 and 1959 under the provisions of which aliens may lodge applications on completing 4½ years residence, but may not be granted naturalisation until five years residence has been completed.

Under the Act the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised, and British nationality was restored to those women who had lost it through marriage to aliens prior to 26 January 1949. Such women automatically became Australian citizens if they were born in Australia or had lived here for the five years prior to the commencement of the Act. Marriage does not affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalised under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

#### Persons granted Australian citizenship by naturalisation and registration during 1965-66

The following tables show:

- (a) the number of persons who became Australian citizens by reason of the grant of certificates of naturalisation and the countries in which such persons were ordinarily resident immediately before entering Australia or New Guinea; and
- (b) the number of persons who became Australian citizens by reason of the grant of certificates of registration and the countries in which such persons were ordinarily resident immediately prior to entering Australia or New Guinea.

#### PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION, 1965-66 NATIONALITY

Albanian . . . . .	22	Jordanian . . . . .	6
Argentinian . . . . .	8	Korean . . . . .	1
Australian protected person . . . . .	215	Latvian . . . . .	356
Austrian . . . . .	620	Lebanese . . . . .	206
Belgian . . . . .	45	Lithuanian . . . . .	150
Bolivian . . . . .	3	Luxembourgais . . . . .	1
Brazilian . . . . .	2	Moroccan . . . . .	3
British protected person . . . . .	5	Nicaraguan . . . . .	1
Bulgarian . . . . .	45	Norwegian . . . . .	66
Burmese . . . . .	24	Peruvian . . . . .	1
Byelorussian . . . . .	25	Polish . . . . .	2,337
Chinese . . . . .	325	Portuguese . . . . .	36
Czechoslovak . . . . .	195	Romanian . . . . .	119
Danish . . . . .	145	Russian . . . . .	518
Dutch . . . . .	4,330	Spanish . . . . .	97
Estonian . . . . .	115	Stateless . . . . .	299
Filipino . . . . .	6	Swedish . . . . .	36
Finnish . . . . .	375	Swiss . . . . .	115
French . . . . .	109	Syrian . . . . .	5
German . . . . .	3,280	Thai . . . . .	4
Greek . . . . .	3,678	Turkish . . . . .	26
Guatemalan . . . . .	1	Ukrainian . . . . .	534
Haitian . . . . .	1	United Arab Republic . . . . .	23
Hungarian . . . . .	1,242	United States American . . . . .	87
Indonesian . . . . .	8	Venezuelan . . . . .	2
Iranian . . . . .	14	Vietnamese . . . . .	1
Iraqi . . . . .	4	Yugoslav . . . . .	3,163
Israeli . . . . .	203		
Italian . . . . .	8,049		
Japanese . . . . .	37		
		<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>31,324</b>

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION, 1965-66—  
*continued*

COUNTRIES IN WHICH THESE PERSONS ORDINARILY RESIDED  
 IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING AUSTRALIA OR NEW GUINEA

Afghanistan . . . . .	3	Macao . . . . .	4
Albania . . . . .	12	Madagascar . . . . .	1
Algeria . . . . .	3	Malaysia . . . . .	9
Argentina . . . . .	24	Malta . . . . .	2
Austria . . . . .	1,462	Morocco . . . . .	15
Belgium . . . . .	101	New Caledonia . . . . .	15
Bolivia . . . . .	3	New Hebrides . . . . .	3
Brazil . . . . .	36	New Zealand . . . . .	47
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	7	Nigeria . . . . .	1
Bulgaria . . . . .	20	Norway . . . . .	70
Burma . . . . .	35	Pakistan . . . . .	4
Canada . . . . .	14	Panama . . . . .	1
Cambodia . . . . .	1	Papua and New Guinea . . . . .	225
Ceylon . . . . .	2	Paraguay . . . . .	4
Chile . . . . .	8	Peru . . . . .	3
China . . . . .	615	Philippines . . . . .	22
Colombia . . . . .	3	Poland . . . . .	781
Congo . . . . .	2	Portugal . . . . .	22
Cyprus . . . . .	6	Rhodesia . . . . .	3
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	64	Romania . . . . .	98
Denmark . . . . .	148	Singapore . . . . .	13
Dutch Guiana . . . . .	2	South Africa . . . . .	18
Estonia . . . . .	18	Spain . . . . .	91
Ethiopia . . . . .	17	Sudan . . . . .	6
Fiji . . . . .	2	Sweden . . . . .	101
Finland . . . . .	350	Switzerland . . . . .	215
France . . . . .	298	Syria . . . . .	3
Germany . . . . .	5,935	Tahiti . . . . .	3
Greece . . . . .	3,390	Tanzania . . . . .	13
Guatemala . . . . .	1	Thailand . . . . .	4
Honduras . . . . .	1	The Netherlands . . . . .	4,165
Hong Kong . . . . .	171	Tonga . . . . .	1
Hungary . . . . .	625	Tunisia . . . . .	1
India . . . . .	11	Turkey . . . . .	40
Indonesia . . . . .	145	Uganda . . . . .	3
Iran . . . . .	13	Ukraine . . . . .	21
Iraq . . . . .	13	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	49
Ireland . . . . .	2	United Arab Republic . . . . .	300
Israel . . . . .	217	United Kingdom . . . . .	210
Italy . . . . .	8,805	United States of America . . . . .	112
Japan . . . . .	38	Uruguay . . . . .	3
Jordan . . . . .	7	Venezuela . . . . .	21
Kenya . . . . .	8	Vietnam . . . . .	5
Latvia . . . . .	30	West Indies . . . . .	6
Lebanon . . . . .	204	Yugoslavia . . . . .	1,701
Libya . . . . .	14		
Lithuania . . . . .	11		
Luxembourg . . . . .	1		
		<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>31,324</b>

The numbers of persons affected by certificates of naturalisation granted in 1965-66 according to State or Territory of residence were as follows: New South Wales, 8,429; Victoria, 12,786; Queensland, 2,283; South Australia, 3,995; Western Australia, 2,397; Tasmania, 612; Northern Territory, 76; Australian Capital Territory, 459; New Guinea, 287; Total, 31,324.

## PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION, 1965-66

NATIONALITY			
Citizens of—		Citizens of—	
Canada . . . . .	25	New Zealand . . . . .	60
Ceylon . . . . .	340	Pakistan . . . . .	30
Cyprus . . . . .	208	Rhodesia . . . . .	54
India . . . . .	156	South Africa . . . . .	183
Ireland . . . . .	83	United Kingdom and Colonies	2,815
Kenya . . . . .	1		
Malaysia . . . . .	66		
Malta . . . . .	266	Total . . . . .	4,287

## COUNTRIES IN WHICH THESE PERSONS ORDINARILY RESIDED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ENTERING AUSTRALIA OR NEW GUINEA

Austria . . . . .	2	Malta . . . . .	270
Bahamas . . . . .	3	Mauritius . . . . .	32
Belgium . . . . .	2	Morocco . . . . .	1
Brazil . . . . .	1	New Hebrides . . . . .	8
British Solomon Islands Protectorate . . . . .	3	New Zealand . . . . .	91
Brunei . . . . .	5	Nigeria . . . . .	4
Bulgaria . . . . .	1	Norfolk Island . . . . .	1
Burma . . . . .	56	Ocean Island . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	43	Pakistan . . . . .	47
Ceylon . . . . .	335	Papua and New Guinea . . . . .	12
China . . . . .	15	Rhodesia . . . . .	72
Cyprus . . . . .	194	Seychelles . . . . .	3
Denmark . . . . .	3	Singapore . . . . .	90
Fiji . . . . .	45	South Africa . . . . .	198
France . . . . .	3	Spain . . . . .	4
Germany . . . . .	5	Sudan . . . . .	13
Ghana . . . . .	1	Switzerland . . . . .	2
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	2	Tanzania . . . . .	7
Greece . . . . .	3	Thailand . . . . .	3
Hong Kong . . . . .	80	The Netherlands . . . . .	4
India . . . . .	321	Tonga . . . . .	1
Indonesia . . . . .	10	Trinidad . . . . .	2
Iran . . . . .	2	Tunisia . . . . .	2
Ireland . . . . .	64	United Arab Republic . . . . .	96
Israel . . . . .	2	United Kingdom . . . . .	1,792
Italy . . . . .	5	United States of America . . . . .	6
Japan . . . . .	1	Venezuela . . . . .	2
Jordan . . . . .	2	West Indies . . . . .	3
Kenya . . . . .	188	Yugoslavia . . . . .	2
Lebanon . . . . .	1	Zambia . . . . .	16
Libya . . . . .	5		
Malaysia . . . . .	99	Total . . . . .	4,287

## Persons granted Australian citizenship by naturalisation, 1945 to 1966

The number of persons granted Australian citizenship by naturalisation, according to previous nationality, is shown for the period January 1945–December 1947, for each year from 1948 to 1955, for the period January–June 1956, and for each year 1956–57 to 1965–66 in *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics*, No. 1, 1966 published by the Department of Immigration, and in previous issues of this Year Book. The following table, which is derived from the former publication, sets out the total number of persons of nationalities with greater representation who were granted Australian citizenship from January 1945 to June 1966.

**PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION  
JANUARY 1945 TO JUNE 1966**

Former nationality	Persons granted citizenship	Former nationality	Persons granted citizenship
Albanian . . . . .	1,079	Lebanese . . . . .	3,987
Austrian . . . . .	7,506	Lithuanian . . . . .	8,252
Belgian . . . . .	438	Norwegian . . . . .	1,126
Bulgarian . . . . .	1,207	Polish . . . . .	61,225
Chinese . . . . .	3,527	Portuguese . . . . .	371
Czechoslovak . . . . .	10,946	Romanian . . . . .	2,734
Danish . . . . .	1,994	Russian . . . . .	8,687
Dutch . . . . .	59,817	Spanish . . . . .	999
Estonian . . . . .	5,819	Stateless . . . . .	14,126
Finnish . . . . .	1,736	Swedish . . . . .	581
French . . . . .	1,853	Swiss . . . . .	1,507
German . . . . .	37,996	Syrian . . . . .	135
Greek . . . . .	41,142	Turkish . . . . .	253
Hungarian . . . . .	27,167	Ukrainian . . . . .	19,189
Indonesian . . . . .	147	United Arab Republic . . . . .	373
Israeli . . . . .	3,568	United States American . . . . .	1,029
Italian . . . . .	112,842	Yugoslav . . . . .	32,015
Japanese . . . . .	620	Others . . . . .	2,594
Latvian . . . . .	17,337	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>495,924</b>

### **Migrant integration**

An integration programme operates to aid the social settlement of migrants into the Australian community. The programme includes:

English-language tuition arranged by the Department of Immigration to assist migrants to overcome their language problems. The services provided include instruction in Europe, English-language classes on board ships travelling to Australia, and adult education classes within Australia which are also supplemented by radio and correspondence courses. A course of instruction on gramophone records which has been developed from the radio course is also available. Approximately 580,000 migrants have taken advantage of the English-language facilities. By 30 June 1966, 14,182 migrants had enrolled in 902 language classes throughout Australia and 6,878 students had enrolled to receive instruction through the correspondence lessons.

Field surveys are undertaken which embrace sociological research studies of migrant integration and furnish information on such questions as the habits and behaviour of migrants within the community, the practical difficulties they experience during the process of integration, their ability to understand and accept their obligations and responsibilities as members of the Australian community, and the attitude of the native-born to the migrant.

Social worker service is available through a small staff of trained social workers by the Department of Immigration. Welfare officers are also employed in several branches and accommodation advisory officers are available to provide information to migrants resident in Sydney and Melbourne.

The Good Neighbour Movement operates as a voluntary organisation throughout Australia to assist in the integration of migrants. Membership of the movement is made up of hundreds of community organisations whose activities are co-ordinated by State Councils. The Commonwealth Government assists each Council financially through grants to cover administrative expenses.

*Citizenship Conventions.* The principal occasion for community and Government to meet together and discuss the major issues involved in the successful integration of the migrant population is provided by the Citizenship Conventions convened in Canberra from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. Delegates from a wide range of community organisations and from Commonwealth and State Governments participate. The subjects discussed relate not only to the integration of migrants but also to the concept of Australian citizenship and the role of immigration in Australia's development.

### **Population of External Territories**

Ordinances of the individual external territories under the control of Australia provide for a census of the population to be taken on the day prescribed for the taking of a census in the Commonwealth of Australia. The following table shows the population of the Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island, Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Trust Territory of Nauru at the censuses of 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1966.

## POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1961 AND 1966

Territory	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966(a)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christmas Island . . .	1,963	1,136	3,099	2,151	1,230	3,381
Cocos (Keeling) Islands . .	333	273	606	375	309	684
Norfolk Island . . .	421	423	844	566	586	1,152
Papua . . .	(b) 5,490	(b) 4,304	(b) 9,794	(c) 8,357	(c) 6,093	(c) 14,450
Trust Territory of New Guinea	(b) 9,158	(b) 6,378	(b) 15,536	(c) 11,732	(c) 8,554	(c) 20,286
Trust Territory of Nauru . .	3,019	1,594	4,613	3,696	2,360	6,056

(a) Preliminary results. (b) Non-indigenous population only. The indigenous population was estimated to be—Papua, 513,648, Trust Territory of New Guinea, 1,433,383. (c) Non-indigenous population only. The indigenous population was estimated to be—Papua 586,147, Trust Territory of New Guinea, 1,562,153.

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

## The Aboriginal population of Australia

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

The Aborigines are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but are mostly in the Northern Territory, Queensland and Western Australia. Particulars of the number in each State and Territory at the census of 30 June 1961 are shown in the following table. Persons with Aboriginal blood to the extent of one-half and with European blood to the extent of one-half are included in the numbers of the population and are of course enumerated at the census.\*

## ABORIGINAL POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1961

State or Territory	Full-blood					Other(u) (enumerated at the census)			Total full- blood and other
	Number enumerated at census, 30 June 1961			Estimated number out of contact at census	Total number as recorded or estimated at 30 June 1961				
	Males	Females	Persons			Males	Females	Persons	
New South Wales .	791	697	1,488	..	1,488	6,703	6,525	13,228	14,716
Victoria .	141	112	253	..	253	758	785	1,543	1,796
Queensland .	4,686	4,000	8,686	..	8,686	5,460	5,550	11,010	19,696
South Australia .	1,181	966	2,147	..	2,147	1,426	1,311	2,737	4,884
Western Australia .	4,243	3,878	8,121	2,000	10,121	4,108	4,047	8,155	18,276
Tasmania .						24	14	38	38
Northern Territory .	7,857	7,585	15,442	1,944	17,386	1,156	1,162	2,318	19,704
Aust. Cap. Territory .						78	65	143	143
Australia .	18,899	17,238	36,137	3,944	40,081	19,713	19,459	39,172	79,253

(a) This category covers persons with European blood to the extent of one-half and blood of the Aboriginal race to the extent of one-half.

Torres Strait Islanders, both full-blood and half European blood, are not included as Aborigines, but are included in the populations shown on pages 163–86. At the 1961 census there were 4,972 full-blood and 245 half European blood Torres Strait Islanders, of whom 4,970 and 237 respectively were recorded in Queensland.

## International statistics of population

In the following tables the population, density, rate of growth, natural increase and masculinity are shown in respect of all countries which had an estimated population of at least one million persons in 1964, plus Papua. The source of these figures is the 1965 *Demographic Yearbook* which is prepared and published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The tables include figures varying in reliability and accuracy, there being considerable variation in the quality of demographic statistics as between countries, but this information has been shown to provide some form of guide as to the magnitude and trend of population movements in overseas countries.

\* See Appendix for results of Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967 Referendum.

Where the information available to the Statistical Office of the United Nations relates to only part of the population of a country, the population characteristic (e.g. rate of growth), or vital statistics rate (e.g. marriages), has been omitted from the tables, and this is indicated by a footnote. For fuller particulars of the differences in the quality of the statistics and their reliability and for other qualifications, reference should be made to the detailed explanations contained in the *Demographic Yearbook* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations (*see* particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables).

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

The following table shows for the world, continents, and regions, estimated population in 1930, 1940, 1950, 1958, 1960, and 1964. The annual rate of increase (per cent), together with the average annual increase, during the period 1958-64, is also shown. Population figures have been adjusted for under-enumeration and errors in estimation. In preparing these figures, the Population Branch of the United Nations revises, from time to time, the estimates for previous years as new data become available, for example, from a census. The figures are estimates only, and as such are subject to a substantial margin of error.

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

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1965)

Continent and region	Population								Density (persons per square mile) 1964
	Estimates of mid-year population (millions)						Annual rate of increase 1958-64 (per cent)	Average annual increase 1958-64 (millions)	
	1930	1940	1950	1958	1960	1964			
World total	2,070	2,295	2,517	2,903	3,003	3,220	1.7	53.0	62
Africa	164	191	222	264	277	303	2.3	6.5	26
Western Africa	48	58	67	84	88	96	2.2	2.0	41
Eastern Africa	46	54	63	72	75	83	2.3	1.8	34
Northern Africa	39	44	53	63	66	72	2.4	1.5	23
Middle Africa	21	23	25	28	30	32	1.9	0.7	13
Southern Africa	10	12	14	17	18	20	2.4	0.5	18
America	242	274	329	394	412	448	2.2	9.0	28
Northern America	134	144	166	192	199	211	1.6	3.2	26
Latin America	108	130	163	202	213	237	2.7	5.8	31
Tropical South America	55	67	84	107	113	126	2.8	3.2	23
Middle America	22	27	35	44	47	53	3.2	1.5	54
Temperate Sth. America	19	22	27	31	33	36	2.1	0.8	18
Caribbean	12	14	17	20	20	22	2.3	0.3	246
Asia	1,120	1,244	1,381	1,605	1,659	1,783	1.8	29.7	168
East Asia	591	634	684	773	794	840	1.4	11.2	186
Mainland region	501	533	563	626	654	691	1.4	9.2	161
Japan	64	71	83	92	93	97	1.0	0.8	679
Other East Asia	26	30	38	45	47	52	2.3	1.2	518
South Asia	529	610	697	832	865	943	2.1	18.5	153
Middle South Asia	371	422	479	566	587	636	2.0	11.7	243
South East Asia	127	150	173	210	219	242	2.4	5.3	140
South West Asia	31	38	45	56	59	65	2.4	1.5	36
Europe	355	380	392	418	425	441	0.9	3.8	231
Western Europe	108	113	123	132	135	142	1.2	1.7	370
Southern Europe	93	103	108	116	117	122	0.8	1.0	238
Eastern Europe	89	96	88	95	97	99	0.7	0.7	259
Northern Europe	65	68	73	75	76	78	0.7	0.5	124
Oceania	10.0	11.1	12.7	15.0	15.7	17.1	2.2	0.35	5
Australia and New Zealand	8.0	8.7	10.1	12.1	12.6	13.7	2.1	0.27	5
Melanesia	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.05	13
Polynesia and Micronesia	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.5	0.03	88
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	179	195	180	207	214	228	1.6	3.5	25

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

Certain details of the population of the more populous countries within continental groups are shown in the following table. As explained above, reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1965, regarding geographical units used, boundaries of areas, reliability of estimates, etc.



**POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE, AND  
MASCULINITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES**

*(Source: United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1965)*

Country	Population mid-year 1964 (thous- ands)	Density 1964 (persons per square mile)	Annual rate of increase 1958-64 (per cent)	Natural increase		Masculinity at latest census	
				Year	Rate (per thousand popula- tion)	Year	Rate (number of males per 100 females)
<b>Africa—</b>							
Nigeria	56,400	158	2.0	..	(a)	1963	(a)
United Arab Republic, Egypt	28,900	75	2.7	..	(a)	1960	101.2
Ethiopia	22,200	47	1.8	..	(a)	1960-61	89.1
South Africa	17,474	36	2.4	..	(a)	1960	101.1
Congo, Democratic Republic	15,300	18	2.1	1955-57	22	1955-57	94.4
Sudan	13,180	13	2.8	1955	33.2	1956	102.2
Morocco	12,959	75	2.8	1962	27.4	1960	99.9
Algeria	10,975	13	0.9	..	(a)	1960	(a)
<b>Tanzania—</b>							
Tanganyika	9,990	28	1.9	1957	21-22	1957	92.9
Zanzibar	335	329	1.9	1958	(a)	1958	111.2
Kenya	9,104	41	2.9	1962	30	1962	98.1
Ghana	7,537	83	2.7	1960	23-28	1960	102.2
Uganda	7,367	80	2.5	1959	22	1959	100.9
Mozambique	6,872	23	1.3	..	(a)	1960	91.8
Madagascar	6,180	28	3.1	..	(a)	1956	125.1
Cameroon	5,103	28	2.1	..	(a)	..	(a)
Angola	5,084	10	1.4	..	(a)	1960	103.7
Upper Volta	4,750	44	2.5	1960-61	18	1960-61	100.8
Tunisia	4,565	73	2.0	1959	21	1956	107.2
Mali	4,485	10	2.3	1960-61	31	1960-61	(a)
Southern Rhodesia	4,140	28	3.3	1961	34.1	1962	106.2
Malawi	3,900	85	2.8	..	(a)	1961	(a)
Ivory Coast	3,750	31	3.3	1961	22.8	1957-58	(a)
Zambia	3,600	13	2.9	1962-63	31.8	1963	98.4
Guinea	3,420	36	2.8	1955	22	1955	90.8
Senegal	3,400	44	2.3	1960-61	22.6	1960-61	97.1
Niger	3,237	8	3.3	1959-60	25	1959-60	94.3
Rwanda	3,018	298	3.1	1957	38.3	1952	(a)
Burundi	2,800	262	2.5	1957	29.2	1965	(a)
Somalia	(b) 2,420	10	3.5	..	(a)	..	(a)
Dahomey	(c) 2,300	52	2.9	1961	28.0	1961	96.1
Sierra Leone	2,240	80	2.1	..	(a)	1963	98.4
Togo	1,603	73	2.8	1961	26	1958-60	91.9
Libya	1,559	3	3.7	..	(a)	1964	108.3
Central African Republic	1,320	5	2.2	1959-60	18	1959-60	91.5
<b>North America—</b>							
United States of America	192,120	54	1.6	1965	10.0	1960	97.1
Mexico	39,643	52	3.2	1965	35.8	1960	99.5
Canada	19,271	5	2.0	1965	13.9	1961	102.2
Cuba	7,434	168	2.1	1959-61	22-25	1953	105.0
Haiti	4,551	425	2.3	1959-61	22-25	1950	94.5
Guatemala	4,305	104	3.3	1965	26.7	1964	102.7
Dominican Republic	3,494	186	3.6	1959-61	32-35	1960	101.6
El Salvador	2,824	342	3.3	1965	36.0	1961	97.1
Puerto Rico	2,584	751	2.0	1965	23.6	1960	98.0
Honduras	2,209	52	3.3	1959-61	32-34	1961	99.3
Jamaica	1,739	412	1.8	1965	31.5	1960	92.5
Nicaragua	1,597	28	3.1	1959-61	33-35	1963	97.5
Costa Rica	1,387	70	4.3	1964	32.0	1963	100.2
<b>South America—</b>							
Brazil	78,809	23	3.1	1959-61	29-31	1960	99.7
Argentina	22,022	21	1.6	1964	13.5	1960	100.6
Colombia	17,482	39	3.2	1959-61	26-32	1964	(a)
Peru	11,298	23	3.0	1959-61	28-31	1961	98.9
Venezuela	8,427	23	3.4	1959-61	35-41	1961	103.3
Chile	8,391	28	2.3	1964	21.6	1960	96.1
Ecuador	4,881	44	3.1	1959-61	28-35	1962	99.9
Bolivia	3,647	8	1.4	1959-61	21-23	1950	96.2
Uruguay	2,682	36	1.4	..	(a)	1963	99.0
Paraguay	1,968	13	2.6	1959-61	25-31	1962	97.2
<b>Asia—</b>							
China (mainland)	690,000	186	1.5	1957	23	1953	107.6
India	471,624	401	2.3	1963-64	25.5	1961	106.2
Indonesia	102,200	179	2.2	1962	21.6	1961	97.3
Pakistan	100,762	275	2.1	1962	26-30	1961	111.1

For footnotes see next page.

POPULATION, DENSITY, RATE OF INCREASE, NATURAL INCREASE, AND  
MASCULINITY—SELECTED COUNTRIES—*continued*

Country	Popula- tion mid-year 1964 (thous- ands)	Density 1964 (persons per square mile)	Annual rate of increase 1958-64 (per cent)	Natural increase		Masculinity at latest census	
				Year	Rate (per thousand popula- tion)	Year	Rate (number of males per 100 females)
Asia—continued							
Japan . . . . .	96,906	679	1.0	1965	11.5	1965	96.6
Philippines . . . . .	31,270	269	3.3	(a)	(a)	1960	101.8
Thailand . . . . .	29,700	150	3.0	1956	22	1960	100.4
Turkey in Asia . . . . .	28,155	96	2.8	(a)	(a)	1965	(a)
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	27,633	728	2.9	1955-60	28.7	1960	100.8
Burma . . . . .	24,229	93	2.0	1955	15	1941	104.0
Iran . . . . .	22,860	36	2.5	..	(a)	1956	103.6
Vietnam (North) . . . . .	18,400	300	3.4	..	(a)	1960	93.4
Vietnam, Republic of . . . . .	15,715	238	3.3	1960	17	..	(a)
Afghanistan . . . . .	15,227	62	2.7	..	(a)	..	(a)
China, Republic of (Formosa) . . . . .	12,070	870	3.4	1965	27.2	1956	103.8
Korea (North) . . . . .	11,800	254	3.0	..	(a)	1944	(a)
Ceylon . . . . .	10,965	433	2.6	..	(a)	1963	110.6
Nepal . . . . .	9,920	181	1.7	1961	20.3	1961	96.9
Malaya . . . . .	7,810	153	3.1	1964	31.0	1957	106.5
Iraq . . . . .	7,004	41	1.7	..	(a)	1957	101.0
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	6,630	8	1.7	..	(a)	..	(a)
Cambodia . . . . .	6,120	88	3.0	1959	21.7	1962	100.7
Syria . . . . .	5,200	73	3.2	..	(a)	1960	105.6
Yemen . . . . .	5,000	67	2.2	..	(a)	..	(a)
Hong Kong . . . . .	3,692	9,267	4.4	1965	22.3	1961	105.8
Israel . . . . .	2,476	311	3.6	1964	(d) 16.2	1961	103.0
Lebanon . . . . .	2,280	567	2.4	..	(a)	..	(a)
Laos . . . . .	1,960	21	2.3	..	24	..	(a)
Jordan . . . . .	1,898	54	3.1	..	(a)	1961	103.5
Singapore . . . . .	1,820	8,114	3.1	1965	24.4	1957	111.7
Europe—							
Germany—							
Federal Republic of . . . . .	56,097	585	1.3	1965	6.7	1961	89.4
Eastern . . . . .	16,028	386	-0.2	1963	4.9	1964	84.1
West Berlin . . . . .	2,193	11,808	-0.2	1965	6.2	1961	73.2
East Berlin . . . . .	1,068	6,866	-0.5	1963	0.6	1964	77.8
United Kingdom . . . . .	54,213	575	0.7	1965	6.9	1961	93.6
Italy . . . . .	51,090	440	0.7	1965	9.2	1961	96.0
France . . . . .	48,411	228	1.3	1965	6.5	1962	94.6
Spain . . . . .	31,339	161	0.8	1965	12.6	1960	94.2
Poland . . . . .	31,161	259	1.3	1965	9.9	1960	93.7
Yugoslavia . . . . .	19,279	194	1.1	1965	12.2	1961	95.1
Romania . . . . .	18,927	207	0.8	1965	6.0	1956	94.6
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	14,058	285	0.7	1965	6.4	1961	95.2
Netherlands . . . . .	12,127	935	1.4	1965	11.9	1960	99.2
Hungary . . . . .	10,120	282	0.4	1965	2.4	1960	93.2
Belgium . . . . .	9,378	795	0.6	1965	4.3	1961	95.8
Portugal . . . . .	9,106	256	0.7	1965	12.5	1960	92.0
Greece . . . . .	8,510	168	0.7	..	(a)	1961	95.2
Bulgaria . . . . .	8,144	192	0.9	1965	7.4	1956	99.6
Sweden . . . . .	7,661	44	0.6	1965	5.8	1960	99.5
Austria . . . . .	7,215	223	0.5	1965	4.9	1961	87.3
Switzerland . . . . .	5,874	368	2.1	1965	9.4	1960	96.3
Denmark . . . . .	4,720	285	0.7	1965	7.9	1960	98.3
Finland . . . . .	4,580	36	0.8	1965	7.3	1960	93.0
Norway . . . . .	3,694	28	0.8	1965	8.4	1960	99.3
Ireland . . . . .	2,849	106	0.0	1965	10.7	1961	101.1
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	2,522	277	2.9	..	(a)	1965	(a)
Albania . . . . .	1,814	163	3.1	1964	29.1	1960	105.6
Oceania—							
Australia . . . . .	11,136	3	2.1	1965	10.8	1966	101.4
New Zealand . . . . .	2,594	26	2.2	1965	14.1	1966	100.8
New Guinea (Aust. Admin.) . . . . .	1,536	16	2.3	..	(a)	1966	(e) 137.2
Papua . . . . .	562	8	2.5	..	(a)	1966	(e) 137.2
U.S.S.R.—							
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	227,687	26	1.6	1965	11.2	1959	81.9

(a) Not available or information relates to a segment of population only. (b) 1965. (c) Indigenous population. (d) Jewish population. (e) Non-indigenous population.

