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CHAPTER XVI.

POPULATION.

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

In general, the remaining statistics in this chapter cover the year 1956. More detailed figures will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

§ 1. Population Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 2. The Census.

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

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

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

POPULATION : AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1881 TO 1954.

Census.	Population Enumerated (Excluding Full-blood Aborigines).								
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
MALES.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	410,211	451,623	125,325	146,183	17,062	61,162	3,347	..	1,214,913
5th April, 1891 ..	609,666	598,222	223,779	162,241	29,807	77,560	4,560	..	1,705,835
31st March, 1901	710,005	603,720	277,003	180,485	112,875	89,624	4,216	..	1,977,928
3rd April, 1911 ..	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
4th April, 1921 ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
30th June, 1933 ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
30th June, 1954 ..	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
FEMALES.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	339,614	409,943	88,200	130,231	12,646	54,543	104	..	1,035,281
5th April, 1891 ..	517,471	541,866	169,939	153,292	19,975	69,107	338	..	1,471,988
31st March, 1901	644,841	597,350	221,126	177,861	71,249	82,851	595	..	1,795,873
3rd April, 1911 ..	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
4th April, 1921 ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
30th June, 1933 ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
30th June, 1947 ..	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
30th June, 1954 ..	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
PERSONS.									
3rd April, 1881 ..	749,825	861,566	213,525	276,414	29,708	115,705	3,451	..	2,250,194
5th April, 1891 ..	1,127,137	1,140,088	393,718	315,533	49,782	146,667	4,898	..	3,177,823
31st March, 1901	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	358,346	184,124	172,475	4,811	..	3,773,801
3rd April, 1911 ..	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
4th April, 1921 ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
30th June, 1947 ..	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
30th June, 1954 ..	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530

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

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

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

POPULATION : INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	1881-1891 (10 years).	1891-1901 (10 years).	1901-1911 (10 years).	1911-1921 (10 years).	1921-1933 (12½ years).	1933-1947 (14 years).	1947-1954 (7 years).
NUMERICAL INCREASE.							
New South Wales(a)	377,312	227,709	293,602	453,637	500,476	383,991	438,691
Victoria ..	278,522	60,982	114,481	215,729	288,981	234,440	397,640
Queensland ..	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	191,562	158,881	211,844
South Australia ..	39,119	42,813	50,212	86,602	85,789	65,124	151,021
Western Australia	20,074	134,342	97,990	50,618	106,120	63,628	137,291
Tasmania ..	30,962	25,808	..	18,736	22,569	13,819	29,479
Northern Territory	1,447	-87	-1,501	557	983	6,018	5,601
Aust. Cap. Terr.(b)	..	..	..	858	6,375	7,958	13,410
Australia ..	927,629	595,978	681,204	980,729	1,194,105	949,519	1,407,172

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

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

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory prior to 1911. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

§ 3. Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. Growth of Population.—The table which follows shows the growth in the population of each sex in the various States and Territories as measured by the estimated population at 31st December in 1880 and thereafter at decennial intervals to 1950. Each year from 1951 to 1956 is included in order to show recent fluctuations in greater detail.

ESTIMATED POPULATION : 1880 TO 1956.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

At 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Australia.
MALES.									
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1940c	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
1951	1,667,566	1,150,009	636,935	375,188	304,454	153,721	9,370	13,690	4,310,933
1952	1,695,899	1,189,262	652,974	388,433	316,700	157,702	9,477	15,081	4,425,528
1953	1,713,639	1,212,060	666,348	397,610	326,372	161,305	9,854	16,090	4,503,278
1954	1,738,385	1,246,591	679,012	409,858	334,886	162,801	9,974	16,502	4,598,009
1955	1,770,966	1,288,058	692,920	423,413	345,487	165,994	10,345	17,746	4,714,929
1956	1,802,142	1,328,357	708,246	437,426	353,082	171,151	10,545	19,772	4,830,721

For footnotes see next page.

ESTIMATED POPULATION : 1880 TO 1956—*continued.*

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

At 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (b)	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1940(c)	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1951	1,647,106	1,149,529	601,343	368,597	285,885	148,066	5,244	11,204	4,216,974
1952	1,672,087	1,177,457	618,282	380,137	296,235	151,856	5,294	12,693	4,314,041
1953	1,695,370	1,203,975	632,072	388,055	305,371	155,160	5,781	13,624	4,399,408
1954	1,723,928	1,234,286	643,740	398,385	314,529	156,710	6,166	14,642	4,492,386
1955	1,754,957	1,266,963	657,764	411,222	325,263	159,807	6,662	15,724	4,598,362
1956	1,786,202	1,304,266	670,701	424,486	331,753	161,659	7,308	16,238	4,702,613

PERSONS.

1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1940(c)	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1951	3,314,672	2,299,538	1,238,278	743,785	590,339	301,787	14,614	24,894	8,527,907
1952	3,367,986	2,366,719	1,271,256	768,570	612,935	309,558	14,771	27,774	8,739,569
1953	3,409,009	2,416,035	1,298,420	785,665	631,743	316,465	15,635	29,714	8,902,686
1954	3,462,313	2,480,877	1,322,752	808,243	649,415	319,511	16,140	31,144	9,090,395
1955	3,525,923	2,555,021	1,350,684	834,635	670,750	325,801	17,007	33,470	9,313,291
1956	3,588,344	2,632,623	1,378,947	861,912	684,835	332,810	17,853	36,010	9,533,334

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

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

The estimated population at 31st December each year from 1788 to 1946 on the same basis as in the table above is shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949 and for the period 1881 to 1955 in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 73. A graph illustrating the growth of the population of Australia and of each State and Territory appears on page 561.

2. **Present Numbers.**—The population of Australia at 31st December, 1956, was estimated at 9,533,334 persons of whom 4,830,721, or 50.67 per cent., were males and 4,702,613, or 49.33 per cent., were females. The increase during 1956 was 220,043, equal to 2.36 per cent., males having increased by 115,792 or 2.46 per cent., and females by 104,251 or 2.27 per cent. This increase was the result of an excess of births over deaths of 126,045, and a net gain by migration of 93,998 persons.

3. **Proportion of Area and Population, Density and Masculinity.**—The previous table shows the number of persons in each of the States and Territories at 31st December, 1956. In the following table the proportions of the total area and of the total population represented by each State and Territory are given, together with the density and the masculinity of the population.

DENSITY AND MASCULINITY OF POPULATION, 1956.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Proportion of Total Area. (Per cent.)	Proportion of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1956. (Per cent.)			Density. (a)	Masculinity. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales	10.40	37.31	37.98	37.64	11.60	100.89
Victoria	2.96	27.50	27.73	27.62	29.96	101.85
Queensland	22.54	14.66	14.26	14.46	2.06	105.60
South Australia	12.78	9.05	9.03	9.04	2.27	103.05
Western Australia	32.81	7.31	7.05	7.18	0.70	106.43
Tasmania	0.88	3.54	3.44	3.49	12.70	105.87
Northern Territory	17.60	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.03	144.29
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	0.41	0.35	0.38	38.35	121.76
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	3.20	102.72

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Urban Divisions comprise the capital city of the Northern Territory, all separately incorporated cities and towns, and all other towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more (750 in Tasmania), outside the Metropolitan Urban Divisions. The inclusion in the Other Urban Divisions in 1954 of the larger towns not separately incorporated was a significant departure from the classification adopted at previous censuses, when these towns (in all States except Tasmania) were included in the Rural Divisions, and the Other Urban Divisions (or Provincial Urban Divisions) were restricted to provincial separately incorporated cities and towns only. As it is not possible to provide 1947 particulars for all these towns, the particulars for the Other Urban and Rural Divisions for 1947 have been combined in the table below.

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

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

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

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan ^(b)	909,978	953,183	1,863,161	55.14	54.42	13.20
Other ..	485,128	480,259	965,387	44.62	28.20	16.02
Rural ..	319,562	268,549	588,111		17.18	
Migratory ..	6,192	678	6,870	0.24	0.20	-6.43
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,720,860</i>	<i>1,702,669</i>	<i>3,423,529</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>14.70</i>
VICTORIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan ^(b)	747,712	776,399	1,524,111	62.91	62.15	17.91
Other ..	233,083	236,980	470,063	36.90	19.17	20.74
Rural ..	243,809	206,317	450,126		18.35	
Migratory ..	6,495	1,546	8,041	0.19	0.33	108.80
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,231,099</i>	<i>1,221,242</i>	<i>2,452,341</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>19.35</i>
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	244,904	257,416	502,320	36.34	38.10	24.95
Other ..	230,157	229,923	460,080	63.49	34.90	15.73
Rural ..	198,605	154,283	352,888		26.77	
Migratory ..	2,586	385	2,971	0.17	0.23	57.45
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>19.15</i>
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	237,651	245,857	483,508	59.20	60.66	26.42
Other ..	55,853	54,254	110,107	40.54	13.81	18.83
Rural ..	108,199	92,934	201,133		25.23	
Migratory ..	2,200	146	2,346	0.26	0.30	37.92
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>403,903</i>	<i>393,191</i>	<i>797,094</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>23.38</i>
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	171,832	176,815	348,647	54.24	54.50	27.93
Other ..	53,868	51,550	105,418	45.17	16.48	27.27
Rural ..	102,753	80,686	183,439		28.67	
Migratory ..	1,905	362	2,267	0.59	0.35	-23.95
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>330,358</i>	<i>309,413</i>	<i>639,771</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>27.32</i>

(a) See letterpress preceding this table. (b) Adjustments have been made to the 1947 Census figures for the Metropolitan Divisions of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis. See letterpress preceding this table.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Division.	1954 Census.			Proportion of Total Population of State. (Per cent.)		Percentage Increase since the 1947 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1947 Census.	1954 Census.	
TASMANIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	46,544	48,662	95,206	30.19	30.84	22.67
Other ..	53,521	54,607	108,128	} 69.53	{ 35.02	} 18.63
Rural ..	56,418	48,350	104,768			
Migratory ..	646	4	650	0.28	0.21	-7.54
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>157,129</i>	<i>151,623</i>	<i>308,752</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>20.10</i>
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan						
Other ..	6,378	4,478	10,856	} 98.73	{ 65.92	} 51.40
Rural ..	3,692	1,697	5,389			
Migratory ..	218	6	224	1.27	1.36	62.32
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>10,288</i>	<i>6,181</i>	<i>16,469</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>51.54</i>
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	15,076	13,201	28,277	89.65	93.28	86.57
Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural ..	1,153	885	2,038	10.35	6.72	16.52
Migratory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>16,229</i>	<i>14,086</i>	<i>30,315</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>79.33</i>
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan(b)	2,373,697	2,471,533	4,845,230	53.94	53.92	18.52
Other ..	1,117,988	1,112,051	2,230,039	} 45.82	{ 24.81	} 18.59
Rural ..	1,034,191	853,701	1,887,892			
Migratory ..	20,242	3,127	23,369	0.24	0.26	25.62
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>4,546,118</i>	<i>4,440,412</i>	<i>8,986,530</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>18.57</i>

(a) See letterpress on page 545. (b) Adjustments have been made to the 1947 Census figures for the Metropolitan Divisions of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania in order to provide approximate comparisons on the 1954 Census basis. See letterpress on page 545.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation.	Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metro- politan Popu- lation
New South Wales	Sydney	1956	a 1,936	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490
Victoria	Melbourne	1955	a 1,595	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933
Queensland	Brisbane	1956	(a) 528	Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	975
South Australia	Adelaide	1956	(a) 514	Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373
Western Australia	Perth	1956	(a) 369	France	Paris	1954	2,850
Tasmania	Hobart	1956	(a) 100	Germany	Berlin	1955	3,495
Australian Cap. Ter.	Canberra	1956	(a) 32	Greece	Athens(c)	1951	1,368
England	London(b)	1955	8,290	Hungary	Budapest(d)	1955	1,757
Scotland	Edinburgh	1955	468	Italy	Rome	1953	1,760
Northern Ireland	Belfast	1952	444	Japan	Tokyo(e)	1953	6,330
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin	1951	522	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1955	864
Canada	Ottawa	1951	202	Norway	Oslo	1953	444
New Zealand	Wellington	1955	227	Poland	Warsaw	1955	1,001
Union of South Africa	Capetown	1951	578	Portugal	Lisbon	1952	795
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1955	3,583	Spain	Madrid	1954	1,700
Belgium	Brussels	1954	976	Sweden	Stockholm	1955	777
				U.S.A.	Washington	1950	802

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.
Piraeus.

(b) Greater London.
(c) Greater Athens, including
Greater Tokyo.

(c) Greater Athens, including
Greater Tokyo.

6. Principal Urban Areas.—The following table shows the estimated population of the principal urban incorporated areas (population 5,000 or more) in each State and Territory of Australia at the latest date available.

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

City or Town.	Popu- lation.	City or Town.	Popu- lation.	City or Town.	Popu- lation.
New South Wales.(a)		Victoria.(d)		South Australia.	
Sydney and Suburbs(b)	1,935,880	Melbourne and Suburbs(b)	1,595,300	Adelaide and Suburbs(a)(b)	514,000
Newcastle and Suburbs(c)	185,250	Geelong and Suburbsc	78,530	Port Pirie	(e) 14,223
Greater Wollongong	101,420	Ballarat and Suburbsc	49,500	Mount Gambier	(e) 10,331
Broken Hill	32,170	Bendigo and Suburbsc	38,130	Whyalla	(e) 8,598
Blue Mountains	23,130	Moe(f)	12,950	Port Augusta	(e) 6,704
Maitland	21,980	Warrnambool	12,800	Port Lincoln	(e) 5,871
Goulburn	20,310	Shepparton	11,880	Gawler	(e) 5,117
Wagga Wagga	19,990	Wangaratta	11,310		
Penrith	19,740	Mildura	11,280	Western Australia.(a)	
Orange	18,780	Hamilton	8,850	Perth and Suburbs(b)	
Lismore	17,820	Colac	8,300	369,000	
Albury	17,510	Horsham	8,050	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs(c)	23,000
Bathurst	16,590	Ararat	7,610	Bunbury	10,642
Lithgow	15,110	Maryborough	7,010	Geraldton	8,922
Cessnock	14,810	Sale	6,790	Albany	8,860
Grafton and South	14,590	Castlemaine	6,710	Norham	6,193
Tamworth	14,210	Benalla	6,310		
Dubbo	12,540	Yallourn Works Area	5,800	Tasmania.(a)	
Campbelltown	10,440	Echuca	5,700	Hobart and Suburbsb	
Windsor	10,390	Stawell	5,570	Launceston and Suburbs(c)	
Armidale	8,990	Swan Hill	5,470	52,170	
Parkes	8,170	Portland	5,020	Burnie	(e) 11,193
Casino	8,130	Queensland.(a)		Devonport	(e) 10,597
Queanbeyan	7,820	Brisbane and Suburbsb	527,500	Ulverstone	(e) 5,005
Inverell	7,800	Toowoomba	45,000		
Taree	7,800	Rockhampton	42,250	Northern Territory.	
Kempsey	7,790	Townsville	42,200	Darwin(d)	
Cooma	7,530	Ipswich	40,860	8,330	
Forbes	6,670	Cairns	22,000		
Shellharbour	6,470	South Coast	22,000		
Cowra	6,250	Bundaberg	20,800		
Glen Innes	5,940	Maryborough	18,580		
Cootamundra	5,870	Redcliffe	15,500		
Muswellbrook	5,850	Mackay	15,180		
Moree	5,710	Gympie	10,300		
Young	5,650	Warwick	9,540		
Gunnedah	5,440	Gladstone	7,230		
Mudgee	5,400	Charters Towers	6,840		
Deniliquin	5,050	Dalby	6,620	Australian Capital Territory.(a)	
Camden	5,010			Canberra(b)	
				32,440	

(a) At 30th June, 1956.
31st December, 1955.

(b) Metropolitan Area.
(c) Census, 30th June, 1954.

(c) Entire Urban Area.
(d) At 31st May, 1955.

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

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of—					
	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.	Number.	Population.	Proportion of Total Population.
			%			%
New South Wales(a) ..	98	881,391	25.75	67	806,373	23.55
Victoria ..	56	415,690	16.95	40	376,347	15.35
Queensland ..	41	404,520	30.69	29	374,328	28.40
South Australia ..	14	74,502	9.35	9	62,008	7.78
Western Australia(b) ..	13	82,139	12.84	7	67,440	10.54
Tasmania ..	8	89,003	28.83	6	84,312	27.31
Northern Territory ..	2	10,856	65.92	1	8,071	49.01
Australian Capital Territory (c) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	232	1,958,101	21.79	159	1,778,879	19.79

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Names of cities in Commonwealth countries are printed in italics.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000).
England	<i>London(a)</i>	1955	8,290	Persia	Tehran	1955	1,200
U.S.A.	New York	1955	8,005	China	Wuhan	1950	1,200
Japan	Tokyo(b)	1953	6,330	Philippines	Manila	1953	1,200
China	Shanghai	1953	6,204	Singapore	<i>Singapore</i>	1954	1,165
U.S.S.R.	Moscow	1955	4,839	England	<i>Birmingham</i>	1954	1,118
U.S.A.	Chicago	1950	3,621	Canada	<i>Toronto(h)</i>	1951	1,117
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1955	3,583	Japan	Kyoto	1950	1,102
Germany	Berlin	1955	3,495	India	<i>Hyderabad</i>	1951	1,086
U.S.S.R.	Leningrad(c)	1955	3,176	Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i>	1954	1,083
India	<i>Calcutta(d)</i>	1951	2,982	China	Dairen	1950	1,054
France	Paris	1954	2,850	Korea	Pusan	1955	1,045
India	<i>Bombay</i>	1951	2,839	Romania	Bucharest	1952	1,042
China	Peking	1953	2,768	Egypt	Alexandria	1951	1,041
China	Tientsin	1953	2,694	Japan	Nagoya	1950	1,031
Indonesia	Djakarta	1953	2,500	Italy	Naples	1951	1,028
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	1951	2,490	China	Nanking	1950	1,020
Egypt	Cairo	1951	2,373	Pakistan	<i>Karachi</i>	1951	1,009
Mexico	Mexico City	1950	2,234	Poland	Warsaw	1955	1,001
Brazil	Sao Paulo	1950	2,228	Venezuela	Caracas	1955	1,000
Japan	Osaka	1952	2,115	U.S.S.R.	Kiev	1955	991
U.S.A.	Philadelphia	1950	2,071	Japan	Kobe	1955	979
U.S.A.	Los Angeles	1950	1,970	Belgium	Brussels	1954	976
Australia	<i>Sydney</i>	1956	1,936	Denmark	Copenhagen	1950	975
U.S.A.	Detroit	1950	1,850	Thailand	Bangkok	1952	971
Germany	Hamburg	1955	1,764	Japan	Yokohama	1950	951
Italy	Rome	1953	1,760	U.S.A.	Baltimore	1950	950
Hungary	Budapest(e)	1955	1,757	Germany	Munich	1955	947
Spain	Madrid	1954	1,700	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1949	933
China	Chungking	1953	1,620	India	Delhi	1951	915
Austria	Vienna	1955	1,618	U.S.A.	Cleveland	1950	915
Australia	<i>Melbourne</i>	1955	1,595	U.S.S.R.	Baku	1955	901
Korea	Seoul	1955	1,575	South Africa	<i>Johannesburg</i>	1951	884
China	Shenyang	1950	1,551	U.S.S.R.	Kharkov	1955	877
China	Canton	1950	1,496	U.S.S.R.	Gorky City	1955	876
India	<i>Madras</i>	1951	1,416	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1955	864
Canada	<i>Montreal(f)</i>	1951	1,395	U.S.A.	St. Louis	1950	857
Greece	Athens(g)	1951	1,368	China	Tsingtao	1948	850
Chile	Santiago	1952	1,348	Pakistan	<i>Lahore</i>	1951	849
Spain	Barcelona	1954	1,322	Uruguay	Montevideo	1953	838
Italy	Milan	1951	1,273	U.S.A.	Washington	1950	802
Turkey	Istanbul	1955	1,215	U.S.A.	Boston	1950	801

(a) Greater London. (b) Greater Tokyo. (c) Greater Leningrad. (d) Includes Howrah.
 (e) Greater Budapest. (f) Greater Montreal. (g) Greater Athens, including Piraeus. (h) Greater Toronto.

§ 4. Mean Population.

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

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

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

where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* and *e*, respectively, are the populations at the end of the quarter immediately preceding the year and at the end of each of the four succeeding quarters; e.g., in the case

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

3. Results.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the calendar years 1947 to 1956:—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st Dec.—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1947 ..	2,983,810	2,053,916	1,105,882	646,686	502,951	257,636	10,866	17,029	7,578,776
1948 ..	3,020,058	2,091,581	1,127,318	661,370	514,621	263,445	11,984	19,182	7,709,559
1949 ..	3,093,277	2,142,529	1,155,638	680,287	532,603	270,327	13,068	21,161	7,908,890
1950 ..	3,193,208	2,209,013	1,191,081	709,475	557,878	278,785	14,309	23,545	8,177,294
1951 ..	3,279,415	2,276,272	1,223,719	732,537	580,317	288,294	15,179	24,658	8,420,391
1952 ..	3,341,476	2,343,610	1,255,896	755,042	600,615	298,361	15,087	26,570	8,636,657
1953 ..	3,386,556	2,395,851	1,287,231	776,355	621,034	306,318	15,534	28,724	8,817,603
1954 ..	3,428,488	2,453,458	1,313,055	796,361	640,140	311,128	16,214	30,383	8,989,227
1955 ..	3,492,385	2,526,275	1,338,995	820,143	658,747	316,153	17,040	32,412	9,202,150
1956 ..	3,555,854	2,604,283	1,366,496	848,531	677,317	322,216	17,896	34,698	9,427,291

(ii) *Financial Years.* The following table shows the mean population of each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1947 to 1956:—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1947(a)	2,963,056	2,039,348	1,097,303	640,352	497,006	254,553	10,676	16,381	7,518,675
1948 ..	3,001,662	2,070,116	1,114,634	653,852	508,747	261,202	11,209	18,097	7,639,519
1949 ..	3,049,051	2,115,830	1,140,816	669,828	521,932	266,518	12,539	19,965	7,796,479
1950 ..	3,145,699	2,174,844	1,173,232	694,582	545,134	274,493	13,737	22,571	8,044,292
1951 ..	3,238,406	2,242,882	1,207,194	721,845	570,346	283,526	14,827	24,017	8,303,043
1952 ..	3,311,840	2,309,708	1,239,868	743,310	589,887	293,340	15,131	25,545	8,528,629
1953 ..	3,366,358	2,372,366	1,272,244	766,538	611,191	302,529	15,241	27,721	8,734,188
1954 ..	3,405,414	2,422,839	1,300,464	785,981	630,705	309,416	15,930	29,595	8,900,344
1955 ..	3,459,538	2,488,115	1,325,336	807,501	648,930	312,987	16,536	31,249	9,090,192
1956 ..	3,524,379	2,564,849	1,352,629	834,465	669,040	319,192	17,474	33,642	9,315,670

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

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase.*—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase", i.e., the excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration", i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and for each State and Territory (see No. 22, page 899.) Figures for more recent years will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 73.

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

In the following table particulars of the natural increase in each State and Territory are given for each sex for each five-year period from 1926 to 1955 and for each of the years 1952 to 1956.

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131	175	174,704
1931-35 ..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93	270	120,728
1936-40(a)	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1941-45(a)	68,071	42,650	31,871	15,563	12,391	7,234	15	740	178,535
1946-50(a)	93,564	63,984	41,580	24,206	19,367	11,356	412	1,583	256,052
1951-55 ..	97,898	76,291	46,700	26,672	24,658	12,767	767	1,932	287,685
1952 ..	19,939	14,882	9,327	5,333	4,749	2,699	149	452	57,530
1953 ..	20,444	15,200	9,428	5,576	5,048	2,479	165	337	58,677
1954 ..	19,197	15,950	9,259	5,455	4,933	2,426	178	370	57,768
1955 ..	19,411	16,902	10,020	5,313	5,330	2,771	158	357	60,262
1956 ..	20,043	17,253	9,623	5,465	5,605	2,750	201	457	61,397
FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35 ..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40(a)	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1941-45(a)	75,809	42,538	36,709	15,654	16,029	7,420	232	826	195,217
1946-50(a)	102,959	63,744	46,650	24,605	22,273	11,667	652	1,574	274,124
1951-55 ..	110,115	78,058	52,282	27,641	27,650	13,219	1,029	2,023	312,017
1952 ..	22,219	15,534	10,455	5,501	5,455	2,638	210	511	62,523
1953 ..	22,739	15,711	10,348	5,618	5,742	2,706	179	327	63,370
1954 ..	21,484	16,156	10,573	5,593	5,631	2,648	229	369	62,683
1955 ..	22,443	16,907	11,025	5,645	5,914	2,829	238	378	65,379
1956 ..	21,607	17,254	10,600	5,906	5,739	2,841	248	453	64,648
PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35 ..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40(a)	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1941-45(a)	143,880	85,188	68,580	31,217	28,420	14,654	247	1,566	373,752
1946-50(a)	196,523	127,728	88,230	48,811	41,640	23,023	1,064	3,157	530,176
1951-55 ..	208,013	154,349	98,982	54,313	52,308	25,986	1,796	3,955	599,702
1952 ..	42,158	30,416	19,782	10,834	10,204	5,337	359	963	120,053
1953 ..	43,183	30,911	19,776	11,194	10,790	5,185	344	664	122,047
1954 ..	40,681	32,106	19,832	11,048	10,564	5,074	407	739	120,451
1955 ..	41,854	33,809	21,045	10,958	11,244	5,600	396	735	125,641
1956 ..	41,650	34,507	20,223	11,371	11,344	5,591	449	910	126,045

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

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

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE(b)—PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35 ..	8.61	5.89	9.88	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	11.96	7.95
1936-40(c)	8.06	5.84	10.40	6.48	9.94	10.66	8.27	14.14	7.89
1941-45(c)	10.05	8.64	13.04	10.17	11.86	12.02	4.97	21.85	10.32
1946-50(c)	12.90	12.14	15.56	14.64	16.01	17.41	17.50	32.61	13.65
1951-55 ..	12.29	12.87	15.42	14.00	16.87	17.09	22.72	27.71	13.61
1952 ..	12.61	12.98	15.75	14.35	16.99	17.89	23.80	36.24	13.90
1953 ..	12.75	12.90	15.36	14.42	17.37	16.93	22.14	23.12	13.84
1954 ..	11.87	13.09	15.10	13.87	16.50	16.31	25.10	24.32	13.40
1955 ..	11.98	13.38	15.72	13.36	17.07	17.71	23.24	22.68	13.65
1956 ..	11.71	13.25	14.80	13.40	16.75	17.35	25.09	26.23	13.37

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

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

During the first five years of the present century, the average increment to the population of Australia by natural increase was 56,886 persons per annum. The increment rose to 81,695 persons per annum in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 persons per annum in the five years 1931-35. During 1941-45, the average annual excess of births over civilian deaths was 74,750, while during 1951-55 the annual excess of births over deaths was a record high average of 119,940. In the year 1956 the excess was 126,045.

A graph showing the rate of natural increase for each year from 1860 to 1956 will be found on page 598.

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

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION : VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.	1951-55.	Country.	1936-40.	1941-45.	1946-50.	1951-55.
Mexico ..	20.5	23.2	27.7	30.4	Portugal ..	10.7	9.0	11.8	12.2
Ceylon ..	14.5	17.1	25.1	27.3	Spain ..	3.8	7.3	10.0	10.5
Egypt ..	16.1	12.7	21.4	24.8	Norway ..	5.1	8.0	11.4	10.2
Israel ..	17.9	19.0	23.1	24.2	Ireland, Republic of	6.3	10.0	8.9	8.8
Canada ..	10.7	13.7	18.1	19.6	Denmark ..	7.5	11.2	11.4	8.7
Union of S. Africa(b)	15.3	16.2	17.6	16.9	Italy ..	9.4	5.2	10.6	8.2
Argentina ..	(d)	13.8	15.6	15.8	Switzerland ..	3.6	7.5	8.1	7.0
U.S.A. ..	6.3	9.6	14.2	15.1	France ..	-1.5	-1.9	7.9	6.4
New Zealand(e)	9.1	11.7	16.1	15.0	Sweden ..	3.1	8.1	8.0	5.5
Netherlands ..	11.5	10.9	18.0	14.4	Germany ..	7.6	(d)	g 5.6	g 5.0
Australia(f)	7.9	10.3	13.7	13.6	Belgium ..	1.3	-0.5	4.6	4.4
Japan ..	11.5	9.9	17.6	13.2	United Kingdom ..	2.5	3.3	6.5	4.0
Finland ..	5.3	5.7	15.2	12.6	Austria ..	2.4	1.2	4.0	2.8

(a) 1951-53. (b) Europeans only. (c) 1951-54. (d) Not available. (e) Excludes Maoris. (f) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (g) Federal Republic.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for five-year periods from 1926 to 1955 and for each of the years 1952 to 1956.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	37,524	7,849	11,584	- 2,230	19,069	- 3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35 ..	- 1,646	- 5,951	6,195	- 3,654	- 4,215	- 1,384	24	3	- 10,676
1936-40(a)	7,847	12,096	5,249	- 4,988	- 2,501	- 793	2,787	1,176	20,873
1941-45(a)(b)	6,614	17,502	- 6,487	2,202	- 9,261	- 4,312	889	- 1,822	5,325
1946-50(a)(b)	84,834	58,331	15,038	18,531	23,299	13,178	1,852	2,665	217,728
1951-55 ..	58,092	99,072	18,990	22,681	26,320	9,500	267	5,559	240,481
1952 ..	11,812	24,990	4,749	5,254	7,593	2,250	- 14	1,945	58,579
1953 ..	604	7,920	1,968	924	4,679	2,088	241	1,677	20,101
1954 ..	7,208	18,793	2,411	5,452	3,611	- 450	- 42	545	37,528
1955 ..	13,170	24,565	3,888	8,242	5,271	422	213	887	56,658
1956 ..	11,133	23,046	5,703	8,548	1,990	2,407	- 1	1,569	54,395

FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	33,326	12,532	3,537	- 341	9,363	- 4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35 ..	1,093	2,943	1,125	- 2,284	- 578	- 2,644	88	47	- 210
1936-40(a)	14,414	9,409	1,509	- 2,608	32	- 1,872	715	656	22,255
1941-45(a)(b)	3,648	10,745	- 4,759	786	- 3,654	- 3,701	357	- 938	2,484
1946-50(a)(b)	53,087	30,124	10,233	13,464	17,552	7,708	1,643	1,545	135,356
1951-55 ..	43,272	57,924	20,649	23,924	20,359	4,061	1,226	1,928	173,343
1952 ..	6,231	10,063	6,561	5,611	5,084	1,354	12	537	35,453
1953 ..	3,974	8,426	3,512	1,867	3,579	800	477	161	22,796
1954 ..	8,769	12,971	1,133	4,516	3,617	- 998	243	428	30,679
1955 ..	8,586	15,770	2,999	7,192	4,820	268	258	704	40,597
1956 ..	9,638	20,049	2,337	7,358	751	- 989	398	61	39,603

PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	70,850	20,381	15,121	- 2,571	28,432	- 7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35 ..	- 553	- 3,008	7,320	- 5,938	- 4,793	- 4,028	64	50	- 10,886
1936-40(a)	22,261	21,505	6,758	- 7,596	- 2,469	- 2,665	3,502	1,832	43,128
1941-45(a)(b)	10,262	28,247	- 11,246	2,988	- 12,915	- 8,013	1,246	- 2,760	7,809
1946-50(a)(b)	137,921	88,455	25,271	31,995	40,851	20,886	3,495	4,210	353,084
1951-55 ..	101,364	156,996	39,639	46,605	46,679	13,561	1,493	7,487	413,824
1952 ..	18,043	35,053	11,310	10,865	12,677	3,604	- 2	2,482	94,032
1953 ..	4,578	16,346	5,480	2,791	8,258	2,888	718	1,838	42,897
1954 ..	15,977	31,764	3,544	9,968	7,228	- 1,448	201	973	68,207
1955 ..	21,756	40,335	6,887	15,434	10,091	690	471	1,591	97,255
1956 ..	20,771	43,095	8,040	15,906	2,741	1,418	397	1,630	93,998

(a) Excludes troop movements from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

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

* Oversea and interstate. The subject of overseas migration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter (see page 571.)

In the five years ended 1935 there was a net emigration of 10,886 and in the five years ended 1940 a net immigration of 43,128. During the war period 1941-45 net immigration fell to 7,809 persons. In 1946 there was a net loss by migration of 15,148 persons, due mainly to the departure of refugees and evacuees, and also fiancées, wives and children of British and Allied servicemen but, with increasing transport facilities and the resumption of assisted migration, there was a net gain of 10,611 in 1947, increasing rapidly to 55,115 in 1948, 150,001 in 1949 and 152,505 in 1950. This large net gain was due in great measure to the arrival of successive contingents from Australia's quota of 176,000 former European displaced persons, of whom 156,491 had arrived by the end of 1950. As this flow diminished, it was partly offset by new schemes for assisted migrants, but by 1953 the total net gain from all sources during the year had fallen to 42,897. Since then it has risen, being 93,998 in 1956. The net gains in each of the years 1949 to 1952 were the highest recorded for individual years with the exception of 1919, for which year troops returning from the 1914-18 War were included.

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

The annual increments to the population for the years 1952 to 1956 are shown below, together with the increases for each five years from 1926 to 1955. For the reasons stated in the previous paragraph, figures for the period 1933 to 1954 differ from the totals of figures for natural increase and net migration shown in preceding tables by an amount equal to the net total of deaths of defence personnel and unrecorded movements of population disclosed by the Censuses of 1947 and 1954.

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1926-30 ..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35 ..	50,277	18,318	26,789	5,049	5,871	4,619	109	502	111,316
1936-40(a)	57,601	36,297	28,364	4,218	9,995	5,526	2,847	2,622	147,470
1941-45(a)(b)	62,389	47,747	20,117	14,703	2,856	2,204	915	427	151,358
1946-50(a)(b)	162,932	119,713	63,500	52,117	43,168	21,249	2,162	4,738	469,579
1951-55 ..	143,348	173,561	72,591	58,708	50,729	18,891	931	4,725	523,484
1952 ..	28,333	39,253	16,039	13,245	12,246	3,981	107	1,391	114,595
1953 ..	17,740	22,798	13,374	9,177	9,672	3,603	377	1,009	77,750
1954 ..	24,746	34,531	12,664	12,248	8,514	1,496	120	412	94,731
1955 ..	32,581	41,467	13,908	13,555	10,601	3,193	371	1,244	116,920
1956 ..	31,176	40,299	15,326	14,013	7,595	5,157	200	2,026	115,792
FEMALES.									
1926-30 ..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35 ..	61,442	30,672	27,772	7,246	12,142	3,507	275	539	143,595
1936-40(a)	75,275	37,026	31,791	8,076	14,458	5,053	997	1,778	174,454
1941-45(a)(b)	79,661	52,442	33,295	17,123	13,156	4,074	657	845	201,253
1946-50(a)(b)	145,127	102,362	57,054	39,844	39,393	18,804	1,712	3,409	407,705
1951-55 ..	141,518	144,278	72,675	53,084	47,372	16,577	1,656	5,166	482,326
1952 ..	24,981	27,928	16,939	11,540	10,350	3,790	50	1,489	97,067
1953 ..	23,283	26,518	13,790	7,918	9,136	3,304	487	931	85,367
1954 ..	28,558	30,311	11,668	10,330	9,158	1,550	385	1,018	92,978
1955 ..	31,029	32,677	14,024	12,837	10,734	3,097	496	1,082	105,976
1956 ..	31,245	37,303	12,937	13,264	6,490	1,852	646	514	104,251

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

(b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION : TOTAL INCREASE—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
PERSONS.									
1926-30 ..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35 ..	111,719	48,990	54,561	12,295	18,013	8,126	166	1,041	254,911
1936-40(a)	132,876	73,323	60,155	12,294	24,453	10,579	3,844	4,400	321,924
1941-45(a)(b)	142,050	100,189	53,412	31,826	16,012	6,278	1,572	1,272	352,611
1946-50(a)(b)	308,059	222,075	120,554	91,961	82,561	40,053	3,874	8,147	877,284
1951-55 ..	284,866	317,839	145,266	111,792	98,101	35,468	2,587	9,891	1,005,810
1952 ..	53,314	67,181	32,978	24,785	22,596	7,771	157	2,880	211,662
1953 ..	41,023	49,316	27,164	17,095	18,808	6,907	864	1,940	163,117
1954 ..	53,304	64,842	24,332	22,578	17,672	3,046	505	1,430	187,709
1955 ..	63,610	74,144	27,932	26,392	21,335	6,290	867	2,326	222,896
1956 ..	62,421	77,602	28,263	27,277	14,085	7,009	846	2,540	220,043

(a) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel, whether inside or outside Australia, from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (b) Excludes interstate migration from July, 1943 to June, 1947.

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

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

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

The annual rates of growth per cent. of population in Australia during each of the years 1947 to 1956 were as follows :—1947, 1.60 ; 1948, 2.02 ; 1949, 3.25 ; 1950, 3.26 ; 1951, 2.65 ; 1952, 2.48 ; 1953, 1.87 ; 1954, 2.11 ; 1955, 2.45 ; and 1956, 2.36.

The annual rate of population growth during the present century has been 1.67 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period 31st December, 1900 to 31st December, 1956 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences markedly affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION : PERIODICAL RATES OF GROWTH.

Period.	Interval. (Years.)	Total Increase. ('000.)	Average Annual Numerical Increase. ('000.)	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
1901 to 1913 ..	13	1,128	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1914 to 1923 ..	10	862	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1924 to 1929 ..	6	680	113	1.28	0.64	1.88
1930 to 1939(a)	10	569	57	0.82	0.03	0.85
1940 to 1946(a)	7	513	73	1.05	0.01	1.01
1947 to 1956(a)	10	2,015	202	1.44	1.11	2.40

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

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

seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. From 1924 to 1929, more settled and prosperous conditions were experienced; encouraged migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the economic depression, and immigration ceased—in fact, Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the rate of growth of the population receded to 0.85 per cent. per annum. With the outbreak of war in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history, the full effects of which will not be seen for some time to come. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and to reverse the downward trend in fertility. The number of births increased each war year from 1940 to 1945, and these increases more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. As might be expected, migration over these years was negligible. The post-war period 1947 to 1956 was marked by a continued high natural increase and a resumption of immigration, the latter resulting in very high net gains in each of the four years 1949 to 1952. The annual rate of growth for the period was 2.40 per cent.

Rates of population growth from 1881 to 1954 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 72, 1954.

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

POPULATION : RATES OF GROWTH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)					Country.	Annual Rate of Population Growth. (Per cent.)				
	1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.		1926-31.	1931-36.	1936-41.	1941-46.	1946-51.
Ceylon ..	1.18	1.34	1.40	2.15	2.95	Denmark ..	0.67	0.84	0.74	1.20	0.97
Canada ..	1.97	1.23	0.85	1.35	2.62	Germany ..	0.55	0.58	(b)	(b)	0.92
Australia ..	1.50	0.76	0.96	0.98	2.55	Belgium ..	0.71	0.42	-0.10	0.22	0.73
Japan ..	1.48	0.77	1.06	0.92	2.05	Italy ..	0.31	0.63	c 0.55	d 0.49	0.70
New Zealand	1.38	0.79	a 0.58	1.81	2.04	Spain ..	0.89	1.46	0.91	0.94	0.61
U.S.A. ..	1.27	0.69	0.79	1.18	1.79	England and					
Netherlands	1.06	1.26	1.12	1.00	1.72	Wales ..	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.61
Norway ..	0.42	0.46	0.52	0.90	1.25	Ireland, Re-					
Switzerland..	0.62	0.44	0.43	0.98	1.24	public of	-0.12	0.28	0.18	-0.20	-0.01
France ..	0.53	0.02	-1.48	0.51	1.10	Scotland ..	-0.21	0.50	0.64	0.03	-0.08
Sweden ..	0.29	0.34	0.45	1.01	1.03						

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

§ 6. Density.

1. *General.*—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and an estimated population at 31st December, 1956 of 9,533,334, excluding about 47,000 full-blood aboriginals, has a density of only 3.2 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents and sub-continent the densities are approximately as follows :—Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.), 212; Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.), 139; U.S.S.R., 23; Africa, 18; North and Central America, 25; and South America, 18. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of that of South America and of Africa; about one-eighth of that of U.S.S.R. and of North and Central America; about one-forty-fifth of that of Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.); and about one-seventieth of that of Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.).

On account of the very large area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 3.20 in 1956. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 29.96 and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 11.60 in the same period. When comparing the density of population of the several States, consideration should be given to the average annual rainfall

distribution in each State as an indication of the climatic influence upon probable population numbers. The proportion of the area of Australia receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall is 38 per cent. ; that of the various States is :—New South Wales, 20 per cent. ; Victoria, nil ; Queensland, 13 per cent. ; South Australia, 83 per cent. ; Western Australia, 58 per cent. ; and Tasmania, nil.

2. *Main Countries of the World.*—Number and density of population of the most important countries of the world at 30th June, 1954, are shown in the following table. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD : NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1954.

Country.	Population. (‘000.)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (‘000.)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Germany	70,001	512.3	Nigeria	30,300	89.3
United Kingdom	51,059	541.9	Egypt	22,651	58.7
Italy	47,665	409.9	French West Africa(e)	17,435	9.5
France	43,000	202.0	Ethiopia and Eritrea, Federation of	16,000	35.0
Spain	28,751	148.0	Union of South Africa	13,425	28.4
Poland	26,761	222.3	Belgian Congo	12,264	13.6
Romania	17,300	188.7	Algeria	9,369	11.1
Yugoslavia	17,267	175.1	Sudan	8,900	9.2
Czechoslovakia	12,952	262.4	Morocco	8,340	55.3
Netherlands	10,615	848.5	Tanganyika Territory	8,196	22.6
Hungary	9,691	269.9	Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of	6,876	14.0
Belgium	8,819	748.7	Mozambique	5,975	19.8
Portugal	8,693	244.3	Other	50,269	..
Greece	7,901	154.4	<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>210,000</i>	<i>18.0</i>
Bulgaria	7,350	171.7	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Sweden	7,214	41.6	United States of America	162,409	53.7
Austria	6,969	215.3	Mexico	28,849	37.9
Switzerland	4,923	308.8	Canada	15,195	3.9
Denmark	4,406	265.8	Cuba(b)	5,807	131.3
Finland	4,190	32.2	Other	22,740	..
Norway	3,392	27.1	<i>Total North and Central America</i>	<i>235,000</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Ireland, Republic of	2,933	108.1	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Other	2,148	..	Brazil	57,098	17.4
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>404,000</i>	<i>212.3</i>	Argentina	18,742	17.3
ASIA.			Colombia	12,382	28.2
China(b)	582,603	155.6	Peru	9,213	18.2
India	377,000	296.9	Chile	6,447	22.5
Japan	88,000	616.3	Other	18,118	..
Indonesia	81,100	140.8	<i>Total South America</i>	<i>122,000</i>	<i>17.7</i>
Pakistan	80,167	220.0	OCEANIA.		
South Korea	21,687	254.4	Australia(f)	9,034	3.0
Vietnam	26,000	204.3	New Zealand and Dependencies	2,093	20.2
Turkey(c)	22,949	76.5	Territory of New Guinea	1,207	13.0
Philippines	21,440	185.5	Hawaii	522	81.3
Iran	20,721	32.9	Papua	495	5.5
Thailand	19,925	100.4	Fiji	328	46.6
Burma	19,242	73.5	Other	721	..
Afghanistan(d)	12,000	47.8	<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>14,400</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Taiwan	8,617	620.8	SUMMARY.		
Nepal	8,432	156.0	Europe	404,000	212.3
Ceylon	8,385	331.0	Asia	1,451,000	138.9
Saudi Arabia(e)	7,000	11.3	U.S.S.R.	200,200	23.3
Malaya, Federation of	5,889	116.2	Africa	210,000	18.0
Other	39,843	..	America, North and Central	235,000	25.1
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>1,451,000</i>	<i>138.9</i>	America, South	122,000	17.7
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	200,200	23.3	Oceania	14,400	4.4
			Total	2,636,600	50.5

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Population 1953. (c) Includes European Territory. (d) Population 1951. (e) Population 1952. (f) Includes 47,000 full-blooded aboriginals.

The populations shown in the above table are, in the main, in accordance with figures published in the *Demographic Year Book*, 1955, published by the United Nations, and the countries have been arranged in accordance with the continental groups used therein. The totals for continents include adjustments for overestimation and underenumeration.

§ 7. General Characteristics.

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

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the two World Wars, there 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 there has since been an increase in masculinity owing to the higher birth rate and to the increase in the number of immigrants, the majority of whom are males.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at five-year intervals from 1925 to 1950 and for each of the years 1952 to 1956 :—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1925 TO 1956.
(NUMBER OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES.)

At 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1935	102.38	97.84	109.81	100.20	113.21	102.45	212.80	115.64	102.71
1940	100.98	97.85	108.48	98.91	110.38	102.74	240.31	124.62	101.81
1945	99.75	97.50	105.45	98.21	105.49	101.15	220.16	115.86	100.36
1950	100.88	99.27	106.02	101.83	106.07	102.70	188.05	123.33	101.83
1952	101.42	101.00	105.61	102.18	106.91	103.85	179.01	118.81	102.58
1953	101.08	100.67	105.42	102.46	106.88	103.96	170.45	118.10	102.36
1954	100.84	101.00	105.48	102.88	106.47	103.89	161.76	112.70	102.35
1955	100.91	101.67	105.34	102.96	106.22	103.87	155.28	112.86	102.53
1956	100.89	101.85	105.60	103.05	106.43	105.87	144.29	121.76	102.72

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

POPULATION : MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males per 100 Females.
Ireland, Republic of ..	1951	103.6	Northern Ireland ..	1955	95.0
Canada	1955	102.7	Italy	1951	95.0
Australia(a)	1956	102.7	Yugoslavia	1954	94.6
New Zealand(b)	1955	101.0	Switzerland	1953	94.2
Union of South Africa(c)	1951	100.3	Spain	1950	92.8
Netherlands	1953	99.3	England and Wales ..	1955	92.8
Sweden	1952	99.3	France	1954	92.2
United States of America	1954	98.7	Scotland	1955	91.7
Norway	1953	98.7	Germany, Federal Re-		
Denmark	1954	98.5	public	1954	88.8
Belgium	1953	96.9	Austria	1953	86.7
Japan	1954	96.6			

(a) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) European population only.

2. Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a census, but estimates, based on the census distribution and on births, recorded ages at death and recorded ages of migrants, are made for intercensal years. The following table shows the variation which took place in the age constitution of the population during the 7 years following the 1947 Census.

Of the 8,986,530 persons enumerated at the 1954 Census, 10.8 per cent. were under 5 years of age ; 10.0 per cent. were from 5 to 9 years ; 7.7 per cent. from 10 to 14 years ; 6.6 per cent. from 15 to 19 years ; and 36.3 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1947 Census 10.0 per cent. were under 5 years ; 8.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years ; 7.1 per cent. 10 to 14 years ; 7.7 per cent. 15 to 19 years ; and 34.4 per cent. under 21 years of age.

Owing mainly to the fall in the birth rate during the years 1930 to 1939, the number of persons in Australia between the ages of 15 and 24 in 1954 showed a decline of 12,683 as compared with the number in this age group in 1947. This decline would have been more serious but for the migration of adolescents between 1947 and 1954. The number of children under 16 years of age among immigrants contributed substantially to the increases in the lower age groups. The proportion of persons under 21 years in Australia increased from 34.4 per cent. in 1947 to 36.3 per cent. in 1954, whilst the proportion of persons aged 21 years and over decreased from 65.6 per cent. to 63.7 per cent. during the same period.

POPULATION : ADJUSTED AGE DISTRIBUTION(a), AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

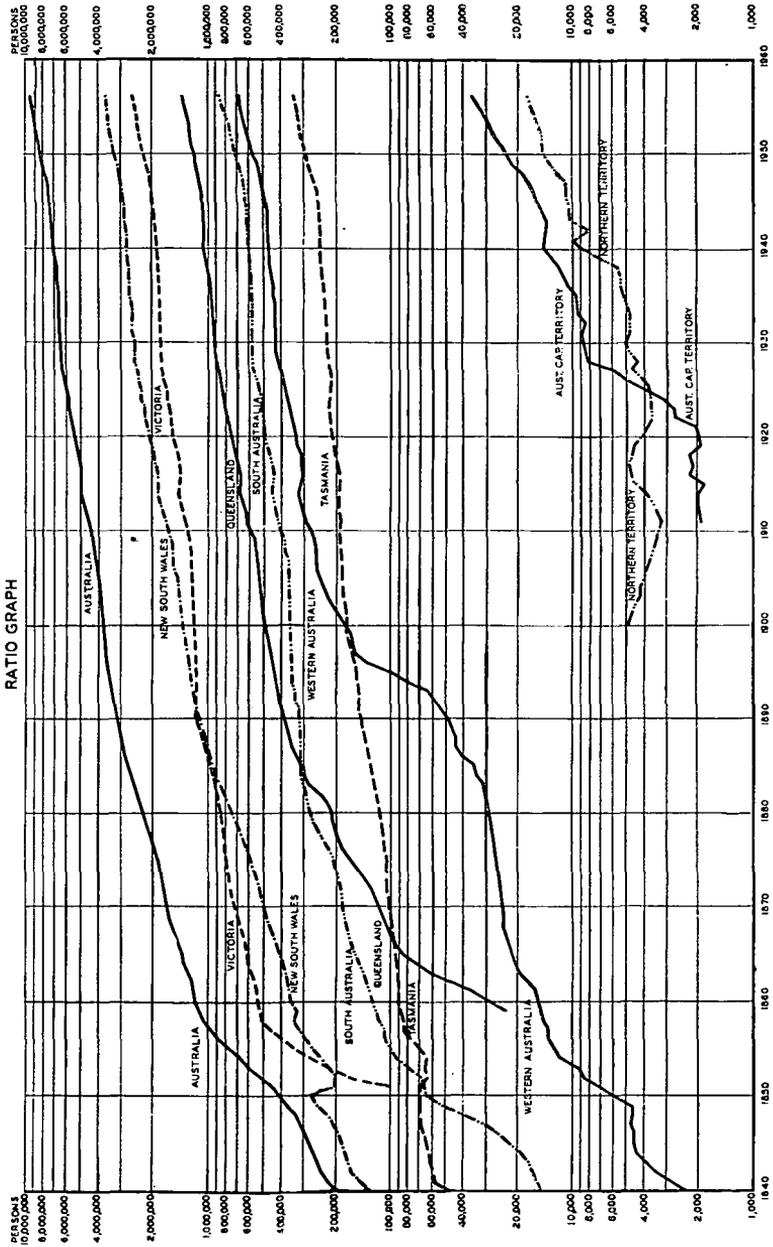
Age last Birthday. (Years.)	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
0-4	388,301	372,086	760,387	493,682	472,735	966,417	206,030
5-9	307,697	296,286	603,983	461,903	440,834	902,737	298,754
10-14	271,761	262,922	534,683	354,075	340,105	694,180	159,497
15-19	297,524	289,142	586,666	302,287	289,484	591,771	5,105
20-24	309,490	308,464	617,954	311,979	288,187	600,166	-17,788
25-29	297,497	300,889	598,386	368,639	336,178	704,817	106,431
30-34	297,531	300,567	598,098	364,238	343,605	707,843	109,745
35-39	285,309	275,637	560,946	325,768	317,355	643,123	82,177
40-44	258,008	238,284	496,292	323,418	305,010	628,428	132,136
45-49	236,381	229,347	465,728	286,705	260,224	546,929	81,201
50-54	207,515	217,473	424,988	246,061	233,140	479,201	54,213
55-59	198,928	198,521	397,449	193,148	204,122	397,270	-179
60-64	159,157	164,552	323,709	178,947	198,695	377,642	53,933
65-69	116,511	126,863	243,374	143,140	160,172	303,312	59,938
70-74	76,919	90,481	167,400	94,961	115,429	210,390	42,990
75-79	50,914	61,079	111,993	55,104	72,738	127,842	15,849
80-84	26,218	32,696	58,914	27,972	40,470	68,442	9,528
85-89	9,627	13,301	22,928	11,025	16,618	27,643	4,715
90-94	1,815	2,938	4,753	2,726	4,613	7,339	2,586
95-99	252	439	691	315	652	967	276
100 and over	15	21	36	25	46	71	35
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172
Under 21 years	1,324,623	1,280,353	2,604,976	1,668,770	1,596,959	3,265,729	660,753
21 years and over	2,472,747	2,501,635	4,974,382	2,877,348	2,843,453	5,720,801	746,419
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) At the 1947 Census unspecified ages were distributed proportionally over ages 15 years and upwards after completion of tabulation, but at the 1954 Census they were distributed over all ages prior to tabulation.

NOTE.—Minus sign (--) denotes decrease.

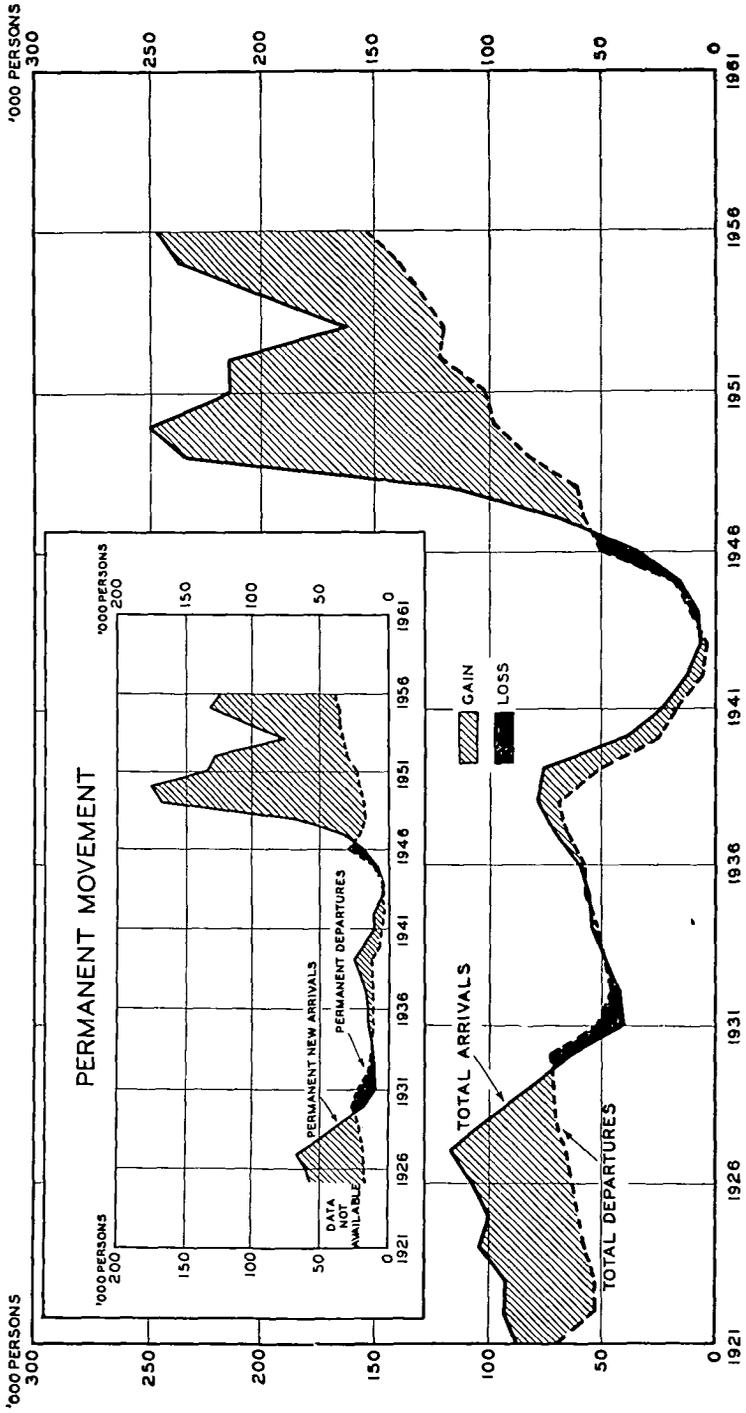
The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since 1871. Up to the 1954 Census, each successive census except that of 1921 had revealed a larger percentage of the population 15 years of age and over than was recorded at the previous census. However, in 1954, the proportion of this age group dropped sharply to a level (71.5 per cent.) slightly below that of 1933, the proportion of children under 15 years showing a corresponding increase to 28.5 per cent of the total population.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1956



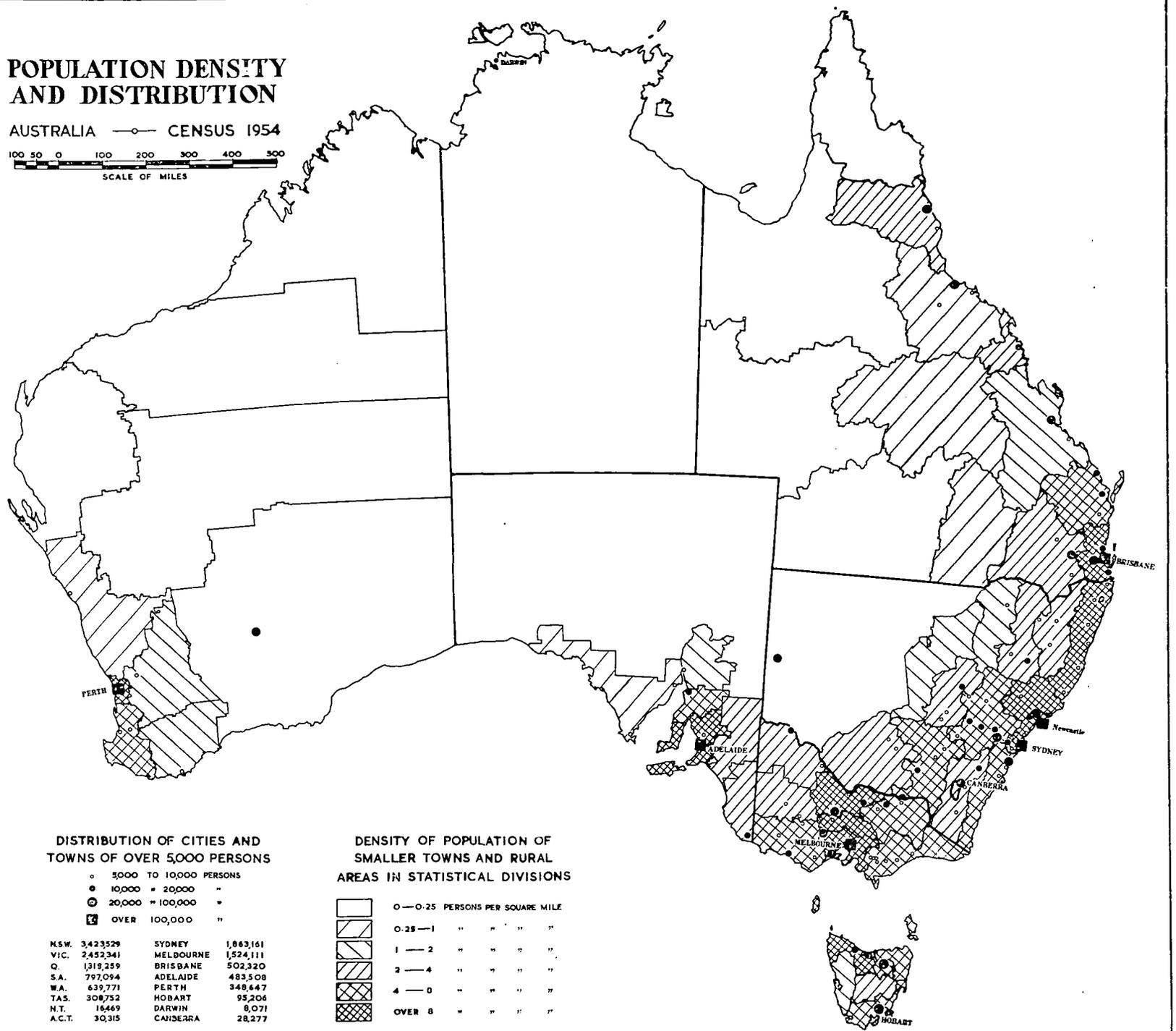
NOTE: - VERTICAL SCALE IS LOGARITHMIC AND THE CURVES RISE AND FALL ACCORDING TO RATE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, ACTUAL NUMBERS ARE INDICATED BY SCALE.

OVERSEA MIGRATION: AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1956



POPULATION DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION

AUSTRALIA — CENSUS 1954



DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF OVER 5,000 PERSONS

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

NSW. 3,423,529	SYDNEY	1,863,161
VIC. 2,452,341	MELBOURNE	1,524,111
Q. 1,319,259	BRISBANE	502,320
S.A. 797,094	ADELAIDE	483,508
W.A. 639,771	PERTH	348,647
TAS. 308,752	HOBART	95,206
N.T. 16,469	DARWIN	8,071
A.C.T. 30,315	CANBERRA	28,277

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

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

100
100
100

100

POPULATION : PROPORTIONAL AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1954.

(Per cent.)

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

3. **Conjugal Condition.**—Of the total population of Australia at the 1954 Census, 46.8 per cent. had never married ; 47.1 per cent. were married (including 1.4 per cent. married but permanently separated) ; 5.2 per cent. were widowed ; and 0.8 per cent. were divorced. Between 1947 and 1954 the number never married increased by 17.7 per cent. ; those married (including permanently separated) by 20.6 per cent. ; the widowed by 10.2 per cent. ; and the divorced by 31.8 per cent.

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

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

POPULATION : CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

POPULATION : BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
<i>Australia</i>	3,380,324	3,454,847	6,835,171	3,812,435	3,887,629	7,700,064	864,893
<i>New Zealand</i>	21,890	21,720	43,610	21,723	21,627	43,350	- 260
<i>Other Australasian</i>	776	810	1,586	1,065	1,058	2,123	537
Total, Australasia	3,402,990	3,477,377	6,880,367	3,835,223	3,910,314	7,745,537	865,170
<i>England</i>	205,330	176,262	381,592	256,699	221,712	478,411	96,819
<i>Wales</i>	6,859	5,005	11,864	8,343	6,144	14,487	2,623
<i>Scotland</i>	55,734	47,264	102,998	66,792	56,842	123,634	20,636
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	3,214	2,325	5,539	5,527	3,976	9,503	3,964
<i>Ireland, Republic of</i>	2,420	2,244	4,664	3,595	2,397	5,992	1,328
<i>Ireland (undefined)</i>	18,309	16,301	34,610	18,054	14,124	32,178	-2,432
<i>Austria</i>	2,368	1,851	4,219	5,582	5,286	10,868	6,649
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	926	558	1,484	8,515	4,165	12,680	11,196
<i>Estonia</i>	656	446	1,102	3,393	3,156	6,549	5,447
<i>France</i>	1,077	1,138	2,215	2,417	2,282	4,699	2,484
<i>Germany</i>	8,955	5,612	14,567	33,663	31,759	65,422	50,855
<i>Greece</i>	9,115	3,176	12,291	16,794	9,068	25,862	13,571
<i>Hungary</i>	702	525	1,227	9,054	5,548	14,602	13,375
<i>Italy</i>	22,506	11,126	33,632	80,279	39,618	119,897	86,265
<i>Latvia</i>	296	151	447	9,524	7,734	17,258	16,811
<i>Lithuania</i>	169	104	273	5,272	3,152	8,424	8,151
<i>Malta</i>	2,472	766	3,238	12,411	7,577	19,988	16,750
<i>Netherlands</i>	1,577	597	2,174	30,046	21,989	52,035	49,861
<i>Poland</i>	3,672	2,901	6,573	35,652	20,942	56,594	50,021
<i>Ukraine</i>	2,817	2,159	4,976	8,728	6,029	14,757	22,872
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>				6,419	6,672	13,091	
<i>Yugoslavia</i>	4,281	1,585	5,866	15,473	7,383	22,856	16,990
<i>Other European</i>	11,990	4,065	16,055	17,471	7,806	25,277	9,222
Total, Europe	365,445	286,161	651,606	659,703	495,361	1,155,064	503,458
<i>Ceylon, India and Pakistan</i>	5,247	2,913	8,160	8,487	6,373	14,860	6,700
<i>China</i>	5,135	1,269	6,404	7,199	3,078	10,277	3,873
<i>Cyprus</i>	544	137	681	4,254	1,519	5,773	5,092
<i>Syria and Lebanon</i>	1,035	851	1,886	2,614	1,552	4,166	2,280
<i>Other Asian</i>	4,129	2,836	6,965	9,717	6,788	16,505	9,540
Total, Asia	16,090	8,006	24,096	32,271	19,310	51,581	27,485
<i>Egypt</i>	412	391	803	4,392	3,758	8,150	7,347
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	3,071	2,795	5,866	3,113	2,858	5,971	105
<i>Other African</i>	494	374	868	930	775	1,705	837
Total, Africa	3,977	3,560	7,537	8,435	7,391	15,826	8,289
<i>Canada</i>	2,300	1,709	4,009	2,571	1,917	4,488	479
<i>United States of America</i>	3,794	2,438	6,232	5,039	3,250	8,289	2,057
<i>Other American</i>	783	606	1,389	938	781	1,719	330
Total, America	6,877	4,753	11,630	8,548	5,948	14,496	2,866
<i>Polynesia</i>	1,526	1,619	3,145	1,628	1,730	3,358	213
<i>At Sea</i>	465	512	977	310	358	668	-309
Total Born Outside Australia	417,046	327,141	744,187	733,683	552,783	1,286,466	542,279
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION : PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA, 1947
AND 1954.**

PERSONS BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(a) Excluding full-blood Aborigines.

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

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE), AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Religion.	Census, 30th June, 1947.			Census, 30th June, 1954.			Increase, 1947-54.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	53,197	60,330	113,527	60,048	67,396	127,444	13,917
Brethren	5,807	7,195	13,002	7,511	8,893	16,404	3,402
Catholic, Roman(a) ..	335,241	294,957	630,198	413,719	347,383	761,102	130,904
Catholic(a)	448,959	507,581	956,540	635,398	664,486	1,299,884	343,344
Church of Christ .. .	33,276	38,495	71,771	37,880	42,484	80,364	8,593
Church of England ..	1,480,527	1,476,505	2,957,032	1,709,197	1,699,653	3,408,850	451,818
Congregational .. .	29,364	33,879	63,243	32,508	36,944	69,452	6,209
Greek Orthodox .. .	(b)	(b)	(b)	44,382	30,363	74,745	(b)
Lutheran	34,854	32,037	66,891	60,306	55,872	116,178	49,287
Methodist	425,745	445,680	871,425	478,605	499,328	977,933	106,508
Presbyterian .. .	365,892	376,648	743,540	430,798	439,444	870,242	126,702
Protestant(undefined)..	36,708	36,562	73,270	48,539	46,877	95,416	22,146
Salvation Army .. .	17,542	20,030	37,572	20,304	22,534	42,838	5,266
Seventh Day Adventist	7,453	10,097	17,550	11,166	14,163	25,329	7,779
Other (including Chris- tian undefined) .. .	27,492	29,883	57,375	31,957	35,616	67,573	10,198
Total, Christian ..	3,303,057	3,369,879	6,672,936	4,022,318	4,011,436	8,033,754	1,360,818
Non-Christian—							
Hebrew	16,426	15,593	32,019	24,548	23,888	48,436	16,417
Other	3,736	807	4,543	4,910	1,471	6,381	1,838
Total, Non-Christian	20,162	16,400	36,562	29,458	25,359	54,817	18,255
Indefinite	9,838	8,870	18,708	10,038	8,418	18,456	-252
No Religion	18,888	7,440	26,328	16,652	7,032	23,684	-2,644
No Reply	445,425	379,399	824,824	467,652	388,167	855,819	30,995
Total	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172

(a) So described in individual Census Schedules. (b) Not available.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

POPULATION : OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA, 1947 AND 1954.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

10. **Other General Characteristics.**—Questions asked at the 1933 Census regarding orphanhood, and the ability to read and write a foreign language (of persons who could not read and write English), were not asked on the schedules of the 1947 and 1954 Censuses. The question on dependent children asked at the 1947 Census was not asked in 1954, and information supplied in 1954 in reply to the question on race has not yet been tabulated.

The latest data published in respect of the first two questions appear on pp. 482 and 487 of Official Year Book No. 36, and of the last two on pp. 326 and 327 of Official Year Book No. 41.

§ 8. Oversea Migration.

1. **Oversea Migration during the Present Century.**—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while information for individual years is published in the annual bulletin, *Demography*. The following table shows, for Australia, arrivals and departures and net migration since 1901. A graph showing arrivals and departures from 1921 to 1956 appears on p. 562.

OVERSEA MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05 ..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10 ..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15 ..	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20 ..	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25 ..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30 ..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35 ..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	- 10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(a)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1941-45(a)	35,422	28,503	63,925	30,097	26,019	56,116	5,325	2,484	7,809
1946-50(a)	398,507	303,413	701,920	180,779	168,057	348,836	217,728	135,356	353,084
1951-55 ..	581,300	446,566	1,027,866	340,819	273,223	614,042	240,481	173,343	413,824
1952 ..	127,516	88,323	215,839	68,937	52,870	121,807	58,579	35,453	94,032
1953 ..	88,584	74,541	163,125	68,483	51,745	120,228	20,101	22,796	42,897
1954 ..	109,601	88,424	198,025	72,073	57,745	129,818	37,528	30,679	68,207
1955 ..	133,463	103,774	237,237	76,805	63,177	139,982	56,658	40,597	97,255
1956 ..	141,408	106,040	247,448	87,013	66,437	153,450	54,395	39,603	93,998

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

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

As the encouragement of immigration by governmental assistance has been a feature of Australian immigration policy, a clear indication of the significance of migration movements is obtained when "assisted" and "unassisted" movements are distinguished. This was shown broadly, for the period 1901-1952, in Official Year Book No. 40, p. 361, and has been continued in the following table for the period 1926 to 1956.

"ASSISTED" AND "UNASSISTED" MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.	Excess of "Un-assisted" Arrivals over All Departures.
	Nominated and Selected ("Assisted").	Other ("Un-assisted").	Total.		
1926-30	99,403	371,077	340,773	30,304
1931-35	781	238,542	239,323	- 11,667
1936-40(a)	..	3,828	317,484	321,312	39,300
1941-45(a)	63,925	63,925	7,809
1946-50(a)	..	273,195	428,725	701,920	79,889
1951-55	275,241	752,625	1,027,866	138,583
1952	60,531	155,308	121,807	33,501
1953	27,310	135,815	163,125	15,587
1954	54,038	143,987	129,818	14,169
1955	66,688	170,549	139,982	30,567
1956	54,957	192,491	247,448	39,041

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

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

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

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

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

2. Classes of Arrivals and Departures.—(i) *General*. Since 1st July, 1924, all oversea travellers have been classified as "permanent" or "temporary" migrants according to their declared intention in regard to residence made at the time of arrival or departure. The

basis of this classification is that "permanent" residence is regarded as residence for one year or longer, in Australia in the case of arrivals, or abroad in the case of departures. These definitions were adopted in accordance with international usage and do not purport to represent permanent migration as such. For various reasons the intentions of travellers are subject to subsequent modification and the classification headings used must therefore be accepted as indicating intention only. The numbers so classified since 1st January, 1926, are as follows:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Total	Departures.			Total.
	Perman-ent Move-ment.	Temporary Move-ment.			Perman-ent Move-ment.	Temporary Move-ment.		
	New Arrivals.	Aus-tralian Residents Return-ing.	Visitors Arriving.		Aus-tralian Residents Departing Per-manently.	Aus-tralian Residents Departing Tem-porarily.	Visitors Depart-ing.	
1926-30 ..	224,010	121,395	125,029	^a 470,480	103,209	111,714	125,772	^b 340,773
1931-35 ..	54,444	84,554	100,325	239,323	71,670	79,426	99,108	^c 250,209
1936-40 ..	(d) 88,712	104,870	127,730	321,312	51,006	94,650	132,528	278,184
1941-45 ..	(d) 32,624	11,150	20,151	63,925	22,399	9,163	24,554	56,116
1946-50 ..	457,988	108,736	135,196	701,920	105,968	101,787	141,081	348,836
1951-55 ..	570,090	216,949	240,827	1,027,866	155,509	212,978	245,555	614,042
1952 ..	127,824	40,317	47,698	215,839	30,370	40,619	50,818	121,807
1953 ..	74,915	42,695	45,515	163,125	32,032	39,946	48,250	120,228
1954 ..	104,014	44,944	49,067	198,025	35,449	45,701	48,668	129,818
1955 ..	130,795	52,877	53,565	237,237	35,478	52,180	52,324	139,982
1956 ..	123,822	57,608	66,018	247,448	37,717	51,400	64,333	153,450

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

(ii) *Permanent Movement.* In the table above, as explained in para. 2 (i), "permanent" means residence for a year or longer, in Australia in the case of arrivals, or overseas in the case of departures.

The 1939-45 War caused a large drop, from 1940, in the number of permanent new arrivals but after the war the number rose progressively, reaching 174,540 in 1950, the highest on record. As in the case of arrivals, although not to the same extent, the number of Australian residents departing permanently rose rapidly in the period of immediate post-war re-adjustment of population, but the high figure of 29,806 in 1946 was surpassed in each of the years 1952 to 1956, for which the figures were higher than any recorded since this method of classification was introduced.

Up to and including 1929, there was a considerable net gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy net loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst during the five years up to and including 1939 there was a net gain in permanent residents of more than 28,000. Except for the arrival of evacuees, little movement took place during the war period, but in 1946 a net permanent loss of 11,589 persons occurred, owing in large measure to the departure for the United States of America of Australian wives and children of American servicemen, and, when conditions permitted after the war, the departure of Australians to Papua and New Guinea and of large numbers of war evacuees who were returned to their home countries. Subsequently, the largest net gain recorded was 153,685 in 1950. A net gain of 86,105 was recorded in 1956.

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

3. *Extent of Journey.*—Since 1st January, 1945, the journeys undertaken by passengers have been recorded for Australian oversea migration statistics in two ways: (a) according

to country of embarkation or disembarkation and (b) according to country of last or intended future permanent residence.

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

4. **Racial Origin.**—Up to 30th June, 1948, the system of classifying racial origin was a compromise based partly on nationality and partly on racial origin (*see* para. 5). From 1st July, 1948, this system was superseded by one in which the passenger's statement as to race is restricted to either "European", "Asian", "African", or "Polynesian" only. Statistics based on this system are shown for the years 1954 to 1956 in the following table. Under this system nationality is recorded independently, as indicated in the next paragraph.

RACIAL ORIGIN OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA.

Racial Origin.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.
European ..	192,334	230,699	237,782	124,636	134,970	145,930	67,698	95,729	91,852
Asian ..	4,890	5,943	8,687	4,237	4,594	6,677	653	1,349	2,010
African ..	98	84	193	39	55	130	59	29	63
Polynesian ..	703	511	786	906	363	713	-203	148	73
Total ..	198,025	237,237	247,448	129,818	139,982	153,450	68,207	97,255	93,998

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

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

This method was superseded on 1st July, 1948 by one in which each passenger's race was recorded as indicated in paragraph 4 above, and nationality, as shown on each passenger's passport or other document of identification, was recorded independently of race. The principal nationalities recorded on this basis for the years 1954 to 1956 are as follows:—

NATIONALITY OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1954.	1955.	1956.
British(a) ..	128,532	151,172	155,136	112,848	120,262	124,793	15,684	30,910	30,343
American(U.S.) ..	5,379	6,176	8,075	4,739	6,041	7,870	640	135	205
Austrian ..	1,556	4,573	3,553	177	216	317	1,379	4,357	3,236
Chinese ..	839	1,026	1,464	704	843	1,100	135	183	364
Czechoslovak ..	107	184	267	127	243	301	-20	-59	-34
Dutch ..	12,632	15,011	13,900	2,604	3,133	4,173	10,028	11,878	9,727
Estonian ..	9	21	18	67	22	31	-58	-1	-13
French ..	1,598	1,914	2,492	1,560	1,674	2,300	38	240	192
German ..	13,359	10,342	6,978	1,009	1,363	2,040	12,350	8,979	4,938
Greek ..	10,074	11,087	12,183	306	264	503	9,768	10,823	11,680
Hungarian ..	113	263	718	95	67	232	18	196	486
Italian ..	16,268	27,494	28,521	2,102	2,344	3,376	14,166	25,150	25,145
Latvian ..	43	54	55	76	51	62	-33	3	-7
Lithuanian ..	25	22	23	86	67	66	-61	-45	-43
Polish(b) ..	161	212	382	187	145	271	-26	67	111
Russian(c) ..	283	105	934	127	59	638	156	46	296
Ukrainian ..	18	44	45	74	57	55	-56	-13	-10
Yugoslav ..	749	999	1,237	170	143	217	579	856	1,020
Stateless (so described) ..	2,291	1,633	1,974	312	282	255	1,979	1,351	1,719
Stateless (other)(d) ..	384	79	16	15	9	3	369	70	13
Other ..	3,605	4,826	9,477	2,433	2,697	4,847	1,172	2,129	4,630
Total ..	198,025	237,237	247,448	129,818	139,982	153,450	68,207	97,255	93,998

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

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

6. Age Distribution.—A summary of the age distribution of permanent arrivals and departures during the years 1955 and 1956 is as follows:—

**AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
AUSTRALIA.**

Age Group (Years).	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1955.						
0-14	17,748	16,301	34,049	2,895	2,710	5,605
15-44	51,093	33,318	84,411	12,459	10,317	22,776
45-64	4,795	5,470	10,265	2,505	2,977	5,482
65 and over ..	776	1,294	2,070	689	926	1,615
Total ..	74,412	56,383	130,795	18,548	16,930	35,478
1956.						
0-14	15,165	13,977	29,142	3,273	3,351	6,624
15-44	49,292	32,740	82,032	13,288	10,572	23,860
45-64	4,922	5,556	10,478	2,674	2,874	5,548
65 and over ..	864	1,306	2,170	708	977	1,685
Total ..	70,243	53,579	123,822	19,943	17,774	37,717

7. Conjugal Condition.—A summary of the conjugal condition of permanent arrivals and departures during the years 1955 and 1956 is as follows:—

**CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
AUSTRALIA.**

Conjugal Condition.	Permanent New Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1955.						
Never Married ..	48,956	28,354	77,310	10,946	8,452	19,398
Married	24,781	25,471	50,252	7,132	6,804	13,936
Widowed	417	2,071	2,488	305	1,428	1,733
Divorced	258	487	745	165	246	411
Total ..	74,412	56,383	130,795	18,548	16,930	35,478
1956.						
Never Married ..	45,224	27,730	72,954	11,731	8,827	20,558
Married	24,351	23,336	47,687	7,723	7,320	15,043
Widowed	414	2,070	2,484	327	1,348	1,675
Divorced	254	443	697	162	279	441
Total ..	70,243	53,579	123,822	19,943	17,774	37,717

8. *Occupation.*—The following is a summary of the main occupational groups of males who arrived or departed permanently during the years 1955 and 1956 (1955 figures in parentheses):—Permanent new arrivals—Rural, fishing and hunting, 10,574 (10,389); professional and semi-professional, 2,310 (2,073); administrative, 1,002 (986); commercial and clerical, 4,491 (3,936); domestic and protective service, 2,084 (1,465); craftsmen, 13,450 (14,805); operatives, 7,285 (7,789), labourers, 6,835 (8,776); indefinite or not stated, 3,858 (3,396); not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 18,354 (20,797); total, 70,243 (74,412). Permanent departures—Rural, fishing and hunting, 647 (731); professional and semi-professional, 2,046 (2,012); administrative, 897 (906); commercial and clerical, 2,727 (2,604); domestic and protective service, 643 (554); craftsmen, 4,159 (4,148); operatives, 1,553 (1,548); labourers, 2,419 (1,622); indefinite or not stated, 384 (407); not gainfully occupied (mainly children), 4,468 (4,016); total, 19,943 (18,548).

§ 9. Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

2. *United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreements, March, 1946.*—(i) *General.* Resumption of migration was the subject of negotiations between the Commonwealth and United Kingdom Governments towards the end of 1945 and two agreements were signed in March, 1946. These agreements, which came into operation on 31st March, 1947, provided for free and assisted passages to be granted to British residents desirous of settling in Australia. The Free Passage Agreement was terminated on 28th February, 1955. From 1st April, 1949, the Assisted Passage Agreement has continued in operation under renewal from time to time and has again been renewed as from 1st April, 1957.

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

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

Although the Commonwealth is not generally prepared to accept single persons or married persons without children if they have reached their forty-sixth birthday before the date of sailing, the parents or close relatives of intending migrants or of persons established in Australia may, if otherwise acceptable under the scheme, be granted passages irrespective of age. Each migrant of 19 years of age and over is required to contribute £10 sterling towards the cost of his or her passage, while juveniles aged 14 years and under 19 years have to pay £5 sterling. Children under 14 years travel free. Apart from these contributions and that made annually by the United Kingdom Government, the cost of the passages is borne by the Commonwealth Government.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* The numbers of British migrants who came to Australia under the Free and Assisted Passage Agreement during the years 1947 to 1956 are given in the following table:—

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S. Aust.	W Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Commonwealth Nominations.	Total.
1947-51 ..	34,370	38,389	17,072	10,081	13,797	5,007	1,976	21,120	141,812
1952 ...	7,386	10,596	4,104	2,326	2,804	1,235	382	6,247	35,080
1953 ...	3,890	3,962	1,835	1,072	1,969	485	110	372	13,695
1954 ...	3,046	3,199	1,872	1,406	2,067	425	97	6,605	18,717
1955 ...	4,743	6,068	2,731	1,756	2,219	672	119	7,389	25,697
1956 ..	4,231	5,516	2,471	1,814	2,231	602	189	7,082	24,136
Total, 1947-56	57,666	67,730	30,085	18,455	25,087	8,426	2,873	48,815	259,137

3. *Child Migration from the United Kingdom.*—(i) *General.* Since the commencement of the assisted passage schemes in 1947, the immigration of unaccompanied children and youths from the United Kingdom has been encouraged under the auspices of approved voluntary organizations. The organizations at present introducing child migrants include the Fairbridge Farm Schools of New South Wales and Western Australia, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Big Brother Movements of New South Wales and Tasmania, and the Northcote Children's Emigration Fund. All the principal religious denominations are also participating in the scheme. At the present time 40 institutions are caring for child migrants.

(ii) *Financial Assistance.* The United Kingdom Government contributes 12s. 6d. and the Commonwealth Government 10s. per week to approved organizations in respect of each child under 16 years of age, while the respective State Governments contribute amounts varying from 4s. 8d. per week in New South Wales to £1 10s. 9d. in Western Australia. In addition, the Commonwealth Government and the State Government concerned may contribute, where necessary, towards the approved capital expenditure on accommodation for child migrants brought in by these organizations.

(iii) *Numbers Arrived.* From the beginning of 1947 to the end of 1956, a total of 4,391 British children and youths arrived under the sponsorship of voluntary organizations. New South Wales took 2,404, Western Australia 1,155, Victoria 463 and the other three States 369. These children were brought to Australia under the United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Scheme and are included in the figures shown in the table above.

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

It is not essential for an applicant for a passage to be nominated by a friend or relative in Australia before the question of granting financial assistance is considered. Single men or women who are eligible under the scheme are readily accepted. Families, on the other hand, are accepted only if they can produce evidence of having secured accommodation in Australia, or, in the case of nominated migrants, a guarantee of accommodation by their sponsors. Up to the end of 1956, 2,782 migrants had arrived under this scheme (see table on p. 580).

5. *Maltese Migration.*—On 31st May, 1948, the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Malta entered into an agreement under which both Governments grant financial assistance towards the passage costs of selected Maltese migrants. The Commonwealth contribution is £30 sterling per adult with proportionate amounts for children, and the Government of Malta contributes an amount at least equal to this sum. This agreement has been extended from time to time, and as at 31st March, 1957, its future was subject to further negotiations between the two Governments.

At 31st December, 1956, a total of 22,464 Maltese had arrived under this scheme since its inception (*see* table on p. 580). Until the end of 1956, 213 Maltese children had been brought out to approved institutions in Western Australia. These are included in the number shown above.

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

During its currency a total of 21,994 migrants came to Australia under the scheme. The majority of these (16,830) were Dutch.

7. Displaced Persons Scheme.—On 21st July, 1947, the Commonwealth Government entered into an agreement with the International Refugee Organization to settle displaced persons in Australia. Although the International Refugee Organization wound up its activities in 1951, the Commonwealth agreed to receive those displaced persons already accepted for migration, but whose passages had still to be arranged. A total of 170,700 persons settled in Australia under this scheme.

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

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

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

Up to the end of December, 1956, 30,955 Dutch migrants had settled here under the Netherlands-Australia Migration Agreement.

9. Italian Migration.—On 29th March, 1951, the Commonwealth and Italian Governments entered into a migration agreement effective for a period of 5 years, under which certain selected Italian migrants were assisted to Australia. The agreement came into force on 1st August, 1951, and at that time the Commonwealth contributed an amount of £25 sterling for each adult migrant and proportionate amounts for children according to fares charged. From 1st March, 1955, this sum was increased to the equivalent of \$85 per head. The balance of passage costs is contributed by the migrants themselves, the Italian Government and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

The agreement was temporarily suspended at the end of 1952, but in March, 1954, provision was made for assisted passages to be granted to certain relatives and fiancées of migrants who had previously settled in Australia under the agreement. On 1st December, 1954, the agreement proper was re-opened and it was subsequently extended to 31st July, 1957. Up to 31st December, 1956, arrivals under this agreement totalled 24,401 persons.

10. German Migration.—On 29th August, 1952, a migration agreement was signed between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. This is somewhat similar to the agreements concluded with the Netherlands and Italy and is effective for a period of 5 years. The Commonwealth's contribution towards passage costs is the equivalent of \$85 per head. The migrant may be required to pay a small contribution and the balance of passage costs is paid by the Government of the Federal Republic and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. Total arrivals of German assisted migrants were 32,594 to the end of December, 1956.

11. **Austrian Migration.**—Late in 1952, arrangements were made with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration for the migration to Australia of a small number of selected rural and other workers and their families from Austria. Later these arrangements were extended to cover greater numbers and wider categories of migrants. The Commonwealth contributes an amount equivalent to \$85 per head towards the passage costs of Austrian migrants. The Austrian Government, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the migrants themselves also contribute towards passage costs. Reception arrangements, temporary accommodation, after-care and placement in employment are undertaken by the Commonwealth. Under these arrangements, 10,353 Austrians arrived in Australia up to 31st December, 1956.

12. **Greek Migration.**—An arrangement similar to the Austrian one was made with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration late in 1952. The Commonwealth's contribution and the arrangements for reception, accommodation, employment and after-care are the same as for Austrian migrants.

Under this arrangement 18,271 Greek assisted migrants had settled in Australia up to 31st December, 1956.

13. **Migration from Trieste.**—In 1953, arrangements were made for the migration of refugees from Trieste. These arrangements continued until what was formerly the Free Territory of Trieste became part of the Italian Republic. Latterly, migrants from Trieste have proceeded under the Italian Agreement, and altogether 5,138 Triestians had arrived in Australia as assisted migrants up to 31st December, 1956. The Commonwealth made a contribution to passage costs at the same rate as for other European migrants and the balance was made up by contributions from the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the Italian Government.

14. **Hungarian Migration.**—On 5th November, 1956, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in accordance with a request received from the Austrian Government, appealed to Member Governments to give asylum to the greatest possible number of Hungarian refugees who were fleeing in thousands across the border into Austria, following Russian military action in Hungary.

On 8th November, 1956, the Minister for Immigration announced that Australia would provide permanent asylum for up to 3,000 Hungarian refugees during the year 1956–57. At the same time, the Australian Government agreed also to grant \$67,200 (£A.30,000) for the immediate relief needs of the Hungarian refugees in Austria. The Australian migration representative in Austria was instructed to begin selection of the refugees immediately, and was advised that normal standards should be applied with understanding and flexibility; in addition, he was authorized to select a number of compassionate cases such as children and persons over the normal age limits.

Early in December, 1956, the Government decided that the number of Hungarian refugees to be received during the year 1956–57 should be increased from 3,000 to 5,000. This number was subsequently increased to 10,000.

On 14th December, 1956, Cabinet decided that an additional contribution of £A.100,000 should be made available for the relief of Hungarian refugees. This amount was to be divided between the Austrian Government Refugee Fund, the United Nations Secretary-General's Fund for Relief within Hungary, and the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, and was to be additional to the grant of \$85 per person contributed by Australia to passage costs of the refugees.

To the end of December, 1956, 331 Hungarian refugees had arrived in Australia.

15. **General Assisted Passage Scheme.**—To encourage the migration of persons from the United States of America, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland, the Commonwealth, on 10th September, 1954, introduced an assisted passage scheme for nationals of those countries. The Commonwealth makes a contribution of £37 10s. sterling per adult migrant and *pro rata* amounts for children according to the fare paid. No other Government or organization contributes to the passage costs of these migrants. To the end of December, 1956, 2,232 migrants had arrived in Australia under this scheme.

16. **Summary of Arrivals of Assisted Migrants.**—The following table shows, for each of the years 1950 to 1956, the number of assisted migrants who arrived in Australia under the various schemes. The total for the years 1947 to 1956 is also given.

ASSISTED MIGRATION SCHEMES : NUMBER OF MIGRANTS.

Assisted Migration Scheme.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	Total, 1947-56.
United Kingdom Free and Assisted Passage Agreement (including Royal Navy Personnel)	38,329	44,007	35,080	13,695	18,717	25,697	24,136	259,137
Empire and Allied Ex-Servicemen's Scheme, 1947	6,444	5,557	3,025	1,227	1,920	965	5	21,994
Displaced Persons Scheme, 1947	70,212	11,708	2,055	441	5	..	..	170,700
Polish Migrants from United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,457
Maltese Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	3,226	3,313	1,903	1,145	4,515	3,495	1,080	22,464
Eire Assisted Migration Agreement, 1948	457	426	573	240	218	438	321	2,782
Netherlands Foundation Agreement, 1946	441	16	..	..	..	..	..	584
Netherlands Agreement, 1951	..	1,588	6,964	2,397	2,861	7,341	9,804	30,955
Italian Assisted Migration Agreement, 1951	..	59	9,911	..	409	8,237	5,785	24,401
German Assisted Migration Agreement, 1952	..	..	1,007	6,576	12,149	8,326	4,536	32,594
General Assisted Passage Scheme	..	..	..	..	19	399	1,814	2,232
L.C.E.M. Agreement, 1952—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Triestians	..	..	..	..	4,273	744	121	5,138
Austrians	..	..	13	103	1,674	4,627	3,936	10,353
Greeks	..	..	..	1,486	7,278	6,419	3,088	18,271
Hungarians	..	..	..	..	..	..	331	331
Total Assisted Migrants	119,109	66,674	60,531	27,310	54,038	66,688	54,957	603,393

From the earliest years of assisted migration to the end of 1956 a total of 1,671,704 assisted migrants arrived in Australia.

§ 10. The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Conditions of Immigration into Australia.**—(i) *Persons of Non-European Race.* In pursuance of established policy, the general practice is not to permit Asians or other coloured persons to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently. Special provision exists for the temporary admission of non-Europeans who are bona fide merchants, students or tourists. They are permitted to enter and remain in Australia under exemption while they retain their status. Permission may also be given for the entry of non-Europeans as assistants or substitutes for local traders domiciled in Australia. Such persons are allowed to remain so long as they retain their status.

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

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

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

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

3. **Racial Origin and Nationality of Persons Arriving.**—For details of the racial origin and nationality of persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1954 to 1956, see p. 574.

§ 11. Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1949 for the production of a passport by each immigrant over 16 years of age who desires to enter Australia. Under the Passports Act 1920, it was compulsory also for each person over 16 years of age to be in possession of a passport or other document authorizing his departure. This Act has now been superseded by the Passports Act 1938–1948, which repealed the compulsory provisions. The Act also applies to the Territories of Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island and the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

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

As a result of the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1955 (see § 12 below) and the enactment of similar citizenship legislation in other British Commonwealth countries, it is now the general rule that Australian passports are issued only to Australian citizens. Citizens of other British Commonwealth countries secure passports from their own High Commissioners in Australia. Australian citizens abroad may secure passports only from Australian representatives.

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

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

§ 12. Citizenship and Naturalization.

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

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* The following figures relate to certificates issued under the Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948–1955 during the year 1955:—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, AUSTRALIA, 1955.

PREVIOUS NATIONALITIES OF RECIPIENTS.

Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	48	Czechoslovak ..	1,583	Israeli ..	19	Spanish ..	24
American (U.S.) ..	36	Danish ..	48	Italian ..	1,749	Swedish ..	22
Argentinian ..	2	Dutch ..	844	Japanese ..	1	Swiss ..	58
Austrian ..	391	Ecuadorian ..	1	Latvian ..	1,288	Syrian ..	7
Belgian ..	20	Egyptian ..	21	Lebanese ..	83	Turkish ..	6
Bulgarian ..	79	Estonian ..	471	Lithuanian ..	519	Ukrainian ..	624
Burmese ..	2	Finnish ..	24	Norwegian ..	39	Yugoslav ..	1,172
Byelorussian ..	11	French ..	75	Panamanian ..	2	Stateless ..	737
Chinese ..	4	German ..	489	Portuguese ..	3,229		
Colombian ..	1	Greek ..	578	Romanian ..	6		
Costa Rican ..	1	Hungarian ..	2,300	Russian ..	286		
Cuban ..	1	Iraqian ..	13			Total ..	17,160

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

Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Afghanistan ..	1	Denmark ..	63	Japan ..	4	Romania ..	54
Africa ..	35	Ecuador ..	1	Latvia ..	16	South Africa ..	10
Albania ..	26	Egypt ..	336	Lebanon ..	124	South America ..	34
Arabia ..	2	Eire ..	2	Libya ..	1	Spain ..	16
Argentina ..	7	Estonia ..	16	Lithuania ..	10	Sweden ..	89
Austria ..	1,408	Ethiopia ..	3	Luxembourg ..	8	Switzerland ..	317
Belgium ..	217	Fiji ..	2	Malaya ..	7	Syria ..	4
Brazil ..	1	Finland ..	20	Malta ..	1	Tahiti ..	1
British East Africa ..	12	France ..	804	Morocco ..	7	Thailand ..	4
Bulgaria ..	7	Germany ..	6,712	New Caledonia ..	12	Tonga ..	2
Burma ..	11	Greece ..	435	New Guinea ..	1	Transjordan ..	2
Canada ..	10	Holland ..	661	New Zealand ..	10	Trieste ..	1
Ceylon ..	7	Hungary ..	365	Norway ..	35	Turkey ..	13
China ..	501	India ..	37	Pakistan ..	1	United Kingdom ..	330
Colombia ..	2	Indo-China ..	2	Panama ..	2	Ukraine ..	8
Crete ..	3	Indonesia ..	165	Philippines ..	219	U.S. of America ..	99
Cuba ..	2	Iran ..	17	Poland ..	267	U.S.S.R. ..	16
Cyprus ..	21	Iraq ..	4	Portugal ..	3	Yugoslavia ..	159
Czechoslovakia ..	594	Israel ..	179	Portuguese East Africa ..	1	Total ..	17,160
		Italy ..	2,581				

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1956 were issued in respect of residents of the various States and Territories as follows:—New South Wales, 7,097; Victoria, 8,650; Queensland, 947; South Australia, 4,712; Western Australia, 3,105; Tasmania, 566; Northern Territory, 91; Australian Capital Territory, 332; External Territories, 85; Total, 25,585.

§ 13. Population of External Territories.

At the Census of 30th June, 1954, as at previous censuses, arrangements were made to obtain complete information concerning the external territories under the control of Australia, namely:—Norfolk Island, Papua, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and the Trust Territory of Nauru. The following table shows the population of each of these Territories at 30th June, 1954 and the estimated population at 30th June, 1956.

On 23rd November, 1955, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands were placed under the authority of the Commonwealth. An estimate of the population at 30th June, 1956 is included in the table below.

POPULATION: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES.

(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimate, 30th June, 1956.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands .. ..	..	..	..	649
Norfolk Island	478	464	942	1,039
Papua	3,867	2,446	6,313	7,711
Trust Territory of New Guinea ..	7,201	4,241	11,442	13,455
Trust Territory of Nauru	1,269	376	1,645	1,917

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

§ 14. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 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 pp. 914–6 of Official Year Book No. 22, particulars were shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appeared on pp. 687–96 of Official Year Book No. 23.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1947.

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

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

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