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CHAPTER 6

DEMOGRAPHY

The sources of the statistics in this chapter are population censuses, population surveys, State and Territorial registers of births, deaths and marriages, records of courts dealing with divorce, and other administrative records such as passenger cards required from international travellers and records of family allowance transfers.

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in reckoning the numbers of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth was repealed.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

THE POPULATION

The population census

Basic enumerations of the population have been made since the early days of settlement in Australia. The early enumerations were known as 'musters'. A census conducted in New South Wales in 1828 became the first in a series of regular censuses in that colony. Periodic censuses were taken in the other Australian colonies. The first simultaneous censuses of all the Australian colonies were taken in 1881. The first national census was taken in 1911. It was followed by others in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961 and at five yearly intervals thereafter. A special article on early censuses appears in Year Book No. 15 of 1922. A further article outlining the history, purposes, legal basis, organisation and publication of results of population censuses appears in Year Book No. 53 of 1967, pages 164–70, but note that the reference in that Year Book to the exclusion of Aboriginals from the census count has not applied since the repeal of the relevant provision of Section 127 of the Constitution (see above).

Every census from 1881 has inquired into age, sex, marital status, birthplace, nationality or citizenship, and occupation. A wide variety of other topics has been included from time to time.

The most recent census in Australia was conducted on 30 June 1981. Counts of persons and dwellings are available for every collection district and for other larger areas, as well as statistics on characteristics of persons and dwellings as collected in the census. 1981 Census statistics will continue to be released in publications, on microfiche and on magnetic tape until 1985. A list of 1981 Census publications is contained in *Census 81—Data Release Plans* (2142.0) and details of other releases are in *Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables, Edition 2* (2139.0).

The 1981 Census contained fewer questions than the 1976 Census. However, in addition to basic demographic topics mentioned above, questions were asked on such topics as previous residence, birthplace of parents, English language proficiency, Aboriginality, religious affiliation, school attendance, educational qualifications, income, employment, mode of travel to work and certain characteristics of dwellings.

As for previous censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel and their families were out of the scope of the census, as were all persons residing in diplomatic residences on census night.

While every effort is made to minimise undercounting in the census, some inevitably remains for various reasons (e.g. inadvertent omission of very young children, treatment of some dwellings as unoccupied when in fact, they were occupied, and failure to find all dwellings). Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of undercounting. Since 1966, sample surveys have been taken soon after each census to discover the approximate extent of underenumeration and the effects on the census results of misstatement or nonreply to specific questions. Underenumeration of the population of Australia at the 1981 Census is estimated to have been 1.9 per cent. Estimated underenumeration of State and Territory populations ranged from 0.8 per cent in Tasmania to 5.0 per cent in the Northern Territory. Underenumeration varies from location to location and for populations of different ages and other characteristics. These and similar problems are common to all population censuses.

Population estimates

Population estimates by sex and State are calculated on a quarterly basis by updating estimates at census dates for subsequent births and deaths and for overseas and interstate migration. Age estimates as at 30 June each year are published by sex for each State and Territory. Small area population estimates down to the local government area level are also made annually.

The method of determining the base population at a census date has changed with the 1981 Census results becoming available. Estimates now reflect the usual residence of the population rather than the actual location in which people were counted at the census. At the Australia level this means that overseas visitors counted in the census are subtracted, the remaining population is adjusted for census underenumeration and an estimate of Australian residents temporarily overseas on census night is added. For the States this process involves an additional step which returns those people not at home on census night to their place of usual residence.

This change-over has enabled population estimates after the 1981 Census date to be compiled wholly according to place of usual residence, since components of population increase were already available on a usual residence basis. Estimated resident populations for the 1971 and 1976 Census dates have also been calculated and intercensal estimates have been revised accordingly.

As a result of the above adjustments, estimated resident populations at census dates differ from actual census counts. The figures for estimated resident populations (with actual location census counts shown in brackets) are: 13,067,300 (12,755,638) in 1971; 14,033,100 (13,548,448) in 1976; and 14,923,300 (14,576,330) in 1981.

Size and growth of Australia's population

When Europeans first settled in Australia, there are believed to have been at least 300,000 Aborigines. The Aboriginal population suffered a drastic decline in numbers over the next 145 years so that by 1933 it is estimated to have totalled about 67,000. In 1981, however, nearly 145,000 Aborigines were counted in the census.

The population of Australia reached 1 million in 1858, 5 million in 1918, 10 million in 1959 and 15 million towards the end of 1981.

From 1861 natural increase has been the major element in population growth, and immigration the most variable. In the years 1861 to 1890, total growth on average exceeded 3 per cent a year and natural increase 2 per cent. The rate of natural increase declined during the last decade of the nineteenth century and the first decade of the twentieth century, and this, together with a near cessation of immigration during that period, reduced the rate of growth from 3.70 per cent in 1861–70 to 1.63 per cent in 1901–10.

The 1914–18 War was the dominating influence in the decade 1911–1920: during the war and immediate post-war years the birth rate rose and immigration was resumed. In the economic depression of the 1930s, however, natural increase fell to very low levels and immigration ceased; indeed, in some years, overseas departures exceeded arrivals.

With the outbreak of the 1939–45 War, Australia entered a new phase. The immediate effect of the war was to increase the number of marriages and births. The increasing births more than offset the rise in deaths due to war casualties and higher civilian death rates. Migration in these years was negligible.

The period 1947 to 1961 was marked by 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.

Between 1961 and 1970, net migration continued at about the same level as in the previous decade, but there were declines in the crude birth rate and the rate of natural increase. The years from 1971 till 1980 were characterised by a reduced rate of natural increase due to a decline in the birth rate. In 1981, however, the crude birth rate rose for the first time since 1971, to 15.8 per 1,000 mean population (15.3 in 1980), and this rate was maintained in 1982. Net migration gain, moderate for most of the seventies, increased sharply during 1979, 1980 and 1981, following changes in migration intake targets and Australia's acceptance of a large number of Indo-Chinese refugees as settlers. However, preliminary figures for 1982 together with reduced migration intake targets suggest that net migration gains are again coming down to more moderate levels.

The rate of population growth in 1981 was 1.63 per cent, the highest since 1971 (2.08 per cent), while the preliminary growth rate for 1982 decreased to 1.51 per cent. The population estimates in the following table relate to the end of December. Estimates for the end of June are given in other tables in this Chapter.

POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF GROWTH

| Period | Population at end of period (^{'000}) (a) | Average annual rate of growth (b) (per cent) | | |
|---------------------|---|--|-------------------------|----------|
| | | Natural increase | Net migration (c) | Total |
| 1851-1860 | 1,145.6 | | | |
| 1861-1870 | 1,647.8 | 2.47 | 1.23 | 3.70 |
| 1871-1880 | 2,231.5 | 2.07 | 1.01 | 3.08 |
| 1881-1890 | 3,151.4 | 2.05 | 1.46 | 3.51 |
| 1891-1900 | 3,765.3 | 1.73 | 0.07 | 1.80 |
| 1901-1910 | 4,425.1 | 1.53 | 0.10 | 1.63 |
| 1911-1920 | 5,411.3 | 1.60 | 0.43 | 2.03 |
| 1921-1930 | 6,500.8 | 1.32 | 0.53 | 1.85 |
| 1931-1940 | 7,077.6 | 0.79 | 0.06 | 0.85 |
| 1941-1950 | 8,307.5 | 1.14 | 0.47 | 1.62 |
| 1951-1955 | 9,311.8 | 1.38 | 0.93 | 2.31 |
| 1956-1960 | 10,391.9 | 1.40 | 0.82 | 2.22 |
| 1961-1965 | 11,505.4 | (e) 1.27 | (e) 0.71 | (e) 1.98 |
| 1966-1970 | 12,663.5 | 1.11 | 0.82 | 1.94 |
| 1971-1975 | 13,968.9 | (d) 1.07 | (d) 0.49 | (d) 1.56 |
| 1976-1980 | 14,807.4 | 0.81 | 0.45 | 1.17 |
| 1975 | 13,968.9 | 0.90 | 0.10 | 0.99 |
| 1976 | 14,110.1 | 0.82 | 0.24 | 1.01 |
| 1977 | 14,281.5 | 0.83 | 0.48 | 1.21 |
| 1978 | 14,430.8 | 0.81 | 0.33 | 1.05 |
| 1979 | 14,602.5 | 0.81 | 0.48 | 1.19 |
| 1980 | 14,807.4 | 0.80 | 0.69 | 1.40 |
| 1981 | 15,049.5 | 0.86 | 0.82 | 1.63 |
| 1982p | 15,276.1 | 0.83 | 0.67 | 1.51 |

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961. Estimated resident populations from 1971 onwards. (b) The average annual rates of population growth for periods greater than one year are calculated on the compound interest principle. The rates refer to the population at the beginning of the period. Discrepancies between the sum of the rate of growth due to natural increase and net migration and the rate of total growth are due to intercensal adjustments. (c) Prior to 30 June 1971, net migration includes discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses. From 30 June 1971, net migration is defined as the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures classified as permanent and long-term. From 30 June 1976, net migration consists of net permanent and long-term movement and an adjustment for category jumping, i.e. the net effect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorization of movements. (d) The estimated resident population at 31 December 1970 used to compute rates of growth for the period 1971-1975 was 12,929,600. (e) The estimated population at 31 December 1960 used to compute rates of growth for the period 1961-65 was 10,430,600. This estimate includes Aborigines.

Projections of the population

Projections of Australia's population have been made by the ABS using the component method in which a base population is brought forward year by year by applying assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality and the characteristics of overseas migration.

The 1982 projections presented in the following table give a possible 2021 population in the range 22.1 million to 26.0 million.

Assumptions used in 1982 projection series—

Base population: The four series are based on the preliminary estimated resident population of Australia at 30 June 1981.

Series A: *Fertility*—Total fertility rates for Australia are assumed to recover initially to a level of 2,010 births per thousand females by 1984, and then decline to 1,900 in 1987, remaining constant thereafter. This 1987 level is about 10 per cent below replacement level.

Mortality—The 1971-80 average annual rates of decline in the age-specific death rates are assumed to continue until 1986. From 1987 to 2021 the age-specific death rates are projected to converge linearly to 2021 rates obtained by applying 1961-80 rates of decline for the period 1982-2021.

Migration—Net overseas migration to Australia is set at 75,000 persons per year.

Series B: *Fertility*—Total fertility rates for Australia are assumed to recover from 1,936 births per thousand females in 1981 to long-term replacement level of 2,110 by 1987, remaining constant thereafter.

Mortality—as in Series A.

Migration—as in Series A.

Series C: *Fertility*—as in Series A.

Mortality—as in Series A.

Migration—Net overseas migration to Australia is set at 125,000 persons per year.

Series D: *Fertility*—as in Series B.

Mortality—as in Series A.

Migration—as in Series C.

The effect of the alternative fertility assumptions on projected populations can be seen in the table below by comparing Series A with Series B or by comparing Series C with Series D. Similarly comparisons between Series A and Series C or between Series B and Series D will bring out the differences due to the alternative migration assumptions.

POPULATION: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED
(^{'000})

| At 30 June | Actual population(a) | Projected population | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | 1982 Projections | | | | |
| | | At 30 June | Series A | Series B | Series C | Series D |
| 1947 | 7,579.4 | 1981(b) | 14,926.8 | 14,926.8 | 14,926.8 | 14,926.8 |
| 1954 | 8,986.5 | 1982 | 15,129.0 | 15,129.0 | 15,179.5 | 15,179.6 |
| 1961 | 10,548.3 | 1983 | 15,335.9 | 15,336.6 | 15,438.0 | 15,438.7 |
| 1966 | 11,599.5 | 1984 | 15,550.0 | 15,552.5 | 15,704.6 | 15,707.1 |
| 1971 | 13,067.3 | 1985 | 15,766.7 | 15,776.5 | 15,974.9 | 15,984.8 |
| 1976 | 14,033.1 | 1986 | 15,981.1 | 16,006.9 | 16,243.8 | 16,270.1 |
| 1977 | 14,192.2 | 1991 | 17,008.6 | 17,169.0 | 17,555.8 | 17,721.3 |
| 1978 | 14,359.3 | 1996 | 17,994.2 | 18,297.8 | 18,843.9 | 19,160.0 |
| 1979 | 14,515.7 | 2001 | 18,916.7 | 19,365.4 | 20,084.1 | 20,555.1 |
| 1980 | 14,695.4 | 2006 | 19,760.2 | 20,359.6 | 21,261.4 | 21,895.5 |
| 1981 | 14,923.3 | 2011 | 20,557.1 | 21,332.9 | 22,408.5 | 23,235.0 |
| 1982 | 15,178.4 | 2016 | 21,328.7 | 22,331.9 | 23,544.7 | 24,619.5 |
| 1983p | 15,369.2 | 2021 | 22,062.1 | 23,337.1 | 24,653.4 | 26,026.1 |

(a) Prior to 1971 population figures are census counts. For 1971 and subsequent years figures shown are estimated resident populations. Figures prior to 1961 exclude Aborigines. (b) Base population; preliminary estimated resident population.

Without further immigration, Series A (and C) projections yield a population of 17.2 million by the year 2001 and of 18.1 million by the year 2021; Series B (and D) projections, without immigration, give populations of 17.6 million for 2001 and 19.3 million for 2021.

For all four series, the annual rate of growth would monotonically decrease as a consequence of the increasing crude death rate, the falling crude birth rate and the decreasing rate of net immigration. The median age would continuously increase as a result of the population becoming older. This ageing of the population is also reflected in an increase in the crude death rate whilst age-specific mortality rates are projected to decrease.

PROJECTED ANNUAL RATES OF GROWTH AND MEDIAN AGES (a) AUSTRALIA 1981 TO 2021

| | <i>Year ending 30 June</i> | <i>Series A</i> | <i>Series B</i> | <i>Series C</i> | <i>Series D</i> |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Birth rate (per cent) | 1981p | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.57 |
| | 1986 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.60 | 1.70 |
| | 1991 | 1.52 | 1.67 | 1.53 | 1.69 |
| | 1996 | 1.46 | 1.59 | 1.47 | 1.61 |
| | 2001 | 1.38 | 1.50 | 1.39 | 1.52 |
| | 2006 | 1.31 | 1.43 | 1.33 | 1.45 |
| | 2011 | 1.29 | 1.43 | 1.31 | 1.45 |
| | 2016 | 1.27 | 1.44 | 1.30 | 1.47 |
| | 2021 | 1.25 | 1.43 | 1.28 | 1.45 |
| Death rate (per cent) | 1981p | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 |
| | 1986 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.71 |
| | 1991 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.74 |
| | 1996 | 0.80 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.77 |
| | 2001 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.79 |
| | 2006 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.82 | 0.80 |
| | 2011 | 0.83 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.82 |
| | 2016 | 0.91 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.83 |
| | 2021 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.85 |
| Net immigration (per cent) | 1981p | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| | 1986 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.78 | 0.77 |
| | 1991 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.72 | 0.71 |
| | 1996 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.67 | 0.66 |
| | 2001 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.63 | 0.61 |
| | 2006 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.59 | 0.57 |
| | 2011 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.56 | 0.54 |
| | 2016 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| | 2021 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.51 | 0.48 |
| Total rate of growth (per cent) | 1981p | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| | 1986 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.67 | 1.77 |
| | 1991 | 1.20 | 1.35 | 1.50 | 1.65 |
| | 1996 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 1.36 | 1.50 |
| | 2001 | 0.95 | 1.08 | 1.22 | 1.34 |
| | 2006 | 0.83 | 0.96 | 1.10 | 1.22 |
| | 2011 | 0.77 | 0.92 | 1.03 | 1.17 |
| | 2016 | 0.72 | 0.91 | 0.96 | 1.14 |
| | 2021 | 0.65 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 1.08 |
| Median age (years) | 1981p | 29.61 | 29.61 | 29.61 | 29.61 |
| | 1986 | 30.86 | 30.81 | 30.71 | 30.66 |
| | 1991 | 32.18 | 31.88 | 31.91 | 31.63 |
| | 1996 | 32.59 | 32.99 | 33.15 | 32.64 |
| | 2001 | 33.61 | 33.88 | 34.20 | 33.44 |
| | 2006 | 35.84 | 34.89 | 35.30 | 34.35 |
| | 2011 | 37.01 | 35.67 | 36.31 | 34.99 |
| | 2016 | 37.68 | 35.87 | 36.87 | 35.18 |
| | 2021 | 38.24 | 36.17 | 37.44 | 35.52 |

(a) The median age indicates the age at which one half of the population is younger and the other half older.

Location of the population

For historical, climatic and economic reasons the population of Australia is concentrated in capital cities and other major cities, mainly on the south and east coasts of the continent. In June 1982, 70.04 per cent of the population lived in the national capital, the six State capital cities and Darwin, and four other major cities of 100,000 or more persons (capital city statistical divisions and statistical districts). Of these, only Canberra is located inland. The percentage of the population living in rural areas declined over the years as the major cities and towns attracted most of the population growth; there were periods when the rural population actually declined in numbers. This trend, however, slowed considerably after 1971 and between 1976 and 1981 it actually reversed, so that a higher percentage of the population was counted in rural areas at the 1981 Census (14.2 per cent) than at the 1976 Census

(13.9 per cent). In 1982, New South Wales was the State with the highest per cent of the estimated resident population living in the capital city or towns of over 100,000 (75.3 per cent), followed by Victoria (74.6 per cent), South Australia (72.3 per cent), Western Australia (71.0 per cent), Queensland (52.9 per cent) and Tasmania (40.1 per cent). In the Northern Territory, 47.1 per cent of the estimated resident population lived in the capital city.

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER
MAJOR CITIES(a)**
(^{'000})

| | 30 June 1976 | 30 June 1981 | 30 June 1982 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sydney | 3,143.8 | 3,279.5 | 3,310.5 |
| Melbourne | 2,723.7 | 2,806.3 | 2,836.8 |
| Brisbane | 1,000.9 | 1,096.2 | 1,124.2 |
| Adelaide | 924.1 | 952.7 | 960.7 |
| Perth | 832.8 | 922.0 | 948.8 |
| Hobart | 164.4 | 171.1 | 172.5 |
| Darwin | 44.2 | 56.5 | 60.9 |
| Canberra (b) | 226.5 | 246.5 | 251.0 |
| Newcastle | 380.0 | 402.7 | 410.3 |
| Wollongong | 222.3 | 231.4 | 233.7 |
| Gold Coast (c) | 110.9 | 162.7 | 178.8 |
| Geelong | 138.3 | 142.0 | 142.9 |
| Total | 9,911.9 | 10,469.6 | 10,631.1 |
| Percentage of total population | 70.63 | 70.16 | 70.04 |

(a) Capital city statistical divisions and statistical districts of 100,000 persons or more.
(b) Includes Queanbeyan. (c) Includes Tweed Heads.

While there has been population growth in all States during this time, there has, between 30 June 1971 and 30 June 1983, been substantially higher than average growth in the States of Queensland (33.6 per cent), Western Australia (29.4 per cent), and the two Territories—the Northern Territory (56.4 per cent) and the Australian Capital Territory (56.5 per cent). During this time the total Australian population increased by 17.6 per cent.

POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES(a)
(^{'000})

| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T.(b) | Aust. |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 5 April 1891 | 1,127.1 | 1,140.1 | 393.7 | 315.5 | 49.8 | 146.7 | 4.9 | .. | 3,177.8 |
| 31 March 1901 | 1,354.8 | 1,201.1 | 498.1 | 358.3 | 184.1 | 172.5 | 4.8 | .. | 3,773.8 |
| 3 April 1911 | 1,646.7 | 1,315.6 | 605.8 | 408.6 | 282.1 | 191.2 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 4,455.0 |
| 4 April 1921 | 2,100.4 | 1,531.3 | 756.0 | 495.2 | 332.7 | 213.8 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 5,435.7 |
| 30 June 1933 | 2,600.8 | 1,820.3 | 947.5 | 580.9 | 438.9 | 227.6 | 4.9 | 8.9 | 6,629.8 |
| 30 June 1947 | 2,984.8 | 2,054.7 | 1,106.4 | 646.1 | 502.5 | 257.1 | 10.9 | 16.9 | 7,579.4 |
| 30 June 1954 | 3,423.5 | 2,452.3 | 1,318.3 | 797.1 | 639.8 | 308.8 | 16.5 | 30.3 | 8,986.5 |
| 30 June 1961 | 3,918.5 | 2,930.4 | 1,527.5 | 971.5 | 746.8 | 350.3 | 44.5 | 58.8 | 10,548.3 |
| 30 June 1966 | 4,237.9 | 3,220.2 | 1,674.3 | 1,095.0 | 848.1 | 371.4 | 56.5 | 96.0 | 11,599.5 |
| 30 June 1971 | 4,725.5 | 3,601.4 | 1,851.5 | 1,200.1 | 1,053.8 | 398.1 | 85.7 | 151.2 | 13,067.3 |
| 30 June— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1974 | 4,894.1 | 3,755.7 | 2,008.3 | 1,241.5 | 1,127.6 | 406.2 | 102.9 | 186.2 | 13,722.6 |
| 1975 | 4,932.0 | 3,787.4 | 2,051.4 | 1,265.3 | 1,154.9 | 410.1 | (c)92.9 | 199.0 | 13,893.0 |
| 1976 | 4,959.6 | 3,810.4 | 2,092.4 | 1,274.1 | 1,178.3 | 412.3 | 98.2 | 207.7 | 14,033.1 |
| 1977 | 5,001.9 | 3,837.4 | 2,129.8 | 1,286.1 | 1,204.4 | 415.0 | 103.9 | 213.7 | 14,192.2 |
| 1978 | 5,053.8 | 3,863.8 | 2,172.0 | 1,296.2 | 1,227.9 | 417.6 | 110.0 | 218.0 | 14,359.3 |
| 1979 | 5,111.1 | 3,886.4 | 2,214.8 | 1,301.1 | 1,246.6 | 420.8 | 114.1 | 220.8 | 14,515.7 |
| 1980 | 5,171.5 | 3,914.3 | 2,265.9 | 1,308.4 | 1,269.1 | 423.6 | 118.2 | 224.3 | 14,695.4 |
| 1981 | 5,234.9 | 3,946.9 | 2,345.2 | 1,318.8 | 1,300.1 | 427.2 | 122.6 | 227.6 | 14,923.3 |
| 1982 | 5,307.9 | 3,994.1 | 2,419.6 | 1,328.7 | 1,336.9 | 429.8 | 129.4 | 231.9 | 15,178.4 |
| 1983p | 5,354.9 | 4,034.6 | 2,473.0 | 1,340.4 | 1,363.2 | 432.2 | 134.0 | 236.7 | 15,369.2 |
| Percentage of total population in 1983p | 34.84 | 26.25 | 16.09 | 8.72 | 8.87 | 2.81 | 0.87 | 1.54 | 100.00 |

(a) Figures before 1961 exclude Aborigines, later figures do not. The estimates from June 1971 for each State and Territory are estimated resident populations. Intercensal estimates incorporate adjustments to make each intercensal total increase agree with the difference between the estimated resident populations at two consecutive census points. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Decrease due to the effect of cyclone 'Tracy' on the Darwin population.

Age distribution of the population

The age distribution of the population is shown in Plate 28, page 94, in the form of an age-sex pyramid. The low birth rates of the depression years of the 1930s, the prolonged "baby boom" from the end of World War II to the early 1960s, the declining birth rate of the 1970s and the very recent recovery in the birth rate are reflected in the profile.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE: 30 JUNE 1982 (^{'000})

| Age group (years) | Males | Females | Persons |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 0-4 | 591.3 | 563.4 | 1,154.7 |
| 5-9 | 632.0 | 603.0 | 1,235.0 |
| 10-14 | 691.6 | 663.0 | 1,354.6 |
| 15-19 | 659.4 | 631.8 | 1,291.2 |
| 20-24 | 674.6 | 657.2 | 1,331.8 |
| 25-29 | 634.1 | 620.0 | 1,254.1 |
| 30-34 | 623.4 | 606.4 | 1,229.8 |
| 35-39 | 545.7 | 525.8 | 1,071.5 |
| 40-44 | 444.3 | 422.8 | 867.0 |
| 45-49 | 382.1 | 363.7 | 745.8 |
| 50-54 | 392.0 | 374.7 | 766.7 |
| 55-59 | 373.1 | 371.0 | 744.1 |
| 60-64 | 303.4 | 332.0 | 635.4 |
| 65-69 | 252.2 | 289.9 | 542.2 |
| 70+ | 377.0 | 577.3 | 954.3 |
| All ages | 7,576.3 | 7,602.2 | 15,178.4 |

The median age of the population has been increasing since the early 1970s. It stood at 29.9 years on 30 June 1982.

MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION (a), SELECTED YEARS 1901-82

| | 1901 | 1921 | 1933 | 1947 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1982 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Median age (years) | 22.5 | 25.8 | 27.7 | 30.7 | 29.4 | 27.5 | 29.6 | 29.9 |

(a) The median age indicates the age at which one half of the population is younger and the other half older. Based on estimated resident populations from 1971 onwards, prior to 1971 on census counts.

The age distribution of the population has changed gradually in the past decade or so. The proportion of the population aged 65 years and over has increased, due in part to a declining number of births, but also to improvements in life expectancy resulting from a falling death rate.

Substantial levels of immigration have had the effect of reducing the proportion of the population in elderly groups to levels below what it would otherwise have been.

Australia's age profile, with a median age of approximately 30 years, is comparatively younger than that of much of Europe, the original source of most of Australia's population. This is because of a higher rate of natural increase and the effect of immigration to Australia.

The labour force age group

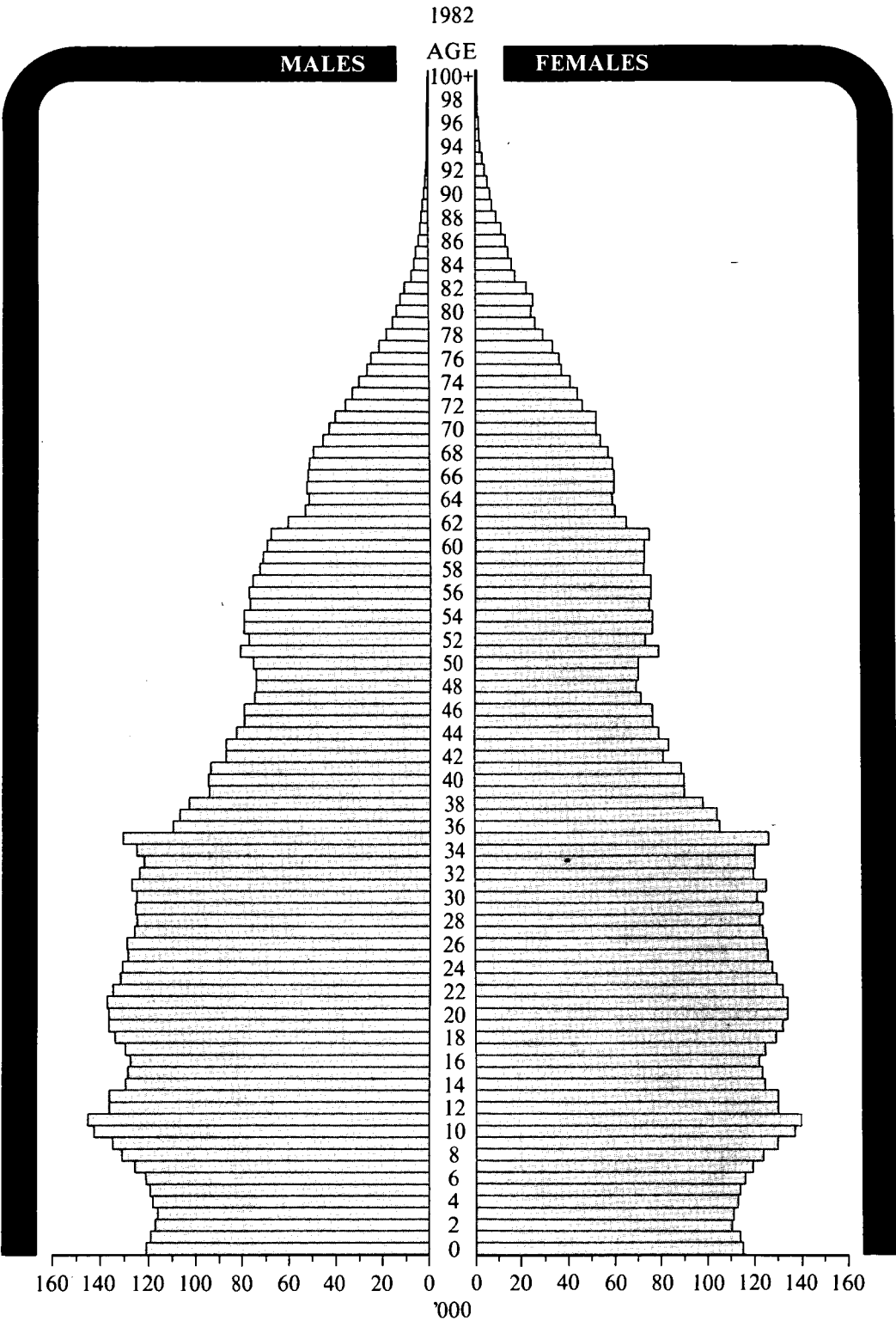
The proportion of the population in the labour force age group (usually defined as the population aged 15-64) increased between 1971 and 1982 from 63.0 to 65.5 per cent of the population. The increase was particularly large in the 15-44 age group.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION(a) BY AGE GROUP: SELECTED YEARS 1947-82

| Age group | 30 June | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1947 | 1954 | 1961 | 1966 | 1971 | 1976 | 1981 | 1982 |
| | (per cent) | | | | | | | |
| 0-14 years | 25.1 | 28.5 | 30.2 | 29.4 | 28.7 | 27.0 | 25.0 | 24.7 |
| 15-44 years | 45.6 | 43.1 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 43.0 | 44.1 | 46.1 | 46.4 |
| 45-64 years | 21.3 | 20.0 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 19.2 | 19.1 |
| Total 15-64 years | 66.9 | 63.2 | 61.3 | 62.1 | 63.0 | 64.1 | 65.3 | 65.5 |
| 65 years and over | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.9 |

(a) Prior to 1971, percentages shown are based on census counts; from 1971 they are based on estimated resident populations. Figures prior to 1961 exclude Aborigines.

AGE PYRAMID OF THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, 1982



POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA : AGE LAST BIRTHDAY, BY SEX, 30 JUNE 1982

The aged population

The proportion of total population aged 65 years and above was 9.86 per cent in 1982, an increase from 8.34 per cent in 1971 and 8.93 per cent in 1976.

The proportion of females in this group is high; 57.95 per cent of the total in 1982. The female proportion increases with age due to higher male mortality at every age.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE GROUP: 1971 TO 1982

| 30 June | Number ('000) | | | | Per cent | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------|---------|-------------|----------|-------|-------|-------------|
| | Under 15 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | Under 15 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over |
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,918.6 | 2,887.4 | 1,302.6 | 459.4 | 29.2 | 44.0 | 19.8 | 7.0 |
| 1976 | 1,940.6 | 3,158.2 | 1,407.8 | 525.5 | 27.6 | 44.9 | 20.0 | 7.5 |
| 1979 | 1,901.4 | 3,355.3 | 1,421.3 | 575.8 | 26.2 | 46.3 | 19.6 | 7.9 |
| 1980 | 1,897.6 | 3,420.9 | 1,424.8 | 594.8 | 25.9 | 46.6 | 19.4 | 8.1 |
| 1981 | 1,904.6 | 3,496.6 | 1,434.9 | 612.2 | 25.6 | 46.9 | 19.3 | 8.2 |
| 1982 | 1,914.9 | 3,581.6 | 1,450.6 | 629.2 | 25.3 | 47.3 | 19.1 | 8.3 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 1,828.7 | 2,734.2 | 1,305.5 | 631.0 | 28.1 | 42.1 | 20.1 | 9.7 |
| 1976 | 1,846.5 | 3,027.2 | 1,400.8 | 727.4 | 26.4 | 43.2 | 20.0 | 10.4 |
| 1979 | 1,817.0 | 3,237.1 | 1,413.9 | 794.0 | 25.0 | 44.6 | 19.5 | 10.9 |
| 1980 | 1,813.4 | 3,306.5 | 1,418.9 | 818.5 | 24.6 | 44.9 | 19.3 | 11.1 |
| 1981 | 1,821.0 | 3,382.1 | 1,429.1 | 842.8 | 24.4 | 45.2 | 19.1 | 11.3 |
| 1982 | 1,829.4 | 3,463.9 | 1,441.5 | 867.3 | 24.1 | 45.6 | 19.0 | 11.4 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | | |
| 1971 | 3,747.3 | 5,621.6 | 2,608.1 | 1,090.4 | 28.7 | 43.0 | 20.0 | 8.3 |
| 1976 | 3,787.1 | 6,185.4 | 2,807.8 | 1,252.8 | 27.0 | 44.1 | 20.0 | 8.9 |
| 1979 | 3,718.4 | 6,592.4 | 2,835.1 | 1,369.7 | 25.6 | 45.4 | 19.5 | 9.4 |
| 1980 | 3,711.0 | 6,727.5 | 2,843.6 | 1,413.3 | 25.3 | 45.8 | 19.4 | 9.6 |
| 1981 | 3,725.5 | 6,878.7 | 2,864.0 | 1,455.0 | 25.0 | 46.1 | 19.2 | 9.7 |
| 1982 | 3,744.3 | 7,045.5 | 2,892.1 | 1,496.5 | 24.7 | 46.4 | 19.1 | 9.9 |

Marital status**MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 1954 TO 1981**

(Per cent distribution)

| Census | <i>Never married</i> | | <i>Married</i> | <i>Married but permanently separated</i> | <i>Widowed</i> | <i>Divorced</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|--|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | <i>Under 15</i> | <i>15 and over</i> | | | | | |
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 28.8 | 21.2 | 45.5 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 30.6 | 20.7 | 44.5 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 1966 | 29.9 | 21.4 | 44.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 29.3 | 20.7 | 45.6 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 27.9 | 21.0 | 46.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 25.8 | 22.9 | 45.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| 1954 | 28.2 | 15.4 | 46.1 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 29.8 | 14.8 | 45.1 | 1.5 | 7.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| 1966 | 28.9 | 15.7 | 44.9 | 1.5 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 28.2 | 14.9 | 46.1 | 1.5 | 8.2 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 26.6 | 15.5 | 45.9 | 2.0 | 8.2 | 1.8 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 24.4 | 17.3 | 44.8 | 2.1 | 8.4 | 3.1 | 100.0 |

At the 1981 Census the numbers of men and women aged 15 and over were nearly equal, but there were more single men than single women and there were more widows than widowers. The first phenomenon is attributable to women generally marrying about 2 years younger than men, and the second to their greater longevity. In 1981, 30.9 per cent of the male population aged 15 and over was single, 60.9 per cent married (excluding 2.4 per cent married but recorded as permanently separated), 2.5 per cent widowed and 3.3 per cent divorced. For females the figures were 22.9 per cent single, 59.2 per cent married (excluding 2.7 per cent married but permanently separated), 11.1 per cent widowed and 4.1 per cent divorced.

Masculinity ratios

The masculinity ratio of the population is expressed as the number of males per 100 females. This ratio is influenced by the age structure: it is about 105.5 at birth, but higher male mortality gradually erodes the difference so that the numbers of males and females would tend to be about the same soon after age 50 in the absence of migration, and the masculinity ratio progressively declines thereafter. The overall masculinity ratio of the population has been declining to such an extent that it fell below 100 in 1979, the first time since World War I. In 1982 it was 99.66.

MASCUILITY RATIOS IN EACH AGE GROUP (males per hundred females)(a)

| 30 June | Age in years | | | | Total |
|---------|--------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | 0-14 | 15-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | |
| 1971 | 104.92 | 105.60 | 99.78 | 72.80 | 101.06 |
| 1976 | 105.09 | 104.33 | 100.56 | 72.24 | 100.44 |
| 1979 | 104.65 | 103.65 | 100.53 | 72.52 | 99.89 |
| 1980 | 104.64 | 103.46 | 100.42 | 72.66 | 99.74 |
| 1981 | 104.59 | 103.39 | 100.40 | 72.64 | 99.64 |
| 1982 | 104.67 | 103.40 | 100.63 | 72.55 | 99.66 |

(a) Estimated resident populations.

Ethnic composition

The composition of the population has been changing gradually in post-war decades due to changes in both the numbers and the origins of immigrant flows.

At 30 June 1981, persons born outside Australia made up 21 per cent of the population, a slight increase on earlier censuses. This represents a substantially higher proportion than that recorded at the 1947 Census (following the end of World War II) when the proportion was 10 per cent.

PERSONS BY BIRTHPLACE 30 JUNE 1981(a)

| | Males | Females | Persons |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Australia | 5,615,436 | 5,778,425 | 11,393,861 |
| UK and Eire | 575,375 | 557,226 | 1,132,601 |
| New Zealand | 89,782 | 86,931 | 176,713 |
| Germany (b) | 55,126 | 55,632 | 110,758 |
| Greece | 75,215 | 71,410 | 146,625 |
| Italy | 149,684 | 126,199 | 275,883 |
| Lebanon | 26,622 | 23,001 | 49,623 |
| Malta | 30,628 | 26,373 | 57,001 |
| Netherlands | 51,863 | 44,181 | 96,044 |
| Poland | 33,031 | 26,410 | 59,441 |
| Yugoslavia | 81,527 | 67,808 | 149,335 |
| Other Europe | 111,208 | 93,822 | 205,030 |
| Other Asia | 162,146 | 159,819 | 321,965 |
| America | 48,974 | 47,273 | 96,247 |
| Africa | 45,609 | 44,628 | 90,237 |
| Other Oceania | 17,621 | 18,511 | 36,132 |
| At sea and not stated | 97,229 | 81,605 | 178,834 |
| Total | 7,267,076 | 7,309,254 | 14,576,330 |

(a) Census counts, not adjusted for underenumeration.

(b) Includes German Federal Republic and German Democratic Republic.

AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS BORN PERSONS^(a)
(Per cent)

| 30 June | Australian born | Overseas born | | Total |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| | | U.K. and Eire | Other | |
| 1954 | 85.7 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| 1961 | 83.1 | 7.2 | 9.7 | 100.0 |
| 1966 | 81.6 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 79.8 | 8.5 | 11.7 | 100.0 |
| 1976 | 79.9 | 8.2 | 11.8 | 100.0 |
| 1981 | 78.2 | 7.8 | 14.1(b) | 100.0 |

(a) Census counts, not adjusted for underenumeration. (b) Includes 'not stated' which was imputed for censuses prior to the 1981 Census.

The Aboriginal population

A brief account was given of the Australian Aboriginal population, its origin and its numbers as estimated from time to time in Year Book No. 17, pages 951-61. A special article by A. R. Radcliffe Brown dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the Aboriginal population at the date of the first settlement of European people on the continent appeared in Year Book No. 23, pages 687-96. For a more recent comprehensive analysis, see "The Aboriginal Population of Australia" by L. R. Smith, ANU Press, Canberra 1980.

The task of collecting data on the Aboriginal population is difficult, raising problems of coverage, definition and reporting. For this reason, statistics, even of the total Aboriginal population, should be treated with caution. This applies particularly to comparison of the changes in numbers from one census to another which can be affected by social attitudes and by changes made in the nature of the question in an attempt to improve coverage and reporting. Analysis of 1976 Census results indicated that some overstatement of the number of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders occurred in the 1976 Census. These issues are discussed in more detail in *Census 81—Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders* (2153.0)

COUNTS OF ABORIGINALS AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDERS (TSI) 30 JUNE 1971, 1976, 1981

| State | 1971(a) number | | | 1976(b) number | | | 1981(c) number | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Aboriginal | TSI | Total | Aboriginal | TSI | Total | Aboriginal | TSI | Total |
| New South Wales | 23,101 | 772 | 23,873 | 37,688 | 2,763 | 40,451 | 33,414 | 1,953 | 35,367 |
| Victoria | 5,656 | 715 | 6,371 | 12,415 | 2,345 | 14,760 | 5,283 | 774 | 6,057 |
| Queensland | 24,414 | 7,508 | 31,922 | 31,948 | 9,396 | 41,344 | 33,966 | 10,732 | 44,698 |
| South Australia | 7,140 | 159 | 7,299 | 9,940 | 774 | 10,714 | 9,476 | 349 | 9,825 |
| Western Australia | 21,903 | 278 | 22,181 | 25,565 | 560 | 26,125 | 30,749 | 602 | 31,351 |
| Tasmania | 575 | 96 | 671 | 2,522 | 421 | 2,943 | 2,334 | 354 | 2,688 |
| Northern Territory | 23,253 | 128 | 23,381 | 23,535 | 215 | 23,750 | 28,680 | 408 | 29,088 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 248 | 7 | 255 | 769 | 59 | 828 | 763 | 60 | 823 |
| Australia | 106,290 | 9,663 | 115,953 | 144,382 | 16,533 | 160,915 | 144,665 | 15,232 | 159,897 |

(a) 1971 figures include a pro-rating of non-response. (b) Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to sampling error. (c) Changed editing procedures adopted for 1981 Census results; see (2153.0) for details.

Internal migration

The five-yearly censuses and annual internal migration surveys (conducted in conjunction with the labour-force survey) are the principal sources of internal migration data. Estimates of interstate migration are also made from address changes notified to the Department of Social Security. For reasons of timing, methodology, coverage (the surveys for example exclude children under 15) and other constraints, these three data series are not comparable.

Internal migration surveys

Internal migration surveys have been conducted at approximately annual intervals since 1970. The most recent was for the twelve months ended 30 June 1982. In these surveys, the place of usual residence of respondents is compared with that twelve months ago. If they differ, the respondent is classified as a mover. Estimates are made of the numbers and characteristics of movers and

non-movers. Movers are further classified by place of origin and place of destination. (Because the estimates are based on information from occupants of a small sample of dwellings, the imprecision due to sampling variability should be kept in mind. Standard errors of estimates are published in the detailed bulletins providing the survey results.)

Recent internal migration surveys show that about 16 per cent of all persons aged 15 and over change their residence within a twelve-month period. Of those who change their residence, about 50 per cent remain within the same capital city and together with another 40 per cent, within the same State or Territory; slightly over 10 per cent are interstate movements.

While the pattern of migration has varied over the years, the age and sex composition of those who changed residence has been rather consistent: the masculinity ratio remains around 50 to 51 per cent and movers show a concentration in the ages 20 to 34 (58 per cent of all movers in the twelve-month period ended 30 June 1982).

INTERNAL MIGRATION^(a)
(Persons aged 15 years and over)

| | Year ended— 30 June 1979 | 30 June 1980 | 31 May 1981 | 30 June 1982 (b) |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | ('000) | | | |
| Changed usual residence— | | | | |
| Intrastate— | | | | |
| Within State capital cities (c) | 854.4 | 885.4 | 924.6 | 857.2 |
| To and from State capital cities (c) | 168.0 | 177.7 | 170.0 | 173.9 |
| Within Territories and rest of States | 451.5 | 508.4 | 520.0 | 512.1 |
| Total, intrastate | 1,473.9 | 1,571.5 | 1,614.6 | 1,543.2 |
| Interstate | 179.2 | 185.6 | 193.8 | 208.3 |
| Total | 1,653.1 | 1,757.0 | 1,808.5 | 1,751.5 |
| Did not change usual residence | 8,672.5 | 8,783.6 | 8,931.0 | 9,188.7 |
| Total | 10,325.6 | 10,540.6 | 10,739.5 | 10,940.2 |
| | <i>Movers per thousand of population</i> | | | |
| <i>Mobility rate</i> | 160 | 167 | 168 | 160 |

(a) Non-institutionalised civilians aged 15 years and over at the time of the survey who were resident in Australia at the beginning and end of the survey year. (b) Excludes persons resident in Australia but with no usual residence at either or both the beginning and end of the survey year. (c) State capital cities exclude Canberra and Darwin.

As well as enumerating persons who changed usual residence the 1982 internal migration survey collected data on the reasons for moving and other aspects of population mobility.

Reasons for moving. The predominant reason for moving, particularly for intrastate movers, was housing. Of all intrastate movers 51 per cent gave housing as the main reason. The next most quoted reason—employment—accounted for only 15 per cent of intrastate moves. On the other hand employment emerged as the main reason for interstate moves. It accounted for 42 per cent of interstate moves, whilst housing only accounted for 12 per cent.

Persons away from their usual residence

Approximately 3.8 per cent of the population were away from their place of usual residence on 30 June 1982—2.3 per cent were elsewhere within the same State, and 1.5 per cent in another State or overseas. The reasons given for stays within the same State were equally divided between "work", "visiting relatives or friends", "holiday" or "other reasons". The reasons for out-of-State stays were predominantly "holiday", which accounted for 46 per cent of stays; this was followed by "visiting relatives or friends" (27 per cent) and "work" (22 per cent).

Not including absences from usual residence on 30 June 1982, 690,800 persons reported at least one stay of 6 weeks or more away from their usual residence during the year ended 30 June 1982. Reasons given were fairly evenly divided between 'visiting relatives or friends', 'work', 'holiday' and 'other reasons'. 'Work'-related stays tended to be of longer duration (approximately 14 weeks on average). 53 per cent of stays were within the State of usual residence, 21 per cent were in another State and 26 per cent were overseas. Of those in the same State the main reason given was 'work' whilst those out of State were usually 'visits to relatives or friends' or 'holidays'.

PERSONS AWAY FROM USUAL RESIDENCE AT 30 JUNE 1982 (a)
(Persons aged 15 years and over)

| Reason for absence | Persons ('000) | | Average duration of stay (weeks) | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Staying intra-State | Staying inter-State | Staying intra-State | Staying inter-State |
| Work | 64.6 | 21.5 | 5.1 | 4.1 |
| Visiting relatives or friends | 77.2 | 26.7 | 1.9 | 2.9 |
| Holiday | 60.6 | 46.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Other | 51.3 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 5.5 |
| Total | 253.6 | 98.6 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

(a) Non-institutionalised civilians with usual residence in Australia at 30 June 1981 and 30 June 1982 who were staying away from usual residence at 30 June 1982. Excludes 60,700 persons staying overseas and persons whose duration of stay away from usual residence was not known.

Duration at current usual residence. People in Queensland, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, reported the shortest average duration at usual residence of 30 June 1982. Those who had lived at their place of usual residence for less than 1 year numbered 21 per cent of the population in Queensland, 18 per cent in Western Australia, 35 per cent in the Northern Territory and 17 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory. This reflects the higher than average population growth rates of these States and Territories due to gains from interstate migration. The other States all fell within the range 12-15 per cent.

DURATION OF STAY AT USUAL RESIDENCE OF 30 JUNE 1982
(Persons aged 15 years and over) (a)
('000)

| Duration of stay at usual residence of 30 June 1982 | State of usual residence at 30 June 1982— | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|----------|
| | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
| 1-12 weeks (b) | 145.3 | 106.2 | 104.1 | 35.3 | 50.0 | 11.9 | 9.9 | 7.5 | 470.2 |
| 13-25 weeks (b) | 138.1 | 100.0 | 92.9 | 36.1 | 46.0 | 10.4 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 436.3 |
| 26-38 weeks (b) | 151.7 | 103.6 | 101.4 | 46.4 | 49.7 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 481.5 |
| 39-51 weeks (b) | 88.5 | 72.0 | 56.6 | 22.4 | 26.1 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 280.0 |
| Total less than 1 year (b) | 523.6 | 381.8 | 355.0 | 140.1 | 171.8 | 39.4 | 30.0 | 26.3 | 1,668.0 |
| 1-4 years | 1,148.1 | 804.5 | 518.5 | 237.5 | 282.5 | 85.1 | 32.0 | 48.2 | 3,156.2 |
| 5-9 years | 623.9 | 582.4 | 290.3 | 186.4 | 181.6 | 65.6 | 12.0 | 40.9 | 1,983.1 |
| 10-14 years | 473.5 | 361.2 | 167.6 | 124.3 | 111.4 | 40.4 | 6.0 | 19.0 | 1,303.5 |
| 15-19 years | 367.9 | 313.9 | 123.1 | 121.5 | 73.9 | 30.9 | 2.9 | 10.0 | 1,044.2 |
| 20-24 years | 274.1 | 191.2 | 82.4 | 68.2 | 42.8 | 20.4 | 1.2 | 6.3 | 686.4 |
| 25 years or more | 440.4 | 290.3 | 160.2 | 103.1 | 67.4 | 34.5 | * | 2.4 | 1,098.7 |
| Total (b) | 3,851.6 | 2,925.2 | 1,697.0 | 981.1 | 931.3 | 316.4 | 84.6 | 153.0 | 10,940.2 |

(a) Non-institutionalised civilians with usual residence in Australia at 30 June 1981 and 30 June 1982. (b) Excludes 157,100 persons with no usual residence at 30 June 1982 but with no usual residence in Australia at 30 June 1981.

Asterisk (*) denotes figure subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

Interstate migration

The most reliable data on internal and interstate migration are provided by the five-yearly censuses. The 1971 Census was the first census which set out to measure internal migration by asking respondents where they usually lived and where they had lived five years before. An analysis of the data is given in the Census Monograph *Internal Migration in Australia*. In the 1976 and 1981 Censuses, respondents were asked where they had lived one year, as well as five years, before. A summary of the 1976 results is given in Year Book No. 65 and the 1981 results in Year Book No. 67.

VITAL STATISTICS

Registration of vital events, i.e. births, deaths and marriages, has been compulsory throughout Australia since 1856. The total number of these occurrences is available for each year since the 1860s and more detailed information since the 1910s. The number of divorces has been published since 1891, but other details have been published on a consistent basis only since the 1950s.

Crude rates are the number of vital events per thousand of the mean population of a particular year. *Natural increase* is the excess of births over deaths. In 1982, births numbered 239,903, deaths 114,771 and the natural increase was 125,132. The rate of natural increase for 1982 was 8.2 per thousand of the mean resident population made up of crude birth rate 15.8 and crude death rate 7.6.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE

| Period | Number | | | Crude rates per 1,000 of mean population | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|------------------|--|--------|------------------|
| | Births | Deaths | Natural increase | Births | Deaths | Natural increase |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 232,952 | 95,465 | 137,487 | 21.3 | 8.7 | 12.6 |
| 1966-70 | 240,325 | 107,263 | 133,062 | 20.0 | 8.9 | 11.1 |
| 1971-75 | 253,438 | 111,217 | 142,221 | 18.8 | 8.3 | 10.6 |
| 1976-80 | 225,388 | 109,028 | 116,360 | 15.7 | 7.6 | 8.1 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 226,291 | 108,790 | 117,501 | 15.9 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| 1978 | 224,181 | 108,425 | 115,756 | 15.6 | 7.5 | 8.1 |
| 1979 | 223,129 | 106,568 | 116,561 | 15.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 |
| 1980 | 225,527 | 108,695 | 116,832 | 15.3 | 7.4 | 8.0 |
| 1981 | 235,842 | 109,003 | 126,839 | 15.8 | 7.3 | 8.5 |
| 1982 | 239,903 | 114,771 | 125,132 | 15.8 | 7.6 | 8.2 |

There were 117,275 marriages registered in 1982 and the crude marriage rate rose to 7.7. Divorces numbered 44,088 and the crude divorce rate rose to 2.9.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

| Period | Number | | Crude rates per 1,000 of mean population | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|--|---------|
| | Marriages | Divorces | Marriage | Divorce |
| Annual averages— | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 83,250 | 7,568 | 7.6 | 0.7 |
| 1966-70 | 106,188 | 10,681 | 8.8 | 0.9 |
| 1971-75 | 111,803 | 17,348 | 8.3 | 1.3 |
| 1976-80 | 106,297 | 45,220 | 7.4 | 3.2 |
| Annual totals— | | | | |
| 1977 | 104,918 | 45,150 | 7.4 | 3.2 |
| 1978 | 102,958 | 40,608 | 7.2 | 2.8 |
| 1979 | 104,396 | 37,854 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| 1980 | 109,240 | 39,258 | 7.4 | 2.7 |
| 1981 | 113,905 | 41,412 | 7.6 | 2.8 |
| 1982 | 117,275 | 44,088 | 7.7 | 2.9 |

Births and fertility

Special interest attaches to fertility as an element of population change. Fertility has had considerable impact on the population structure. In 1971, there was a record 276,362 births registered but the number of births declined progressively in each year until 1980, when a slight reversal of the trend occurred. This continued in 1981 when 235,842 births were registered, representing a 4.6 per cent increase from 1980. There were 239,903 births registered in 1982, 1.7 per cent more than in 1981.

Live births

Extensive statistics of live births are available since the 1910s. These include information about sex of children, the incidence of multiple births, marital status of the parents, the number of previous issue to the mother's existing marriage, the duration of marriage, the age of parents and their country of birth.

With rare exceptions, statistics indicate an excess of male over female births. In 1982, there were 123,254 male births and 116,649 female births, a masculinity ratio of 105.7.

The proportion of children born to parents not married to each other at the time of birth has been increasing. In 1961-65, 5.9 per cent of births were ex-nuptial. There were 32,958 ex-nuptial births registered in 1982, 13.7 per cent of the total.

LIVE BIRTHS: SEX AND NUPTIALITY

| Period | Live births | | | | Ex-nuptial live births | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|---------|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Masculinity ratio | Persons | Masculinity ratio | Percentage of total |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 119,777 | 113,175 | 232,952 | 105.8 | 13,798 | 106.9 | 5.9 |
| 1966-70 | 123,326 | 116,999 | 240,325 | 105.4 | 18,937 | 105.1 | 7.9 |
| 1971-75 | 130,047 | 123,389 | 253,436 | 105.4 | 24,516 | 106.7 | 9.7 |
| 1976-80 | 115,783 | 109,605 | 225,388 | 105.6 | 25,062 | 106.3 | 11.1 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 116,551 | 109,740 | 226,291 | 106.2 | 23,314 | 106.0 | 10.3 |
| 1978 | 114,964 | 109,217 | 224,181 | 105.3 | 24,744 | 106.7 | 11.0 |
| 1979 | 114,613 | 108,516 | 223,129 | 105.6 | 26,110 | 103.9 | 11.7 |
| 1980 | 115,948 | 109,579 | 225,527 | 105.8 | 28,076 | 106.8 | 12.4 |
| 1981 | 121,170 | 114,672 | 235,842 | 105.7 | 31,200 | 107.5 | 13.2 |
| 1982 | 123,254 | 116,649 | 239,903 | 105.7 | 32,958 | 105.9 | 13.7 |

About 1 per cent of confinements result in twin births and about one in 10,000 in triplets. Quadruplets occur about once in 250,000 confinements. The likelihood of multiple confinement is about 0.9 per cent for the first nuptial confinement, rising to about 1 per cent at the second confinement and to as much as 1.5 per cent at the fourth and subsequent confinements. The incidence of multiple births also rises with age of mother.

Since the 1950s, there has been a decline in the proportion, and since 1971 in the number, of women having three or more children to their marriage. During the 1950s and early 1960s the median age of mother at first nuptial birth declined, but in recent years it has risen. In 1982, median age at first birth was 25.5 years.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: BIRTH ORDER

| Period | Birth order | | | | | | | Total nuptial (a) | Total ex-nuptial | Total confinements |
|------------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 and over | | | |
| NUMBER OF CONFINEMENTS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 69,281 | 57,971 | 40,818 | 23,612 | 12,125 | 6,160 | 6,862 | 216,829 | 13,655 | 230,483 |
| 1966-70 | 80,999 | 62,930 | 37,446 | 18,899 | 8,961 | 4,489 | 5,213 | 218,937 | 18,707 | 237,644 |
| 1971-75 | 88,120 | 74,641 | 36,914 | 15,216 | 6,006 | 2,805 | 2,959 | 226,674 | 24,299 | 250,973 |
| 1976-80 | 77,877 | 69,291 | 34,288 | 11,119 | 3,332 | 1,278 | 1,173 | 198,373 | 24,851 | 223,224 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 78,588 | 70,859 | 34,596 | 11,032 | 3,438 | 1,349 | 1,263 | 201,135 | 23,134 | 224,269 |
| 1978 | 76,999 | 68,759 | 34,783 | 11,248 | 3,307 | 1,224 | 1,134 | 197,461 | 24,538 | 221,999 |
| 1979 | 77,032 | 67,250 | 34,387 | 11,100 | 3,124 | 1,140 | 1,050 | 195,084 | 25,884 | 220,968 |
| 1980 | 78,680 | 66,247 | 34,167 | 11,084 | 3,207 | 1,179 | 884 | 195,492 | 27,826 | 223,318 |
| 1981 | 82,476 | 67,627 | 35,445 | 11,750 | 3,282 | 1,113 | 886 | 202,579 | 30,956 | 233,535 |
| 1982 | 83,300 | 69,963 | 34,670 | 11,631 | 3,193 | 1,162 | 854 | 204,775 | 32,679 | 237,454 |

MEDIAN AGE OF MOTHER

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 23.1 | 25.7 | 28.3 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 33.9 | 35.0 | 26.5 | 22.5 | 26.4 |
| 1966-70 | 23.1 | 25.6 | 28.2 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 35.4 | 25.9 | 21.4 | 25.7 |
| 1971-75 | 23.6 | 26.0 | 28.2 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 34.1 | 36.8 | 25.9 | 21.1 | 25.6 |
| 1976-80 | 24.8 | 26.6 | 28.8 | 30.6 | 32.5 | 34.2 | 37.3 | 26.6 | 21.6 | 26.3 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 24.6 | 26.4 | 28.6 | 30.5 | 32.4 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 26.1 |
| 1978 | 24.9 | 26.6 | 28.7 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 34.0 | 38.0 | 26.7 | 21.6 | 26.3 |
| 1979 | 25.1 | 26.8 | 28.9 | 30.7 | 32.4 | 34.2 | 36.8 | 26.9 | 21.6 | 26.5 |
| 1980 | 25.2 | 27.0 | 29.1 | 30.9 | 32.7 | 34.1 | 37.2 | 27.0 | 21.9 | 26.6 |
| 1981 | 25.3 | 27.2 | 29.2 | 30.9 | 32.6 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 27.1 | 22.1 | 26.7 |
| 1982 | 25.5 | 27.4 | 29.4 | 31.1 | 32.9 | 34.5 | 36.8 | 27.3 | 22.2 | 26.8 |

(a) Includes those for whom birth order was not stated.

Fertility

The *general fertility rate*, which is the number of births to women of any age per thousand females aged 15-44, is the simplest measure of fertility. The rates have been calculated for the three years' births around each census from 1881 and provide a consistent series for nuptial and ex-nuptial fertility as well as for total fertility.

The rates show a substantial decline in fertility over the total period with a low point in 1932-34 and a minor recovery, peaking in 1960-62. By 1980-82, however, the rates had again declined, this time to the lowest level recorded during the past 100 years. The 1980-82 general rate of 69 births per thousand females aged 15-44 was only 41 per cent of the rate in 1880-82.

FERTILITY RATES: AUSTRALIA

| Period | Index numbers (base year 1900-02=100) | | | Index numbers (base year 1900-02=100) | | |
|------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years | Nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15-44 years | Ex-nuptial births per 1,000 single, widowed or divorced women aged 15-44 years | Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years | Nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15-44 years | Ex-nuptial births per 1,000 single, widowed or divorced women aged 15-44 years |
| 1880-82 | 170 | 321 | 14 | 145 | 137 | 108 |
| 1890-92 | 159 | 332 | 16 | 136 | 141 | 123 |
| 1900-02 | 117 | 235 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1910-12 | 117 | 236 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1920-22 | 107 | 197 | 11 | 91 | 84 | 85 |
| 1932-34 | 71 | 131 | 7 | 61 | 56 | 54 |
| 1946-48 | 104 | 160 | 11 | 89 | 68 | 85 |
| 1953-55 | 109 | 149 | 14 | 93 | 63 | 108 |
| 1960-62 | 112 | 154 | 18 | 96 | 66 | 138 |
| 1965-67 | 95 | 132 | 21 | 81 | 56 | 162 |
| 1970-72(a) | 97 | n.a. | n.a. | 83 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1975-77(a) | 76 | n.a. | n.a. | 65 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1980-82(a) | 69 | n.a. | n.a. | 59 | n.a. | n.a. |

(a) Estimated resident populations for census dates, cross-classified by marital status, are currently being calculated and will be available shortly.

Age specific birth rates provide a measure of changing patterns of fertility within the fertile ages. The sum of these rates is the *total fertility rate*. The total fertility rate represents the number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if she experienced the rates of the year shown.

The total fertility rate was declining until 1980 but rose again in 1981 and has remained stable in 1982.

The birth rate for the most fertile age group of mothers (25-29) fell from 145.2 per 1,000 of population in 1981 to 145.0 in 1982. The birth rate in this group has been as high as 200 per thousand in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a)

| Period | Age group (years) | | | | | | Total fertility (b) |
|---------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------|
| | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | |
| 1961-65 | 46.5 | 204.0 | 207.1 | 122.4 | 59.2 | 17.5 | 3.289 |
| 1966-70 | 49.4 | 172.6 | 187.6 | 103.0 | 46.8 | 12.9 | 2.866 |
| 1971-75 | 48.0 | 154.0 | 166.9 | 85.0 | 33.7 | 8.5 | 2.484 |
| 1976-80 | 30.7 | 116.4 | 143.8 | 73.8 | 23.7 | 4.8 | 1.968 |
| 1977r | 32.1 | 122.0 | 145.7 | 74.1 | 23.9 | 5.0 | 2.016 |
| 1978r | 29.9 | 115.8 | 144.0 | 73.4 | 23.5 | 4.5 | 1.957 |
| 1979r | 28.5 | 109.1 | 142.5 | 73.9 | 23.6 | 4.6 | 1.913 |
| 1980r | 27.6 | 107.0 | 141.0 | 75.1 | 23.7 | 4.4 | 1.895 |
| 1981r | 28.2 | 107.4 | 145.2 | 77.6 | 24.5 | 4.5 | 1.938 |
| 1982 | 27.4 | 103.9 | 145.0 | 80.6 | 25.6 | 4.5 | 1.937 |

(a) Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1966. Rates from 1971 have been revised using estimated resident population introduced after the 1981 Census. (b) The sum of the age specific rates multiplied by 5 and divided by 1,000. This is the number of children a woman would bear in her lifetime if she experienced the rates of the year shown.

The gross reproduction rate is derived from total fertility and the ratio of female to total births. It indicates the number of female children who would be born on average to women supposing the rates from which it was calculated were to apply throughout the reproductive period. It is an indication of the extent to which the population is reproducing itself except that it does not allow for females who fail to survive to the end of the childbearing period. *The net reproduction rate* allows for such mortality. It is obtained by multiplying the age-specific rates by the survivor proportions in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population. Mortality in childhood and young adulthood is now so low that there is little difference between current gross and net reproduction rates.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Gross reproduction rate</i> | <i>Net reproduction rate</i> | <i>Life tables used</i> |
|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1961 (a) | 1.728 | 1.672 | 1960-62 |
| 1966 | 1.401 | 1.357 | 1965-67 |
| 1971 | 1.403 | 1.362 | 1971 |
| 1976 | 1.004 | 0.981 | 1976 |
| 1979 | 0.930 | 0.911 | 1979 |
| 1980 | 0.921 | 0.903 | 1980 |
| 1981 | 0.942 | 0.925 | 1981 |
| 1982 | 0.942 | 0.924 | 1982 |

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

Mortality

The number of deaths per year is in excess of 100,000. The increase from previous decades arises from the overall growth of the population, and from the advanced age of an increasing proportion of the population. The crude death rate, which fell from over 12 per 1,000 at the beginning of the century to 7.6 per 1,000 in 1982, can be expected to rise slowly as a result of further ageing of the population, unless there is a more than off-setting drop in age specific death rates.

General mortality

Between 1953-55 and 1960-62 mortality declined in every age-group. Between 1960-62 and 1970-72 there were further declines in most age groups, particularly among infants. However, increases in mortality were recorded for males aged 15-24 years. Since 1970-72, there have been further decreases in mortality at most ages.

Mortality is greater for males than for females at every age. It is relatively high in the first year of life (11.6 per 1,000 males and 9.1 per 1,000 females in 1982), very low in childhood and young adulthood, and then rises in middle and old age.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES^(a)

| Age group (years) | 1956-60 (b) | 1961-65 (b) | 1966-70 (b) | 1971-75 (b) | 1976-80 (b) | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| MALES | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 (c) | 23.3 | 21.7 | 20.4 | 18.2 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| 1-4 . . . | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| 5-9 . . . | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 10-14 . . . | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 15-19 . . . | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 20-24 . . . | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 25-29 . . . | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 30-34 . . . | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| 35-39 . . . | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| 40-44 . . . | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| 45-49 . . . | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| 50-54 . . . | 10.0 | 10.3 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 |
| 55-59 . . . | 16.9 | 16.8 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 13.8 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 12.7 |
| 60-64 . . . | 26.6 | 27.4 | 27.8 | 25.5 | 22.2 | 20.9 | 19.8 | 20.0 |
| 65-69 . . . | 42.0 | 42.2 | 44.3 | 39.3 | 35.3 | 33.5 | 32.3 | 33.1 |
| 70-74 . . . | 63.5 | 64.7 | 67.0 | 61.2 | 54.2 | 52.1 | 52.0 | 52.0 |
| 75-79 . . . | 97.5 | 97.2 | 102.7 | 95.3 | 84.7 | 82.0 | 79.8 | 82.8 |
| 80-84 . . . | 145.0 | 145.0 | 149.2 | 141.2 | 127.9 | 122.6 | 120.2 | 124.8 |
| 85 and over | 251.2 | 243.7 | 245.9 | 231.7 | 210.7 | 203.3 | 206.8 | 217.1 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 (c) | 18.7 | 17.0 | 15.7 | 14.0 | 10.7 | 9.4 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
| 1-4 . . . | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 5-9 . . . | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 10-14 . . . | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 15-19 . . . | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 20-24 . . . | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 25-29 . . . | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 30-34 . . . | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| 35-39 . . . | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| 40-44 . . . | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| 45-49 . . . | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| 50-54 . . . | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| 55-59 . . . | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 6.3 |
| 60-64 . . . | 13.8 | 13.6 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 10.1 |
| 65-69 . . . | 23.0 | 21.7 | 22.1 | 19.4 | 16.9 | 15.9 | 15.7 | 16.0 |
| 70-74 . . . | 38.8 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 33.1 | 27.9 | 26.3 | 25.5 | 25.7 |
| 75-79 . . . | 63.9 | 63.3 | 63.6 | 57.3 | 48.4 | 45.6 | 44.3 | 45.3 |
| 80-84 . . . | 113.5 | 107.5 | 105.9 | 97.4 | 84.0 | 79.8 | 75.9 | 79.7 |
| 85 and over | 215.6 | 205.1 | 201.0 | 187.9 | 168.4 | 163.7 | 160.9 | 171.2 |

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of population of the same age group and sex.

(b) Average annual rate per 1,000 of population.

(c) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

AGE AT DEATH, 1982

| Age at death (years) | Number | | | Per cent | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Under 1 | 1,425 | 1,057 | 2,482 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| 1-4 | 313 | 226 | 539 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 5-9 | 223 | 108 | 331 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 10-14 | 263 | 121 | 384 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 15-19 | 827 | 263 | 1,090 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 0.9 |
| 20-24 | 1,084 | 306 | 1,390 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| 25-29 | 893 | 330 | 1,223 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| 30-34 | 812 | 327 | 1,139 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| 35-39 | 859 | 439 | 1,298 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| 40-44 | 1,090 | 629 | 1,719 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| 45-49 | 1,728 | 910 | 2,638 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| 50-54 | 2,954 | 1,583 | 4,537 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 4.0 |
| 55-59 | 4,742 | 2,320 | 7,062 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 6.2 |
| 60-64 | 6,069 | 3,340 | 9,409 | 9.6 | 6.5 | 8.2 |
| 65-69 | 8,338 | 4,646 | 12,984 | 13.2 | 9.0 | 11.3 |
| 70-74 | 9,531 | 6,038 | 15,569 | 15.1 | 11.7 | 13.6 |
| 75-79 | 9,162 | 7,265 | 16,427 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.3 |
| 80-84 | 6,823 | 8,325 | 15,148 | 10.8 | 16.2 | 13.2 |
| 85-89 | 3,891 | 7,359 | 11,250 | 6.1 | 14.3 | 9.8 |
| 90-94 | 1,804 | 4,397 | 6,201 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 5.4 |
| 95-99 | 415 | 1,291 | 1,706 | 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.5 |
| 100 and over | 35 | 196 | 231 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Not stated | 14 | — | 14 | — | — | — |
| Total | 63,295 | 51,476 | 114,771 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Life expectancy

The life table is a life history of a hypothetical group, or cohort, of people, as it is diminished gradually by deaths. They form the basis for the *stationary population* which is the population that would result from a constant number of births each year which had been subject at each age to the life table mortality rates.

Since 1921, official life tables have been calculated from the separate male and female populations as enumerated at the census, and the deaths of the three years around the census. Earlier life tables were compiled for decennial periods 1881-90, 1891-1900 and 1901-10. Life tables have also been prepared in recent years using annual age estimates and the deaths of a particular year.

A key value in life tables is the expectation of life remaining at each age. Expectation of life, particularly at birth, improved at every age in the first half of this century. Between 1953-55 and 1970-72 there was little change in expectation of life. However, since 1970-72 there have been significant improvements, particularly in expectation of life at birth which has increased between 1970-72 and 1982 from 68.1 years to 71.2 for males and from 74.8 years to 78.2 for females.

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES

| Period | Expectation of life (a) at | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| | Birth | | 1 year of age | | 20 years of age | | 40 years of age | | 60 years of age | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1901-10 (b)(c) | 55.2 | 58.8 | 60.0 | 62.9 | 44.7 | 47.5 | 28.6 | 31.5 | 14.4 | 16.2 |
| 1920-22 (b)(c) | 59.2 | 63.3 | 62.7 | 66.0 | 47.0 | 50.0 | 30.1 | 33.1 | 15.1 | 17.2 |
| 1932-34 (b)(c) | 63.5 | 67.1 | 65.5 | 68.7 | 48.8 | 51.7 | 31.1 | 34.0 | 15.6 | 17.7 |
| 1946-48 (b)(c) | 66.1 | 70.6 | 67.3 | 71.5 | 49.6 | 53.5 | 31.2 | 34.9 | 15.4 | 18.1 |
| 1953-55 (b)(c) | 67.1 | 72.8 | 67.9 | 73.5 | 50.1 | 55.1 | 31.7 | 36.0 | 15.5 | 18.8 |
| 1960-62 (b)(c) | 67.9 | 74.2 | 68.5 | 74.5 | 50.4 | 56.2 | 31.8 | 37.0 | 15.6 | 19.5 |
| 1965-67 (c) | 67.6 | 74.2 | 68.1 | 74.4 | 50.0 | 56.0 | 31.4 | 36.9 | 15.3 | 19.5 |
| 1970-72 (c) | 68.1 | 74.8 | 68.5 | 74.9 | 50.4 | 56.5 | 31.8 | 37.3 | 15.5 | 19.9 |
| 1975-77 (c) | 69.6 | 76.6 | 69.6 | 76.5 | 51.5 | 58.0 | 32.8 | 38.7 | 16.4 | 21.0 |
| 1978 (d) | 70.3 | 77.3 | 70.3 | 77.2 | 52.1 | 58.6 | 33.4 | 39.3 | 16.8 | 21.5 |
| 1979 (d) | 70.9 | 77.9 | 70.8 | 77.7 | 52.5 | 59.1 | 33.8 | 39.8 | 17.1 | 21.9 |
| 1980 (d) | 71.0 | 78.1 | 70.8 | 77.8 | 52.6 | 59.3 | 33.9 | 39.9 | 17.1 | 21.9 |
| 1981 (d) | 71.4 | 78.4 | 71.2 | 78.1 | 52.9 | 59.5 | 34.1 | 40.1 | 17.3 | 22.1 |
| 1982 (d) | 71.2 | 78.2 | 71.1 | 77.9 | 52.8 | 59.3 | 34.1 | 39.9 | 17.1 | 21.9 |

(a) The average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age-specific death rates of the given period continued throughout his/her lifetime. (b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines prior to 1965-67. (c) Based on Official Life Tables calculated by the Australian Government Actuary. (d) Based on annual life tables calculated by the Australian Statistician. These tables are based on estimated resident populations.

Marriages

Marriages in Australia are solemnised under Federal legislation, namely the *Marriage Act* 1961 as amended. The original Act, which superseded State Acts, came into part operation on 6 May 1961. The first regulations and major provisions under the Act commenced on 1 September 1963.

Under the Act, marriages may be celebrated by Ministers of Religion registered as Authorised Celebrants, Registrars or other persons whose function is the registration of marriages, and other authorised civil and religious celebrants.

One month's written notice of intended marriage must be given to the Celebrant, though this may be shortened in special circumstances. Celebrants issue marriage certificates to the parties and transmit copies of the certificates to Registrars in the States or Territories in which the marriages took place.

The marriageable age under the Act is 18 for males and 16 for females. After inquiry, a Judge or Magistrate may authorise, in exceptional and unusual circumstances, the marriage of a person below marriageable age, but not below 16 for males and 14 for females.

Minors require, generally speaking, parental consent. A prescribed authority, usually a Registrar, may dispense with consent where such consent can be presumed and it would be unreasonable to require it. If parental consent is refused unreasonably, a Magistrate may give consent in lieu of the parent or guardian. Such a Magistrate's decision is subject to appeal. The age of majority was reduced in 1973 from 21 to 18. Because the marriageable age for males is also 18, the only persons of marriageable age requiring parental consent are now females between the ages of 16 and 18.

The Act makes provision, on a uniform basis, in respect of prohibited relations, other grounds for void marriages, legitimation, marriages overseas, and pre-marital education.

In 1982, 76.6 per cent of grooms and 77.5 per cent of brides were marrying for the first time; approximately 2.6 per cent were widowers and 3.1 per cent widows; and 20.8 per cent of grooms and 19.5 per cent of brides had been divorced. The proportion of marriages involving divorced persons increased sharply in 1976 and slightly thereafter. This is associated with the larger numbers of divorces granted since the introduction of the *Family Law Act* 1975.

Median age at first marriage declined during the 1950s and 1960s but has risen slightly in recent years. In 1982 it was 24.6 years for males and 22.4 for females. In 1982, 2.8 per cent of grooms and 14.5 per cent of brides married under the age of 20.

MARITAL STATUS AT MARRIAGE

| Period | Grooms | | | | Brides | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------------------|---------------|---------|----------|--------------|
| | Never married | Widowed | Divorced | Total bride-grooms | Never married | Widowed | Divorced | Total brides |
| NUMBER | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 75,384 | 3,063 | 4,803 | 83,250 | 74,962 | 3,218 | 5,070 | 83,250 |
| 1966-70 | 96,438 | 3,320 | 6,430 | 106,188 | 96,341 | 3,568 | 6,279 | 106,188 |
| 1971-75 | 99,203 | 3,473 | 9,126 | 111,802 | 99,287 | 3,810 | 8,705 | 111,802 |
| 1976-80 | 82,344 | 3,394 | 20,559 | 106,297 | 82,987 | 4,022 | 19,288 | 106,297 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 81,172 | 3,385 | 20,361 | 104,918 | 81,694 | 3,999 | 19,225 | 104,918 |
| 1978 | 79,581 | 3,279 | 20,098 | 102,958 | 80,142 | 3,818 | 18,998 | 102,958 |
| 1979 | 80,226 | 3,266 | 20,904 | 104,396 | 80,893 | 3,996 | 19,507 | 104,396 |
| 1980 | 83,950 | 3,264 | 22,026 | 109,240 | 84,770 | 3,920 | 20,550 | 109,240 |
| 1981 | 87,460 | 3,152 | 23,293 | 113,905 | 88,308 | 3,727 | 21,870 | 113,905 |
| 1982 | 89,858 | 2,988 | 24,429 | 117,275 | 90,844 | 3,579 | 22,852 | 117,275 |
| MEDIAN AGES | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 24.2 | 56.6 | 40.4 | 24.7 | 21.3 | 49.2 | 36.6 | 21.7 |
| 1966-70 | 23.5 | 56.7 | 39.8 | 23.9 | 21.2 | 50.1 | 36.1 | 21.5 |
| 1971-75 | 23.3 | 57.8 | 37.3 | 23.9 | 21.0 | 51.1 | 33.0 | 21.4 |
| 1976-80 | 23.9 | 58.4 | 36.1 | 25.4 | 21.6 | 51.6 | 32.5 | 22.7 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 23.8 | 58.4 | 35.9 | 25.2 | 21.4 | 50.9 | 32.2 | 22.5 |
| 1978 | 23.9 | 58.5 | 35.9 | 25.4 | 21.6 | 51.8 | 32.4 | 22.7 |
| 1979 | 24.1 | 58.6 | 36.1 | 25.6 | 21.7 | 52.3 | 32.6 | 22.9 |
| 1980 | 24.2 | 58.6 | 35.8 | 25.7 | 21.9 | 52.0 | 32.8 | 23.0 |
| 1981 | 24.4 | 59.1 | 36.0 | 25.9 | 22.1 | 52.1 | 32.9 | 23.3 |
| 1982 | 24.6 | 59.4 | 36.1 | 26.1 | 22.4 | 51.5 | 33.1 | 23.6 |

AGE AT MARRIAGE

| | Age | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|---------|
| Period | Under 20 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50 and over | Total |
| GROOM | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 5,278 | 38,845 | 20,344 | 7,495 | 3,799 | 2,154 | 1,498 | 3,837 | 83,250 |
| 1966-70 | 7,917 | 55,824 | 23,398 | 7,008 | 3,544 | 2,473 | 1,763 | 4,258 | 106,185 |
| 1971-75 | 8,427 | 59,058 | 24,374 | 7,408 | 3,425 | 2,376 | 1,970 | 4,765 | 111,802 |
| 1976-80 | 4,830 | 45,796 | 26,139 | 11,245 | 5,500 | 3,512 | 2,822 | 6,452 | 106,297 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 5,242 | 46,059 | 24,908 | 10,750 | 5,216 | 3,399 | 2,915 | 6,429 | 104,918 |
| 1978 | 4,592 | 44,011 | 25,337 | 11,229 | 5,451 | 3,447 | 2,691 | 6,200 | 102,958 |
| 1979 | 4,069 | 43,778 | 26,537 | 11,687 | 5,706 | 3,576 | 2,710 | 6,333 | 104,396 |
| 1980 | 3,943 | 45,519 | 28,256 | 12,785 | 5,928 | 3,690 | 2,737 | 6,382 | 109,240 |
| 1981 | 3,619 | 46,114 | 30,522 | 13,674 | 6,800 | 3,958 | 2,686 | 6,532 | 113,905 |
| 1982 | 3,288 | 45,811 | 32,336 | 14,751 | 7,605 | 4,347 | 2,823 | 6,314 | 117,275 |
| BRIDE | | | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 23,454 | 39,370 | 8,760 | 3,553 | 2,416 | 1,715 | 1,367 | 2,616 | 83,250 |
| 1966-70 | 30,475 | 53,356 | 10,334 | 3,521 | 2,143 | 1,764 | 1,545 | 3,047 | 106,185 |
| 1971-75 | 34,319 | 51,846 | 12,363 | 4,280 | 2,279 | 1,733 | 1,621 | 3,362 | 111,802 |
| 1976-80 | 23,006 | 45,938 | 16,560 | 7,700 | 4,092 | 2,669 | 2,124 | 4,208 | 106,297 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 24,827 | 44,208 | 15,692 | 7,360 | 3,945 | 2,519 | 2,229 | 4,138 | 104,918 |
| 1978 | 22,290 | 44,094 | 16,114 | 7,810 | 4,026 | 2,525 | 2,121 | 3,978 | 102,958 |
| 1979 | 20,382 | 46,029 | 16,974 | 7,873 | 4,225 | 2,803 | 1,950 | 4,160 | 104,396 |
| 1980 | 19,466 | 49,467 | 18,267 | 8,591 | 4,370 | 2,858 | 1,965 | 4,256 | 109,240 |
| 1981 | 18,769 | 51,769 | 20,039 | 9,354 | 4,871 | 3,053 | 1,992 | 4,058 | 113,905 |
| 1982 | 17,045 | 53,267 | 22,292 | 10,031 | 5,510 | 3,150 | 2,117 | 3,863 | 117,275 |

Marriage rates of the marriageable population provide a measure of changing marriage patterns. Marriage rates have been calculated for the three years around the census per thousand single, widowed and divorced males, females and persons aged 15 years and over.

The rates for 1980-82 were 57.3 for males, 54.0 for females, and 55.6 for persons.

The proportion of all marriages celebrated by civil officers rose to 38.7 per cent of all marriages registered in 1982.

Divorce

The *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959-66 provided for dissolution of marriage on one or more of 14 grounds. It also provided for nullity of marriage and for judicial separation. This Act, which came into operation in 1961, replaced separate State and Territory legislation. The *Family Law Act* 1975, which came into operation on 5 January 1976, provides for a single ground for divorce—irretrievable breakdown of marriage—and for nullity of marriage on the ground that the marriage is void.

Statistics prior to 1976 in the following tables relate to divorces granted under the *Matrimonial Causes Act* or under previous State or Territory legislation.

When comparing the number and rate of decrees granted from year to year it should be borne in mind that the availability of judges to hear petitions lodged can affect the number of decrees granted. A rise in one year may be due wholly or in part to the clearing of a backlog of cases from an earlier year. In addition, changes to legislation, rules or practices may also affect the number of divorce applications.

Following a sharp rise in the number of divorces in 1976, the first year of Family Law legislation, the number dropped by 29 per cent to 45,150 in 1977. However, this number was still 86 per cent higher than the number granted in 1975 under *Matrimonial Causes* legislation.

DIVORCES

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Petitions filed</i> | <i>Petitions granted</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Annual averages— | | |
| 1961–65 | 9,955 | 7,568 |
| 1966–70 | 13,089 | 10,681 |
| 1971–75 | 22,704 | 17,348 |
| 1976–80r | 45,503 | 45,220 |
| Annual totals— | | |
| 1977 | 41,628 | 45,150 |
| 1978 | 40,918 | 40,608 |
| 1979 | 37,393 | 37,854 |
| 1980r | 41,482 | 39,258 |
| 1981r | 43,520 | 41,412 |
| 1982 | 43,055 | 44,088 |

NUMBER OF DIVORCES, 1970 TO 1982

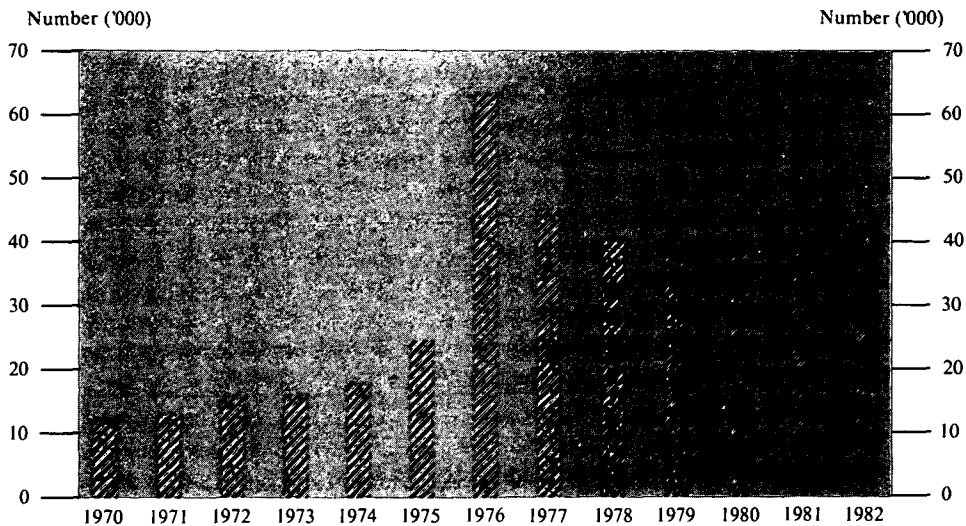


PLATE 29

Duration of marriage, age at marriage and age at divorce

The median duration of marriages dissolved in 1982 was 10.4 years. Of the 44,088 marriages which were dissolved, 48.3 per cent had lasted less than ten years, 33.0 per cent between ten and twenty years and 18.8 per cent twenty years or more.

DIVORCE, YEARS MARRIED

| Period | Years married | | | | | | Total | Median duration of marriage |
|------------------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25 and over | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 501 | 1,999 | 1,747 | 1,329 | 926 | 1,040 | 7,542 | 13.6 |
| 1966-70 | 903 | 2,937 | 2,146 | 1,685 | 1,429 | 1,581 | 10,681 | 13.4 |
| 1971-75 | 1,693 | 5,478 | 3,432 | 2,398 | 1,930 | 2,417 | 17,349 | 11.9 |
| 1976-80 | 8,234 | 13,112 | 8,359 | 5,556 | 4,265 | 5,694 | 45,220 | 10.6 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 7,802 | 12,960 | 8,383 | 5,630 | 4,374 | 6,001 | 45,150 | 10.9 |
| 1978 | 7,839 | 11,599 | 7,504 | 4,941 | 3,755 | 4,970 | 40,608 | 10.5 |
| 1979 | 7,621 | 10,754 | 6,929 | 4,646 | 3,502 | 4,402 | 37,854 | 10.3 |
| 1980 | 8,115 | 11,138 | 7,558 | 4,644 | 3,496 | 4,306 | 39,258 | 10.2 |
| 1981 | 8,606 | 11,800 | 8,118 | 4,941 | 3,550 | 4,397 | 41,412 | 10.2 |
| 1982 | 8,952 | 12,323 | 8,792 | 5,744 | 3,819 | 4,456 | 44,088 | 10.4 |

In 1982, the median age at marriage of divorcing husbands was 23.6 years and of wives 21.0 years. Of husbands, 9.8 per cent had been aged under 20 at marriage and 52.9 per cent aged 20-24; of wives 36.0 per cent had been aged under 20 and 44.2 per cent between 20-24.

DIVORCE, MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

| Period | Median age at marriage of— | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | Husband | Wife |
| Annual averages— | | |
| 1966-70 | 24.2 | 21.7 |
| 1971-75 | 23.5 | 20.9 |
| 1976-80 | 23.4 | 20.8 |
| Annual | | |
| 1977 | 23.3 | 20.7 |
| 1978 | 23.3 | 20.8 |
| 1979 | 23.4 | 20.8 |
| 1980 | 23.4 | 20.9 |
| 1981 | 23.5 | 20.9 |
| 1982 | 23.6 | 21.0 |

At time of divorce, the median age of husbands was 35.8 years and of wives 33.2 years. A total of 23.9 per cent of husbands and 35.9 per cent of wives were aged under 30 years when the marriage was dissolved.

Children of the marriage

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN

| Period | Number of children of the marriage | | | | | | Total dissolutions | Total children | Average number of children |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 and over | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961-65 | 2,834 | 1,950 | 1,611 | 753 | 279 | 143 | 7,568 | 9,347 | 1.2 |
| 1966-70 | 3,628 | 2,656 | 2,428 | 1,212 | 497 | 261 | 10,681 | 14,588 | 1.4 |
| 1971-75 | 5,628 | 4,062 | 4,200 | 2,147 | 874 | 438 | 17,349 | 24,840 | 1.4 |
| 1976-80 | 17,013 | 10,186 | 10,970 | 4,746 | 1,633 | 671 | 45,220 | 55,218 | 1.2 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 16,381 | 10,473 | 11,005 | 4,857 | 1,679 | 755 | 45,150 | 57,878 | 1.3 |
| 1978 | 14,965 | 9,127 | 10,047 | 4,336 | 1,530 | 603 | 40,608 | 51,599 | 1.3 |
| 1979 | 14,641 | 8,167 | 9,488 | 3,876 | 1,243 | 439 | 37,854 | 46,130 | 1.2 |
| 1980 | 15,471 | 8,412 | 9,890 | 3,900 | 1,173 | 412 | 39,258 | 46,836 | 1.2 |
| 1981 | 16,127 | 8,898 | 10,621 | 4,141 | 1,231 | 394 | 41,412 | 49,616 | 1.2 |
| 1982 | 16,931 | 9,501 | 11,544 | 4,556 | 1,179 | 377 | 44,088 | 53,010 | 1.2 |

For the years in which the Matrimonial Causes Act was in force, children of the marriage were defined as living children under the age of 21 at the time of the petition. Under previous legislation there were differences between States. The Family Law Act defines them as children of the marriage if they were under the age of 18 at the time of application. In 1982, of the dissolutions granted under the Family Law Act, no children were involved in 38.4 per cent of the dissolutions, while 21.6 per cent of the dissolutions involved 1 child, 26.2 per cent 2 children, and 13.9 per cent 3 or more children.

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS

Statistics of overseas arrivals and departures are compiled from incoming and outgoing passenger cards which are collected from all travellers under the *Migration Act* 1958. Earlier statistics were obtained from passenger lists required under various Acts.

Since 1924, overseas travellers have been classified into two principal categories which distinguish movements for short terms from movements for longer periods (including permanent movements). Revised questions for travellers were introduced in 1958 and again in 1974. The 1958 revision enabled the separation, after 1959, of permanent from other long-term movements and also the identification of former settlers departing permanently. The 1974 revisions improved the classification without change of principle. The categories of overseas movement are:

Permanent—consists of persons arriving with the stated intention of settling permanently in Australia (settlers), and Australian residents (including former settlers) departing with the stated intention of residing permanently abroad. Before 1974, former settlers were not so classified unless they had spent at least 12 months in Australia.

Long-term—consists of overseas visitor arrivals and departures of Australian residents with the stated intention of staying in Australia or abroad respectively for 12 months or more; and departures of visitors and return of residents who have stayed in Australia or abroad respectively for 12 months or more. Until 1974, Australian residents returning were classified as long-term only if their time spent abroad included a period of 12 months in any one country. Their classification is now governed solely by their total absence from Australia.

Short-term—consists of overseas visitor arrivals and departures of Australian residents whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or abroad respectively is less than twelve months.

The classification of overseas movements is based on statements made by the traveller on arrival in or departure from Australia. The statistics represent the travellers' intentions at the time of arrival or departure; travellers may subsequently change their intentions, and this must be borne in mind in interpreting the statistics.

An upsurge of international tourism, particularly by Australian residents, occurred in the 1970s. The volume of sea travel has changed little over the period (the figures exclude pleasure cruises in the south west Pacific beginning and ending in Australia), so that in 1982 less than one half of one per cent of arrivals and departures had travelled by ship. Net gain, i.e. the excess of total arrivals over total departures, until recently provided a satisfactory measure of the population gain from international migration. In recent years, however, distortions arising from seasonality of short-term arrivals and departures have become very large. For the purpose of estimating the population of Australia and the States and Territories, therefore, the migration component of population growth has been measured since 1 July 1971 by reference to permanent and long-term movements only.

The total number of overseas arrivals and departures (excluding passengers on cruises which commence and complete their journeys in an Australian port) for the year 1982 was 4,710,200, 4 per cent more than for 1981.

New South Wales, with 55.3 per cent of clearances, remained the principal State of arrival and departure in 1981.

Short-term movements accounted for approximately 94 per cent of total movements in both 1981 and 1982.

Changes in the pattern and volume of short-term movements is shown in Chapter 26, under the heading 'Tourism'.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA 1961-1982
ARRIVALS

| Period | Permanent and long-term movement | | | | Short-term movement(a) | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------|------------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | Per- manent | Long-term | Overseas visitors | Total permanent and long-term arrivals | Overseas visitors | | | | Total arrivals |
| | Settlers arriving | Australian residents | | | Australian residents | In transit | Other | Total | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 65 | 115,198 | 22,258 | 14,770 | 152,226 | 117,041 | 28,685 | 102,776 | 131,461 | 400,727 |
| 1966-70 | 160,813 | 36,148 | 24,481 | 221,442 | 259,700 | 41,476 | 255,800 | 297,275 | 778,417 |
| 1971 75 | 109,687 | 57,751 | 26,254 | 193,692 | 631,446 | 74,356 | 401,569 | 475,925 | 1,301,063 |
| 1976 80 | 73,823 | 59,143 | 28,730 | 161,695 | 1,062,105 | 62,521 | 622,208 | 684,729 | 1,908,530 |
| Annual totals | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 75,640 | 57,700 | 27,472 | 160,813 | 973,677 | 53,032 | 510,249 | 563,281 | 1,697,771 |
| 1978 | 68,419 | 57,938 | 28,389 | 154,745 | 1,029,482 | 57,501 | 573,093 | 630,594 | 1,814,822 |
| 1979 | 72,236 | 61,441 | 33,450 | 167,127 | 1,144,334 | 68,339 | 725,006 | 793,345 | 2,104,807 |
| 1980 | 94,502 | 58,760 | 31,025 | 184,288 | 1,194,768 | 67,270 | 837,288 | 904,558 | 2,283,613 |
| 1981 | 118,735 | 59,402 | 34,552 | 212,689 | 1,181,387 | 62,772 | 873,955 | 936,727 | 2,330,803 |
| 1982 | 107,171 | 53,766 | 34,265 | 195,202 | 1,259,643 | 64,446 | 890,228 | 954,674 | 2,409,519 |

DEPARTURES

| Period | Permanent and long-term movement | | | | Short-term movement(a) | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Permanent | | Long-term | Total permanent and long-term departures | Overseas visitors | | | | Total departures |
| | Former settlers departing | Other residents departing | Australian residents | | Australian residents | Overseas visitors | In transit | Other | |
| Annual averages | | | | | | | | | |
| 1961 65 | 9,698 | 6,798 | 16,496 | 37,905 | 12,719 | 67,120 | 118,624 | 135,006 | 320,749 |
| 1966 70 | 23,191 | 8,752 | 31,942 | 56,219 | 14,349 | 102,511 | 258,824 | 308,321 | 669,656 |
| 1971 75 | 26,622 | 12,032 | 38,654 | 66,430 | 22,984 | 128,067 | 647,608 | 479,015 | 1,254,690 |
| 1976 80 | 13,827 | 9,917 | 23,744 | 59,223 | 19,837 | 102,803 | 1,077,331 | 655,413 | 1,835,548 |
| Annual totals | | | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 14,171 | 8,591 | 22,762 | 64,091 | 19,182 | 106,035 | 971,253 | 540,943 | 1,618,230 |
| 1978 | 14,027 | 10,933 | 24,960 | 58,519 | 19,643 | 103,122 | 1,062,234 | 597,123 | 1,762,480 |
| 1979 | 12,670 | 10,750 | 23,420 | 54,266 | 20,422 | 98,107 | 1,175,768 | 752,440 | 2,026,317 |
| 1980 | 11,450 | 9,393 | 20,843 | 50,713 | 19,306 | 90,862 | 1,203,603 | 874,090 | 2,168,555 |
| 1981 | 11,280 | 8,576 | 19,856 | 46,738 | 19,018 | 85,612 | 1,217,299 | 900,376 | 2,203,287 |
| 1982 | 13,352 | 9,141 | 22,493 | 46,892 | 22,956 | 92,342 | 1,286,908 | 921,459 | 2,300,708 |

(a) Statistics of short-term movement since 1974 have been derived from a stratified sample of travellers and are subject to sampling error.

Migration to Australia

Migration to Australia is regulated by the *Migration Act* 1958 which came into force on 1 June 1959. Any person entering Australia after the commencement of the Act without having been granted an entry permit or who is not within an exempted class is a prohibited immigrant. Exempted persons include diplomatic and consular representatives of other countries, and seamen and air crew who enter with leave in Australian ports.

Immigration has contributed substantially to Australia's post-war population growth. In the post-war years, some 3.9 million migrants have arrived, of which it is estimated that more than 80 per cent settled.

Settler arrivals in 1982 totalled 107,171, a decrease of 9.7 per cent from the total for the previous year.

European born settlers continued to be the major source, contributing 54 per cent of the overall settler intake. This was primarily due to the large contribution from the U.K. and Ireland (32 per cent of the total). The number of Asian born settlers was 27,171 which constituted 25 per cent of settler arrivals. 40 per cent of these were included in the refugee program. New Zealand born settlers again constituted the second largest group, after the U.K. and Ireland, with 9,806 settlers, 9 per cent of the total.

The number of assisted arrivals in 1982 decreased by 9,754 to 20,204. From May 1981 the grant of assisted passage was restricted to refugees.

SETTLERS ARRIVING BY COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE

| | Number | | Per cent | |
|---|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1972 | 1982 | 1972 | 1982 |
| South Africa | 1,666 | 3,347 | 1.5 | 3.1 |
| Other Africa | 3,177 | 1,776 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| <i>Total Africa</i> | <i>4,843</i> | <i>5,123</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>4.8</i> |
| Canada | 2,348 | 1,443 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| U.S.A. | 5,190 | 2,478 | 4.6 | 2.3 |
| Other America | 3,066 | 1,458 | 2.7 | 1.4 |
| <i>Total America</i> | <i>10,604</i> | <i>5,379</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>5.0</i> |
| Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka | 3,600 | 1,546 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| Indonesia | 60 | 2,161 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Lebanon | 2,674 | 801 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Malaysia and Singapore | 1,654 | 7,514 | 1.5 | 7.0 |
| Philippines | 458 | 3,649 | 0.4 | 3.4 |
| Thailand | 75 | 3,601 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Turkey | 1,575 | 501 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Other Asia | 3,455 | 5,319 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| <i>Total Asia</i> | <i>13,551</i> | <i>25,092</i> | <i>12.0</i> | <i>23.4</i> |
| U.K. and Ireland | 50,630 | 34,710 | 45.0 | 32.4 |
| Austria | 2,037 | 4,838 | 1.8 | 4.5 |
| Germany | 2,361 | 5,421 | 2.1 | 5.1 |
| Greece | 4,093 | 734 | 3.6 | 0.7 |
| Italy | 4,415 | 875 | 3.9 | 0.8 |
| Yugoslavia | 5,147 | 1,882 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| Other Europe | 9,790 | 9,972 | 8.7 | 9.3 |
| <i>Total Europe</i> | <i>78,473</i> | <i>58,432</i> | <i>69.8</i> | <i>54.5</i> |
| New Zealand | 3,796 | 11,073 | 3.4 | 10.3 |
| Other Oceania | 1,201 | 2,062 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| <i>Total Oceania</i> | <i>4,997</i> | <i>13,135</i> | <i>4.4</i> | <i>12.3</i> |
| Not Stated | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| Total | 112,468 | 107,171 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Each year Australia loses a proportion of its previous migrant intakes. Additionally, partly as a result of the high international mobility of professional and skilled workers, substantial numbers of Australians take up job opportunities overseas.

Eligibility for entry for settlement is restricted to certain family members and fiancées/fiancés of Australian residents, to others who possess skills, qualifications, personal or other qualities which represent an economic, social or cultural gain to Australia, and to refugees.

SETTLER ARRIVALS

| Period | Assisted | Unassisted | Total |
|-------------------|----------|------------|---------|
| Annual averages— | | | |
| 1966-70 | 107,496 | 53,317 | 160,813 |
| 1971-75 | 58,176 | 51,511 | 109,687 |
| 1976-80 | 19,662 | 54,162 | 73,824 |
| Annual totals— | | | |
| 1977 | 17,532 | 58,108 | 75,640 |
| 1978 | 19,549 | 48,870 | 68,419 |
| 1979 | 19,063 | 53,173 | 72,236 |
| 1980 | 26,324 | 68,178 | 94,502 |
| 1981 | 29,958 | 88,777 | 118,735 |
| 1982 | 20,204 | 86,967 | 107,171 |

SETTLER ARRIVALS BY AGE

| | Age in years | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|----------|
| Period | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65 and over | All ages |
| MALES | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 10,542 | 15,434 | 21,184 | 32,272 | 5,809 | 1,243 | 86,484 |
| 1971-75 | 7,411 | 10,009 | 12,878 | 20,326 | 3,921 | 1,247 | 55,792 |
| 1976-80 | 4,942 | 7,154 | 7,707 | 12,669 | 2,971 | 1,385 | 36,828 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 5,205 | 7,221 | 8,009 | 12,410 | 3,461 | 1,344 | 37,650 |
| 1978 | 4,577 | 6,768 | 7,463 | 11,351 | 2,897 | 1,378 | 34,434 |
| 1979 | 4,986 | 6,837 | 7,598 | 12,205 | 2,873 | 1,339 | 35,838 |
| 1980 | 5,947 | 9,403 | 10,126 | 17,822 | 3,517 | 1,680 | 48,495 |
| 1981 | 7,554 | 12,064 | 13,102 | 23,155 | 4,204 | 1,787 | 61,866 |
| 1982 | 6,980 | 10,955 | 10,003 | 21,864 | 3,788 | 1,781 | 55,371 |
| FEMALES | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 9,909 | 14,435 | 17,751 | 24,132 | 6,240 | 1,861 | 74,328 |
| 1971-75 | 6,952 | 9,301 | 13,685 | 17,445 | 4,787 | 1,725 | 53,895 |
| 1976-80 | 4,639 | 6,392 | 8,105 | 12,168 | 3,885 | 1,808 | 36,996 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 4,821 | 6,597 | 8,070 | 12,104 | 4,595 | 1,803 | 37,990 |
| 1978 | 4,062 | 5,651 | 7,578 | 11,202 | 3,738 | 1,754 | 33,985 |
| 1979 | 4,621 | 6,062 | 8,438 | 11,874 | 3,607 | 1,796 | 36,398 |
| 1980 | 5,591 | 8,334 | 9,904 | 15,828 | 4,204 | 2,147 | 46,008 |
| 1981 | 7,073 | 10,616 | 11,654 | 20,843 | 4,536 | 2,147 | 56,869 |
| 1982 | 6,379 | 9,426 | 9,799 | 19,946 | 4,195 | 2,055 | 51,800 |
| PERSONS | | | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 20,451 | 29,869 | 38,935 | 56,405 | 12,049 | 3,104 | 160,813 |
| 1971-75 | 14,363 | 19,311 | 26,563 | 37,771 | 8,708 | 2,972 | 109,687 |
| 1976-80 | 9,581 | 13,546 | 15,812 | 24,837 | 6,855 | 3,192 | 73,824 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | | | |
| 1977 | 10,026 | 13,818 | 16,075 | 24,518 | 8,056 | 3,147 | 75,640 |
| 1978 | 8,639 | 12,419 | 15,041 | 22,553 | 6,635 | 3,132 | 68,419 |
| 1979 | 9,607 | 12,899 | 16,036 | 24,079 | 6,480 | 3,135 | 72,236 |
| 1980 | 11,538 | 17,737 | 20,030 | 33,650 | 7,721 | 3,827 | 94,502 |
| 1981 | 14,627 | 22,680 | 24,756 | 43,998 | 8,740 | 3,934 | 118,735 |
| 1982 | 13,359 | 20,381 | 19,802 | 41,810 | 7,983 | 3,836 | 107,171 |

SETTLER ARRIVALS BY MARITAL STATUS

| | <i>Never married</i> | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Period</i> | <i>Under 15 years</i> | <i>15 years and over</i> | <i>Married</i> | <i>Widowed and divorced</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| MALES | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 25,976 | 25,742 | 33,668 | 1,098 | 86,484 |
| 1971-75 | 17,420 | 14,750 | 22,595 | 1,027 | 55,792 |
| 1976-80 | 12,095 | 9,052 | 14,769 | 912 | 36,827 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | |
| 1977 | 12,426 | 9,631 | 14,826 | 767 | 37,650 |
| 1978 | 11,345 | 8,451 | 13,808 | 830 | 34,434 |
| 1979 | 11,817 | 8,453 | 14,562 | 1,006 | 35,838 |
| 1980 | 15,344 | 12,015 | 19,762 | 1,374 | 48,495 |
| 1981 | 19,601 | 15,155 | 25,641 | 1,469 | 61,866 |
| 1982 | 17,914 | 12,180 | 23,957 | 1,320 | 55,371 |

SETTLER ARRIVALS BY MARITAL STATUS—*continued*

| | <i>Never married</i> | | | <i>Widowed and divorced</i> | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Period</i> | <i>Under 15 years</i> | <i>15 years and over</i> | <i>Married</i> | | <i>Total</i> |
| FEMALES | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 24,344 | 12,530 | 34,125 | 3,330 | 74,328 |
| 1971-75 | 16,246 | 9,752 | 25,055 | 2,842 | 53,895 |
| 1976-80 | 11,005 | 6,435 | 17,043 | 2,513 | 36,996 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | |
| 1977 | 11,378 | 6,319 | 17,874 | 2,419 | 37,990 |
| 1978 | 9,700 | 5,955 | 15,950 | 2,380 | 33,985 |
| 1979 | 10,672 | 6,609 | 16,518 | 2,599 | 36,398 |
| 1980 | 13,914 | 7,818 | 20,987 | 3,289 | 46,008 |
| 1981 | 17,627 | 9,250 | 26,771 | 3,221 | 56,869 |
| 1982 | 15,747 | 7,940 | 25,294 | 2,819 | 51,800 |
| PERSONS | | | | | |
| Annual averages— | | | | | |
| 1966-70 | 50,320 | 38,272 | 67,793 | 4,427 | 160,813 |
| 1971-75 | 33,666 | 24,502 | 47,651 | 3,869 | 109,687 |
| 1976-80 | 23,100 | 15,487 | 31,813 | 3,424 | 73,824 |
| Annual totals— | | | | | |
| 1977 | 23,804 | 15,950 | 32,700 | 3,186 | 75,640 |
| 1978 | 21,045 | 14,406 | 29,758 | 3,210 | 68,419 |
| 1979 | 22,489 | 15,062 | 31,080 | 3,605 | 72,236 |
| 1980 | 29,258 | 19,833 | 40,748 | 4,663 | 94,502 |
| 1981 | 37,228 | 24,405 | 52,412 | 4,690 | 118,735 |
| 1982 | 33,661 | 20,120 | 49,251 | 4,139 | 107,171 |

Refugees

Australia accepted 17,522 people under refugee and special humanitarian programs in 1982. This compared with an intake of 21,972 in 1981.

Since 1945, Australia has accepted more than 420,000 refugees or displaced persons, including 170,000 from Europe who were displaced by the Second World War and its aftermath.

Australia presently accepts refugees from about 40 countries. The largest single element in Australia's current refugee intake is the Indo-Chinese program. In 1982, 10,789 Indo-Chinese refugees were resettled in Australia.

Australia is one of 90 countries which have become party to an international convention and protocol on the status of refugees and, in so doing, have taken on certain international legal obligations to assist refugees. The final determination of a refugee's status and the decision to accept those refugees for resettlement in Australia rests with the Australian Government. Australia is also a member of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). Australia's

REFUGEE ARRIVALS

| Period | Assisted | Other | Total |
|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Annual average— | | | |
| 1961-65 | 1,799 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1966-70 | 7,446 | n.a. | n.a. |
| 1971-75 | 2,773 | 7,776 | 10,549 |
| 1976-80 | 9,274 | 3,284 | 12,558 |
| Annual totals— | | | |
| 1977 | 2,202 | 7,272 | 9,474 |
| 1978 | 8,790 | 1,682 | 10,472 |
| 1979 | 14,639 | 2,418 | 17,057 |
| 1980 | 19,875 | 1,817 | 21,692 |
| 1981 | 19,055 | 2,917 | 21,972 |
| 1982 | 16,467 | 1,055 | 17,522 |

response to refugee situations is two-fold. Through aid programs directed principally through UNHCR refugees are offered protection and assistance in countries of first asylum. Those refugees for whom other durable solutions are not feasible are offered resettlement (in Australia) if they have relatives in Australia other close ties with Australia or the potential for successful settlement in their own right.

Citizenship

The grant of citizenship is controlled by the *Australian Citizenship Act 1948*. Citizenship may be acquired by birth in Australia, by birth abroad to an Australian parent, or by grant of citizenship to persons resident in Australia under conditions prescribed in the Act.

All persons are now eligible for the grant of Australian citizenship provided that they have resided in Australia for at least three years, are of good character, have an adequate knowledge of English and of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship, and intend to reside permanently in Australia.

PERSONS GRANTED AUSTRALIAN CITIZENSHIP

| <i>Period</i> | <i>Number</i> |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Annual averages— | |
| 1961-65 | 43,823 |
| 1966-70 | 40,934 |
| 1971-75 | 61,182 |
| 1976-80 | 75,138 |
| Annual totals— | |
| 1977 | 70,706 |
| 1978 | 65,094 |
| 1979 | 53,555 |
| 1980 | 68,145 |
| 1981 | 56,459 |
| 1982 | 75,047 |

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