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GENERAL INFORMATION

Symbols

The following *symbols*, where shown in columns of figures or elsewhere in tables mean;

- n.a. : not available
- .. : not applicable
- : nil or rounded to zero
- p : preliminary figures—subject to revision
- : break in continuity of series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Other

- (a) In tables, totals may differ slightly from the sum of the items because of rounding.

PREFACE

This bulletin provides a comprehensive statistical overview of the demographic trends shaping Australia's population growth. The format of the bulletin is similar to recent publications produced by the ABS as 'social reports'. The main efforts to date by the ABS in the area of social reporting have been the Social Indicators series of publications (now in its fourth edition) and the 'social group' series of publications. The former provides statistics and commentary pertaining to the social conditions of Australians such as their health, education, income and working life. The 'social group' series complements these but focuses on particular groups within the population. To date there have been four such publications relating to aged persons, handicapped persons, families and the youth population.

As with the other social reports, this bulletin differs from normal publications of the ABS in its content and presentation. First, it provides the reader with a synthesis of the broad range of population statistics regularly compiled by the ABS in such a way that it highlights the major patterns and trends evident in the data. Second, the information is presented with commentary and graphs which are organised to provide persons working in a wide range of fields with an overview of some of the current demographic issues relating to Australia's population.

Any queries or comments regarding this publication should be brought to the attention of Director, Demography Section, Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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June 1986

Chapter 1

POPULATION GROWTH

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INTRODUCTION

Australia's population doubled from 3.8 million in 1901 to 7.6 million by 1947 and again to 15.6 million by the end of 1984. Despite the continuous growth in population, there has been considerable variability in population growth rates over the period. The most sluggish growth occurred during the years of the Great Depression with annual growth rates falling to a minimum of 0.72 per cent in 1935. High levels of sustained growth, on the other hand, occurred after the Second World War until the 1970s with annual rates of growth averaging over 2 per cent. In the 1970s and early 1980s the population continued to grow, but at a declining rate, while the average annual rate of growth during 1976-81 was 1.2 per cent, projections suggest that the growth rate will continue to decline to 1 per cent or less by the end of the century.

SECTION 1 — COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The most recent population census in Australia was conducted on 30 June 1981 and the estimated resident population, based on the results of this census, was 14.9 million. Equivalent figures for 1971 and 1976 were 13.1 million and 14.0 million respectively. These estimates indicate a decrease in growth rates from an average of 1.4 per cent per annum during the intercensal period 1971-76 to an average of 1.2 per cent per annum for the latter period 1976-81.

This chapter deals with these trends in population growth. In the first section, a comparison is made between recent rates of population growth in Australia and other countries. Section 2 examines the historical growth pattern of Australia from 1901 and focuses on the contribution of the two components of growth — natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration. Section 3 compares the more recent population growth rates of the States and Territories. Section 4 looks at the geographical distribution of population. The final section discusses future population size using alternative fertility, mortality and migration assumptions.

Table 1.1 compares the recent rate of population growth in Australia with those of selected developed countries. The table indicates that population growth rates have declined in the last decade in most of the countries shown, with the exception of Greece and the United States. Aside from these two exceptions, Australia recorded higher population growth rates during the period 1975-80 than any of the other countries. Most of these countries saw population growth rates of between

TABLE 1.1 RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1970 to 1980

Country	Population as at 30 June ('000)			Average annual rate of growth (a) per cent	
	1970	1975	1980	1970-75	1975-80
Australia	12,790	13,893	14,695	1.67	1.13
Austria	7,426	7,520	7,507	0.25	- 0.03
Belgium	9,656	9,801	9,859	0.30	0.12
Bulgaria	8,490	8,721	8,862	0.54	0.32
Canada	21,324	22,727	23,941	1.28	1.05
Czechoslovakia	14,334	14,802	15,318	0.64	0.69
Denmark	4,929	5,060	5,123	0.53	0.25
Finland	4,606	4,711	4,779	0.45	0.29
France	50,768	52,705	53,713	0.75	0.38
German Democratic Republic	17,058	16,850	16,737	- 0.25	- 0.13
Germany, Federal Republic of	60,714	61,832	61,561	0.37	- 0.09
Greece	8,793	9,047	9,599	0.57	1.19
Hungary	10,338	10,532	10,713	0.37	0.34
Ireland	2,950	3,176	3,307	1.49	0.81
Italy	53,661	55,830	57,042	0.80	0.43
Japan	104,345	111,573	116,782	1.35	0.92
Netherlands	13,032	13,653	14,144	0.94	0.71
New Zealand	2,811	3,071	3,100	1.79	0.19
Norway	3,877	4,007	4,086	0.66	0.39
Poland	32,526	34,022	35,578	0.90	0.90
Portugal	8,663	9,426	9,933	1.70	1.05
Romania	20,253	21,245	22,268	0.96	0.95
Spain	33,779	35,596	37,430	1.05	1.01
Sweden	8,043	8,193	8,311	0.37	0.29
Switzerland	6,187	6,405	6,373	0.69	- 0.10
United Kingdom	55,411	55,890	55,888	0.17	0.00
United States	204,878	213,559	227,640	0.83	1.29
USSR	242,757	254,469	265,542	0.95	0.86
Yugoslavia	20,371	21,365	22,344	0.96	0.90

(a) Calculated on the compound rate of growth principle.

Source: *Demographic Yearbook* for 1976 and 1980, United Nations, New York.

zero and one per cent; and Switzerland, the German Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic experienced a decline in population.

According to estimates published by the United Nations in 1982, the population of the 'more developed' countries of the world had grown at a low rate in the 1950s, when the average annual growth rate was about 1.3 per cent. The rate subsequently decreased to less than 1.0 per cent in the latter half of the 1960s and to 0.7 per cent in the period 1975–80.¹ While Australia's population growth rate has not fallen to these levels, it is evident that it is passing through a similar general pattern of decline.

SECTION 2 — AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION GROWTH SINCE 1900

The main source of Australia's population growth since the turn of the century has been natural increase. Overseas migration has also made an important contribution. This section traces Australia's population growth in terms of these two growth components.

The First Period (1901 — 1913)

Australia's population increased from 3.77 million persons at the turn of the century to 4.89 million in 1913 at a comparatively high average rate of growth of 2.04 per cent per annum. The average annual rate of natural increase was 1.59 per cent, being greater than the rate for any subsequent period (Figure 1.1).

These high growth rates were associated with high levels of fertility (Figure 1.2). The crude birth rate was consistently greater than 25.0 births per 1,000 population and attained a rate of 28.6 in 1912. By contrast, the crude birth rate had fallen below 16.0 per 1,000 population in the early 1980s.

Despite the high average growth rate for the period, annual growth rates varied considerably, rising from a low of 1.07 per cent in 1903 to a peak of 3.78 per cent in 1912. This variation, evident from Figure 1.1, was mainly associated with the changing levels of migration over the period. Thus, while the first six years of the century saw a net migration loss of 21,800 persons, the following seven years saw a net gain of over 290,000 persons, predominantly from the United Kingdom.

The First World War (1914 — 1919)

The First World War had a disruptive effect on the levels of net migration to Australia. Population growth rates were affected accordingly, falling from an average of 2.04 per cent per annum in the previous period to an average of 1.35 per cent over the war years.

Figure 1.1 indicates a net loss from migration over the period. However, it should be noted that civilian migration continued to contribute to Australia's population growth. The negative rate of growth due to migration of 0.16 per cent per annum, seen in Table 1.2, pertains to the net movement of troops on overseas service. Over 345,000 troops departed over the period, but the number returned was just over 260,000. These large troop

movements caused large variations to Australia's annual growth rates. In 1916 the departure of troops saw Australia's population decline by 1.04 per cent and the return of troops in 1919 raised growth to 4.38 per cent.

Population projections prepared by the United Nations for the 'more developed' countries indicate a further decline in growth rates to a level below 0.2 per cent per annum by the years 2021–25. In contrast, recent ABS projections² indicate that Australia's annual population growth by the year 2021 could fall to the 0.6 per cent level.

A large and historically important aspect of Australia's population growth has been the contribution of net overseas migration and this is expected to continue. The ABS projections indicate that of the increase in population to the year 2021, 48.3 per cent will be due to the net overseas migration component.

Post War Recovery (1920 — 1929)

Figure 1.1 and Table 1.2 indicate the recovery in the levels of migration to Australia following the First World War. Indeed the average annual rate of increase due to net migration throughout the twenties exceeded the average rates seen in the first period of the century. Crude birth rates, however, fell. The long term decline in fertility, which had started before the onset of the First World War, continued steadily throughout the postwar period accounting for the decreased average annual rate of natural increase of 1.39 per cent for the period.

The overall annual growth rates for the 1920s averaged 1.95 per cent, well above those seen in the previous war years and above those recorded in the Great Depression period to follow.

The Great Depression Era (1930 — 1939)

The economic collapse in 1929 and the depression during the 1930s saw a sharp decline in Australia's growth rates, with the average annual rate falling to 0.83 per cent in the period 1930 to 1939.

On average, total growth over the period was equal to natural increase. Net migration fluctuated from net losses during the years in which the economic depression was most severe to subsequent gains in the latter years of the 1930s.

The crude birth rate, which fell during the previous period, continued its downward trend, reaching a low of 16 births per 1,000 population in 1935. It was in this year that Australia's annual rate of increase fell to its lowest recorded level this century of 0.72 per cent.

¹ United Nations, *Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as assessed in 1980*. United Nations, New York, 1982.

² ABS, *Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories 1984 to 2021* (3222.0), 1985.

The Second World War (1939 — 1945)

White annual population growth rates continued to average below 1.0 per cent throughout the years of the Second World War, growth due to natural increase increased.

The crude birth rate had begun to rise in 1936 and 1937 and this upward trend continued through the war years (Figure 1.2). As a consequence, the average annual rate of natural increase for the war years was 17 per cent higher than the average rate of the 1930s.

While there was an inflow of refugees in the earlier years of the war, Australia saw minor net losses due to the outmigration of civilians in the latter years. The total net migration of civilians over the war years, like the previous period, had negligible effects on Australia's population growth.

Troop movements were not recorded in overseas migration data during the Second World War.

The 'Baby Boom' Years (1946 — 1960)

With the return of peace Australia's population began to grow at a more rapid pace. The annual growth rate for the period 1946 to 1960 averaged above 2.25 per cent increasing the total population by almost 3 million persons. This was well in excess of the total growth seen in the previous three decades (from 1914 to 1945) which saw the population increase by just over 2.5 million persons.

In 1945, the Government launched a program to increase Australia's population by 1.0 per cent a year through immigration with the aim of achieving a total annual growth rate of 2.0 per cent. The first wave of this post-war migration occurred between 1947 and 1951 and was the largest, bringing 470,000 migrants.

These migrants were predominantly of European and British origin and included many thousands of displaced persons from refugee camps in Europe. The subsequent migrants through the 1950s were also predominantly of European origin. Net migration over this fifteen year period added 0.8 points to the annual percentage growth rates a contribution which has not been exceeded in any of the other periods in this century.

Despite the large contribution of this immigration programme, the greatest proportion of growth over this period was attributable to natural increase. Crude birth rates had steadily increased to a new peak of 24.1 births per 1,000 population in 1947 and remained at a plateau of above 22.4 births per 1,000 population through to 1961. This period of high fertility has come to be known as the 'baby boom' era. The 'baby boom' has generally been attributed to the rapid increase in the proportion of young people marrying following the war, or in other words to a marriage boom and to the late completion of child bearing which was delayed during the war years. Australia's population increased by 1.8 million persons due to natural increase over this period at an average annual rate of 1.5 per cent.

The Sixties (1961 — 1970)

Australia's continued economic prosperity during the sixties ensured the maintenance of high levels of immigration throughout this period. Migration rose from 100,000 arrivals per annum in the early 1960s to a peak of some 185,000 in 1969-70. Over half the intake arrived from the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand. The average annual rate of net migration for the period of 0.77 per cent was only marginally lower than the high average seen during the previous period.

The average annual rate of natural increase during the sixties, while less than for the 'baby boom' years, continued to exceed the 1.0 per cent mark by a considerable margin. The end of the decade marked the end of a long period of high population growth of around 2 per cent per annum.

It should be noted that Australia's published population figures for periods after 1961 included Australia's full-blood Aborigines. Prior to this full-blood Aborigines were separately enumerated and were not included in the census counts. Population growth in subsequent years therefore takes into account inclusion of such Aborigines in the census counts.

Recent Developments (1971 — 1984)

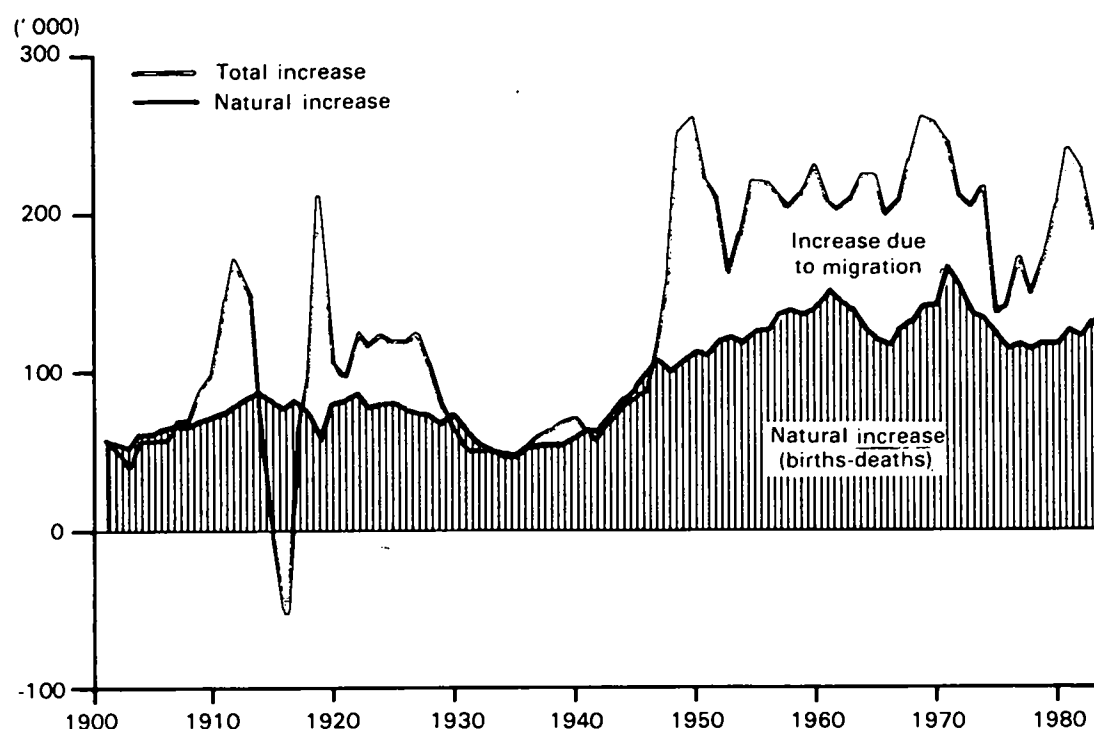
Annual population growth rates have generally tended to fall since the early seventies, averaging 1.37 per cent between 1971 and 1980.

Figure 1.1 illustrates the decline in levels of net migration between the early to mid-seventies. The average annual growth rates due to net migration between 1971 and 1980 fell to 0.41 per cent, the lowest seen in several decades. This was largely brought about by the more difficult economic and employment conditions over the period. After 1977 net migration gain increased slightly with the arrival of large numbers of New Zealanders and refugees from Indo-China. In 1980 and 1981 net overseas migration reached a level comparable to that of the late 1960s, however, these levels have fallen off rapidly in the most recent years; 1982, 1983 and 1984.

The decline in the crude birth rate continued throughout the 1970s to a level lower than that recorded during the depression years. The crude death rate also declined at a greater rate during the mid-seventies. This was associated primarily with a decline in infant mortality and a substantial decline in death rates from cardio-vascular diseases over these years. Nevertheless, the decline in mortality did not check the falls in growth rates due to natural increase, as these averaged below 1.0 per cent throughout the seventies and fell to lower levels in the latter years of the decade. There have, however, been some increases in the level of natural increase since 1980, although these have been minor.

A detailed analysis of the changes that have occurred in the components of growth over this last period forms the subject of the subsequent chapters of this bulletin. The next section looks at the recent growth patterns of the States and Territories.

FIGURE 1.1 COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1984



Source: *Demography Bulletin* Ref. No. 4.9 for various years, and *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. No. 3101.0) for various quarters.

TABLE 1.2 POPULATION AND COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, AUSTRALIA 1901 TO 1984

Period Calendar Years	Population at end of period(b) (^{'000})	Average annual rate of growth (a)		
		Natural increase	Net migration(c)	Total
Up to 1900	3,765.3	—	—	—
1901 — 1913	4,893.7	1.59	0.51	2.04
1914 — 1919	5,303.6	1.51	-0.16	1.35
1920 — 1929	6,436.2	1.39	0.56	1.95
1930 — 1938	6,935.9	0.83	0.00	0.83
1939 — 1945	7,430.2	0.90	0.09(d)	0.99
1946 — 1960	10,391.9	1.46	0.80(d)	2.26
1961 — 1970	12,663.5	1.23	0.77	2.00
1971 — 1980 (e)	14,807.4	0.96	0.41	1.37
1981	15,049.5	0.86	0.82	1.63
1982	15,276.8	0.83	0.68	1.51
1983	15,464.2	0.87	0.36	1.23
1984p	15,648.9	0.81	0.38	1.19

(a) The average annual rates of population growth for periods greater than one year are calculated on the compound rate of growth principle. The rates refer to the population at the beginning of the period. Discrepancies between the sum of the growth rates due to natural increase and net migration and the rate of total growth are due to intercensal adjustments. (b) Excludes full-blood Aborigines prior to 1961. Estimates for dates earlier than the 1971 Census are based on census counts (actual location) and contain no adjustments for census under-enumeration. Estimates for 1971 and subsequent years are estimated resident populations. (c) Prior to 30 June 1971, net migration represented the excess of all arrivals over departures and included 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 the net affect of changes in travel intentions which affect the categorisation of movements. (d) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 only, troop movements were excluded while the deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, were included. (e) The estimated resident population at 31 December 1970 was 12,929,600.

Source: As for Figure 1.1.

SECTION 3 — POPULATION GROWTH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Throughout this century the three eastern seaboard States of Australia — New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, have remained as the three most populated States. Together they comprise over 75 per cent of Australia's total population (Table 1.3). While the order of these States in terms of population size has remained the same, there have been two changes in the order of size of the smaller States and Territories.

First, the Australian Capital Territory (which, when created, had the smallest share of the total population) was recorded as overtaking the Northern Territory in 1933.

Second, Western Australia surpassed South Australia in 1982 to become the fourth most populous State.

Since the 1901 Census, Western Australia and the two Territories have steadily increased their share of the national population while Queensland has done so consistently since 1971. Tasmania is the only State to show a consistent decline in its share of the national population since Federation. During the last two decades there has been a substantial decline in the proportion of the population living in the two larger States, New South Wales and Victoria, notwithstanding continued growth in the populations of these two States.

Population growth rates have varied considerably between the States and Territories since 1971 (Table 1.4). In the period 1971–76 the highest growth rates were recorded in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, with average annual growth rates of 6.57 per cent and 2.76 per cent respectively. Since 1976, the Northern Territory has continued to grow at a rate well above the national average, whereas growth in the Australian Capital Territory has declined to a rate considerably closer to the national rate.

Of the three larger States, Queensland has consistently had the highest growth rate since 1971, with growth rates well above those realized by Australia as a whole. New South Wales and Victoria, on the other hand, have been relatively slow growing States, with growth rates below the national average. Notably, the annual growth rate in Victoria was considerably lower in the second intercensal period 1976–81 (0.71 per cent) than that recorded in the first period 1971–76 (1.13 per cent). This rate has increased over the more recent years 1981–84, however, with a growth rate averaging 1.1 per cent.

In South Australia, average annual rates fell from 1.20 per cent in the period 1971–76 to 0.69 per cent in the period 1976–81. With a similar population size, Western Australia, however, has growth rates well above the national average.

The slowest growing State has been Tasmania with annual growth rates averaging about the 0.7 per cent level between 1971 and 1984.

The following paragraphs look more closely at the size and growth of the States and Territories throughout the 1970s and early 1980s, focusing on the relative contribution of the components of growth.

New South Wales

Australia's most populous State, New South Wales, had a population of 5.41 million at 30 June 1984, representing 34.8 per cent of Australia's total population. Its rate of growth has generally been below the national rate throughout the period 1971 to 1984. Average annual growth rates over the last few years, 1981–84, improved marginally over previous years to a level of 1.12 per cent.

Immigration has been an important source of growth for the State during the past decade. The average annual rate of growth from net overseas migration in the period 1971–76 was 0.46 per cent; for 1976–81 it was 0.63 per cent, and for 1981–84 it was 0.60 per cent. These rates are higher than those for Australia as a whole (Table 1.4) and indicate the importance of the State as the major recipient of migrant arrivals.

Natural increase was the largest source of growth for most of the period (Figure 1.3), although between 1980 and 1982 the contribution of overseas migration temporarily overshadowed that of natural increase. In contrast to the positive contribution of natural increase and overseas migration to the State's total growth rates, New South Wales has experienced population losses due to excess of interstate departures over interstate arrivals for most of the given period. It is for this reason, together with lower than average rates of natural increase, that the rates of total increase for the State have remained below those for Australia.

Victoria

Although Victoria is Australia's second smallest State in area, it has the second largest population. The estimated resident population of the State at 30 June 1984 was 4.08 million, slightly more than a quarter of the national total. While retaining its position as the second most populous State, its share of the nation's population has fallen considerably since the turn of the century. In 1901, Victoria's share stood at 31.8 per cent, at the 1933 Census it had 27.5 per cent. This share remained reasonably constant until the 1976 Census, and fell during the following years to be 26.2 per cent in 1984. Figure 1.3 indicates that these more recent declines have largely been associated with population losses due to net interstate migration.

The general pattern of growth for Victoria over the period 1971–1984 has in many ways been similar to that of New South Wales. However, Figure 1.3 indicates that total growth rates fell into a longer term trough in the mid to late-1970s.

Like N.S.W., Victoria's rate of growth from net overseas migration has been above the national level until recently. Victoria has also been a consistent loser of population due to interstate migration. While natural increase has been the most important growth component, the rate of increase from this component has been averaging about 0.75 per cent since 1976, below the national rate.

Queensland

Queensland's estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 was 2.51 million, 35.3 per cent higher than at 30 June 1971.

Since 1971 the annual rate of population growth, which has fluctuated between 1.8 and 3.5 per cent (Figure 1.3), has consistently been well above that recorded for Australia as a whole. Natural increase has closely approximated the levels recorded at the national level (Table 1.4).

The pattern of high growth rates for Queensland has largely been determined by net interstate migration and net overseas migration (Figure 1.3). Of these two growth components, gain due to net interstate migration has predominated, with annual growth rates for 1971-76 at 0.73 per cent, for 1976-81 at 0.80 per cent and for 1981-84 at 0.88 per cent. The annual growth rates due to overseas migration for the respective periods were 0.27 per cent, 0.41 per cent and 0.40 per cent. While these average rates have generally been below the national average rates over the given period, the State has increased in importance as a recipient of arrivals from overseas.

Western Australia

Western Australia's estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 was 1.38 million, 31.3 per cent higher than at 30 June 1971. The State's annual population growth rates over the last 14 years (1971 to 1984) have been consistently greater than the national rates, averaging 2.26 per cent from 1971 to 1976 and 1.99 per cent from 1976 to 1981 (Table 1.4). In the more recent years 1981-1984 the State's average growth rate exceeded the average national growth rate by 0.71 percentage points. More importantly, its growth rate has been above that of South Australia and, as mentioned previously, became the fourth most populous State in 1982.

The major contributing factor to Western Australia's high population growth rate has been the growth due to natural increase, which has generally averaged well above the national levels (Table 1.4). The high growth rate due to natural increase has generally been complemented by rates of growth due to overseas migration and net interstate migration, which have ranked highly in comparison with the rates recorded by the other States and Territories. The contribution of net overseas migration was particularly important in the two years 1980-81 and 1981-82, with the annual rates of growth from this source (1.17 per cent and 1.40 per cent respectively) exceeding those due to natural increase (Figure 1.3).

South Australia

South Australia's estimated resident population at 30 June 1984 was 1.35 million, 12.7 per cent above that of 30 June 1971. This compares with a 19.0 per cent increase in Australia's total population over the same period, indicating that the State had a relatively slow population growth rate. In the most recent years 1981-84, South Australia's growth rates averaged 0.88 per cent per annum making it the second slowest growing State after Tasmania.

South Australia's rate of growth due to natural increase,

while generally being the major contributor to its population growth, has consistently been at levels lower than those recorded in the other States and Territories. The rate averaged 0.87 per cent per annum between 1971-76, 0.70 per cent between 1976-81 and 0.72 per cent between 1981-84 (Table 1.4).

Population growth rates due to net interstate migration have generally been negative, with the notable exception of the year 1974-75 in which the annual growth rate due to net interstate migration was 1.05 per cent (Figure 1.3). This upsurge in the level of interstate migration was primarily due to the movement of people from Darwin following the cyclone in that year.

The contribution of net overseas migration to the State's growth rates has been small relative to the contribution gained from this source in the other States and Territories.

Tasmania

Tasmania's population at 30 June 1984 was 437,400, 9.8 per cent more than the population at 30 June 1971. This was the smallest percentage increase in population of any of the States and Territories over this period.

While the population growth rate due to natural increase has closely approximated the average annual rate recorded for Australia as a whole (Table 1.4), the State's low total growth rate has largely been a consequence of population losses due to net interstate migration (Figure 1.3). Average annual rates of loss due to interstate migration were 0.25 per cent between 1971 and 1976, 0.22 per cent between 1976 and 1981 and 0.24 per cent between 1981 and 1984. The annual rates of growth of the population recorded between 1981 and 1984 were the lowest recorded in any State or Territory.

While there has been positive contribution of net overseas migration to Tasmania's population growth, the level of growth from this source has tended to be considerably lower than the levels recorded in most of the other States and Territories throughout the entire period.

The State's most recently recorded annual growth rate of 1.09 per cent in 1984 is a significant increase over that recorded in 1982, which had fallen to 0.59 per cent.

Northern Territory

The estimated resident population of the Northern Territory at 30 June 1984 was close to 139,000, an increase of 62.0 per cent since 30 June 1971. While having only a small population, its growth rate over the last decade or so has been consistently well above the national growth rate.

The annual growth rate moved from 2.76 per cent in the intercensal period 1971-76 to about 4.54 per cent between 1976-81 and 4.22 per cent between 1981-84 (Table 1.4).

The lower average rate of growth of the first intercensal period is anomalous in that annual growth rates for years other than 1975 exceeded 5.0 per cent (Figure 1.3). The fall in the growth rate in 1975 is associated with the population exodus caused by the devastation of Cyclone Tracy which hit Darwin in December 1974. As a

consequence, the Territory's population fell by 19,400 persons from 104,600 in September 1974 to 86,200 in the March quarter 1975, but recovered quickly in the subsequent years.

The two major contributors to the Territory's high growth rate over the period have been growth due to natural increase and net interstate migration (Figure 1.3). Annual growth rates due to natural increase for the Territory have been consistently higher than those recorded in any of the other States and Territories. This is due in part to the relatively youthful age profile of the Northern Territory and to the comparatively high fertility of the Aboriginal population who made up a quarter of the Territory's population at the 1981 Census.

Growth due to net overseas migration has been proportionally low in comparison with the growth from this source in the other States (Table 1.4).

Australian Capital Territory

The population of the Australian Capital Territory at 30 June 1984 was 244,600, having grown by 62 per cent since 1971.

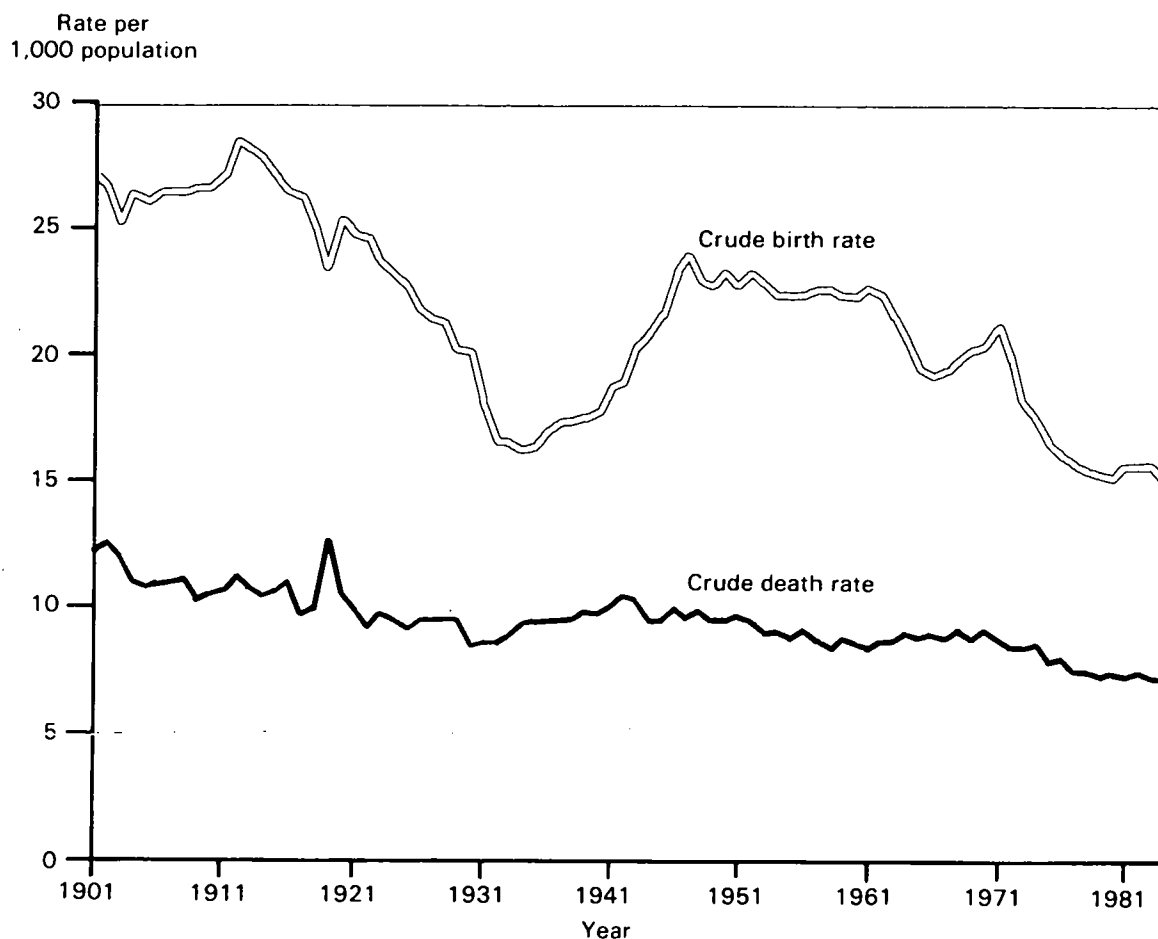
The Australian Capital Territory recorded particularly high annual growth rates in the intercensal period 1971-76, averaging 6.56 per cent per annum. These fell during the latter part of that decade, however, averaging 1.85 per cent between 1976-81. Over the more recent years 1981 to 1984 there has been a small resurgence in growth rates to an average annual rate of 2.42 per cent.

These fluctuations in growth rates have largely been a result of shifts in the contribution of net interstate migration which reached a peak of 5.38 in 1973, subsequently fell to negative levels between 1979 and 1982 and since 1983 has been positive (Figure 3.1).

A major contributor to the Australian Capital Territory's overall growth has been growth due to natural increase which has only been surpassed by the rates recorded in the Northern Territory (Table 1.4).

Since 1976, the rate of growth due to net overseas migration to the Territory has been well below the contribution from this source to national population growth.

FIGURE 1.2 CRUDE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1984



Source: Same as for Figure 1.1.

TABLE 1.3 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AMONG THE STATES AND TERRITORIES: MID YEAR POPULATIONS 1901 TO 1984

30 June	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
1901	35.95	31.76	13.26	9.40	4.98	4.53	0.13	— (c)	3,788,123
1921	38.56	28.15	14.05	9.11	6.12	3.89	0.07	0.05	5,455,136
1933 (a)	39.23	27.46	14.29	8.76	6.62	3.43	0.07	0.14	6,629,839
1947 (a)	39.38	27.11	14.60	8.52	6.63	3.39	0.14	0.22	7,579,358
1961 (a)	37.28	27.88	14.45	9.22	7.01	3.33	0.26	0.56	10,508,186
1966 (a)	36.54	27.76	14.43	9.44	7.31	3.20	0.49	0.83	11,599,498
1971 (a)	36.07	27.46	14.32	9.20	8.08	3.06	0.68	1.13	12,755,638
E.R.P. (b)									
1971	36.16	27.56	14.17	9.18	8.06	3.05	0.66	1.16	13,067,300
1976	35.34	27.15	14.91	9.08	8.40	2.94	0.70	1.48	14,033,100
1981	35.09	26.45	15.71	8.84	8.70	2.86	0.82	1.52	14,926,800
1983	34.86	26.25	16.07	8.72	8.87	2.81	0.87	1.54	15,378,600
1984	34.79	26.28	16.12	8.70	8.90	2.81	0.89	1.57	15,555,900

(a) Census counts, actual location. (b) Estimated resident population. (c) Part of New South Wales before 1 January 1911.

Source: As for Figure 1.1.

TABLE 1.4 POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES^(a) RELATING TO THE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION GROWTH, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 1971-76, 1976-81 and 1981-84

30 June	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
('000)									
1971 Population	4725.5	3601.4	1851.5	1200.0	1053.8	398.1	85.7	151.2	13,067.3
Average annual growth rate — Per cent									
1971-76									
Natural increase	0.95	0.99	1.08	0.87	1.22	1.01	2.26	1.99	1.02
Internal migration	-0.34	-0.24	0.73	0.13	0.40	-0.25	0.18	3.52	—
Overseas migration	0.46	0.44	0.27	0.35	0.67	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.42
Total (b) increase	0.97	1.13	2.48	1.21	2.26	0.70	2.76	6.56	1.44
('000)									
1976 Population	4959.6	3810.4	2092.4	1274.1	1178.3	412.3	98.2	207.7	14,033.1
Average annual growth rate — Per cent									
1976-81									
Natural increase	0.76	0.76	0.87	0.70	1.05	0.84	1.97	1.61	0.82
Internal migration	-0.12	-0.30	0.80	-0.23	0.18	-0.22	0.93	0.05	—
Overseas migration	0.63	0.53	0.41	0.25	0.65	0.14	0.68	0.13	0.51
Total (b) increase	1.07	0.71	2.31	0.69	1.99	0.71	4.54	1.85	1.24
('000)									
1981 Population	5234.9	3946.9	2345.2	1318.8	1300.1	427.2	122.6	227.6	14,923.3
Average annual growth rate — Per cent									
1981-84									
Natural increase	0.79	0.76	0.97	0.72	1.06	0.86	1.90	1.41	0.80
Internal migration	-0.27	-0.20	0.88	-0.31	0.20	-0.24	1.68	0.69	—
Overseas migration	0.60	0.54	0.40	0.47	0.84	0.17	0.65	0.34	0.55
Total (b) increase	1.12	1.10	2.25	0.88	2.10	0.79	4.22	2.43	1.39
('000)									
1984 Population	5412.0	4078.5	2507.0	1353.9	1383.7	437.4	138.8	244.6	15,555.9

(a) Average annual rates of increase. (b) Average annual rates of total increase are based on differences of census based estimated resident population and therefore are not necessarily equal to the sum of average rates of increase due to natural increase, internal migration and overseas migration. They are calculated on a compound basis.

Source: Australian Demographic Statistics, various quarters. ABS (3101.0).

FIGURE 1.3 RATES OF GROWTH BY COMPONENTS, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA

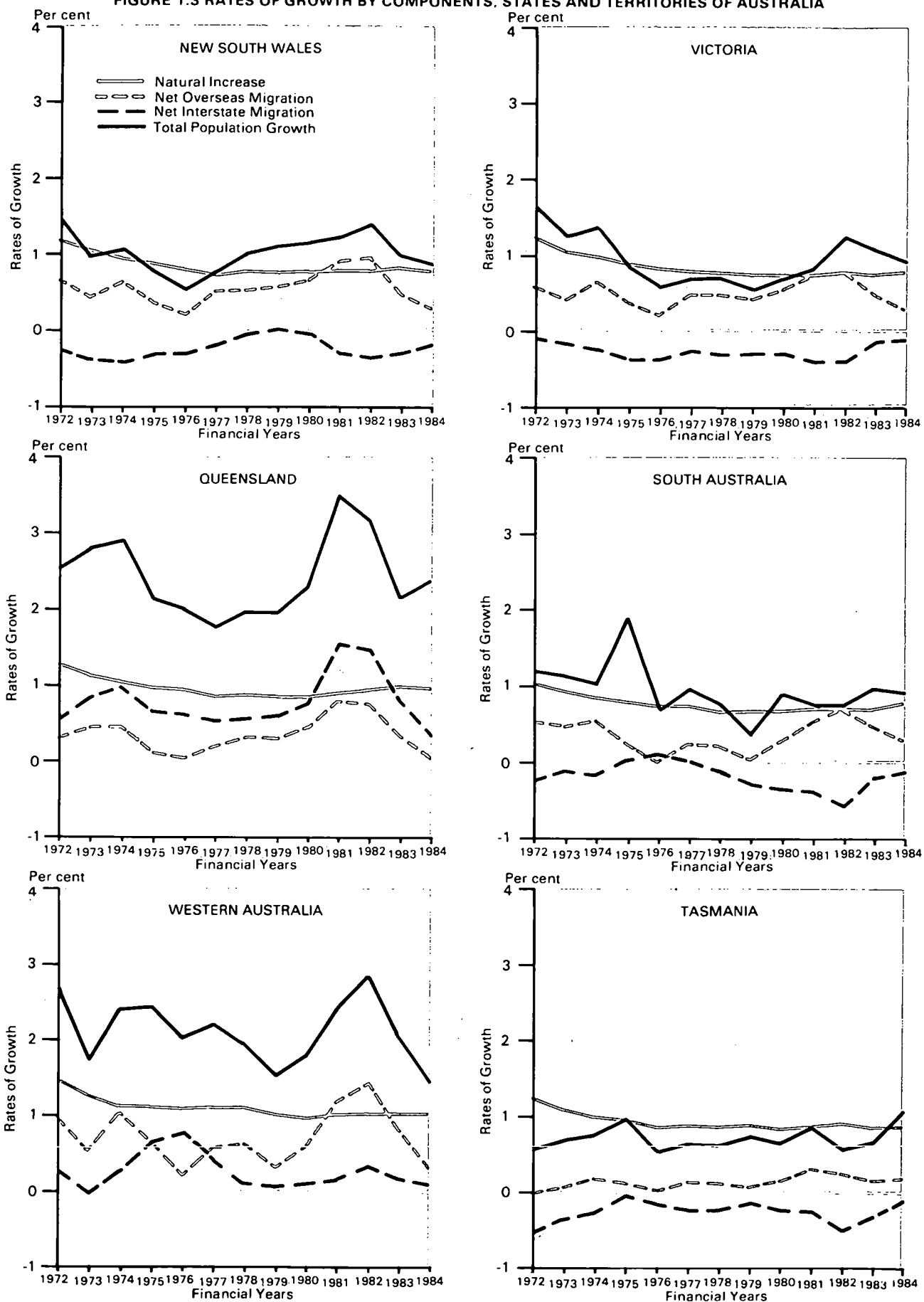
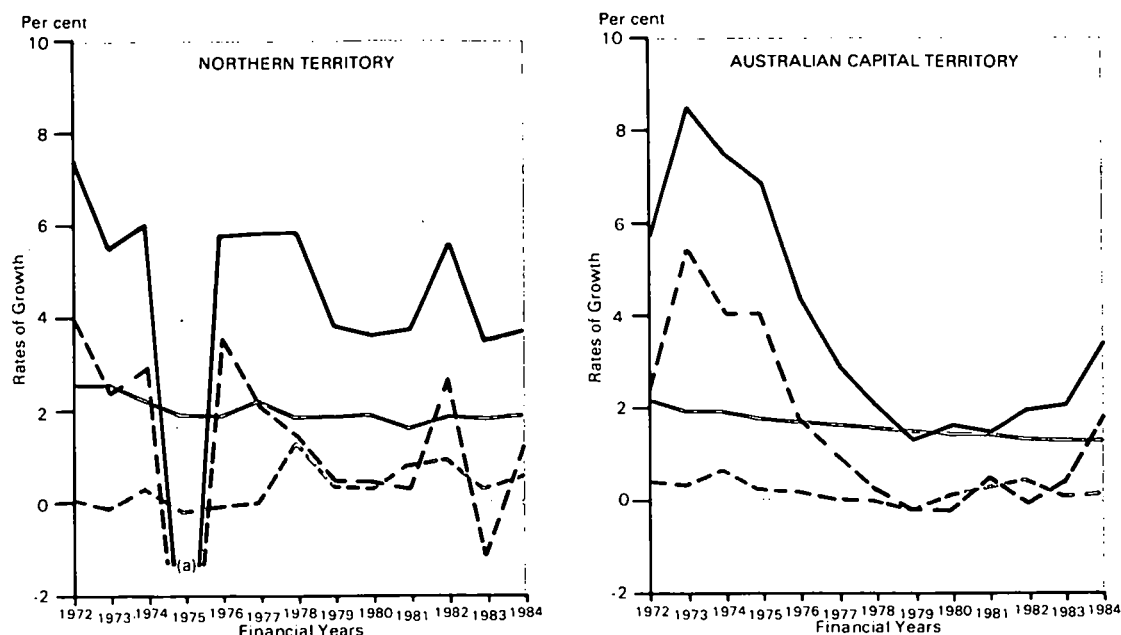


FIGURE 1.3 RATES OF GROWTH BY COMPONENTS, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA—continued



(a) Decrease due to the effect of cyclone 'Tracy' on the Darwin population.

Source: Same as for Table 1.4.

SECTION 4 — GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Urban-Rural Distribution

For historical, climatic and economic reasons, the population of Australia is concentrated in capital cities and other major cities on the south and east coasts. The level of urbanization has always been high. In 1921, for example, 62 per cent of the population lived in urban areas, including the capital cities. By 1954, following the post-war years of rapid urban growth, this proportion had increased to 79 per cent and by 1971, to 86 per cent. It has since remained at or slightly below this level.

Apart from the Australian Capital Territory which has virtually no rural population, the most urbanised States are New South Wales and Victoria. At the time of the 1981 Census, for example, over 88 per cent of the New South Wales population lived in urban areas, and in Victoria the level was only fractionally lower. The least urbanised States are Tasmania and the Northern Territory with 75 per cent and 74 per cent of their respective populations living in urban areas. For the past sixty years there has been no change in the ordering of the States in terms of urbanisation levels (Table 1.5 and Figure 1.4).

Changes to the urban-rural distributions of the population over the post-war period can be expressed another way — in terms of the frequency of urban centres falling into categories graduated according to population size, as shown in Table 1.6 and Figure 1.5. It is revealing that not only has the proportion of the Australian population living in urban centres increased, but the number of these centres has also increased. At 30 June 1981 there were 560 urban centres with a population of 1,000 or more. Increases have occurred in all size categories excepting those of one million or more. The proportion of the

population in various categories of urban centres shows that there has been a rapid rise in population size in centres whose population was between 500,000 and 999,999, namely Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth.

The proportion living in this category increased from 5.6 per cent in 1954 to 18.1 per cent in 1981.

Capital Cities

The dominant urban centres in Australia have always been the State capital cities which from their earliest days have formed the focus of administration, finance, trading, transport and communications for each of the States. Each capital is also the State's major port of arrival for immigrants from overseas and interstate. At 30 June 1984 almost 10 million people or 63 per cent of Australia's population lived in the State capital cities plus Canberra and Darwin (Table 1.7). In three States, namely Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, the State capital cities comprise over 70 per cent of their State's population.

Tracing the growth of the capital cities since the beginning of this century, it is clear that besides attracting immigrants from overseas and interstate, they have experienced considerable inward migration from non-metropolitan areas within their State. Their combined

³ Urban and rural classification of population has changed over time in Australian censuses. Up until the 1947 Census, some designated areas were classified as urban. In the 1954 and subsequent censuses, population size, number of dwellings or occupied dwellings (in the case of the holiday resorts) became the criteria for urban classification.

The last three censuses, 1971, 1976 and 1981 adopted a common concept, viz. all settlements of 1,000 and over, or holiday resorts containing at least 250 dwellings, with at least 100 occupied, were classified as urban.

average annual growth rates exceed the growth rate for Australia as a whole for 70 years (from 1901 to 1971) especially during the post war period (when immigration from overseas was high), but also during the years prior to the introduction of the migration scheme. As a proportion of total population the capital cities grew from 36 per cent in 1901 to 64 per cent in 1971, thereby consolidating their dominance as urban centres.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Melbourne was Australia's largest city with a population of just over 500,000. Sydney, the second largest city, had a population just below 500,000. By 1906, however, Sydney's population had passed that of Melbourne and since then the city has maintained its lead as the largest city. Brisbane and Adelaide reversed order in terms of population size in 1937 to become third and fourth. In 1984, Perth overtook Adelaide to become the fifth. Hobart which, after Sydney, is Australia's oldest capital city, is the smallest of the State capitals in terms of size. Canberra and Darwin, which are the youngest capital cities, have both grown rapidly since their inception, the former now being larger than Hobart.

Although all the capitals are continuing to grow, some of them at rates exceeding the national average for the population as a whole, 1971 appears to have been a watershed for the historic drift of people to capital cities.

The combined total population of the capital cities expressed as a proportion of national population has remained stable at 64 per cent after 1971 and is even declining marginally according to post 1981 Census estimates.

Nevertheless the population of smaller capitals, especially Brisbane, Perth, Canberra and Darwin have been increasing comparatively rapidly. Some other urban centres on the New South Wales and Queensland coasts have attracted population primarily for "quality of life" reasons. These centres appeal mainly to people of retirement age or workers prepared to seek openings in the rather limited economic environment of holiday/retirement centres. In both cases these people have been predominantly from Sydney and Melbourne.

Since 1971, Sydney and Melbourne have been growing at well below the national rate of population growth. Along with Adelaide and Hobart they have become the slowest growing capitals at rates at or below 1 per cent per year. Brisbane had higher growth rates in recent years than Sydney or Melbourne, but slowed to 0.7 per cent in 1983-84. Canberra was growing at 3.3 per cent in 1983-84, following slower growth in the 1979-83 period. Perth's growth had slowed from rates between 2 and 3 per cent per year for the period 1980-82 to 1.4 per cent in 1983-84. Darwin's population increased 4 per cent in 1983-84. Its growth is usually the fastest of all capitals in Australia, though from a small population base.

Large Non-Capital City Urban Areas

"Urbanisation in Australia has produced a settlement pattern in which people in each State have limited choice of where to live in terms of settlement size... In all States except Queensland and Tasmania the capital city has a

population more than 10 times greater than that of the next largest city... Yet at the national level, the country has cities in a great range of sizes. From this point of view Australians have a wide choice of community size." Table 1.8, for example, identifies 25 centres with populations ranging from 30,000 to over 400,000. Of these, ten are in the range of 20-49,999, ten in the range 50-99,999 and five in the range 100-499,999. Twenty three are in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, one in South Australia and one in Tasmania.

In total these 25 large urban areas had a population of 2.20 million in 1984 or 14.1 per cent of the national population. As Table 1.8 shows, this is an increase from 1.86 million (13.7 per cent of the national total) in 1976, revealing an average rate of growth exceeding the national rate.

Apart from the established industrial cities of Newcastle and Wollongong, all the large urban areas along the New South Wales coast had growth rates between 1976 and 1984 three to seven times that of the State population. All of the fastest growing areas of New South Wales are situated along the coast — Coffs Harbour, Hastings, the New South Wales portion of the Gold Coast on the north coastline and Shoalhaven on the south. The inland cities grew more slowly. The population of the twin city of Albury-Wodonga on the N.S.W.-Victoria border also grew at an above average rate.

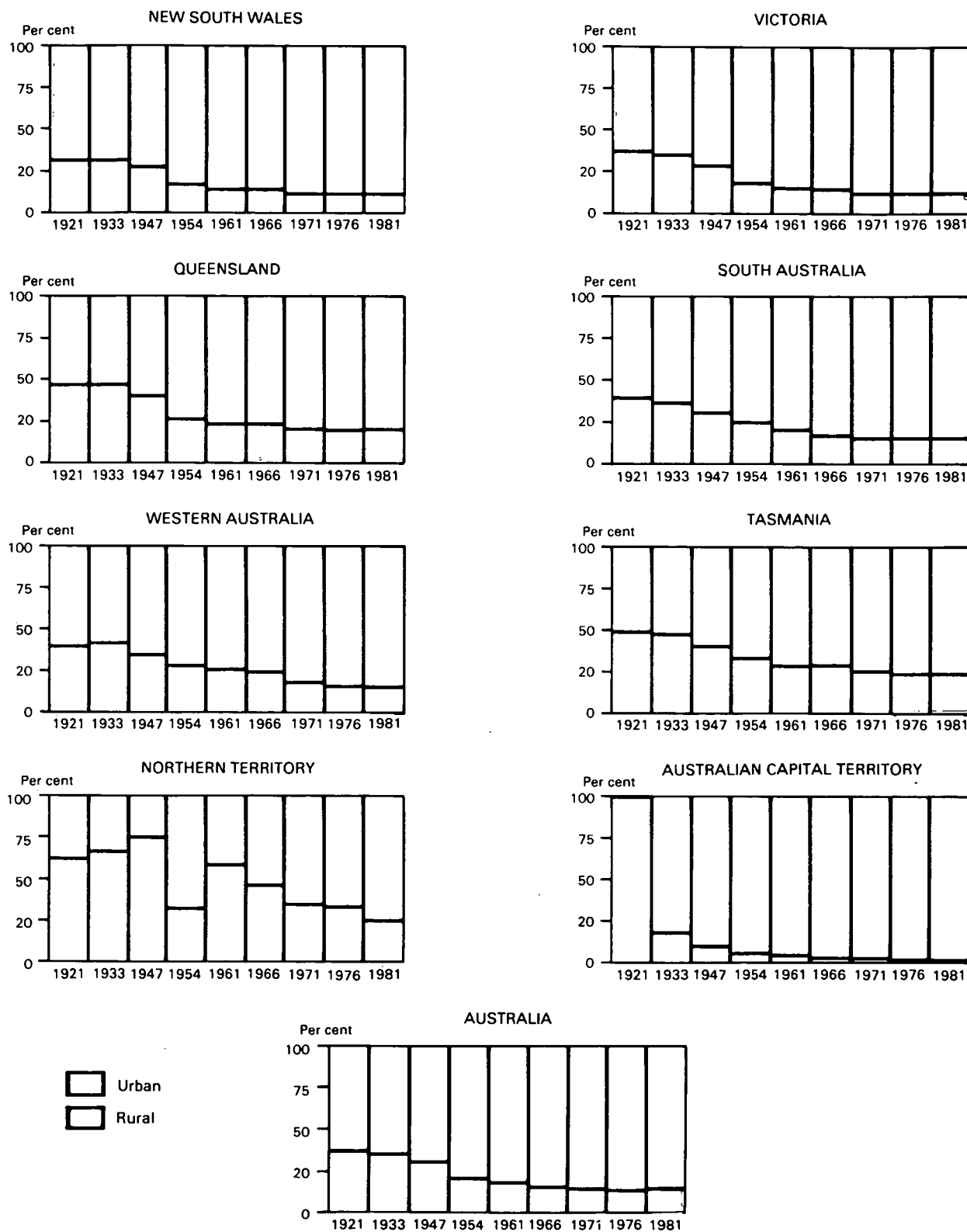
In Queensland, population increase along the coast in the 1976-84 period was also rapid. To the south of Brisbane, the Gold Coast grew by an average of 8 per cent per annum between 1976 and 1981 and by 6.8 per cent between 1981 and 1984. This was a continuation of the rapid growth experienced in previous intercensal periods. The Gold Coast, including the portion in New South Wales, was a city of 198,300 persons at 30 June 1984. The Sunshine Coast District to the north of Brisbane grew by an average of 9.5 per cent per year in the 1976-81 intercensal period and 7.6 per cent per year in 1981-84 to reach a population of 81,300 in 1984. Growth further north was much more modest, although Mackay and Cairns both grew at rates above the State average.

In other States the growth of larger urban areas in recent years has reflected the lower growth levels of their respective States. In Victoria, only Albury-Wodonga has experienced growth exceeding 2 per cent per year. Launceston in Tasmania has grown at a rate marginally lower than the rate of growth for the State as a whole. Whyalla in South Australia has declined in population and was the only large urban area to do so in the period 1976-84.

In general, population growth in larger urban areas has been concentrated on the east coast and in particular the coastal region stretching from the Sunshine Coast district of Queensland to the lower south coast of New South Wales. Growth rates in this area experienced in the 1976-84 period were well above the New South Wales, Queensland and national averages.

⁴ D.T. Rowland, *Population of Australia*, ESCAP Country Monograph Series, United Nations, 1982

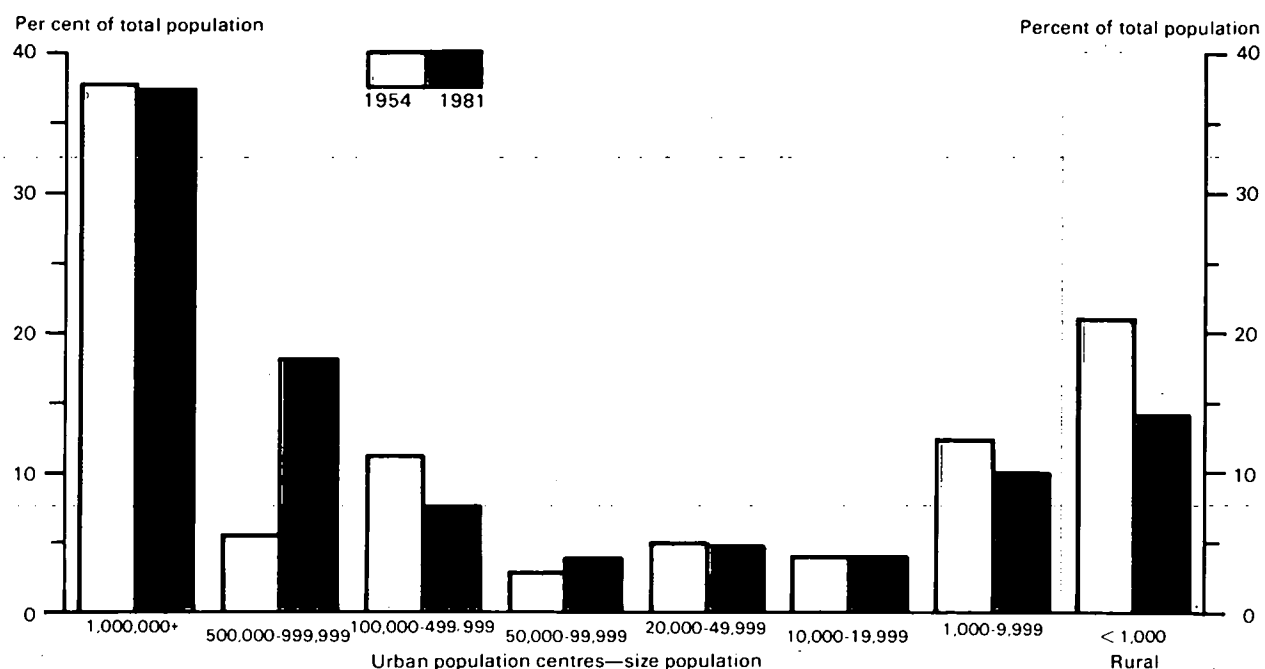
FIGURE 1.4 URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, STATES/TERRITORIES AND AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1981(a)(b)



(a) As defined at each Census. (b) Excludes Full-blood Aboriginal population prior to 1961.

Source: *Demography Bulletin* (Ref. No. 4.9), 1971, and *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia* for various years.

FIGURE 1.5 URBAN POPULATION—DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF CENTRE, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1981, AUSTRALIA



Source: Table 1.4.

TABLE 1.5 URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AT CENSUS DATES^a 1921 to 1981
PER CENT

Census Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
URBAN									
1921	67.80	62.30	52.07	59.98	59.34	50.52	36.18	—	62.10
1933	69.24	65.38	52.65	62.67	57.48	51.49	32.29	81.87	63.83
1947	71.90	70.95	59.74	69.40	64.55	58.87	23.35	89.65	68.69
1954	82.62	81.32	73.01	74.47	70.97	65.86	65.92	93.28	78.73
1961	85.13	84.83	75.90	78.82	73.16	70.37	39.55	95.96	81.66
1966	86.36	85.53	76.38	82.40	75.74	70.26	53.39	96.13	82.94
1971	88.56	87.72	79.36	84.58	81.54	74.17	64.14	97.78	85.57
1976	88.74	87.86	80.17	84.91	83.51	74.94	66.37	98.43	85.99
1981	88.16	87.83	79.14	84.86	84.55	75.14	74.18	98.97	85.71
RURAL									
1921	31.64	37.33	47.49	39.39	39.10	49.17	62.14	99.65	37.35
1933	30.57	34.53	46.92	36.97	41.79	48.23	66.16	18.13	35.91
1947	27.86	28.86	40.09	30.34	34.86	40.85	75.38	10.35	31.06
1954	17.18	18.36	26.77	25.23	28.67	33.93	32.72	6.72	21.01
1961	14.59	15.02	23.97	20.78	26.44	29.38	59.86	4.04	18.10
1966	13.43	14.38	23.49	17.45	23.90	29.56	46.09	3.87	16.88
1971	11.32	12.22	20.44	15.26	18.21	25.72	35.43	2.22	14.28
1976	11.12	12.09	19.72	14.98	16.26	24.91	33.04	1.57	13.89
1981	11.76	12.09	20.75	15.07	15.29	24.76	25.26	1.03	14.20
MIGRATORY									
1921	0.56	0.38	0.44	0.62	1.56	0.31	1.68	0.35	0.55
1933	0.19	0.09	0.43	0.36	0.73	0.29	1.55	..	0.25
1947	0.25	0.19	0.17	0.26	0.59	0.27	1.27	..	0.25
1954	0.20	0.33	0.23	0.29	0.35	0.21	1.36	..	0.26
1961	0.27	0.16	0.13	0.41	0.40	0.25	0.59	..	0.24
1966	0.21	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.36	0.18	0.52	..	0.17
1971	0.13	0.07	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.11	0.43	..	0.14
1976	0.13	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.23	0.14	0.59	..	0.12
1981	0.08	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.11	0.57	..	0.09

(a) Census counts by State of Enumeration. Excludes Aboriginal population prior to 1961.

Source: As for Figure 1.4.

TABLE 1.6 URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION: NUMBER AND SIZE OF CENTRES, CENSUS COUNTS, AUSTRALIA, 1954 TO 1981

	1954	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
NUMBER OF URBAN CENTRES						
Urban population in Centres of:						
1,000,000 and over	2	2	2	2	2	2
500,000-999,999	1	2	2	3	3	3
100,000-499,999	3	4	5	5	6	6
50,000-99,999	3	6	6	5	7	9
20,000-49,999	13	16	16	20	19	24
10,000-19,999	24	31	36	38	41	42
1,000-9,999	374	361	391	408	425	474
Less than 1,000 (a)	—	—	28	38	44	45
Total Urban	420	442	486	519	547	605
PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION						
Urban population in Centres of:						
1,000,000 and over	37.7	39.0	39.4	40.1	38.7	37.4
500,000-999,999	5.6	11.5	12.5	17.8	18.3	18.1
100,000-499,999	11.2	8.3	9.7	6.6	7.5	7.6
50,000-99,999	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.9
20,000-49,999	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.6	4.1	4.6
10,000-19,999	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0
1,000-9,999	12.4	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.0
Less than 1,000 (a)	—	—	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Urban	78.7	81.9	83.2	85.6	85.0	85.8
Rural	21.0	17.8	16.6	14.3	13.9	14.1
Migratory	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total (a)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Included in rural for 1954 and 1961

Source: Social Indicators, ABS (4101.0), 1984.

TABLE 1.7 POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES, 1921 to 1984

	1921(a)	1947(a)	1961(a)	1971(a)	1976(a)	1976(b)	1981(b)	1984(b)
POPULATION (PERSONS)								
Sydney	899,059	1,484,004	2,183,704	2,935,937	3,021,982	3,143,750	3,279,500	3,355,200
Melbourne	766,465	1,226,409	1,914,011	2,503,022	2,604,035	2,723,700	2,806,300	2,888,400
Brisbane	209,946	402,030	621,770	869,579	957,745	1,000,850	1,096,200	1,145,400
Adelaide	255,375	382,454	588,093	842,693	900,432	924,060	953,960	978,900
Perth	154,873	272,528	420,283	703,199	805,747	832,760	922,040	982,600
Hobart	52,361	76,534	115,932	153,216	162,062	164,400	171,110	175,700
Darwin(c)	1,399	2,538	12,326	38,885	46,655	44,232	56,478	66,100
Canberra: (d)	3,873	20,189	65,896	159,003	215,461	226,450	246,500	264,400
: (e)	2,048	15,156	56,449	142,925	196,538	206,550	226,450	243,400
Total(b)	2,343,351	3,866,686	5,922,015	3,205,534	8,714,119	9,060,202	9,532,088	9,856,700
PROPORTION OF STATE POPULATION (PER CENT)								
Sydney	42.80	49.72	55.73	63.81	63.26	63.39	62.65	62.00
Melbourne	50.05	59.69	65.32	71.47	71.40	71.48	71.10	70.82
Brisbane	27.77	36.34	40.70	47.59	47.01	47.83	46.74	46.05
Adelaide	51.57	59.20	60.54	71.80	72.34	72.53	72.34	72.30
Perth	46.55	54.24	56.28	68.24	70.38	70.67	70.92	71.01
Hobart	24.49	29.77	33.09	39.24	40.23	39.87	40.05	40.17
Darwin(c)	36.18	23.35	27.71	45.01	48.05	45.03	46.06	47.62
Canberra(d)	79.73	89.65	95.96	99.21	99.45	99.43	99.50	99.51
Total	43.11	51.02	56.14	64.33	64.32	64.56	63.87	63.36

(a) Census counts, actual location (not adjusted for under-enumeration). (b) Estimated resident populations at 30 June. (c) Urban area for years 1921 to 1961; Darwin Statistical Division for years 1971 onwards. (d) Includes Queanbeyan Urban areas for years 1921 and 1947; Canberra Statistical District for years 1961 onwards. (e) Excluding Queanbeyan.

Source: Demography Bulletin, ABS (Ref No. 4.9) and Australian Demographic Statistics for various States, ABS (3101.0).

TABLE 1.8 POPULATION GROWTH IN LARGE NON-CAPITAL CITY URBAN AREAS, 1976 to 1984

	<i>Estimated resident population at 30 June</i>			<i>Average annual growth rate (per cent)</i>		<i>Proportion of State population at 30 June (per cent)</i>		
	1976	1981	1984	1976-1981	1981-1984	1976	1981	1984
NEW SOUTH WALES								
Newcastle (a)	379,950	402,700	419,100	1.17	1.33	7.95	7.86	7.74
Wollongong (a)	222,250	231,400	235,900	0.81	0.64	4.65	4.51	4.36
Albury-Wodonga (a)								
— N.S.W. part	38,100	42,250	44,450	2.09	1.71	0.80	0.82	0.82
Bathurst-Orange (a)	58,100	61,550	64,100	1.16	1.36	1.22	1.20	1.18
Shoalhaven (b)	39,000	48,600	56,600	4.50	5.21	0.82	0.95	1.05
Wagga Wagga (b)	44,150	48,700	49,650	1.98	0.65	0.92	0.95	0.92
Lismore (b)	30,450	34,550	37,050	2.56	2.36	0.64	0.67	0.68
Hastings (b)	25,200	34,350	40,100	6.39	5.29	0.53	0.67	0.74
Coffs Harbour (b)	24,500	34,000	41,100	6.77	6.53	0.51	0.66	0.76
Tamworth (b)	30,350	32,400	33,350	1.32	0.97	0.64	0.63	0.62
Taree (b)	27,400	32,000	34,950	3.15	2.98	0.57	0.62	0.65
Gold Coast (a)								
— N.S.W. part	13,400	19,650	23,800	7.96	6.60	0.28	0.38	0.44
Total N.S.W.	932,850	1,022,150	1,080,150	1.85	1.86	19.53	19.94	19.96
VICTORIA								
Geelong (a)	138,250	141,970	145,220	0.53	0.76	3.79	3.70	3.56
Albury-Wodonga (a)								
— Vic. part	27,250	31,510	34,950	2.95	3.51	0.75	0.82	0.86
Ballarat (a)	71,540	73,750	76,190	0.61	1.09	1.96	1.92	1.87
Bendigo (a)	57,210	60,370	62,890	1.08	1.37	1.57	1.58	1.54
Shepparton-Moroopna (a)	32,500	36,060	38,210	2.10	1.95	0.89	0.94	0.94
Total Vic.	326,750	343,660	357,460	1.01	1.32	8.96	8.97	8.77
QUEENSLAND								
Gold Coast (a)								
— Qld part	97,460	143,090	174,530	7.98	6.84	4.78	6.23	6.96
Townsville (a)	90,540	96,310	100,530	1.24	1.44	4.44	4.20	4.00
Toowoomba (b)	69,390	73,040	73,360	1.03	0.14	3.41	3.18	2.93
Sunshine Coast (a)	41,780	65,320	81,300	9.45	7.57	2.05	2.85	3.24
Cairns (a)	49,590	58,270	64,840	3.28	3.63	2.43	2.54	2.59
Rockhampton (a)	53,660	55,620	56,520	0.72	0.53	2.63	2.42	2.25
Mackay (a)	40,750	45,880	48,760	2.40	2.05	2.00	2.00	1.94
Bundaberg (a)	38,460	40,800	42,050	1.19	1.01	1.89	1.78	1.68
Total Qld	481,630	578,330	641,890	3.73	3.54	23.64	25.20	25.60
SOUTH AUSTRALIA								
Whyalla (b)	34,010	31,820	31,730	-1.32	-0.09	2.73	2.48	2.34
TASMANIA								
Launceston (b)	84,090	86,810	88,890	0.64	0.79	20.87	20.72	20.32
TOTAL								
	1,859,330	2,062,770	2,200,120	2.10	2.17	13.72	14.15	14.14

(a) Statistical District (b) Shire or Municipality

Source: LGA publications for various years. ABS State offices

SECTION 5 — FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH

The ABS produces population projections twice in each intercensal period. In the latest set Australia's total population is projected to increase from 15.5 million in 1984 to between 18.9 million and 19.5 million by the year 2001. The projected population for the year 2021 lies between 22.0 million and 23.9 million (Figure 1.4). Table 1.9 indicates that these projections reflect a general decline in the rate of population growth. The annual rate of growth in 2021 is projected to be between 0.6 per cent and 0.9 per cent.

The four series of projections provided in Figure 1.4 and Table 1.9 (i.e. Series A to D) are based on various combinations of the assumptions about the growth components. These assumptions are summarized below.

- 1 Fertility: Two sets of fertility assumptions were used. For both assumptions, the total fertility rate declines linearly from 1.932 births per 1,000 women in 1983 to 1,930 in the year 1989. Beyond 1989 the two assumptions diverge:

- (a) the total fertility rate established in 1989 was maintained for the remainder of the projection period,
- (b) the total fertility rate was assumed to gradually move from the 1989 level to 2,110 (the level required for natural replacement of the population under the current mortality situation) in 1995 and to remain at that level for the rest of the projection period.
- 2 Mortality: Only one assumption for mortality was used. The average Australian age-sex-specific mortality rates in 1981 to 1983 (assumed to represent the 1982 level) were used as a base and for each year to 1987, the mortality rates were reduced according to the short-term rates of decline shown in Table 1.10. For the years 1988 to 1995, the long-term rates of decline were applied to the 1987 rates and the levels achieved in 1995 were assumed to continue for the rest of the projection period.
3. Overseas migration: Two assumptions for overseas migration were used. In the short-term, to 1987, the net gain each was set at 50,000 (75,000 arrivals and 25,000 departures) for both assumptions. For the remainder of the projection period, the assumptions are:
- I — net gain of 75,000 (100,000 arrivals and 25,000 departures) annually,
 - II — net gain of 100,000 (130,000 arrivals and 30,000 departures) annually.

Table 1.11 summarises the different paths of potentials population growth as affected by different combinations of fertility and migration levels.

The table shows that if fertility remains constant at below replacement level beyond 1989 (fertility assumption I) and there is zero migration gain, an Australian population of 18.6 million can be achieved through natural increase alone by the year 2021. Alternatively, if the migration gain of 100,000 persons per year beyond 1987 were realised (migration assumption II) and fertility achieved replacement level by 1995 (fertility assumption II) the 2021 population would be 23.9 million persons. An intermediate estimate for the total population of 22 million persons for the year 2021 would be realised if the assumptions of a net annual overseas migration gain of

75,000 persons beyond 1987 (migration assumption I) and fertility rate below replacement level (fertility assumption I) eventuate.

The ABS population projections for the States and Territories of Australia take into account the State differentials in the components of growth evidenced in Section 3. For example, the share of net overseas migration received by each of the States and Territories is allocated according to the shares obtained over the last 15 years and takes into account the shifts in shares occurring in the more recent years.

Figure 1.5 illustrates the projected increases in population of the States and Territories from their 1984 base populations under Series A and Series D assumptions. These alternatives indicate the highest and lowest expected gains for Australia but not necessarily for the States and Territories as this would depend upon the assumed direction and volume of interstate movement.

From the Series A projections it is evident that while the current order of the States and Territories in terms of population size is not expected to change by the year 2001, there will be changes in the relative share of the national population held by each State and Territory. This is most apparent when comparing the projected populations of South Australia and Western Australia. While South Australia's population by the year 2001 will have increased by 220,000 persons since 1984, to give it 8.3 per cent of the national population, Western Australia's population will have increased by 440,000 to give it almost 10 per cent.

Queensland will also see an increase in its share of the total population. Its current population will increase by about 30 per cent by the year 2001 as compared with 18.8 per cent for New South Wales and 17.5 per cent for Victoria. In the year 2021 Queensland's projected population of 4.05 million will represent 18.4 per cent of the national population.

Of the three smaller States and Territories, the Northern Territory is expected to see the greatest proportional population gains.

Similar patterns of growth are apparent from the other projected series, however the magnitudes of population increases are different.

TABLE 1.9 PROJECTED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND RATES OF POPULATION GROWTH, SELECTED YEARS 1984 TO 2021

Year ended 30 June	Population					
	At end of period ('000)			Annual rate of growth		
	Series A & B	Series C	Series D	Series A & B	Series C	Series D
1984 (a)	5543.6	15543.6	15543.6			
1986	15909.4	15909.4	15909.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
1991	16937.7	17041.6	17049.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
1996	17962.4	18206.0	18302.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
2001	18917.4	19309.7	19530.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
2006	19773.8	20332.6	20666.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
2011	20561.1	21274.5	21746.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
2016	21314.3	22200.4	22819.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
2021	22029.1	23095.1	23902.5	0.6	0.8	0.9

(a) Preliminary estimated resident population as at 30 June 1984.

Sources: See footnote 2

FIGURE 1.6 PROJECTED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, SERIES A TO D, 1984 TO 2021

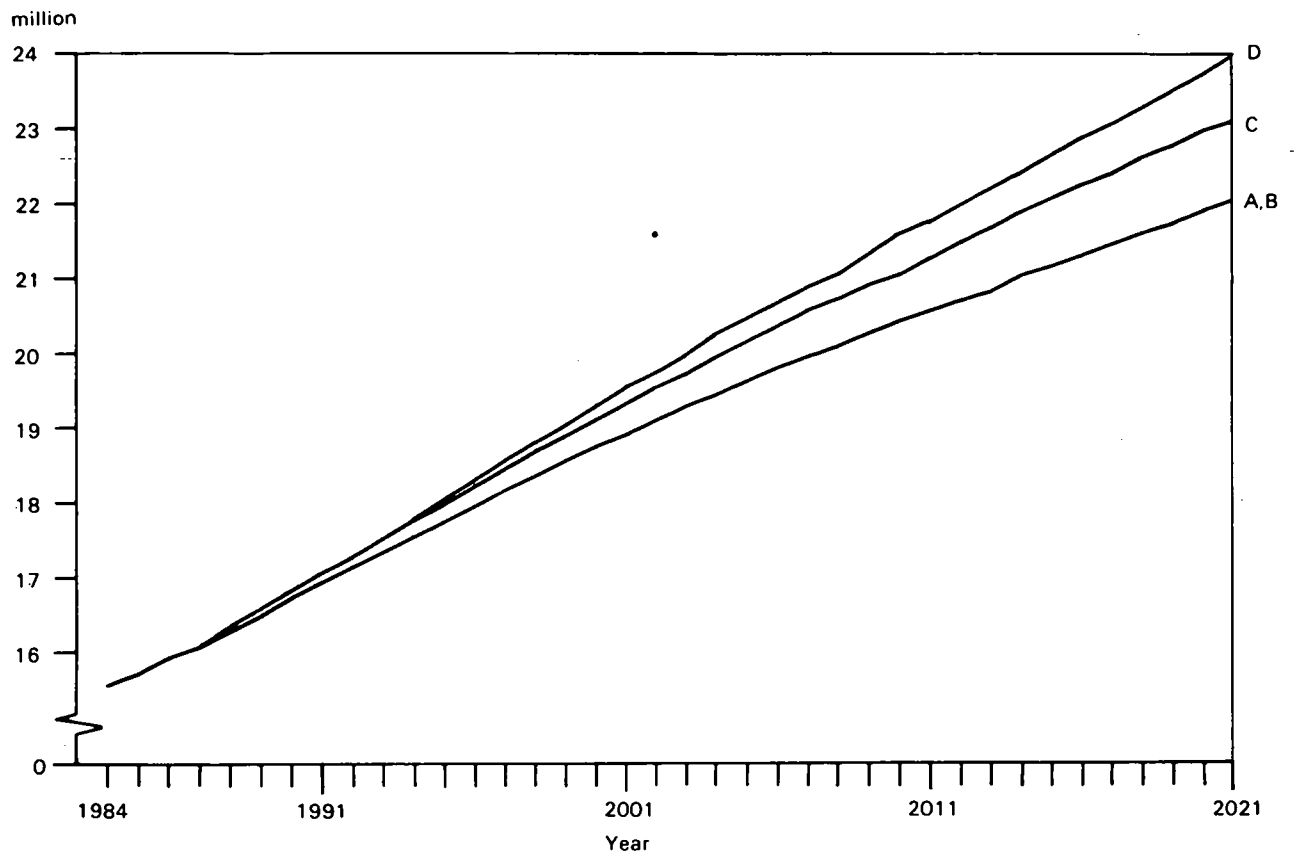
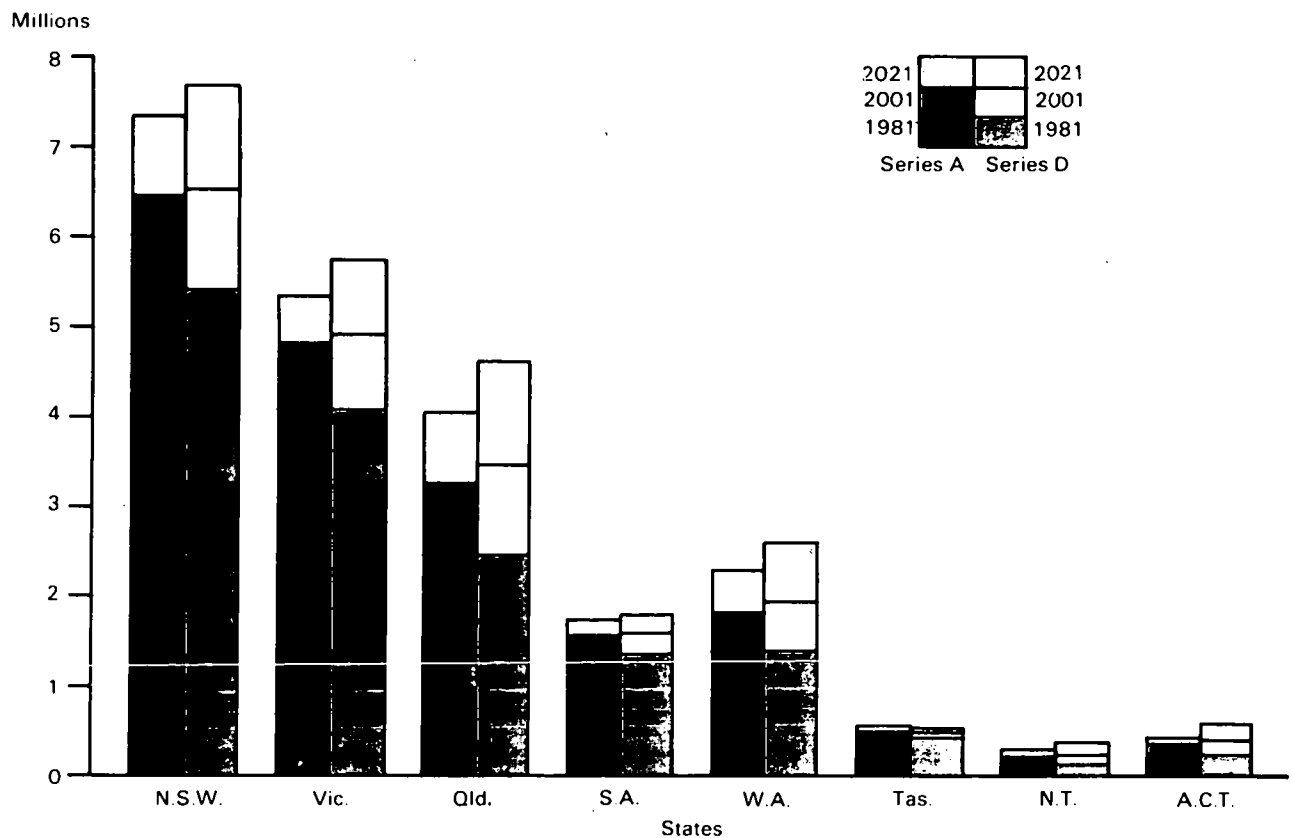


FIGURE 1.7 PROJECTED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1981 TO 2021



Source: Same as footnote 2

TABLE 1.10 PROJECTED SHORT AND LONG-TERM PERCENTAGE ANNUAL CHANGES IN MORTALITY RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1982 TO 1987 AND 1988 TO 1995

Age	Short-term (1982 to 1987)		Long-term (1988 to 1995)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0	-5.9	-5.3	-2.5	-2.5
10	-2.8	-3.5	-2.1	-2.4
20	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	-1.3
30	-1.4	-2.8	-0.9	-1.8
40	-1.9	-3.4	-0.9	-1.5
50	-2.6	-3.3	-0.9	-1.2
60	-2.5	-3.1	-0.6	-1.1
70	-2.4	-3.0	-0.4	-1.1
80	-2.2	-3.0	-0.3	-1.1

TABLE 1.11 PROJECTED SIZE OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA UNDER ALTERNATIVE OVERSEAS MIGRATION AND FERTILITY ASSUMPTIONS, 2001 AND 2021

Fertility assumption	Migration assumption	Projection series	Population size (Millions)	
			2001	2021
I	zero	—	17.552	18.597
	I	A & B	18.917	22.029
	II	C	19.310	23.095
II	zero	—	17.755	19.292
	I	A1 & B1 (a)	19.134	22.811
	II	D	19.530	23.903

(a) unpublished series

Source: See footnote 2

Chapter 2

AGE-SEX PROFILE

<i>Section</i>	<i>Page</i>
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2 The magnitude of changes during the 1970s and 1980s	27
3 The age-sex profile of the population of the States and Territories	29
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INTRODUCTION

At the turn of the century 35.1 per cent of Australia's population was less than 15 years of age and the median age of the population (ie the age at which half of the population is below and half above) stood at 22.5 years. In 1984, the median age of the population was 31.1 years, a consequence of a declining proportion of the population at the younger ages and a rise at the old ages. The 45 and over age group in 1901 comprised 16.0 per cent of the total population and in 1984 it had risen to 29.2 per cent.

While there have been ups and downs in the median age since the turn of the century, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s, the trend over time has been of gradual increase. Throughout the 1970s and early 1980s the ageing process accelerated. ABS projections indicate that the proportion of the population aged 0-14 will continue to decline and that of aged 65 and over will increase. The median age of the population will rise to about 35 years by the year 2001 and to around 38 years by the year 2021.

In world perspective, Australia's population profile is clearly that of a developed country, having a comparatively low proportion of children and a comparatively high proportion of aged persons. When com-

pared with Europe, however, Australia has a higher proportion of the population in the younger age group (0-14) and a lower proportion in the older age group. Our profile is similar to that of the U.S.A. and Canada, though the proportion aged 0-14 is slightly higher in Australia (Table 2.1).

The main purpose of this chapter is to describe the changes in the age profile of Australia's population. Such an historical account enables some assessments to be made as to future structural changes which have important implications for a wide range of social and economic planning issues. Section 1 deals with the impact of past changes in mortality, fertility and migration trends on the age structure at various points in time. In Section 2 particular attention is given to the changes that took place in the 1970s in terms of the size, age and sex profile of the population. Section 3 briefly highlights the similarity in and differences between the age profiles that exist for the individual States and Territories. Finally, Section 4 provides projected changes in the age-sex profile, and examples of the implications of such changes in the process of social and economic development are provided.

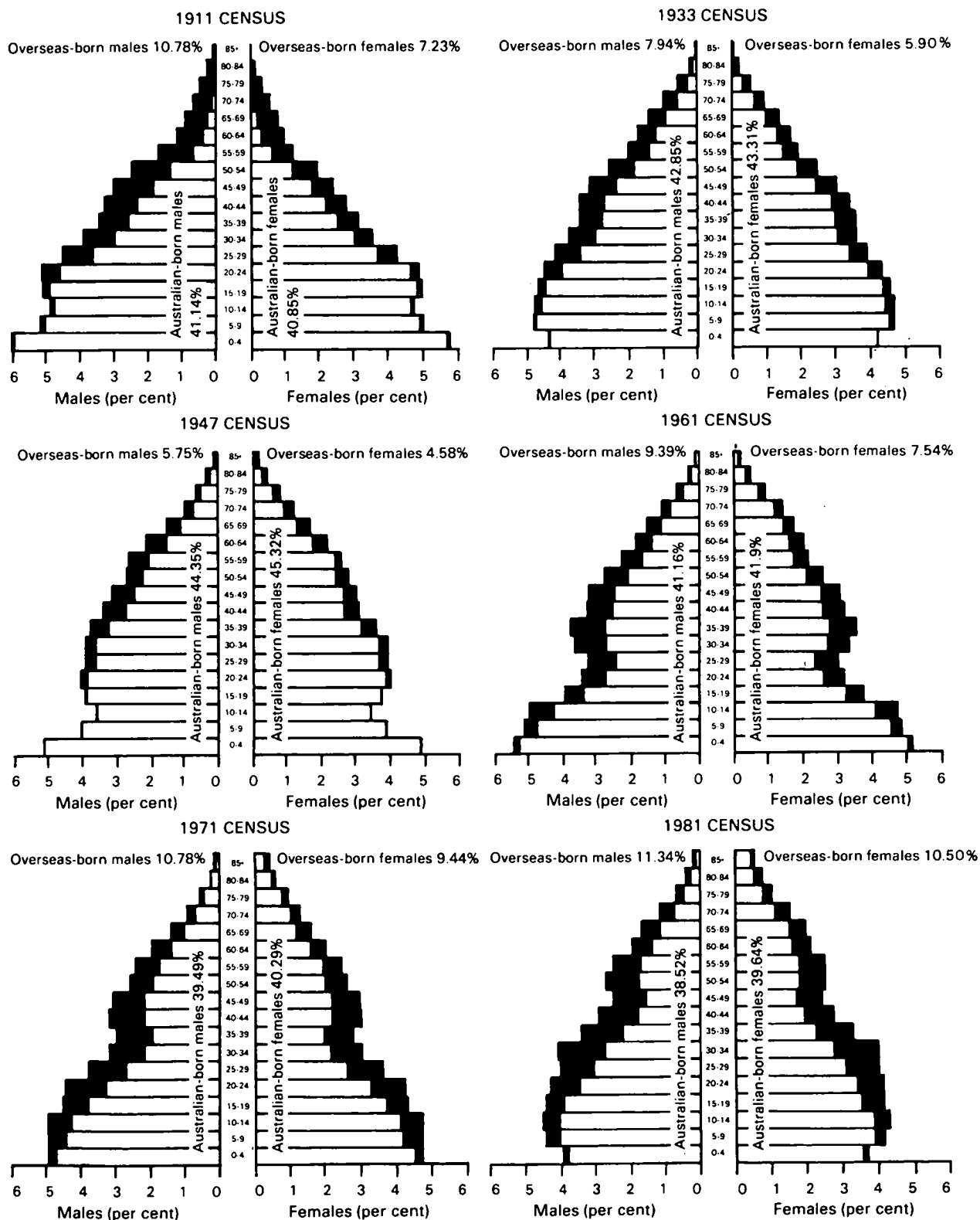
TABLE 2.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION AND MEDIAN AGES OF TOTAL POPULATION BY REGIONS OF THE WORLD AND SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1985 (PROJECTED)

Region	Per cent of total population			Median age
	0-14	15-64	65 +	
Africa	45.1	51.8	3.0	17.4
Latin America	38.4	57.2	4.4	20.5
North America	22.9	66.3	10.8	30.9
East Asia (a)	29.1	64.6	6.3	25.5
South Asia (a)	39.5	57.3	3.2	19.8
Europe	20.8	66.7	12.5	34.0
Oceania	22.7	64.8	12.5	34.0
USSR	25.0	65.6	9.4	30.3
World Total	33.6	60.5	5.8	23.5
"More developed"	22.4	66.6	11.1	32.4
"Less developed"	37.2	58.6	4.2	22.1
<i>Selected countries</i>				
Australia	24.0	66.0	10.0	30.5
UK	18.6	66.4	15.0	35.5
Canada	22.5	68.3	9.2	30.1
USA	22.9	66.1	11.0	31.0
Sweden	17.8	65.3	16.9	37.6

(a) The classification of countries into East Asia and South Asia in the United Nations' publication, *Demographic Indicators of Countries*, is in accordance with the general United Nations' classification of world regions. The region which includes most 'Middle East' countries is included in Asia and is called by the United Nations 'Western South Asia'. South Asia, in this bulletin, is an aggregate of the regions of Western South Asia, Middle South Asia and Eastern South Asia.

Source: United Nations Demographic Indicators of Countries: Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1980. United Nations, New York, 1982.

FIGURE 2.1 AGE PYRAMIDS OF AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, SELECTED YEARS 1911 TO 1981



NOTE: Full blood aboriginals not included up to 1961 Census. Persons of unstated age not included up to 1947; thereafter ages are assigned to all such persons. Based on census counts.

Source: Based on data from *Censuses of the Commonwealth of Australia for Various Years*, ABS.

SECTION 1 — THE CHANGING AGE PROFILE OF AUSTRALIA'S POPULATION

The age-sex profile of the population at any given time is the result of the combined influence of past trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Any variations in these three components at one point in time will be reflected at a later stage in the proportion of population at various age-sex groups. However, the effect of each of these components on the age profile is not uniform. Fertility rates (or births) in a year contribute to population at age 0 only, whereas, the effect of mortality and migration is spread over all ages.

A convenient way of graphically presenting the age-sex profile of the population is the age-sex pyramid. Such pyramids have been drawn for enumerated populations at selected census dates in Australia from 1911 to 1981 (Figure 2.1).

The 1911 pyramid reflects a relatively young age structure, with 80.8 per cent of the population less than 45 years of age and a median age of 24.0 years (Table 2.2). The increase in the level of fertility over the first decade of the century (following an earlier period of decline) is discernible at the base of the pyramid. The subsequent changes in the shape of the pyramid between 1911 and 1981 are largely the result of variations in the level of fertility. As can be seen from the diagrams, the contribution of overseas migration has not altered the basic age-sex profile of the population of Australia.

The 1933 pyramid reveals that the swell of 0 to 9 year olds, apparent at the bottom of the 1911 pyramid, had moved to the 20–29 year age group. Despite further increases in the number of births during the second and third decades of the century crude birth rates were generally falling (Figure 1.2), hence the steps portrayed by the pyramid between the respective age groups 5 to 19 years of age were relatively small. With the economic collapse of the Great Depression in 1929, crude birth rates fell at a faster rate. This was reflected in the undercutting at the bottom of the 1933 pyramid.

In the 1947 pyramid, the reduced number of births associated with the Great Depression were apparent at the ages 10 to 19. At this stage the median age of the population had risen to 30.7 years, with the proportion of the population aged 45 years and over at 29.3 per cent, having increased from 19.2 per cent in 1911. The ageing process was, however, about to be reversed due to increases in the levels of births following the Second World War (already discernible at the bottom of the 1947 pyramid) and the effects of a large scale immigration programme during the 1950s and 1960s.

By the 1961 Census the impact of the post war 'baby boom' on Australia's age profile had become evident with the proportion of the population in the childhood ages (0–14) having risen to 30.2 per cent from the 1947 level of 25.1 per cent (Table 2.2). The 'baby boom' which followed on from the low levels of births in the 1930s served to create an indentation in the shape of the pyramid, and this indentation is still evident in the 1981 pyramid. In 1971 the indentation was most pronounced for the 35–39 age group and in 1981 (ten years on) appeared greatest for persons in the 45–49 year age group. In 1971, the median age of population had fallen to 27.5 years.

In the 1970s crude birth rates were again declining such that undercutting was once more evident at the base of the 1981 population pyramid. Complementing these falls in fertility rates, the median age of the population again increased to 29.6 years in 1981 (Figure 2.2).

As indicated earlier, the effects of overseas migration and mortality on the shape of the illustrated age-sex pyramids are less apparent. Table 2.3 indicated that overseas migration has tended to favour men, particularly of the younger working ages. The 1961 and 1971 Census figures most clearly reveal this pattern. At these two census dates over 50 per cent of the overseas

TABLE 2.2 PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION, SEX RATIOS, AND MEDIAN AGES OF THE POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1984

Census date	Per cent of population aged				Sex ratios ^(a)		Median ages ^(b)
	0–14	15–44	45–64	65 +	Ages 15–44	All ages	(Years)
1901	35.1	48.8	12.0	4.0	110.4	110.1	22.5
1911	31.7	49.1	14.9	4.3	106.7	108.0	24.0
1921	31.7	46.9	17.0	4.4	100.3	103.4	25.8
1933	27.5	47.4	18.6	6.5	103.2	103.2	27.7
1947	25.1	45.6	21.3	8.0	101.9	100.4	30.7
1954	28.5	43.1	20.0	8.3	106.2	102.4	30.2
1961	30.2	41.4	19.9	8.5	106.7	102.2	29.4
1966	29.4	42.2	19.9	8.5	106.0	101.4	28.2
1971	28.7	43.0	20.0	8.3	105.6	101.1	27.5
1976	27.0	44.1	20.0	8.9	104.3	100.4	28.4
1981	25.0	46.1	19.2	9.7	103.4	99.6	29.6
30 June							
1982	24.7	46.4	19.1	9.9	103.4	99.7	29.9
1983	24.4	46.6	19.0	10.0	103.3	99.6	30.2
1984	24.0	46.9	19.1	10.1	103.2	99.6	31.1

(a) Males per 100 females (b) The median age indicates the age at which half the population is older and half is younger.

Sources: Based on data from Census of the Commonwealth of Australia for years 1901 to 1966

Figures for 1971 and subsequent years are based on *Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia, ABS (3201.0)*

born population was between the ages of 15 and 44 years, and the high sex ratio for this age group (134 and 117 males to 100 females for the respective years) clearly indicates the predominance of males. In 1981, however, the sex ratio in the same age group in the overseas born population had declined reflecting a shift in the composition of migrant intakes since 1971.

Despite the general predominance of males in immigration and the larger number of males than females at birth, the 1981 age pyramid shifted in favour of females in the

older age groups. This has been due to higher male mortality at every age from birth, and particularly in the older age groups. Table 2.4 indicates the extent to which life expectancy of females has exceeded that of males at selected ages. The life expectancy of females at age 65 during 1901-1910 was about 2.5 years greater than males. This difference had grown to 7.0 years in 1980-82. This factor, combined with the general ageing of the population, accounts for the slight majority of females in the population in recent years.

FIGURE 2.2 SEX RATIOS AND MEDIAN AGES OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA 1901 TO 1984

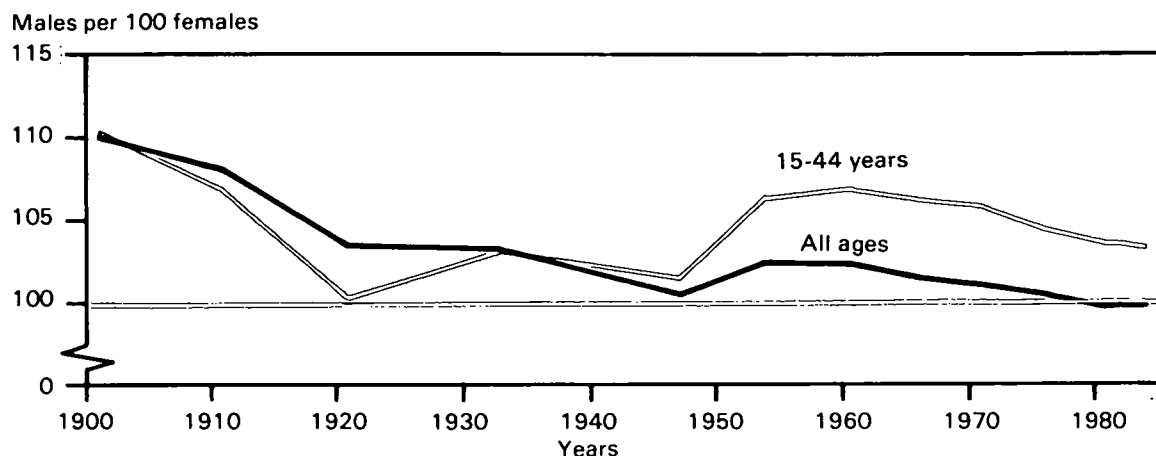
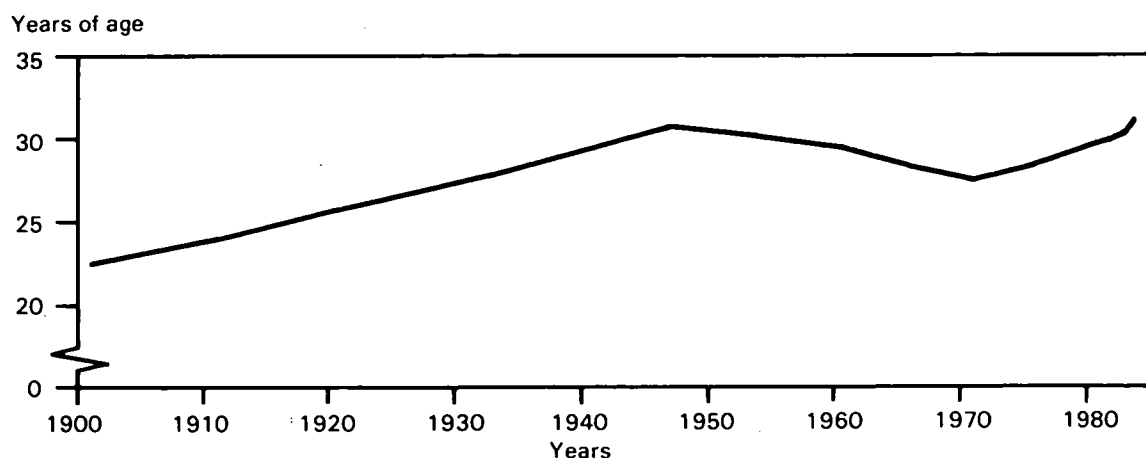
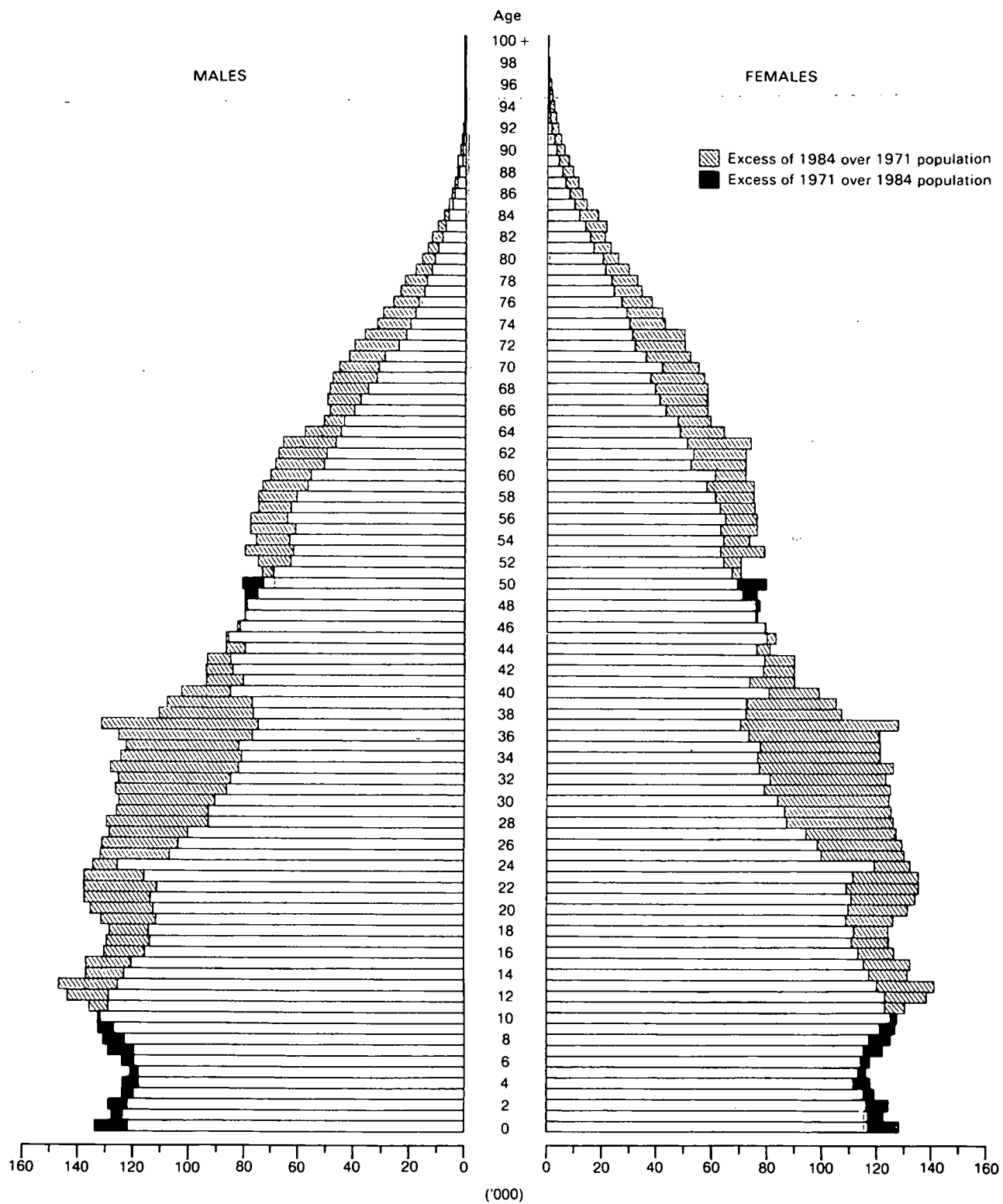


FIGURE 2.3 MEDIAN AGE OF THE POPULATION—AUSTRALIA 1901-1984



Source: Table 2.2.

FIGURE 2.4 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1971 AND 1984



Source: Estimated Resident Population by Sex and Age: States and Territories of Australia, ABS (Cat. No. 3201.0).

TABLE 2.3 PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, AND SEX RATIOS OF THE OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION, AUSTRALIA, SELECTED YEARS 1911 TO 1981

Age Group	Census Date				
	1911	1947	1961	1971	1981
MALES					
0-14	1.89	0.83	6.59	6.46	4.32
15-44	24.42	20.74	29.14	28.90	27.51
45-64	22.38	22.80	14.53	13.45	14.63
65+	10.72	10.82	5.24	4.51	5.43
ns	0.65	0.85	—	—	—
Total	60.07	56.04	55.50	53.33	51.90
FEMALES					
0-14	1.80	0.80	6.11	6.02	4.12
15-44	14.24	15.36	21.70	24.52	25.42
45-64	14.17	17.12	11.01	11.00	12.19
65+	9.32	10.10	5.68	5.12	6.38
ns	0.40	0.58	—	—	—
Total	39.93	43.96	44.50	46.67	48.10
PERSONS					
0-14	3.69	1.63	12.70	12.48	8.43
15-44	38.66	36.10	50.84	53.43	52.93
45-64	36.56	39.92	25.54	24.46	26.82
65+	20.04	20.92	10.92	9.64	11.81
ns	1.05	1.43	—	—	—
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
RATIO MALES: FEMALES					
0-14	105.2	104.2	107.8	107.3	104.9
15-44	171.6	135.0	134.3	117.9	108.2
45-64	157.9	133.2	132.0	122.3	120.1
65+	115.1	107.1	92.0	88.1	85.2
ns	163.1	146.7	—	—	—
Total	150.5	127.5	124.7	114.3	107.9

Source: As for Table 2.2

SECTION 2 — THE MAGNITUDE OF CHANGES DURING THE 1970'S AND 1980'S

The period since 1971 has been a period of rapidly declining fertility and mortality, with fertility rates falling to levels below those of the 1930s and mortality rates declining at all ages. Immigration in the 1970s and early 1980s was also considerably lower than in the previous two decades. As a result of these trends (described more fully in the subsequent chapters) the ageing of the population has been quite rapid.

Figure 2.4 illustrates the growth and change in the age profile of Australia's population between 1971 and 1984. While Australia's population increased by 19.0 per cent over the 14 year period, the greatest growth occurred for the age group 25 to 39 with a population increase of 46.2 percent, and the age group 55 years and over with a population increase of 35.3 per cent. It is this growth in the middle and top end of the age pyramid, relative to the lower growth in the number of persons 0-19 years of age (only 2.8 per cent) that has caused the median age to rise from 27.5 years in 1971 to 31.1 years in 1984.

A closer study of Figure 2.4 indicates an absolute fall in the population at ages 0 to 9 and 45 to 49 years. In 1984, the 0-9 year age group numbered 2.37 million, about 130,000 less than the number recorded in 1971 (Table 2.5). This decline has occurred despite large increases in the childbearing population. The number of males aged 25 to 39 had increased by 569,000 and of more relevance the number of females had increased by 607,000. The rise in the proportion of the population in the 25 to 39 age group, from 19.5 per cent in 1971 to 23.9 per cent in 1984 was largely a result of the ageing of the baby boom cohorts, which in 1971 were mostly persons between 10 and 24 years of age.

These findings highlight the effects of the fertility decline seen over the last two decades. It should however be noted that the number of births has risen since 1979. This has been associated with the upward movement of the baby boom cohorts into the reproductive ages, and is generally described as an 'echo effect'. (For more detail see Chapter 3).

The decline between 1971 and 1984 in the population in the 45 to 49 age group (Table 2.5) is caused by the relatively smaller number of persons born during the Great Depression era now entering these ages. In the 1971 age profile this group largely accounted for the indentation in the 35–39 age bracket.

The change in the age profile described above is also evident when looking at the changes in the share of the total population in the respective age groups. The last column of Table 2.5 summarises this change. It shows that the percentage share of the total population in age

groups 0–24 years of age has declined since 1971 (particularly in the 0–9 year group), while at the opposite end the share in the older age groups, 55 and over, has increased. The pattern for the ages in between has been some increases in the 25–39 year age groups and decreases in the 40 to 54 year age groups.

The current composition of Australia's population will have an important bearing on future population growth and composition. Section 4 assesses these future patterns.

TABLE 2.4 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, AGES 25 AND 65 BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, SELECTED YEARS 1901 TO 1983

		1901–10	1932–34	1946–48	1960–62	1970–72	1980–82	1983 (a)
(years)								
At birth:	Males:	55.2	63.5	66.1	67.9	67.8	71.2	72.1
	Females:	58.8	67.1	70.6	74.2	74.5	78.3	78.7
25 years of age:	Males:	40.6	44.4	45.0	45.8	45.6	48.2	48.9
	Females:	43.4	47.2	48.7	51.3	51.5	54.5	54.9
65 years of age:	Males:	11.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.2	13.8	14.2
	Females:	12.9	14.2	14.4	15.7	15.9	18.0	18.3

(a) ABS estimates

Source: *Australian Life Tables* for various years. Australian Government Actuary, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.

TABLE 2.5 POPULATION SIZE, PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIO BY AGE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN 1971 AND 1984, AUSTRALIA

Age	1971			1984			Change in percentage points 1971–84
	Number of persons ('000)	Percentage distribution	Sex ratio	Number of persons ('000)	Percentage distributing	Sex ratio	
0–4	1,249.8	9.56	104.6	1,180.3	7.59	105.2	–1.97
5–9	1,246.4	9.54	105.2	1,185.7	7.63	104.8	–1.91
10–14	1,251.1	9.57	105.0	1,361.1	8.76	104.5	–0.81
15–19	1,136.3	8.70	103.4	1,291.6	8.31	104.6	–0.39
20–24	1,140.6	8.73	104.0	1,350.6	8.69	103.0	–0.04
25–29	962.4	7.36	107.0	1,285.6	8.27	102.0	+0.91
30–34	824.0	6.31	106.9	1,249.2	8.04	102.1	+1.73
35–39	754.9	5.78	106.2	1,181.9	7.60	103.3	+1.82
40–44	803.4	6.15	107.4	923.6	5.94	104.9	–0.21
45–49	797.8	6.11	104.4	788.4	5.07	104.4	–1.04
50–54	677.5	5.18	100.3	738.3	4.75	104.4	–0.43
55–59	616.5	4.72	98.9	755.3	4.86	101.6	+0.14
60–64	516.2	3.95	93.3	684.9	4.41	93.7	+0.46
65–69	399.0	3.05	90.6	538.6	3.47	85.4	+0.42
70–74	299.0	2.29	73.9	448.7	2.89	78.8	+0.60
75–79	203.5	1.56	61.9	297.6	1.91	68.0	+0.35
80+	188.8	1.44	52.3	282.2	1.82	46.8	+0.38
Total	13,067.3	100.0	106.1	15,543.6	100.0	99.6	

Source: As for Figure 2.3

SECTION 3 — THE AGE-SEX PROFILE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Table 2.6 and Figure 2.5 summarises the age-sex profile of the population of the States and Territories at 30 June 1984. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, which have a median age higher than that for Australia as a whole have a lower proportion of the population in the 0-14 age group and a higher proportion in the 65 years and over age group. South Australia, with the highest median age of 31.4 years highlights this pattern, having the lowest proportion of any State and Territory in the 0-14 age group (22.6 per cent) and the highest in the age group 65 years and over (11.2 per cent). In contrast, the Northern Territory, with the lowest median age of 25.1 years in 1984 had 31.6 and 2.2 per cent of the population in the 0-14 and 65 and over age groups respectively. The variations in the proportion of the population in the prime working ages 15-44 are small, the proportions being between 46.3 and 48.6 per cent except for the two Territories where this proportion is over 50 per cent. The sex ratios of the population of the States and Territories also vary. The lowest sex ratio in 1984 was recorded for South Australia and the highest for the Northern Territory.

As for Australia, the composition of the population of the States and Territories has been affected by recent declines in fertility, mortality and overseas migration. In addition, the populations of the States and Territories have also been affected by interstate migration. Generally interstate migration has been concentrated in

particular age-sex groups. The median age of interstate movers in the year ending 30 June 1984, for example, was 25.2 years, 5.3 years lower than the median age of Australia's population in that year. Consequently, other things being equal, States and Territories which have gained from interstate migration in the past would tend to 'age' more slowly than those which lost from interstate migration.

The overall impact of the movements in fertility, mortality, and overseas and interstate migration between 1971 and 1984 (described in Chapter 1) on the age structure of the populations of the States and Territories can be most readily summarised in terms of the changes in median ages. Figure 2.5 illustrates these changes. The greatest increase in the median age between 1971 and 1984 occurred in South Australia (4.6 years) followed by Tasmania (4.1 years) and the Australian Capital Territory (3.8 years). The increases in the other States varied between 3.1 and 3.7 years. Minimal increase in the median age was recorded for the Northern Territory.

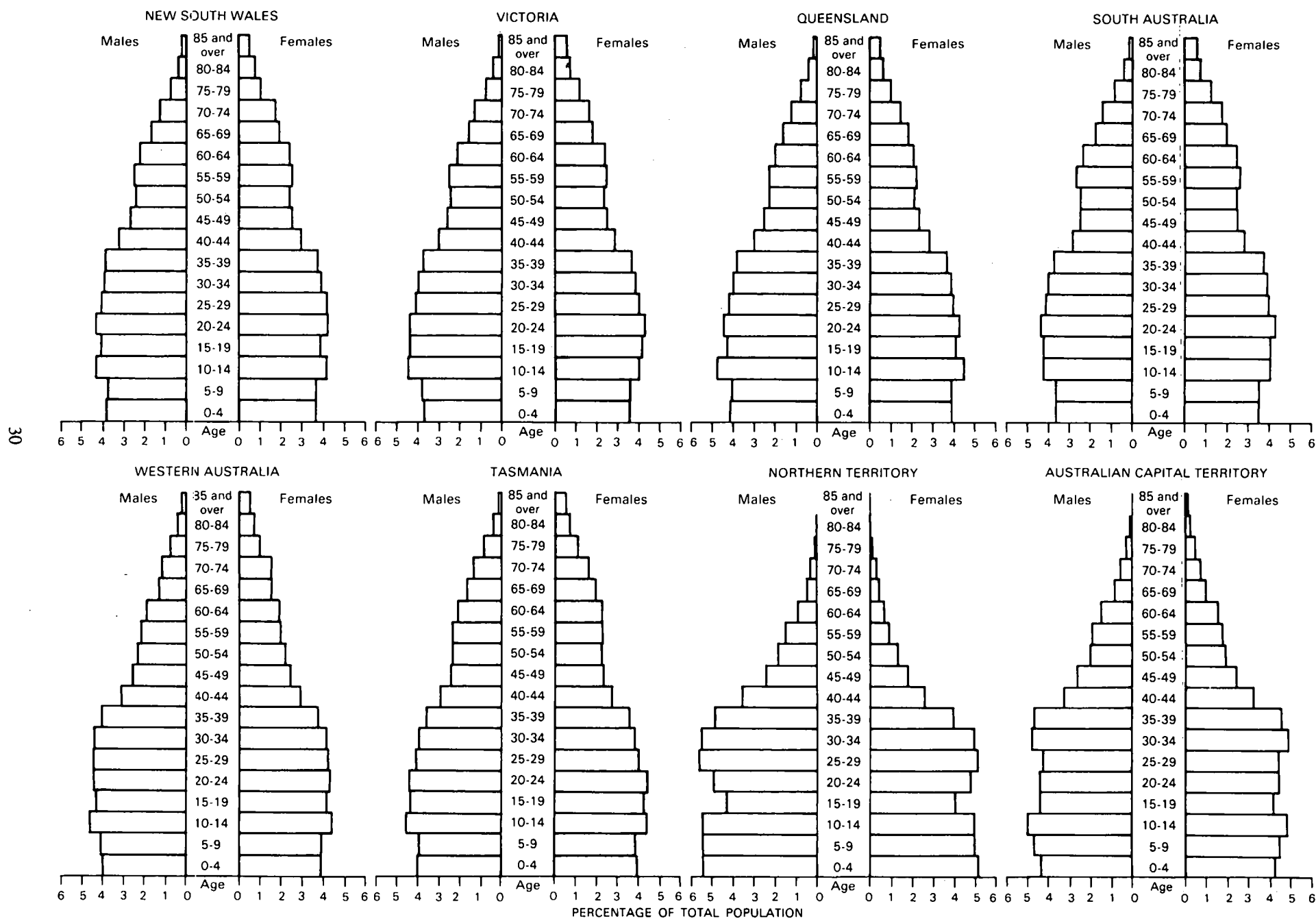
The sex distribution of the populations of the States and Territories at various ages at 30 June 1984 shows little variation at ages 0-14 but at other ages the variation is large. The preponderance of females (except in the Northern Territory) in the age group 65+ (Table 2.6) is a reflection of their higher longevity.

TABLE 2.6 POPULATION SIZE, PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIOS BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, AND MEDIAN AGE, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1984

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Population ('000)	5405.1	4075.9	2505.1	1353.0	1382.6	437.4	138.9	245.6	15543.6
Percentage age distribution									
0-14	23.45	23.43	25.30	22.57	24.98	24.76	31.56	27.62	23.98
15-44	46.31	46.90	48.60	46.25	48.40	46.21	54.84	51.72	46.85
45-64	19.76	19.41	18.16	20.02	17.78	18.54	11.42	15.87	19.09
65+	10.48	10.26	9.93	11.16	8.83	10.48	2.19	4.79	10.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sex ratios									
0-14	100.7	104.6	105.1	105.2	105.3	104.0	126.2	104.8	104.9
15-44	103.6	102.2	104.1	101.7	105.0	101.8	111.5	100.2	103.2
45-64	100.8	100.2	102.0	99.0	104.4	100.3	139.3	103.3	101.1
65+	70.6	70.4	76.2	72.1	75.3	73.7	102.9	68.4	72.1
Total	99.3	98.5	100.8	98.1	101.9	98.7	112.4	100.1	99.6
Median age (years)	31.14	30.67	29.86	31.40	29.45	29.79	25.09	27.81	30.34

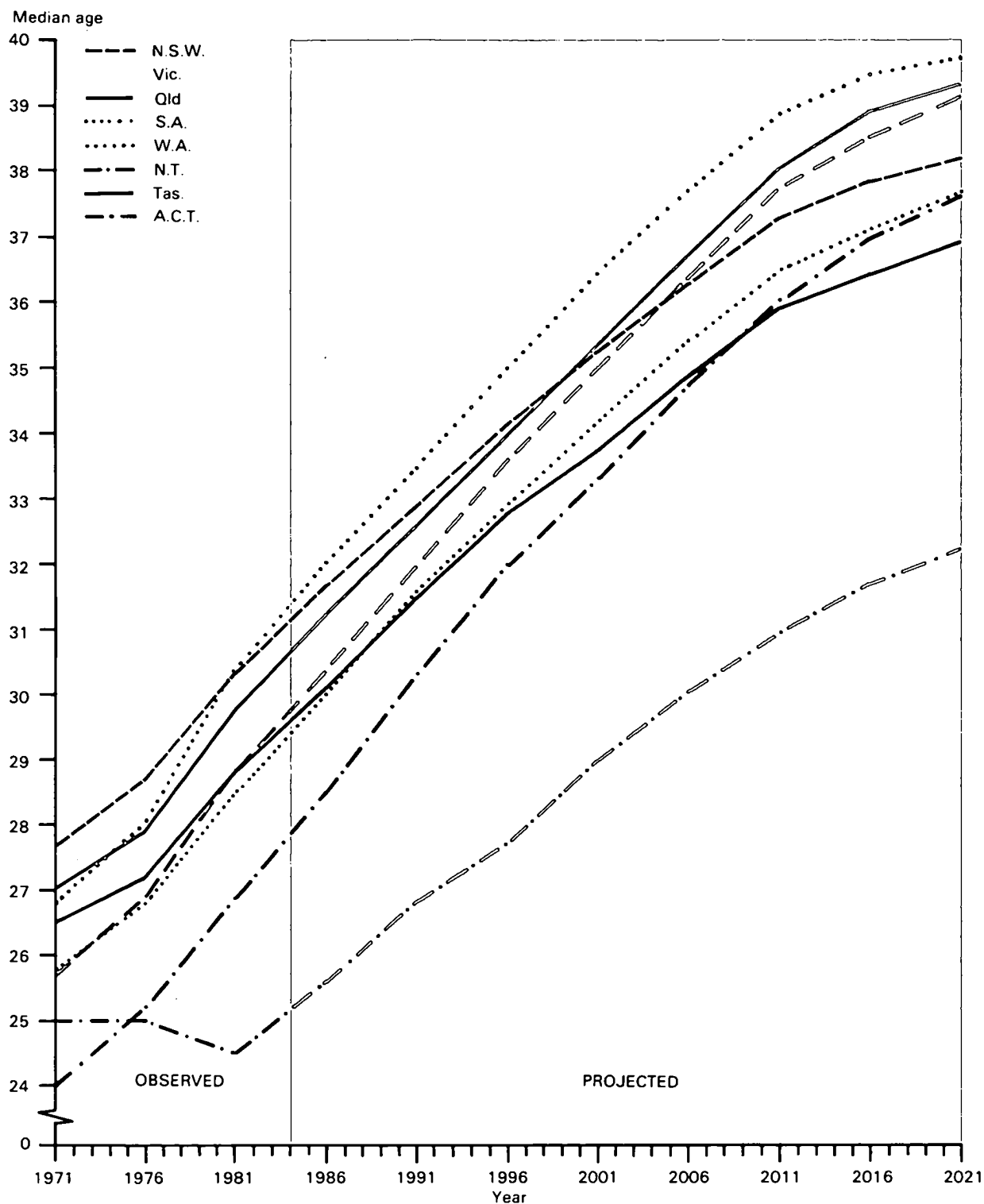
Source: As for Figure 2.4

FIGURE 2.5 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1984



Source: Same as for figure 2.3.

FIGURE 2.6 MEDIAN AGES OF THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, SELECTED YEARS, 30 JUNE 1971 TO 2021



Source: Same as for Figure 2.3, and Footnote 2 of Chapter 1.

SECTION 4 — FUTURE AGE PATTERNS

The Australian population is projected to age further. All four Series of the ABS 1984 to 2021 projections show that the median age will rise from 30.5 years in 1984 to about 34 years by the year 2001 and then continue to rise in the following decades (Table 2.7).

This ageing process is largely due to the projected decline in the birth rate which effectively reduces the proportion of the population in the younger age groups relative to other ages. Thus the population 0 to 14 years of age, for example, is expected to decline from 24.0 per cent of the population in 1984 to between 21.4 per cent and 22.1 per cent in 2001. Also contributing to the ageing process, however, has been the fall in mortality rates which has ensured that an increasing proportion of the growing population will survive into their sixties and seventies. The resultant shift in the age composition of the population under the four series of projections can be seen in Table 2.7.

The proportion of persons under 45 years of age is projected to decline from 70.8 per cent in 1984 to between 65.3 and 65.7 per cent in 2001, then to between 58.7 and 60.7 per cent in 2021. The proportion 45 years and over is projected to increase from 29.2 per cent to between 34.7 and 33.9 per cent, then to between 41.3 and 39.3 per cent in the respective years. This shift will mean that the population aged 45 years and over (4.3 million in 1981) will increase by almost 2.2 million persons by 2001.

The gradual ageing of the population will be accompanied by a slight increase in the proportion of females. From a ratio of 99.6 males per 100 females in 1984, the ratio is projected to decline to between 99.1 and 99.3 in 2001 and to 98.8 in 2021.

Changes in the age profile of the population have important implications. Areas such as education, employment, housing and welfare are strongly affected by the age-sex profile and will be influenced by the future changes in the size of particular age groups. Examples of such changes and their implications are provided below.

In 1984, the estimated number of school-age children, that is children 5 to 16 years, was 3.1 million. The size of this population is not expected to increase rapidly over the next four decades. Indeed under Series A, B and C projections the number is expected to decline slowly until 1991 to a low of about 3.0 million persons before rising gradually to about 3.4 million under Series A projections. A maximum of 4.4 million in year 2021 is expected under Series D projections (Figure 2.7). These changes are obviously important in planning for the necessary number of teachers and school buildings. More detailed population data is required at the regional level such that funds for school buildings, for example, are allocated to the appropriate locations.

With respect to the population of working ages, defined as persons aged 15 to 64, the number is expected to increase from 10.25 million in 1984 to between 14.4 million (Series A projections) and 15.5 million (Series D projections) in 2021. Despite these increases the working age population as a proportion of the total population will remain much the same as the current level of about 65 per cent (Table 2.7). Substantial changes within the working age groups are, however, imminent. Thus, while there will only be minor gains in the number of persons entering the younger working ages (15 to 24 years) — projected to increase from 2.6 million in 1984 to a maximum of 3.3 million in 2021 (under Series D projections); a rise of about 24.6 per cent — the increase in the older age groups (50–64) will be more substantial, rising 95 per cent from 2.2 million in 1984 to 4.3 in 2021 (Series D projections) (Figure 2.8).

A particular group receiving much attention in recent years has been the population of pensionable age (65 years and over for males and 60 years and over for females). It is this group that will expand at the most rapid rate with a projected doubling of the number 65 and above, from 1.6 million in 1984 to between 3.4 (Series A and B) and 3.5 million (Series D) in 2021 (Figure 2.9).

FIGURE 2.7 PROJECTED POPULATION OF SCHOOL AGE (5-16), SERIES A TO D

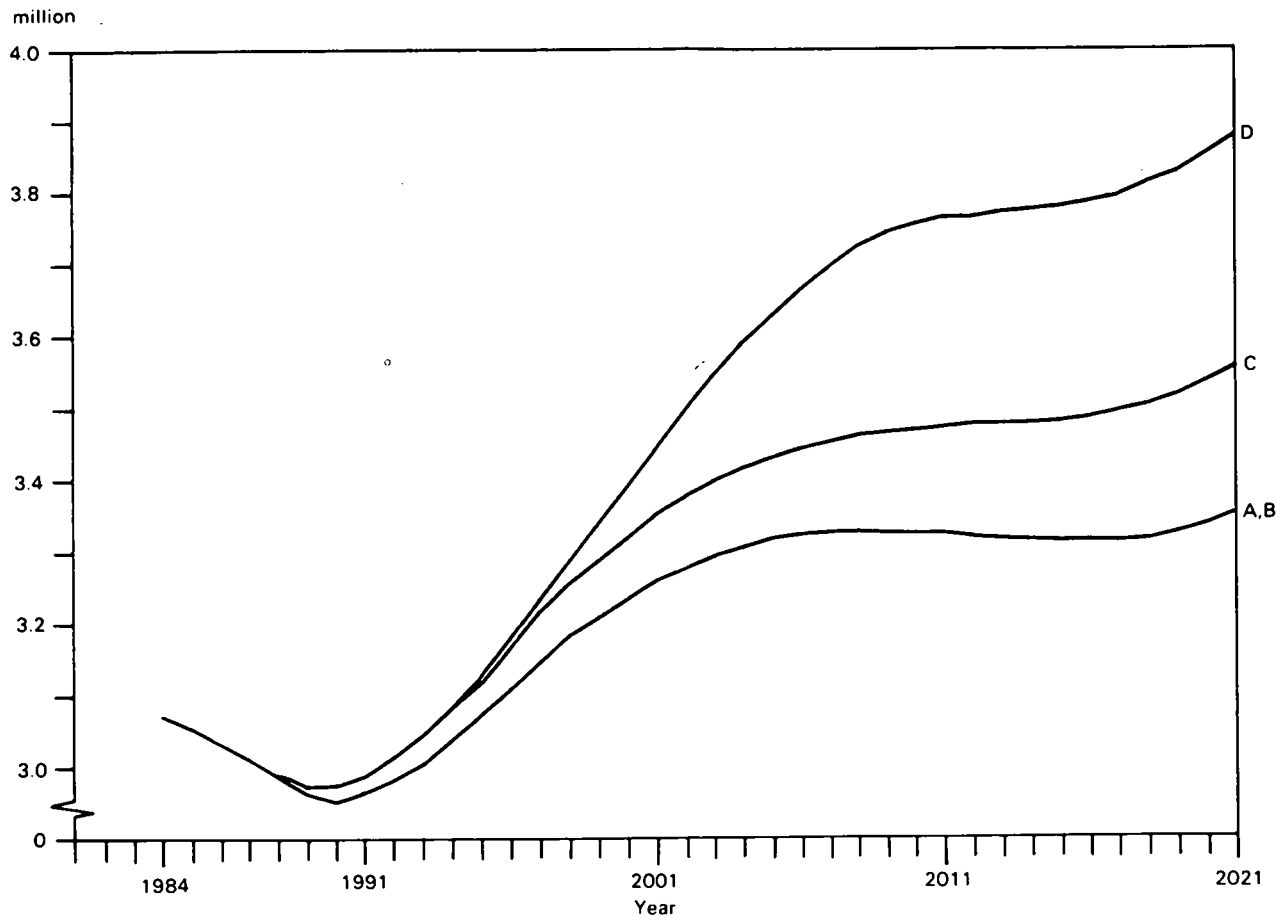


FIGURE 2.8a PROJECTED POPULATION OF YOUNG WORKING AGE (15-24), SERIES A TO D

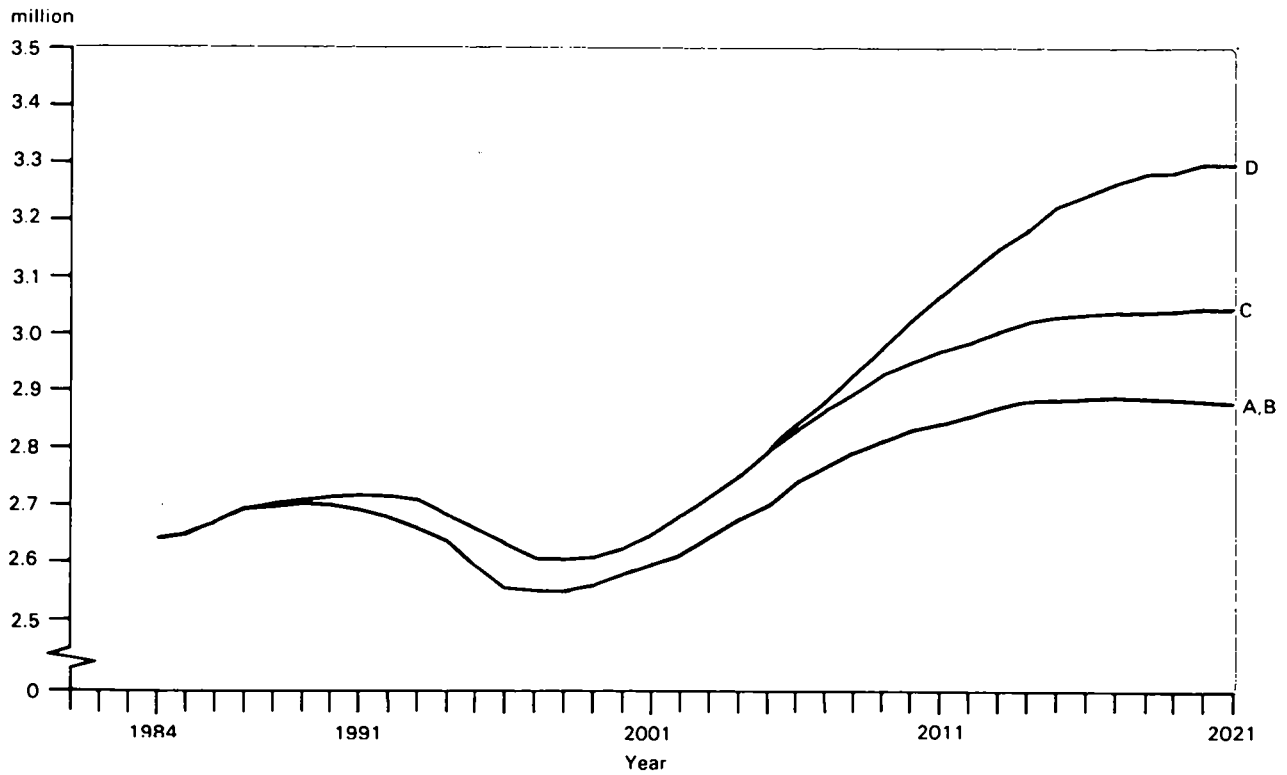


FIGURE 2.8b PROJECTED POPULATION OF PRIME WORKING AGED (25-49), SERIES A TO D, AUSTRALIA, 1984 TO 2021

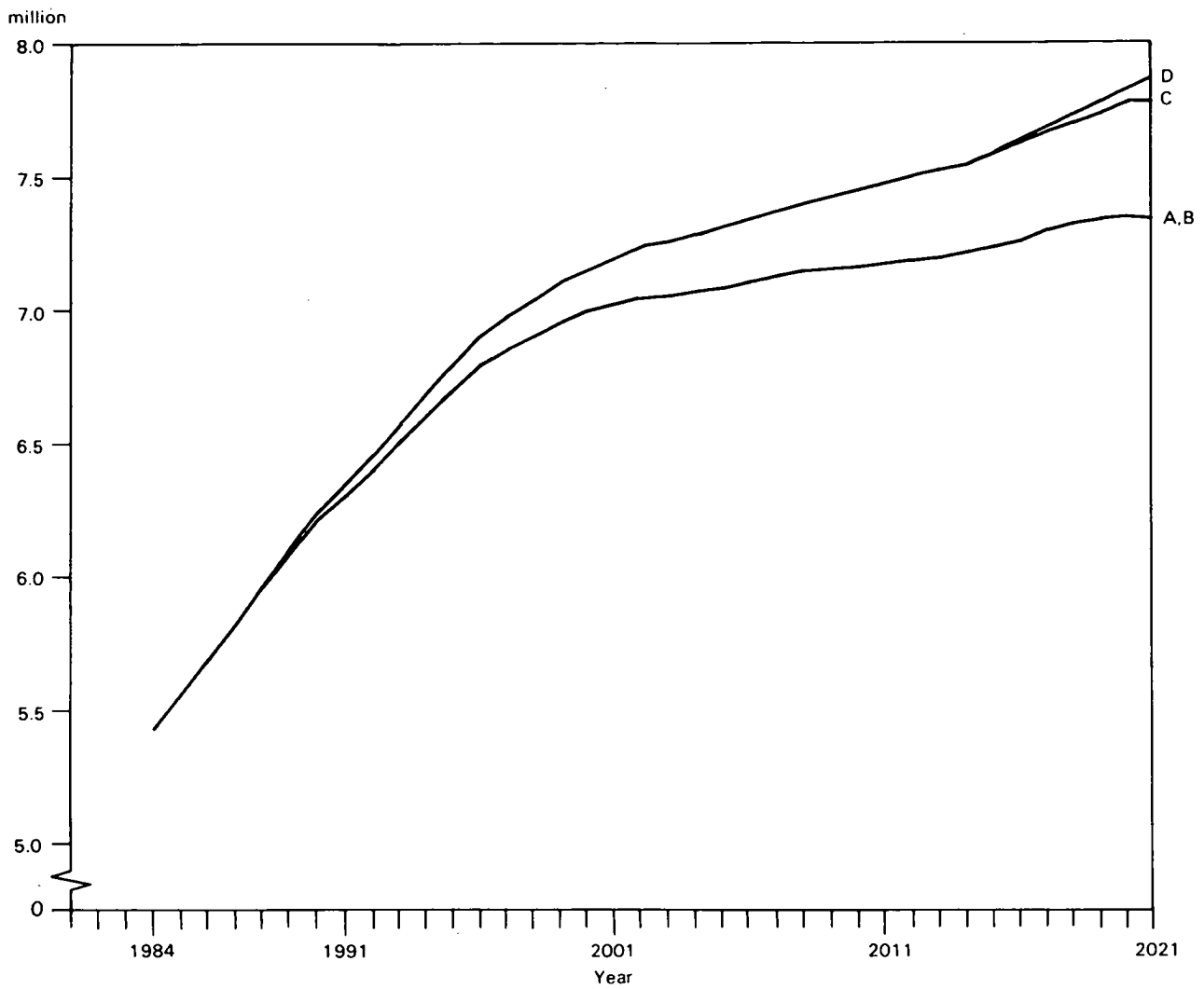


FIGURE 2.8c PROJECTED POPULATION OF OLDER WORKING AGED (50-64), SERIES A TO D, AUSTRALIA, 1984 TO 2021

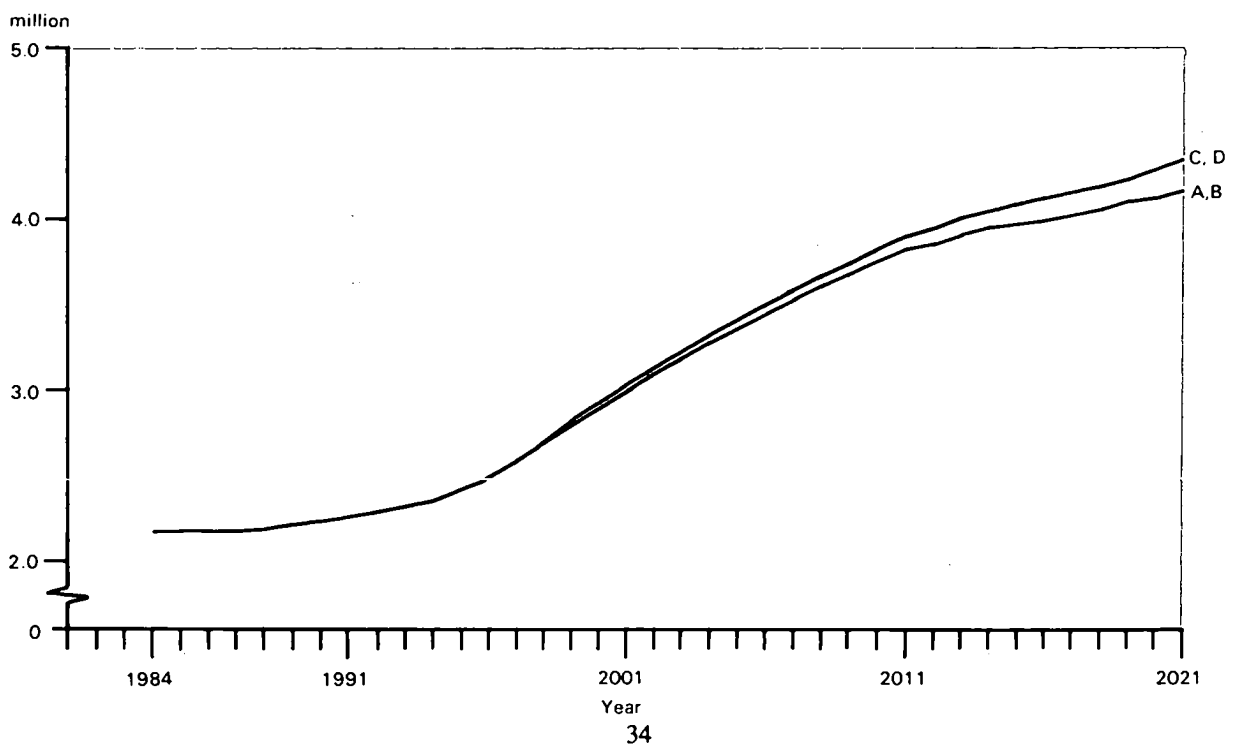


FIGURE 2.9 PROJECTED POPULATION OF PENSIONABLE AGE (MALES 65+ AND FEMALES 60+ SERIES A TO D, AUSTRALIA, 1984 TO 2021

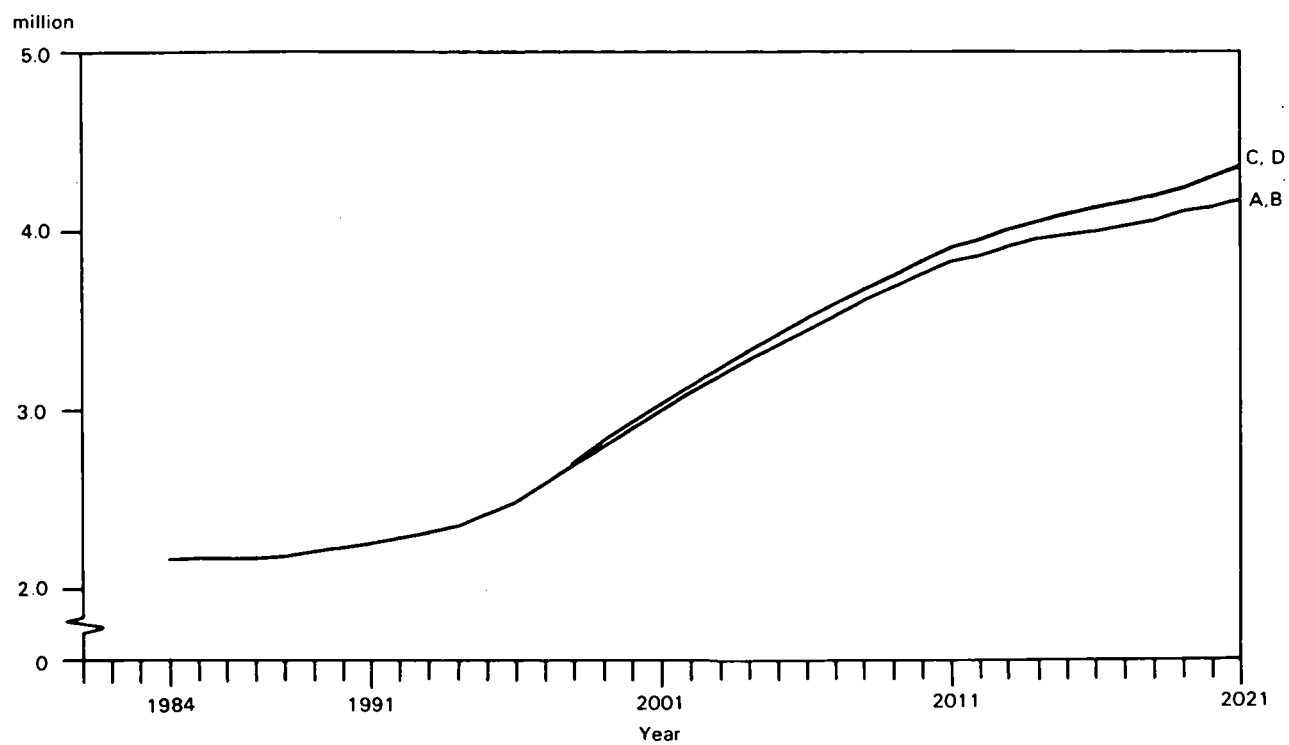


TABLE 2.7 POPULATION SIZE, PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, SEX RATIOS AND MEDIAN AGES, POPULATION PROJECTIONS, SERIES A TO D, AUSTRALIA, SELECTED YEARS 1984 TO 2021

Series	30 June						
	1984	1986	1991	1996	2001	2011	2021
<i>Percent of population 0–14</i>							
A	23.98	23.20	22.11	21.91	21.40	19.79	19.00
B	23.98	23.20	22.11	21.91	21.40	19.79	19.00
C	23.98	23.20	22.17	22.03	21.56	19.98	19.21
D	23.98	23.20	22.20	22.44	22.05	21.27	20.51
<i>Percent of population 15 – 44</i>							
A	46.85	47.34	47.25	45.27	43.89	41.69	39.72
B	46.85	47.34	47.25	45.27	43.89	41.69	39.72
C	46.85	47.34	47.31	45.41	44.12	42.04	40.14
D	46.85	47.34	47.29	45.17	43.63	41.57	40.21
<i>Percent of population 45 – 64</i>							
A	19.09	18.99	19.25	20.88	22.76	25.66	25.71
B	19.09	18.99	19.25	20.88	22.76	25.66	25.71
C	19.09	18.99	19.18	20.72	22.53	25.41	25.54
D	19.09	18.99	19.17	20.61	22.28	24.86	24.67
<i>Percent of population 65 +</i>							
A	10.08	10.47	11.38	11.94	11.94	12.86	15.57
B	10.08	10.47	11.38	11.94	11.94	12.86	15.57
C	10.08	10.47	11.34	11.84	11.78	12.57	15.12
D	10.08	10.47	11.33	11.77	11.65	12.30	14.61
<i>Median age of the population</i>							
A	30.47	31.03	32.35	33.70	34.87	37.16	38.20
B	30.47	31.03	32.35	33.70	34.87	37.16	38.20
C	30.47	31.03	32.29	33.56	34.67	36.86	37.81
D	30.47	31.03	32.28	33.40	34.29	36.05	36.51
<i>Sex ratio (All Ages) M:F</i>							
A	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.3
B	99.6	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.1	98.8	98.3
C	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.0	98.6
D	99.6	99.5	99.5	99.4	99.3	99.2	98.8
<i>Total population ('000)</i>							
A	15543.6	15909.4	16937.7	17962.4	18917.4	20561.1	22029.1
B	15543.6	15909.4	16937.7	17962.4	18917.4	20561.1	22029.1
C	15543.6	15909.4	17044.6	18206.0	19309.7	21274.5	23095.1
D	15543.6	15909.4	17049.3	18302.8	19530.4	21746.0	23902.5

Source: As for footnote 2 of Chapter 1

Chapter 3

MORTALITY

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INTRODUCTION

In 1983, 110,084 deaths were registered in Australia. This yielded a crude death rate of 7.2 per 1,000 population, the lowest rate ever recorded in a general long term trend of mortality decline since the turn of the century.¹ Associated with this decline has been an increase in life expectancy. In 1983 the life expectancy at birth was 72.1 years for males and 78.7 years for females. This represents increases of 17 and 20 years in life expectancy for the respective sexes since the first decade of the century. In comparison with other countries Australia ranks amongst those with the lowest mortality levels and the highest expectations of life (Table 3.3).

Mortality rates differ markedly amongst the population both between the sexes and between the various age groups. In recent times, among the various causes of death ischaemic heart diseases have accounted for the highest proportion of total deaths. Cancer, cerebrovascular diseases, diseases of the respiratory system and 'accidents and other violence' follow in decreasing order of importance.

SECTION 1 — GENERAL MORTALITY — RECENT TRENDS AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Table 3.1 provides several measures of mortality level: the crude death rate, infant mortality rate and expectation of life at birth. All these measures indicate a general decline in mortality in Australia since the turn of the century. The decline in mortality which has taken place throughout the 1970s can be more readily seen in Figure 3.1. The crude death rates in Figure 3.1 are provided separately for males and females as males generally have a higher mortality rate.

The crude death rate for males in the decade before 1971 had fluctuated above the 9.5 deaths per 1,000 males level, reaching a peak of 10.1 in 1968. Throughout the 1970s, however, the death rate fell rapidly to the low of 7.9 in 1983. The pattern is similar for females; death rates fell from a maximum of 8.1 deaths per 1,000 in 1968 to 6.4 in 1983. As the standardised death rates in Figure 3.1 illustrate, this general decline in mortality is further accentuated if the changing age distribution of the population is taken into account.

Reflecting these more recent sharp declines in mortality levels has been the improvement in life expectancy at all ages (Figure 3.2). The life expectancy measure denotes the expected number of years remaining to a person of a given age if the prevailing pattern of mortality does not change during that person's lifetime. It is a useful comparative measure because, as with the standardised death rate, it is unaffected by the age distribution of the population. Table 3.2 further highlights these recent improvements. In the decade 1960–62 to 1970–72 the life expectancy at birth for males actually decreased from 67.9 years to 67.7 years while for females the increase was marginal, a rise of less than one-half of a year. Between 1970–72 and 1980–82, however, the life expectancy at birth for males increased by 3.1 years and for females by 3.5 years. Life expectancy continued to improve in 1983.

While mortality has been declining since the turn of the century, this decline has not always been continuous. During the 1950s and 1960s mortality rates in Australia stabilised (and even increased in some years) as they did in many other developed countries. Since mortality rates were low amongst children and adults up to middle age, and improvements at the older ages were marginal, it was frequently believed in the 1960s that the mortality rates had reached some sort of minimum. However, since 1971, further declines at all ages have occurred.

This chapter focuses on changes in mortality levels since the 1970s. Section 1 highlights the magnitude of recent declines in mortality levels and compares Australia's mortality rates with those of other low mortality countries. Section 2 discusses the age and sex pattern of mortality while Section 3 focuses on the major causes of death. Finally, Section 4 deals with the differences in mortality levels between the States and Territories of Australia and speculates on future mortality prospects for Australia.

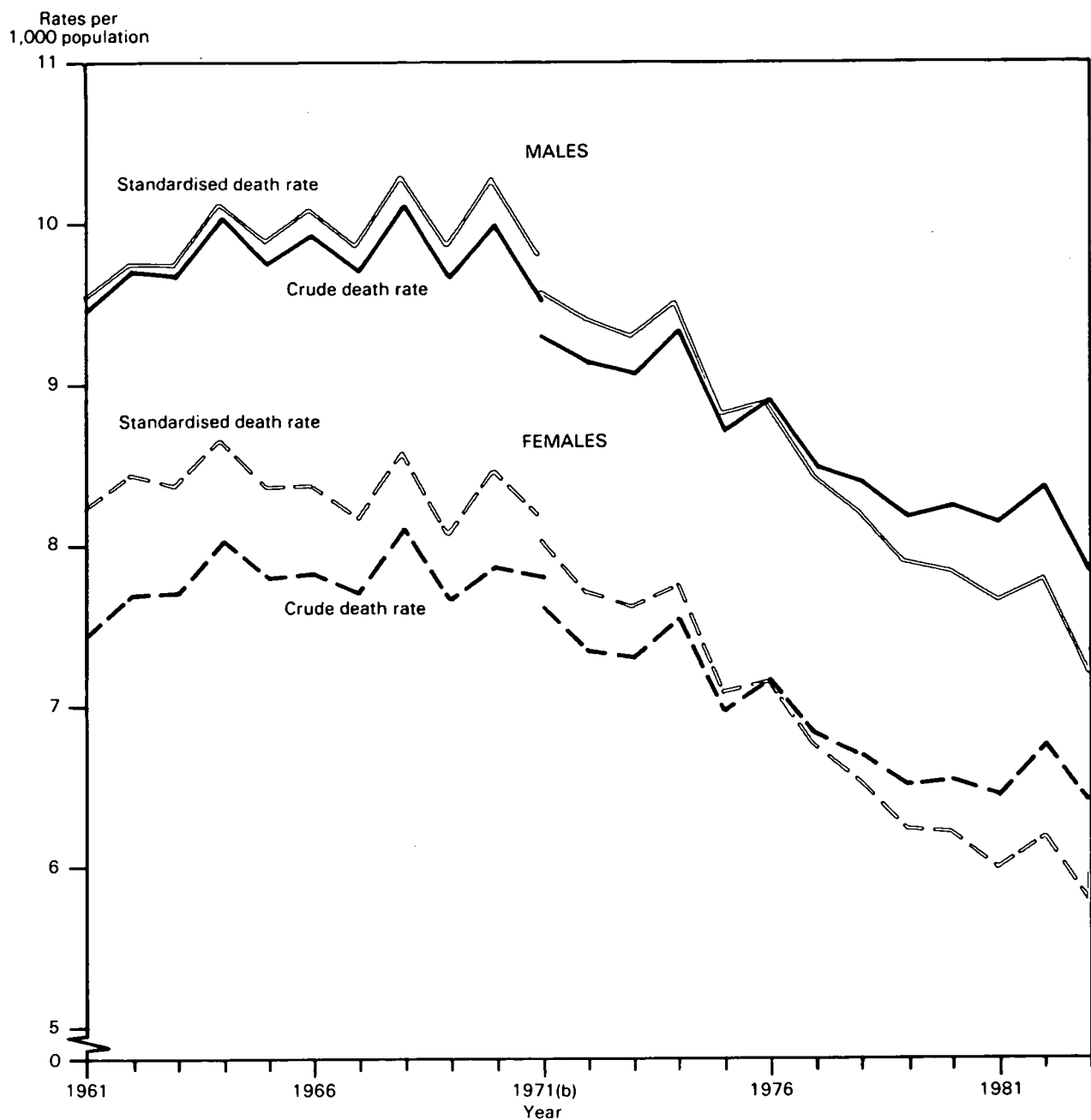
Australia's recent mortality levels also compare favourably with other countries. Table 3.3 give mortality measures for selected low mortality countries. Iceland and Japan had the highest life expectancy at birth in the 1980s but the life expectancies in these two countries exceeded those for Australia only by 2.7 and 3.0 years for males and by 0.6 and 0.8 years respectively for females. The expectation of life at birth in Australia is comparable to that of other developed nations such as Denmark, Canada and the United Kingdom.

A sensitive indicator of a country's social and economic development is the infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births). At 9.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1983, Australia's infant mortality rate ranks amongst the lowest in the world (Table 3.3). It is worth pointing out that this rate has decreased by a factor of 10 since the turn of the century and that major advances in the care for the newborn have continued over the last decade.

A general feature of mortality in Australia and other countries is the greater longevity of females compared with males. In 1983 the life expectancy of females exceeded that of males by 6.6 years. Table 3.1 indicates that females have benefited most from the mortality declines that have occurred in this century, with a considerably smaller difference in the life expectancy at birth between the sexes (i.e. 3.64 years) being recorded in 1901–10.

¹ In 1984, 109,914 deaths were registered. However, there were abnormal delays in that year in the registration process in New South Wales, and it is estimated that some 2,000 more deaths would have been registered under normal circumstances, bringing the number of expected registered deaths to 111,924. This would yield a death rate for 1984 of 7.2 per 1,000 population, the same as that for 1983.

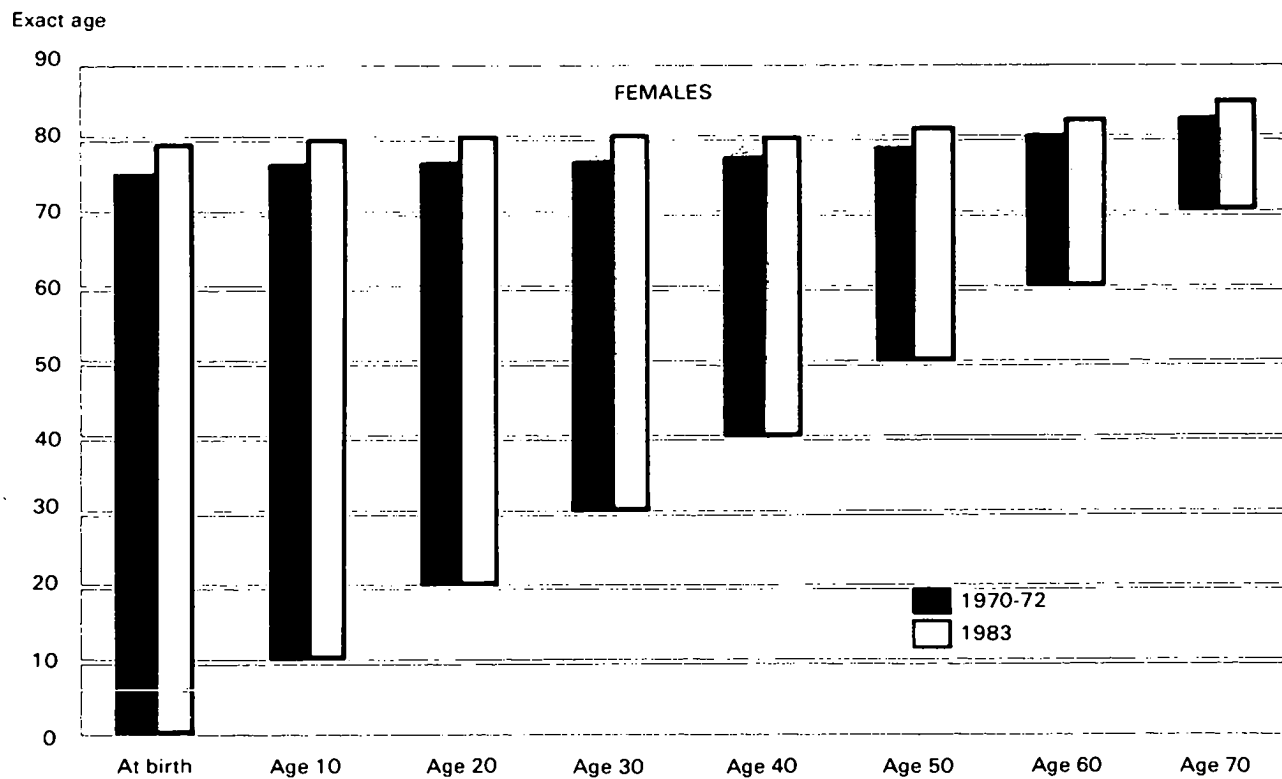
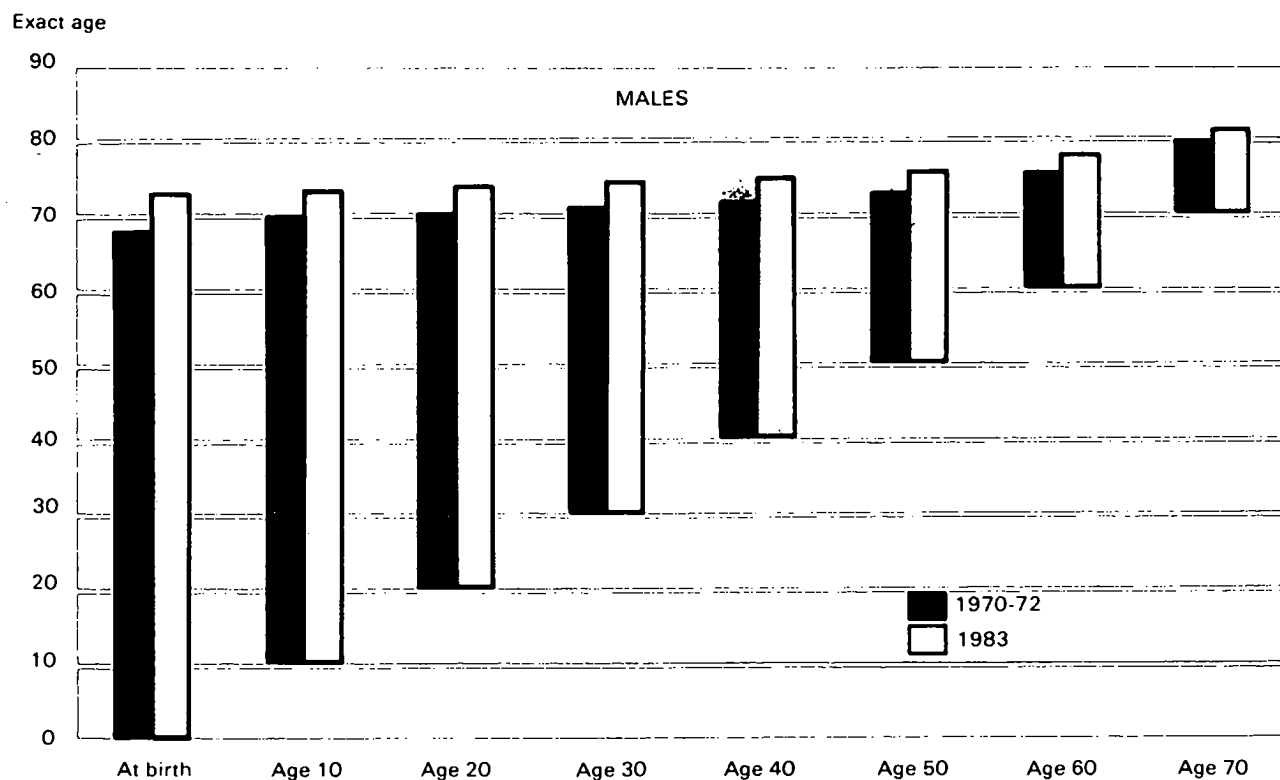
FIGURE 3.1 CRUDE AND STANDARDISED MORTALITY RATES(a), 1961 TO 1983



(a) Standardised with respect to the age distribution of the estimated resident population of 1976. (b) The break in series is due to change in the basis of population estimation.

Source : *Projections of Australian Mortality Rates 1981-2021* ABS Occasional Paper No. 1983/2 updated to 1983.

FIGURE 3.2 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1970-72(a) AND 1983(b)



(a) Based on official Life Tables. (b) Based on ABS annual Life Tables.

Source: Same as for Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1 INDICATORS OF MORTALITY LEVELS, AUSTRALIA 1901 TO 1983

Period or year	Crude death rate ^(a)	Infant mortality rate ^(b)	Expectation of life at birth		
			Males	Females	Difference
1901	12.2	103.6	—	—	—
1901-10	10.9	83.3	55.20	58.84	3.64
1920-22	9.9	65.7	59.15	63.31	4.16
1932-34	8.9	39.5	63.48	67.14	3.66
1946-48	9.7	28.5	66.07	70.63	4.56
1953-55	9.1	22.5	67.14	72.75	5.61
1960-62	8.5	19.5	67.92	74.19	6.26
1970-72	8.7	17.3	67.70	74.60	6.90
1975-77	8.1	13.8	69.56	76.56	7.00
1981	7.3	10.0	71.38	78.42	7.04
1982	7.6	10.3	71.22	78.19	6.97
1983	7.2	9.6	72.13	78.72	6.59

(a) Per 1000 population (b) Per 1000 live births

Source: *Demography Bulletin* for various years, ABS (Ref. No. 4.9); *Australian Life Tables* for various years, Australian Government Actuary, Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra; and *Deaths Australia* for various years, ABS (3302.0).

TABLE 3.2 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1960 TO 1983

Period or year	Exact age (in years)			
	0	1	30	60
MALES				
1960-62 (a)	67.92	68.46	41.12	15.60
1965-67 (a)	67.63	68.07	40.72	15.27
1970-72	68.10	68.25	41.10	15.51
1975-77	69.56	69.62	42.18	16.40
1980-82	71.23	71.05	43.51	17.23
1983 (b)	72.09	71.85	44.23	17.68
FEMALES				
1960-62 (a)	74.18	74.49	46.49	19.51
1965-67	74.15	74.39	46.34	19.52
1970-72	74.80	74.74	46.86	19.93
1975-77	76.56	76.47	48.26	21.04
1980-82	78.27	77.98	49.67	22.02
1983 (b)	78.72	78.40	50.05	22.31

(a) Based on official Life Tables (b) Based on ABS annual Life Tables

Source: As for Table 3.1

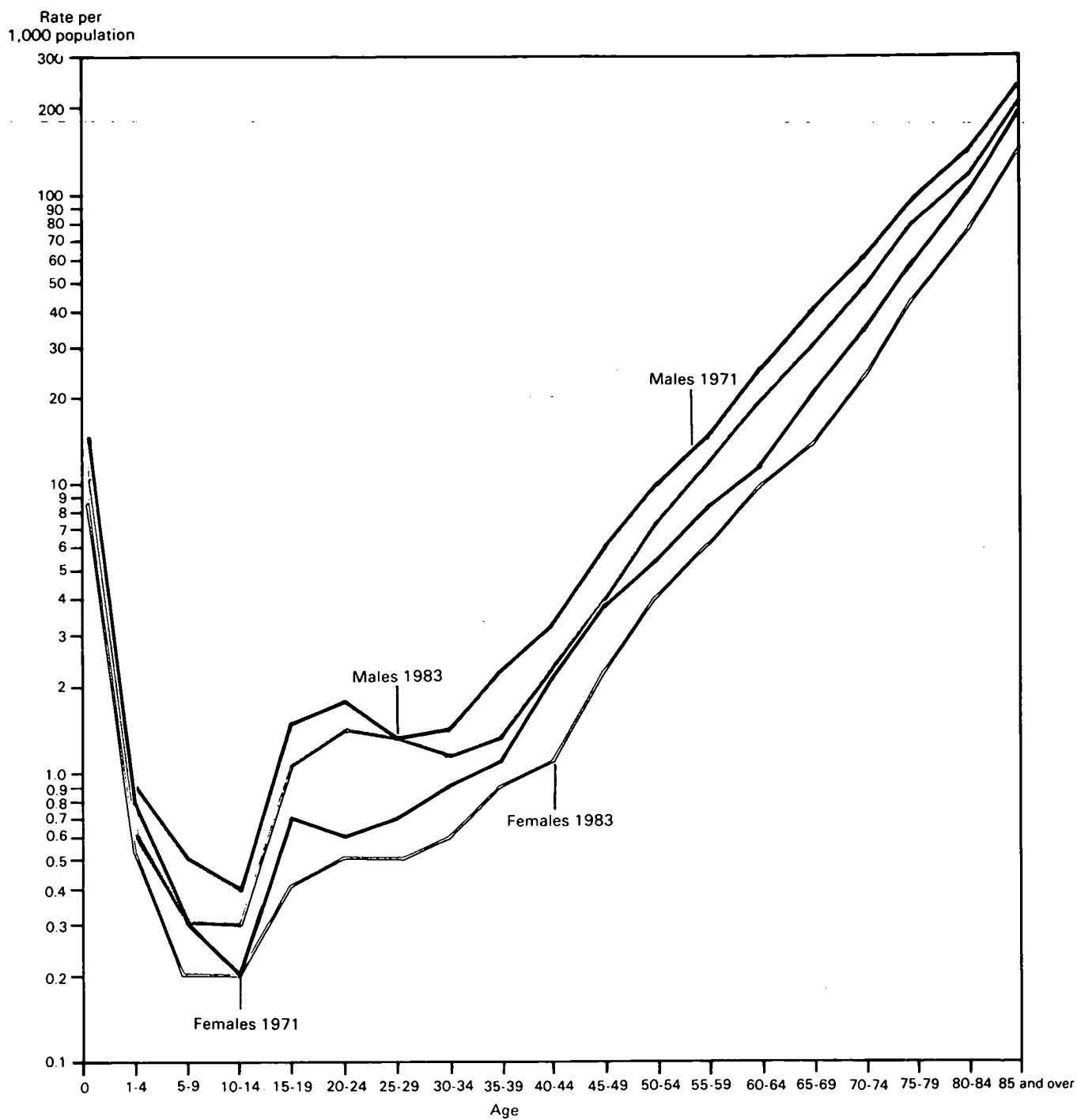
TABLE 3.3 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN SELECTED LOW MORTALITY COUNTRIES, RECENT YEARS

Country	Year	Life expectancy at birth		Rates	Infant mortality
		Males	Females		
Iceland	1981-82	73.9	79.5	—	
Japan	1982	74.2	79.7	6.6	(1982)
Sweden	1981	73.1	79.1	7.0	(1973)
Netherlands	1981	72.7	79.3	8.4	(1973)
Norway	1981-82	72.6	79.4	8.1	(1982)
Switzerland	1977-78	72.0	78.7	7.6	(1981)
Spain	1975	70.4	76.2	9.6	(1983)
Denmark	1981-82	71.4	77.4	8.2	(1982)
Australia	1980-82	71.2	78.9	9.6	(1983)
Canada	1980-82	71.9	78.6	9.1	(1982)
England & Wales	1978-80	70.4	76.6	10.2(a)	(1983)
Italy	1974-77	69.7	75.9	12.4	(1983)
France	1981	70.4	78.5	9.0	(1983)
New Zealand	1982	69.8	76.4	12.5	(1983)
Germany, DR	1982	69.0	75.1	10.7	(1983)
U.S.A.	1982	70.8	78.2	10.9	(1983)

(a) Total UK

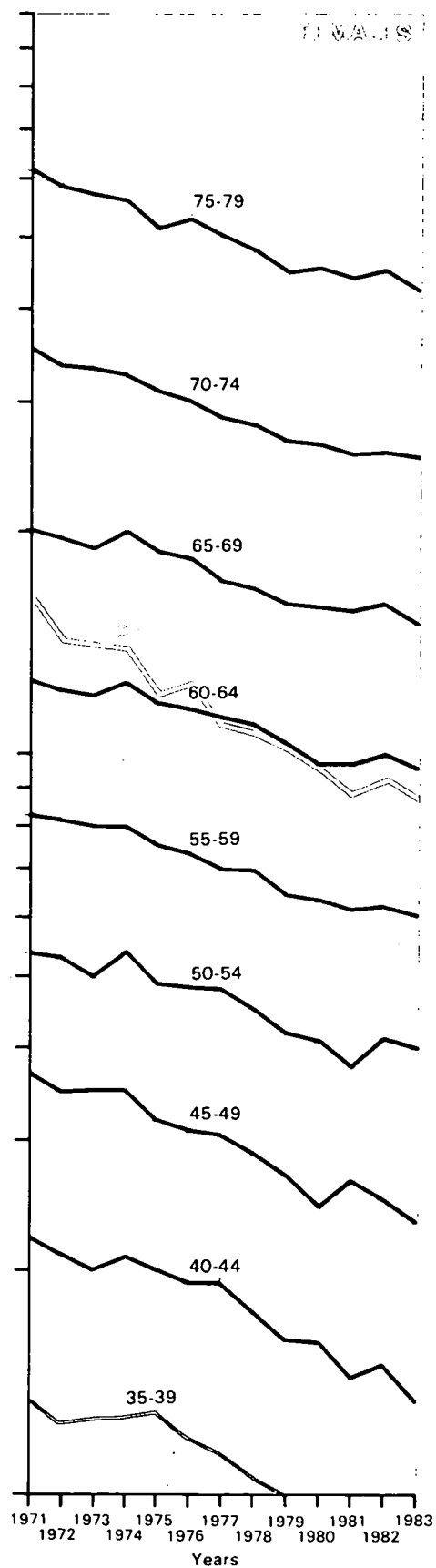
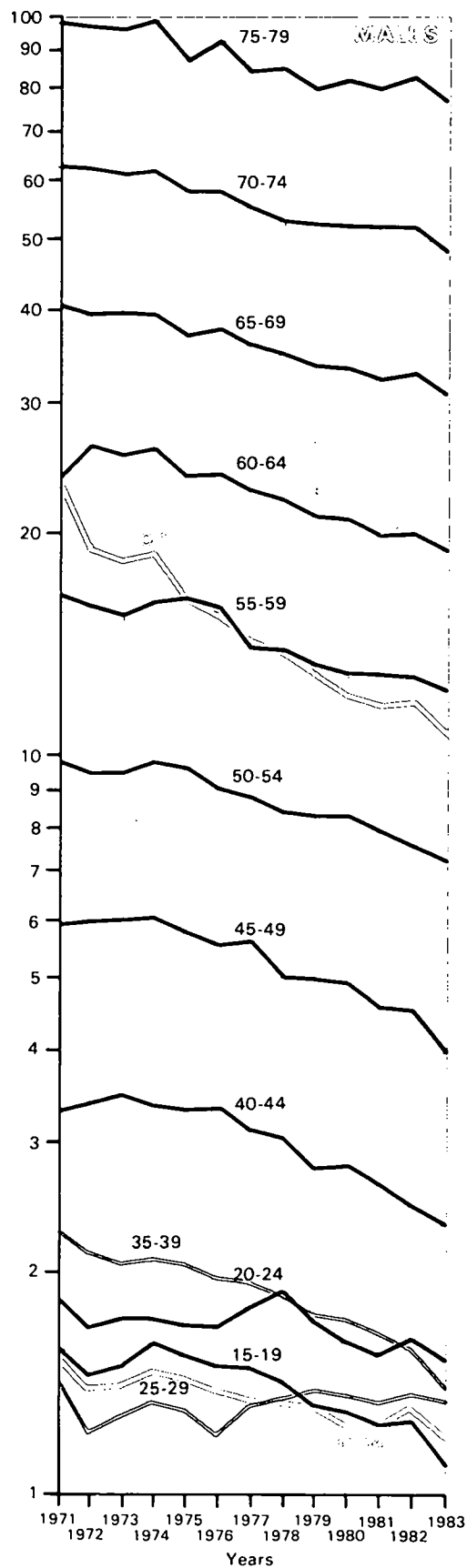
Source: *Demographic Yearbook*, United Nations, New York, 1983

FIGURE 3.3 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1971 AND 1983



Source : Based on data from *Deaths, Australia* for various years ABS (Cat. No. 3302.0).

FIGURE 3.4 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983
(Per 1,000 population)



Source: Same as for Figure 3.3.

SECTION 2 — THE AGE-SEX PATTERN OF MORTALITY

While the months after birth tend to be a high risk period, the probability of dying in Australia is low at the younger ages and increases in the latter stages of the life-span. This pattern is reflected in the percentage distribution of deaths by age. In 1983, 2.1 per cent of total deaths occurred in the first year of life, 1.0 per cent occurred at ages 1 to 14 and 4.2 per cent between the ages 15 and 34. It is with middle age that these percentages increase rapidly. Thus 23.4 per cent of deaths occurred between the ages 35 and 64 and 69.3 per cent occurred for persons aged 65 years and over.

Comparisons of the levels of mortality at various ages and over time are most commonly based on age-specific death rates which measure the number of persons dying of a particular age-sex group over the total population in that age-sex group. Figure 3.3 graphically depicts the age-specific death rates for both sexes in 1971 and 1983. It is evident that male death rates exceed female death rates at all ages, and the decline in mortality rates over the period has occurred for all age groups and for both sexes. Furthermore the relative magnitude of the decline has tended to be larger for females and to vary inversely with age (Table 3.4). Thus, for both sexes, the most impressive improvements have been in the youngest age groups, particularly amongst infants. In 1983 the infant death rate stood at 10.5 deaths per 1,000 population for males and 8.8 for females, a drop of over 36 per cent for both sexes since 1971. Death rates for early childhood ages (1 to 4) fell by more than a third over the period. With the exception of males aged 25 to 29 and 85+ and females aged 10 to 14, all age-specific death rates beyond early childhood showed a reduction of at least 17 per cent. Females, in particular, were the major beneficiaries of this reduction.

For ages above 30 the decline in male death rates ranged between 14 and 39 per cent while the decline in female rates ranged from 21 to 41 per cent. Thus the gap between the mortality level of both sexes between 1971 and 1981 widened irrespective of age (Table 3.4). This pattern is also evident when comparing the ratio of male to female age-specific death rates. Currently, ratios of male to female death rates commence at 1.2 at infancy, reach a maximum of 3 at age 20 to 24 and range between 1.3 and 2.8 for the remainder of the life span. Except for the age groups 5–14, 20–24 and 60–64, the ratios of male to female death rates were greater in 1981 than in 1971. Recent data for 1981–83 shows that the gap between male and female mortality has stabilised.

The greatest incidence of infant deaths occurs in the days and weeks immediately following birth. In 1983 neonatal deaths (deaths under 4 weeks of age) accounted for 61 per cent of male infant deaths and 65 per cent of female infant deaths. It has been in this area, however, that the most improvements have been made over the last decade. Thus, Table 3.5 shows that between 1971 and 1983 the percentage decline in infant death rates has been most marked for infants less than four weeks old.

A major feature of the almost continuous fall in mortality level during the 1970s was that the decline in mortality was at an increased rate in the latter half of the decade. Figure 3.4 indicates that at almost every age beginning with age 35 the declines were greater in the late 1970s and the early 1980s than in the early 1970s. The rate of decline of infant mortality rates, evident in Figure 3.5, has been more consistent over this period.

SECTION 3 — MORTALITY BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Degenerative diseases, often associated with ageing, dominate causes of death in Australia. In 1983, the most frequent causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system, including ischaemic heart disease (28.5 per cent), cerebrovascular disease (11.5 per cent), and cancer (23.2 per cent) which together accounted for over two thirds of total deaths. Other major causes of death in decreasing order of importance are diseases of the respiratory system, motor vehicle and other accidents, and pneumonia which together accounted for a further 11.1 per cent of total deaths (Table 3.6). The relative importance of these causes of death, however, differ between the sexes. Thus, ischaemic heart disease and lung cancer are more prevalent amongst males than females. Males are also more susceptible to deaths due to the obstructive airways diseases, motor vehicle accidents and other accidents. Cerebrovascular diseases (commonly referred to as 'strokes') on the other hand are clearly more prevalent amongst females with the cause specific death rate for females being 1.5 times higher than for males.

The relative importance of particular causes of death has changed over the last decade. On the one hand, the proportion of deaths due to ischaemic heart disease declined amongst males from 31.6 per cent in 1972 to 30.2 per cent in 1983 and the proportion of deaths due to cerebrovascular disease declined for both males (from 10.8 per cent in 1972 to 8.5 per cent in 1983) and females (from 18.8 per cent in 1972 to 15.1 per cent in 1983). The proportion of deaths due to cancer, on the other hand, increased substantially, with the increases being greater for males than females.

The age pattern of the major causes of death for both males and females is presented in Table 3.7. It is apparent from the table that degenerative diseases become increasingly important with age. Ischaemic heart disease, the major killer for example, begins to appear as a major cause of death in the 35 to 44 year age group and the age-specific death rates due to this cause increase markedly in the subsequent age groups. This disease also becomes increasingly important relative to other diseases

**TABLE 3.4 AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES BY SEX, PER CENT DECLINE IN THE RATES, AND SEX RATIOS AMONG DEATH RATES,
AUSTRALIA, 1971, 1981 AND 1983**

Year	Age groups																		
	1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 +
MALES																			
RATE (per 1000 population)																			
1971	20.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.3	3.3	5.9	9.8	16.5	25.8	40.5	62.5	97.7	144.3	236.1
1981	11.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.6	4.5	7.9	12.9	19.8	32.3	52.0	80.2	121.1	208.1
1983	10.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	2.3	3.9	7.2	12.3	19.0	30.7	47.9	77.3	116.9	204.0
DECLINE (Per cent)																			
1971-81	39	33	40	25	25	17	7	20	26	21	24	19	22	24	20	17	18	17	12
1971-83	45	33	40	25	31	17	—	20	39	30	34	27	25	26	24	25	21	19	14
FEMALES																			
RATE (per 1000 population)																			
1971	16.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.2	3.7	5.4	8.3	12.6	20.1	35.3	61.7	101.1	194.7
1981	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.7	3.8	6.2	9.7	15.7	25.5	44.3	76.0	160.4
1983	8.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.0	6.1	9.6	15.0	25.2	42.6	74.3	156.0
DECLINE (Per cent)																			
1971-81	43	37	33	—	43	17	29	33	31	36	28	30	26	24	23	28	28	25	19
1971-83	43	37	33	—	43	17	29	33	31	41	38	26	27	24	25	28	31	27	21
SEX RATIO AMONG DEATH RATES																			
1971	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2
1981	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
1983	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	

Source: As for Figure 3.3

in the latter stages of the life cycle. Thus in 1983 ischaemic heart disease accounted for 20.0 per cent of male deaths and 8 per cent of female deaths in the 35 to 44 year age group and increased to 36 per cent and 31 per cent for the respective sexes in the 65 to 74 year age group. Deaths due to cerebrovascular disease have a similar age pattern becoming most prominent in the oldest age group, 75 years and over.

Cancer appears as one of the four leading causes of death amongst each of the age groups shown. As with the other degenerative diseases, the incidence of cancer increases with age. In terms of the proportions of deaths in respective age groups, cancer is more apparent in the middle ages particularly amongst females where, for example, the risk of death due to cancer in the 35 to 44 year age group is many times higher than the risk of death due to ischaemic heart disease.

While the degenerative diseases are most prevalent in the older age groups, motor vehicle accidents and other violent causes (i.e. other accidents and suicide) largely determine the level of mortality amongst the younger age groups. Motor vehicle accidents particularly account for the high death rates in the 15–24 year age group (Figure 3.3). The sex differences in deaths due to motor vehicle accidents are considerable. For example, in the same age group, 15–24, the male death rate in 1983 of 63 deaths per 100,000 males exceeded the female death rate of 17 deaths per 100,000 females by a ratio of almost four to one. Death rates due to motor vehicle accidents have however declined since the late 1970s (Table 3.7). The recent introduction of stricter penalties for drunken driving and the introduction of random breath testing may have contributed to the declines in this area.

In opposition to the general decline in mortality levels at all ages over the last decade some causes of death have

become more prevalent. This is evident for deaths due to cancer at ages 45 years and over with the greatest increase occurring for males in the 75 year and over age group (where the age-specific death rates due to cancer increased from 1,830 deaths per 100,000 males in 1972 to 2,095 in 1983). The incidence of death due to respiratory diseases also increased for males in this older age group. Another notable example is the rise in suicide rates — of males aged 15 to 34; for the 15 to 24 year age group, the rate increased by 36 per cent over the eleven year period 1972–83, and the increase in the 25 to 34 year age group was 33 per cent.

The decline in death rates due to the degenerative diseases other than cancer has occurred in a period of increasing social awareness of the importance of exercise and dietary patterns to good health and significant medical advances. These factors appear, therefore, to have contributed to the mortality decline in this area.

An analysis of infant deaths (Table 3.8) shows that even at this earliest stage of life girls have a greater chance of survival than boys, and this applies irrespective of the cause of death. The major causes of death amongst infants are due to perinatal conditions which include disorders relating to prematurity or other difficulties associated with the birth process (e.g. birth trauma). It is in this area that the greatest improvements in infant mortality have occurred, with male and female death rates due to this cause falling by 57 per cent and 49 per cent respectively between 1972 and 1983. These declines are largely attributable to recent developments in medical technology which have enabled potential difficulties to be detected before birth and intensive care to be provided following birth. The incidence of sudden infant death syndrome (cot deaths) appears to have increased over the decade, however the number of deaths involved is small.

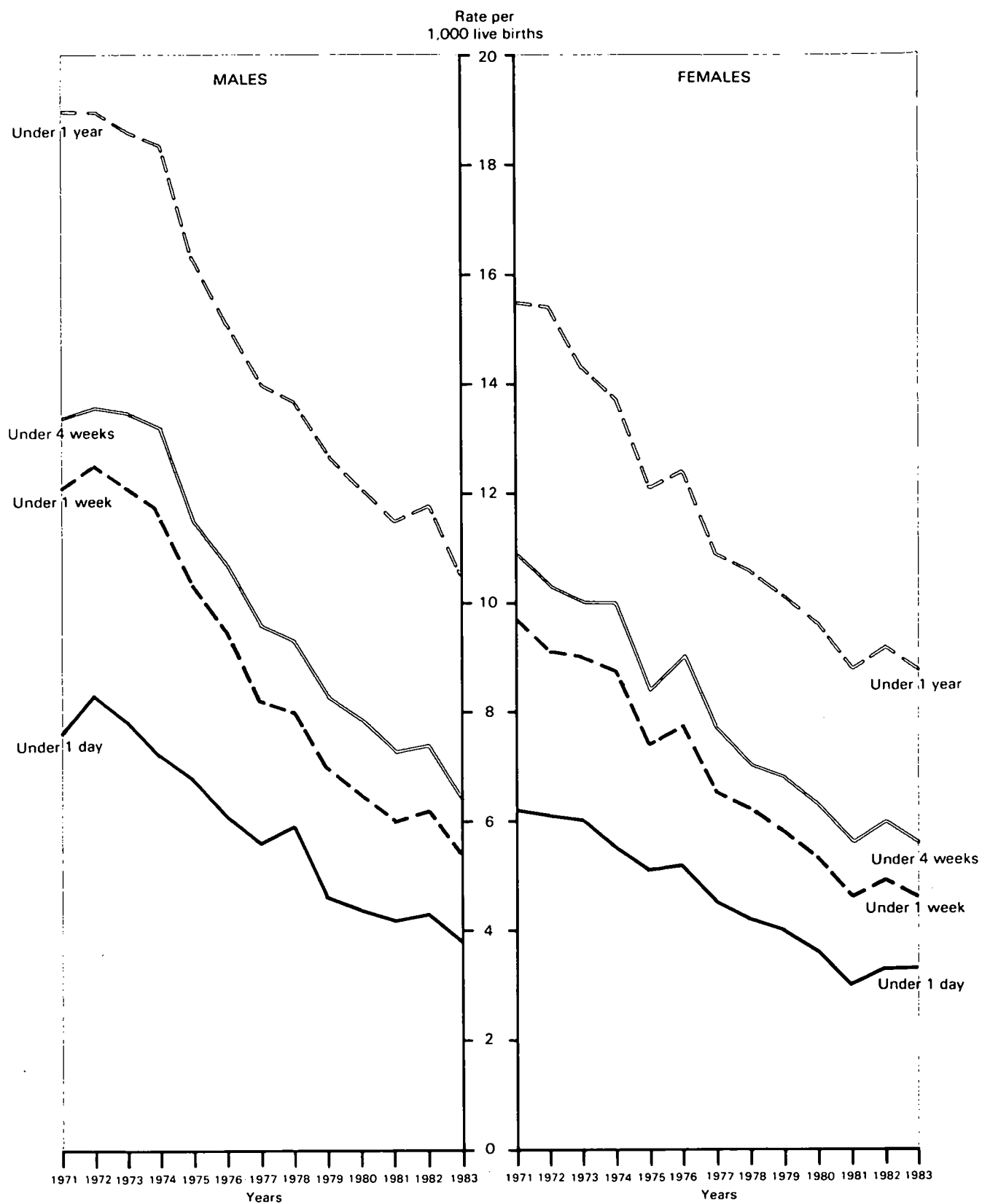
TABLE 3.5 NEO-NATAL, POST NEO-NATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES BY SEX AND PER CENT CHANGE, AUSTRALIA, 1976 AND 1983

Year	Neo-natal mortality rate (a)			Post neo-natal mortality rate ^(a) over 4 weeks and under 1 year	Infant mortality rate ^(a)
	Under 1 day	Under 1 week	Under 4 weeks		
MALES					
	Number ('000)				
1976	6.1	9.5	10.7	4.4	15.1
1983	3.8	5.4	6.4	4.1	10.5
Change (Per cent)					
1976-83	- 38.0	- 47.2	- 40.2	- 6.8	- 30.5
FEMALES					
1976	5.2	7.7	9.0	3.5	12.4
1983	3.3	4.6	5.6	3.1	8.8
Change (Per cent)					
1976-83	- 36.5	- 40.3	- 37.8	- 11.4	- 30.0

(a) per 1000 live births

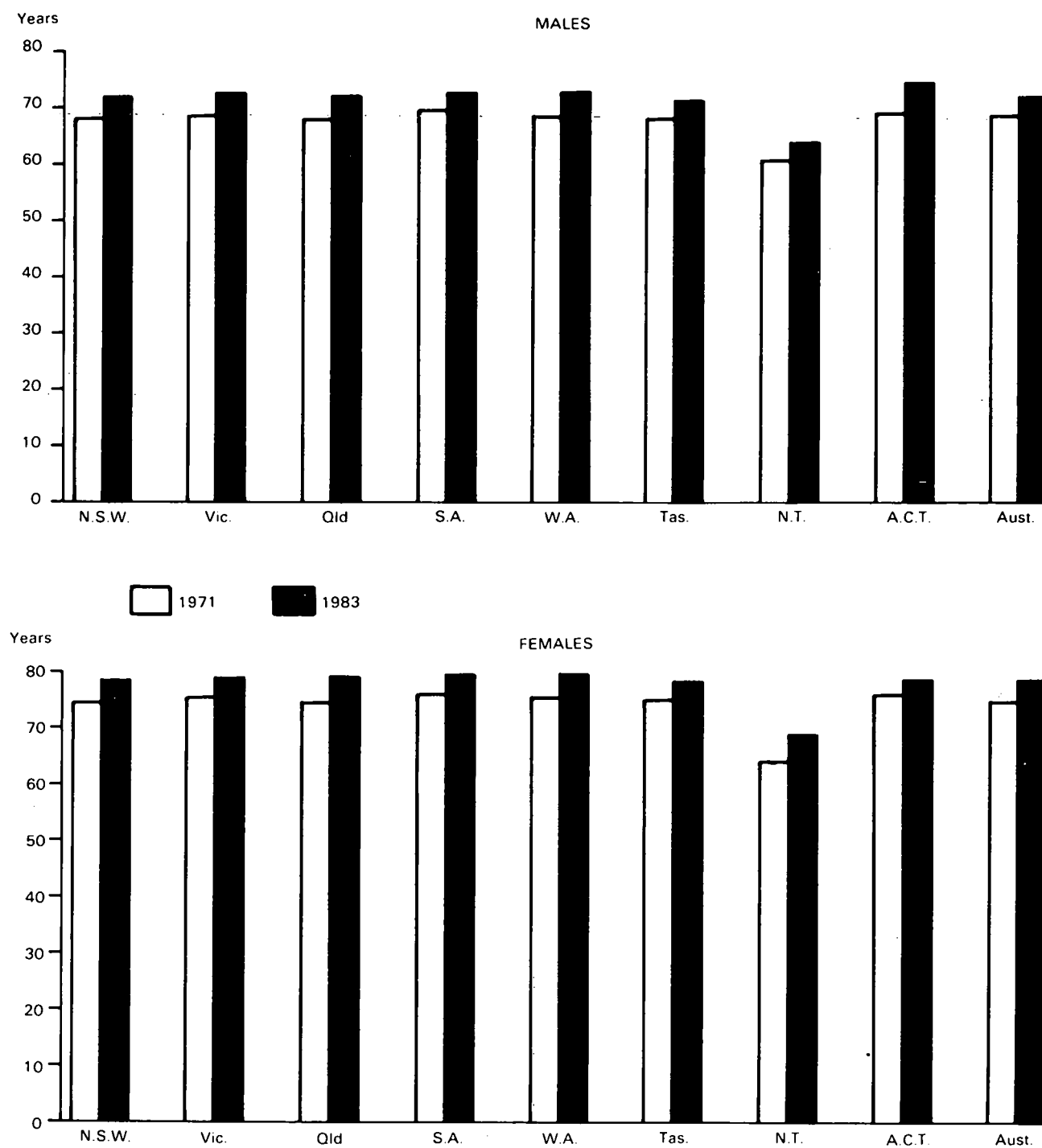
Source: As for Figure 3.3

FIGURE 3.5 INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1981 TO 1983
(Per 1,000 live births registered)



Source: Same as for Figure 3.3.

FIGURE 3.6 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH BY SEX, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983



Source: Same as for Table 3.9.

TABLE 3.6 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR CAUSES OF DEATH AND DEATH RATES BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1983

Cause of death	Males		Females		Persons	
	1972	1983	1972	1983	1972	1983
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION						
Ischemic heart disease	31.6	30.2	26.1	26.4	29.1	28.5
Cancer	17.1	23.9	16.9	22.4	17.0	23.2
Cerebrovascular disease	10.8	8.5	18.8	15.1	14.4	11.5
Heart disease (other than ischemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	4.6	4.2	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.2
Obstructive airways disease (a)	5.4	6.0	1.6	2.8	3.7	4.6
Motor Vehicle traffic accidents	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.6	3.1	2.6
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	3.0	2.4
Pneumonia	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.5
Other causes	20.7	19.5	23.7	21.7	22.0	20.5
Total (all causes)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DEATH RATES (b)						
Ischemic heart disease	289.0	238.0	191.5	170.4	240.5	204.1
Cancer	188.4	124.4	144.4	140.5	166.4	
Cerebrovascular disease	99.1	67.0	137.9	97.5	118.4	82.3
Heart disease (other than ischemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	42.4	32.9	47.2	41.2	44.8	37.0
Obstructive airways disease	49.0	47.1	12.1	18.3	30.7	32.7
Motor Vehicle traffic accidents	37.5	26.8	14.2	10.0	25.9	18.4
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	31.4	23.4	17.3	11.5	24.4	17.4
Pneumonia	20.2	10.9	16.3	10.9	18.2	10.9
Other causes	189.2	153.2	174.0	140.1	181.6	146.6
Total (all causes)	914.2	787.6	734.9	644.3	825.0	715.9

(a) Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and chronic airways obstruction, not elsewhere classified. (b) Per 100,000 of population.

Source: Social Indicators, ABS (4101.0) and Causes of Death Australia, ABS (3303.0)

TABLE 3.8 INFANT MORTALITY RATE^(a) AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND SEX, AUSTRALIA, 1972 AND 1983

Cause of death	Infant Mortality Rate				Percentage distribution of infant deaths 1983	
	1972		1983		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Perinatal conditions	9.2	6.8	4.0	3.5	38.6	39.8
Congenital anomalies	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	28.3	33.7
Sudden infant death syndrome	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.5	21.2	17.0
Other causes	5.7	4.0	1.3	0.8	12.0	9.6
All causes	18.9	14.4	10.4	8.7	100.0	100.0

(a) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births

Source: As for Table 3.6.

TABLE 3.9 EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH, BY SEX, STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
MALES									
1971	68.04	68.59	67.85	69.42	68.40	68.09	60.70	68.94	68.26
1976	68.99	69.97	68.96	70.27	70.37	69.14	62.65	70.07	69.44
1981	71.14	71.89	71.08	72.15	72.07	69.83	59.46	71.44	71.36
1983	71.94	72.32	71.91	72.41	72.75	71.13	63.81	74.53	72.08
FEMALES									
1971	74.41	75.20	74.68	75.99	75.30	75.11	63.95	76.01	74.83
1976	76.18	76.70	76.12	77.24	77.47	75.41	67.17	77.02	76.44
1981	78.26	78.42	78.29	79.48	79.27	77.65	67.08	79.43	78.42
1983	78.34	78.77	78.98	79.47	79.50	78.27	68.87	78.63	78.69

Source: ABS Annual Life Tables.

TABLE 3.7 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR FOUR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH AGE-SEX GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, AUSTRALIA, 1972 TO 1983

Causes of Death	Age-specific death rates ^(a)			Percentage of deaths in age group (1983)
	1972	1977	1983	
MALES				
1-14 years				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	11	13	8	21
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	15	12	10	28
Cancer	8	6	5	14
Congenital anomalies	6	4	3	9
15-24 years				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	85	88	63	48
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	25	26	21	16
Suicide	14	15	19	14
Cancer	9	7	8	6
25-34 years				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	38	40	33	26
Suicide	18	20	24	19
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	24	21	24	19
Cancer	15	15	13	10
35-44 years				
Cancer	44	38	36	20
Ischaemic heart disease	66	53	36	20
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	31	25	19	10
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	25	27	17	9
45-54 years				
Ischaemic heart disease	276	252	178	32
Cancer	154	158	162	29
Cerebrovascular disease	50	40	26	5
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	22	33	27	5
55-64 years				
Ischaemic heart disease	852	703	546	36
Cancer	450	463	495	32
Cerebrovascular disease	172	122	93	6
Obstructive airways disease (b)	98	82	62	4
65-74 years				
Ischaemic heart disease	1823	1614	1358	36
Cancer	1023	1040	1092	29
Cerebrovascular disease	573	462	324	8
Obstructive airways disease (b)	375	305	278	7
75 years and over				
Ischaemic heart disease	4058	3547	3311	31
Cancer	1830	1985	2095	20
Cerebrovascular disease	2240	1787	1362	13
Obstructive airways disease (b)	873	883	882	8

TABLE 3.7 AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES FOR FOUR LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN EACH AGE-SEX GROUP, SELECTED YEARS, AUSTRALIA, 1972 TO 1983 — *continued*

Causes of Death	Age-specific death rates ^(a)			Percentage of deaths in age group (1983)
	1972	1977	1983	
FEMALES				
1-14 years				
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	8	6	6	24
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	8	6	5	20
Cancer	6	5	3	13
Congenital anomalies	5	4	3	12
15-24 years				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	22	24	17	39
Cancer	6	5	4	11
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	3	5	3	8
Suicide	6	4	3	8
25-34 years				
Cancer	17	15	14	26
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	10	11	9	16
Suicide	8	6	6	12
Accidents (other than motor vehicle)	4	4	4	7
35-44 years				
Cancer	50	50	47	45
Ischaemic heart disease	15	14	8	8
Suicide	15	10	7	7
Cerebrovascular disease	20	15	8	8
45-54 years				
Cancer	155	161	152	48
Ischaemic heart disease	68	60	45	14
Cerebrovascular disease	51	40	21	7
Suicide	18	12	10	3
55-64 years				
Cancer	300	315	337	43
Ischaemic heart disease	267	221	169	22
Cerebrovascular disease	127	99	70	9
Obstructive airways disease (b)	25	25	33	4
65-74 years				
Ischaemic heart disease	863	716	610	31
Cancer	522	528	581	29
Cerebrovascular disease	479	365	228	12
Obstructive airways disease (b)	50	58	90	5
75 years and over				
Ischaemic heart disease	2762	2549	2318	30
Cerebrovascular disease	2312	1983	1551	20
Cancer	1000	997	1060	14
Heart disease (other than ischaemic, hypertensive and rheumatic)	875	746	707	9

(a) Deaths per 100,000 population of same age and sex (b) Bronchitis, emphysema, asthma and chronic airways obstruction not elsewhere classified.

Source: As for Table 3.6

SECTION 4 — MORTALITY DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

The decline in mortality in Australia is accompanied by a narrowing down of mortality differentials among the States and Territories. Except for the Northern Territory where mortality is much higher than the national average (primarily due to high mortality among the Aborigines), rates for all other States fluctuate within a narrow range of the national rate. The relative positions of the States in terms of expectation of life at birth vary from year to year (Table 3.9 and Figure 3.6), but overall, Tasmania and New South Wales have maintained slightly higher levels of mortality (i.e. lower expectation of life at birth) while South Australia and Western Australia have had levels lower (i.e. higher expectation of life at birth) than the Australian average. The other States and the ACT have mortality levels similar to those for Australia. The

expectation of life at birth in the Northern Territory in 1983 has been about ten years shorter than the national average.

The narrowing of mortality differences between the States and Territories over the last decade is also evident in the infant mortality rates (Table 3.10). Thus in 1971 infant mortality rates ranged between 13.7 per 1,000 live births for Tasmania and 60.0 in the Northern Territory, while in 1983 the rates ranged between 9.2 in South Australia and 18.2 in the Northern Territory. The decline in infant mortality rates in the Northern Territory was particularly impressive, falling by 70 per cent over the 12 year period as compared with a reduction of 45 per cent for Australia as a whole, largely due to reduced infant mortality in the Aboriginal population.

TABLE 3.10 INFANT MORTALITY RATES^(a), STATES AND TERRITORIES OF AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
1971	17.4	14.7	19.2	15.9	19.1	13.7	60.0	19.8	17.3
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.3	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.7
1973	17.1	14.3	17.5	13.5	19.2	18.7	35.6	15.4	16.5
1974	16.6	14.9	16.0	15.5	16.2	16.6	36.7	16.0	16.1
1975	15.2	13.0	15.0	11.1	13.3	18.3	27.4	14.2	14.3
1976	14.7	11.6	15.2	14.6	13.2	11.5	22.6	17.0	13.8
1977	12.2	11.0	13.7	11.5	12.2	14.7	41.8	12.7	12.5
1978	12.9	10.5	12.9	12.2	11.2	14.3	19.7	14.0	12.2
1979	11.4	11.3	10.8	9.0	12.1	14.1	22.5	11.6	11.4
1980	10.7	10.2	11.3	10.1	11.6	11.7	15.5	8.7	10.7
1981	9.9	9.4	10.9	8.1	8.8	12.0	22.7	10.1	10.0
1982	10.1	10.4	10.5	11.3	9.2	8.4	19.9	10.2	10.3
1983	9.9	9.1	9.9	9.2	7.7	11.3	18.2	9.9	9.6

(a) Per 1,000 live births

Source: As for Figure 3.3.

SECTION 5 — FUTURE PROSPECTS

The determination of future mortality rates is problematical. Two opposing views on the issue are widely held. One view is that because of the world's deteriorating environment and the stresses associated with modern life styles there can not be a presumption that mortality will continue to decline. The other view is that there are still cures to be found for many diseases and that people can be further influenced to adopt more healthy lifestyles. Given these uncertainties it is not surprising that differing assumptions are made about the

future course of mortality levels in the projections of population size.

In the case of the ABS 1984 to 2021 series of population projections it is assumed that the recent decline in mortality will continue up to 1995. In these projections the life expectancy at birth reaches the level of 73.5 years for males and 80.2 years for females in the year 1995, an improvement over 1983 of 1.4 years and 1.5 years for the respective sexes.

Chapter 4

FERTILITY

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INTRODUCTION

Current fertility levels in Australia are now lower than at any other time in its history. In 1983, the crude birth rate stood at 15.8 births per thousand population after having risen by a small margin from the all time low of 15.3 recorded in 1980.¹ As in many other developed countries the decline in fertility rates has accelerated over the last few decades. In Australia the decline first began after 1961 following the sustained period of comparatively high fertility now known as the baby boom era (Chapter 1). A temporary recovery occurred during the late 1960s with the crude birth rate reaching a peak of 21.7 in 1971. Since then the decline in the crude birth rate has been pronounced, falling by 27.2 per cent between 1971 and 1983. This reduction in fertility occurred amidst the demographic, social, economic and attitudinal changes

of the 1970s which individually or collectively influenced fertility and its components during this period. Child bearing shifted to higher ages and was concentrated in a narrower band of ages of women, the contribution of ex-nuptial births to total fertility increased, and third and higher order births were curtailed with the development of a two-child family norm. The changing life style of couples and increased incidence of 'defacto' living arrangements also had their impact on depressing fertility. State and Territory variations in fertility narrowed.

This chapter focuses on the demographic aspects of fertility decline during the 1970s.

SECTION 1 — RECENT FERTILITY TRENDS IN AUSTRALIA AND COMPARISON WITH OVERSEAS COUNTRIES

The crude birth rate in Australia has been declining steadily since the 1870s, with brief periods of increase from 1904 until 1912, from 1934 to 1947 and from 1966 to 1971. In 1934 the rate was 16.4 per thousand population, the lowest on record until that time. The rate then increased in the following years and reached a post-war peak level of 24.1 in 1947. From then on until 1962 the rate fluctuated within a narrow range although above 22 per thousand throughout. Thereafter, the rate dropped between 1961 and 1966, increased between 1966 and 1971 to reach the level attained in 1963 (21.6 per thousand), and plummeted between 1971 and 1975. The rate in 1975 was 20 per cent lower than that for 1971. This drop continued until the rate reached its lowest level of 15.3 per thousand in 1980. The early 1980s saw a slight rise — the rate in 1983 was 15.8 per 1,000 (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1).

TABLE 4.1 NUMBER OF BIRTHS, CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1983

Year	Number of births	Crude birth rate	Total fertility rate
1921	136,198	24.95	3.12
1926	133,162	21.98	2.85
1931	118,509	18.16	2.31
1936	116,073	17.12	2.18
1941	134,525	18.92	2.36
1946	176,379	23.62	2.98
1951	193,298	29.96	3.06
1956	212,133	22.51	3.33
1961	239,986	22.85	3.55
1966	223,731	19.28	2.88
1971	276,362	21.15	2.87
1976	227,810	16.23	2.06
1981	235,842	15.80	1.94
1982	239,903	15.81	1.94
1983	242,570	15.77	1.93

Source: *Demography Bulletins* for various years, ABS (Ref. No. 4.9); and *Births Australia* for various years, ABS (3301.0).

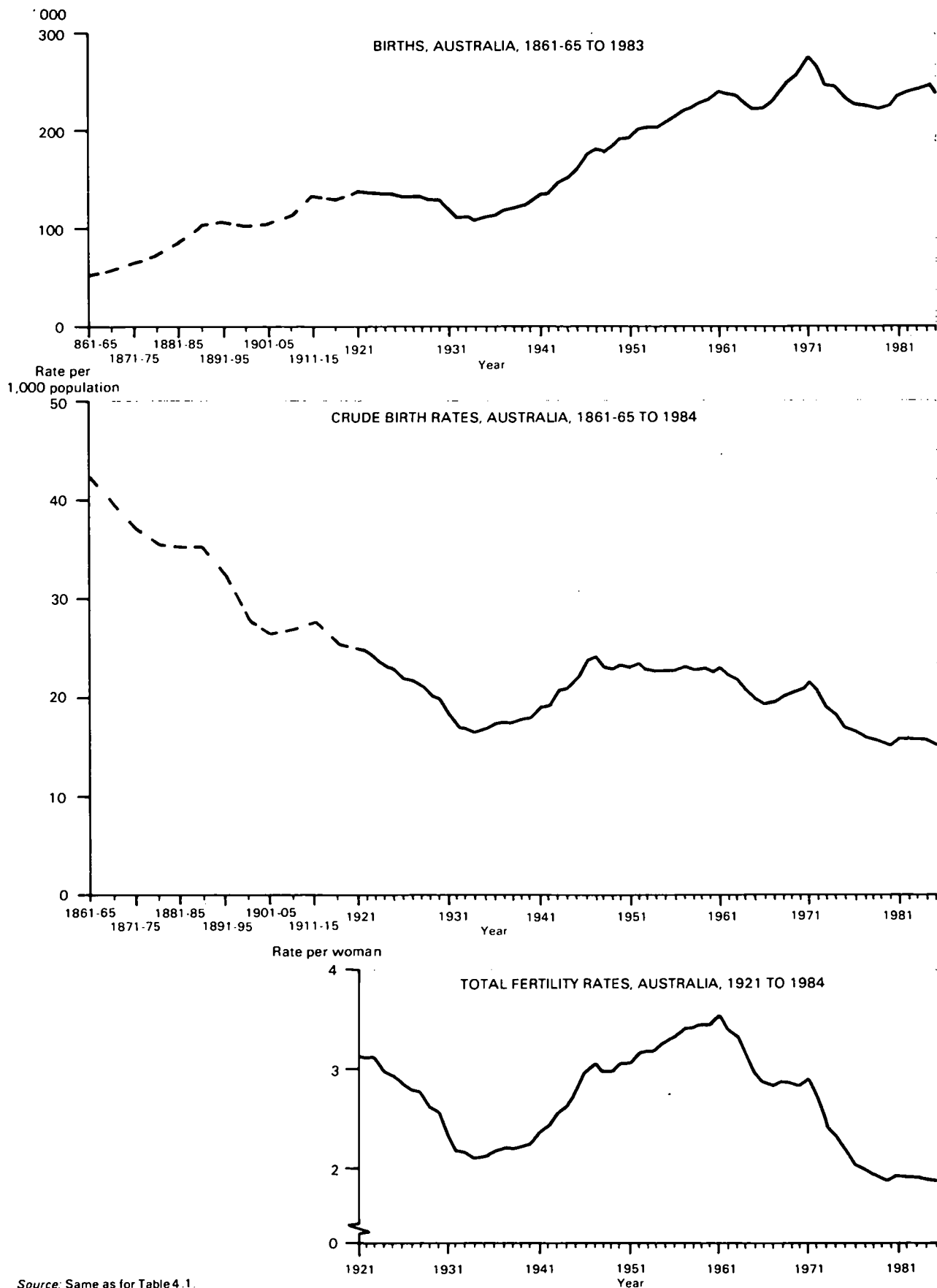
Despite the long-term decline in the birth rate, the number of births registered generally followed an increasing trend until 1961, primarily as a function of the increase in the population — of women of child bearing age. Subsequently, the number of births declined in each year between 1961 and 1965, and increased thereafter, reaching a peak of 276,362 births in 1971. The number of births in each year, then fell until 1979 (223,129 births), and rose to 242,570 in 1983 (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1). The dramatic fluctuations in the absolute number of births since 1961 have occurred despite the fact that the population was increasing at all times during the entire period until 1983.

The total fertility rate², which is unaffected by the age-sex composition of the population, is an improved summary measure of fertility. The TFR showed an identical trend to that followed by the crude birth rate except for the years 1949 to 1960 during which time it rose uninterruptedly. Over the ten years 1961 to 1979, the total fertility rate declined gradually from 3.5 to 2.9 children per woman, or 17 per cent. The rate then declined rapidly between 1971 and 1976, from 2.9 children per women in 1971 to just over 2.0 in 1976, a decline of 31 per cent. Since 1978, the rate has remained around 1.9. In terms of long term population replacement, Australia's fertility fell below the replacement level in 1976 and has remained beneath this level since that year.

¹ In 1984, 234,034 births were registered. However, there were abnormal delays in that year in the registration process in New South Wales, and it is estimated that some 4,400 more births would have been registered under normal circumstances, bringing the number of expected registered births to 238,439. This would yield a birth rate for 1984 of 15.3 per 1,000 population, the same as that for 1983.

² The total fertility rate is the sum of the age-specific birth rates. It represents the number of children that would be born to a female who experienced throughout her childbearing life the age-specific rates for the year shown.

FIGURE 4.1 BIRTHS, CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1983



Source: Same as for Table 4.1.

Table 4.2 compares the fertility levels in Australia with those of other developed countries. Although fertility levels in the developed countries vary within a comparatively narrow range Australia's total fertility rate in 1970 (2.9 children per woman) stood at the highest end of the range.

By 1980, Australia's fertility rates became comparable with those recorded in France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America at about 1.9 to 2.0 children per woman. However, it should be noted that these rates are still higher than many countries in Northern Europe and Japan.

TABLE 4.2 CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, LOW FERTILITY COUNTRIES, 1970 AND 1983

Country	Crude birth rate		Total fertility rate (a)	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Australia	20.6	15.8	2.86	1.94 (b)
Canada	17.4	15.1	2.26	1.67 (b)
Denmark	14.4	9.9	1.97	1.42 (c)
France	16.7	13.7	2.47	1.99 (d)
Federal Republic of Germany	13.3	9.7	2.01	1.41 (c)
Japan	18.8	12.9	2.07	1.74 (c)
New Zealand	22.1	15.8	3.16	2.01 (b)
Norway	16.6	12.0	2.49	1.71 (c)
Sweden	13.7	11.0	1.94	1.63 (b)
Switzerland	15.8	11.4	2.09	1.55 (b)
UK	16.2	13.0	2.38	1.76 (c)
USA	18.2	15.5	2.46	1.82 (b)

(a) per woman (b) 1981 data (c) 1982 data (d) 1980 data

Source: *Demographic Yearbook* for several years, United Nations, New York.

SECTION 2 — PATTERNS OF FERTILITY

Fertility within the reproductive ages is not evenly distributed across ages. In 1983, the age curve of fertility started from a low level of 26.5 births per thousand women aged 15–19 and reached a peak of 146.1 births per thousand women aged 25–29. Thereafter, age-specific fertility rates tapered off rapidly to negligible levels from age 40 years and onwards.

The decline in fertility since 1971 has occurred in all ages, but the reduction is most noticeable in the two younger (15–19 and 20–24) and three older (35–39, 40–44 and 45–49) age groups (Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2). From about 1978 onwards, however, the rate in the age group 30–34 has increased, which is probably a reflection of the 'making up' of the fertility of these women deferred in the 1970s. The rate in 1983 in the age group was 11 per cent higher than that recorded in 1978.

Women aged 25–34 contributed 50.8 per cent of total fertility during 1971 to 1975. This share increased to 58.9 per cent in 1983. The contribution to total fertility by women aged 15–24 declined from 40.6 per cent during 1971 to 1975 to 33.5 per cent in 1983 (Table 4.3).

The median age of women at first marriage and the median age of mothers at birth of child have risen³ (Table 4.4). The median age at marriage has increased steadily from 21 years in the early 1970s to 22.7 in 1983. The greatest increase has occurred in the median age of mothers at birth of the first child, from 23.7 years in 1971 to 26.1 years in 1983. The median age of mothers of ex-nuptial births has also risen.

A clearer picture of the changing patterns of fertility can be seen through an examination of the ex-nuptial and nuptial fertility rates, the latter classified by birth order of children. Unfortunately, birth order of ex-nuptial births is not collected in Australia. However, the age structure of mothers of ex-nuptial births is young (in 1983 median age of mothers was 22.9 years compared with 27.2 years for all births) which indicates that ex-nuptial births mostly represent first order births. Table 4.5 shows that the contribution to total fertility from higher order nuptial births (three plus) has declined, whereas that from first births has increased. Although the contribution by second births declined in the 1970s, it appears to have stabilized in the 1980s.

The greatest change has occurred in ex-nuptial fertility. In 1971, ex-nuptial fertility was 8.7 per cent of total fertility. This rose each year to 14.5 per cent in 1983. As a consequence, the contribution from nuptial fertility to total fertility was reduced from over 90 per cent during 1971 to 1975 to 85.5 per cent in 1983.

The combined share of nuptial first and second order births amounted to over 65 per cent of total fertility in the mid 1970s. This has declined ever since, being 63.4 per cent in 1983, and appears to be related to the rise in ex-nuptial fertility. The contribution of third and higher order births to total fertility declined from 28.3 per cent in 1971 to 1975 to 21.9 per cent in 1983. This is an indication that couples are moving toward a two-child family norm.

There are significant differences between age groups of women in the pattern of change in birth order-specific birth rates. The first-birth rate of the younger women

³ Based on age-specific fertility rates.

aged under 25 has continued its decline. However, for those aged 25 and over the lowest first-birth rates were reached in the mid-1970s, and slight increases have been recorded since. In 1982, for the first time, the first-birth rate of women aged 25–29 exceeded that of women aged 20–24 (Figure 4.3).

Changes in first birth patterns have meant that the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 have become responsible for an increasingly large proportion of first births and women of younger ages (under 25) have contributed less than before. Women aged under 25 years accounted for 62 per cent of the first birth rate in 1971, but in 1983 this proportion declined to 41 per cent. Conversely, the age groups 25–29 and 30–34 accounted for only 35 per cent of the first birth rate in 1971, but in 1983 their contribution increased to 54 per cent. Thus there has been a significant shift in the age of women at the birth of the first child, from the younger ages to the older ages. This reflects a significant delay of first births in the 1970s.

Second-birth rates also declined in the 1970s for women under the age of 30. The small increase in 1980 to 1983 for women in the age group 25–29 and 30–34 probably also reflects the 'making-up' of part of the deferred births of the 1970s.

Trends in Generational Total Fertility

The total fertility rate for a given year represents the contribution to fertility in that year by women belonging to different generations, i.e. those women born in different years and who therefore are at various stages of their reproductive life. The generational total fertility rate, which measures the cumulative lifetime fertility of a generation of women born in the same year or years fluctuates less and gives a clearer indication of the long-term trend in fertility.

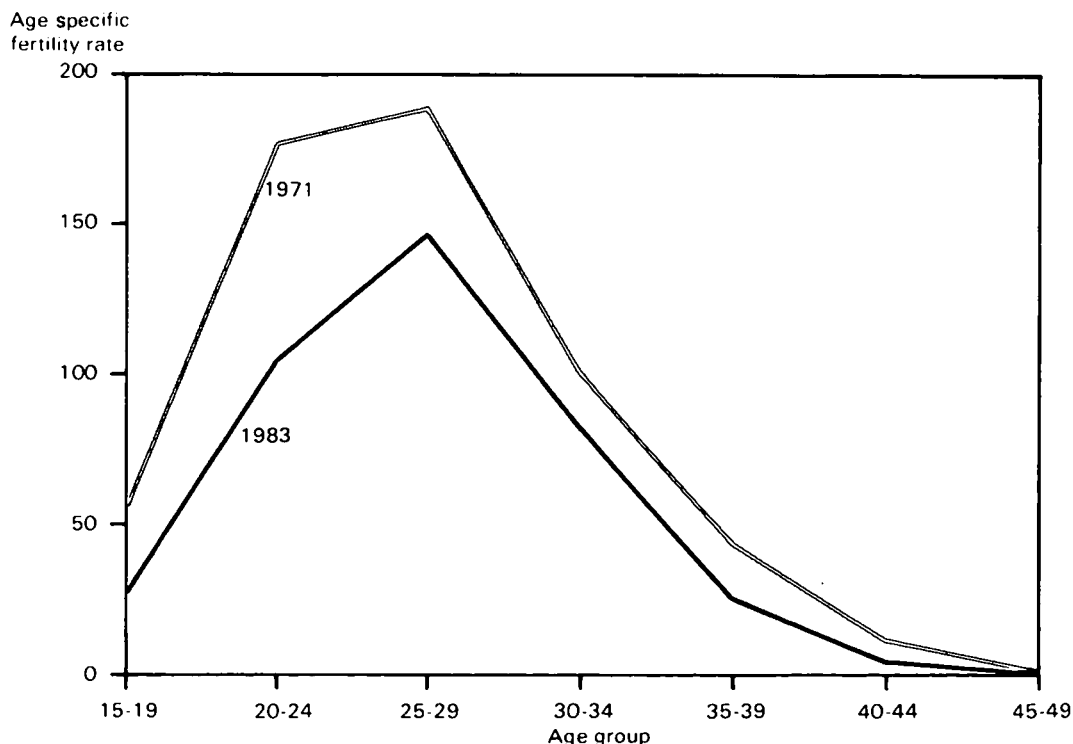
The fertility experience of Australian women born from 1841 to 1956 is presented in Table 4.6. It is of interest that the generational total fertility rates never fell below the replacement level (2,110 at the current level of mortality), as the annual total fertility rates did during the depression years of the 1930s and from the mid 1970s.

Table 4.6 shows that the number of births dropped from an average of over six per married woman born in 1841 to 1846 to just over three births to those married women born at the end of the nineteenth century. The generations born during the first two decades of the present century experienced a further decline in fertility averaging under three births in their lifetime. Most of the explanations of this fertility transition in the late nineteenth century lay stress on the value of children and the desire of families to raise their standards of living through restricting and delaying marriage, limiting the numbers of children and promoting better education among children.⁴ The adverse economic conditions of the 1930s ensured a continuation of the fertility decline. Over 20 per cent of the women born between 1861 and 1908 remained childless.

The rise in fertility during the two decades following the Second World War was largely the experience of women born between 1918 and 1943. Overall, the extent of marriage among these women was high and a declining proportion remained childless. Other social changes occurred during the 1950s and 1960s which contributed to the increase in fertility in this period; the age at first marriage of women declined, the proportion ultimately marrying increased, the deferred births of the war years were made up, an increase in ex-nuptial fertility was

⁴ Caldwell, J.C., *Theory of Fertility Decline*, London: Academic Press, 1982.

FIGURE 4.2 AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983



Source: Same as for Table 4.1.

recorded, post-war immigration favoured younger migrants, and the workforce participation of married women was 'heavily discouraged'.⁵

Women who were born after 1943 have experienced a decline in fertility in their reproductive lifetime. For those born in 1946–51 and 1951–56, and who are now in their thirties, it is expected that the lifetime average number of children per married woman of these generations will be 2.4, lower than that experienced by women

born in 1938–43. This reduction in the number of children ever born will be accompanied by an increase in the proportion of women not marrying and an expected increase in the proportion of women childless.

⁵ McDonald, P.F., *The Baby Boom Generation as Reproducers: Fertility in Australia in the late 1970s and the 1980s*. Canberra: Australian National University, Australian Family Research Conference, Institute of Family Studies, November 1983.

TABLE 4.3 AGE-SPECIFIC AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES^(a), AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	Age-specific fertility rates							Total fertility rate
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
RATES								
1971-75	48.0	154.0	166.9	85.0	33.7	8.5	0.6	2,484
1976-80	30.7	116.4	143.8	73.8	23.7	4.8	0.3	1,968
1976	35.2	128.3	146.2	72.5	24.1	5.5	0.4	2,061
1977	32.1	122.0	145.7	74.1	23.9	5.0	0.3	2,016
1978	30.0	115.7	144.0	73.4	23.5	4.5	0.3	1,957
1979	28.5	109.2	142.5	73.9	23.6	4.6	0.3	1,913
1980	27.6	107.0	141.0	75.1	23.6	4.4	0.3	1,895
1981	28.2	107.5	145.2	77.6	24.5	4.5	0.3	1,938
1982	27.4	104.0	145.0	80.6	25.6	4.5	0.3	1,937
1983	26.5	102.7	146.1	81.5	25.0	4.3	0.2	1,932
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RATES								
1971-75	9.6	31.0	33.7	17.1	6.7	1.7	0.1	100
1976-80	7.8	29.5	36.6	18.8	6.0	1.2	0.1	100
1976	8.5	31.1	35.5	17.6	5.8	1.3	0.1	100
1977	8.0	30.3	36.1	18.4	5.9	1.2	0.1	100
1978	7.6	29.6	36.8	18.8	6.0	1.1	0.1	100
1979	7.4	28.5	37.2	19.3	6.2	1.2	0.1	100
1980	7.3	28.2	37.2	19.8	6.2	1.2	0.1	100
1981	7.3	27.7	37.5	20.0	6.3	1.2	0.1	100
1982	7.1	26.8	37.4	20.8	6.6	1.2	0.1	100
1983	6.9	26.6	37.8	21.1	6.5	1.1	0.1	100

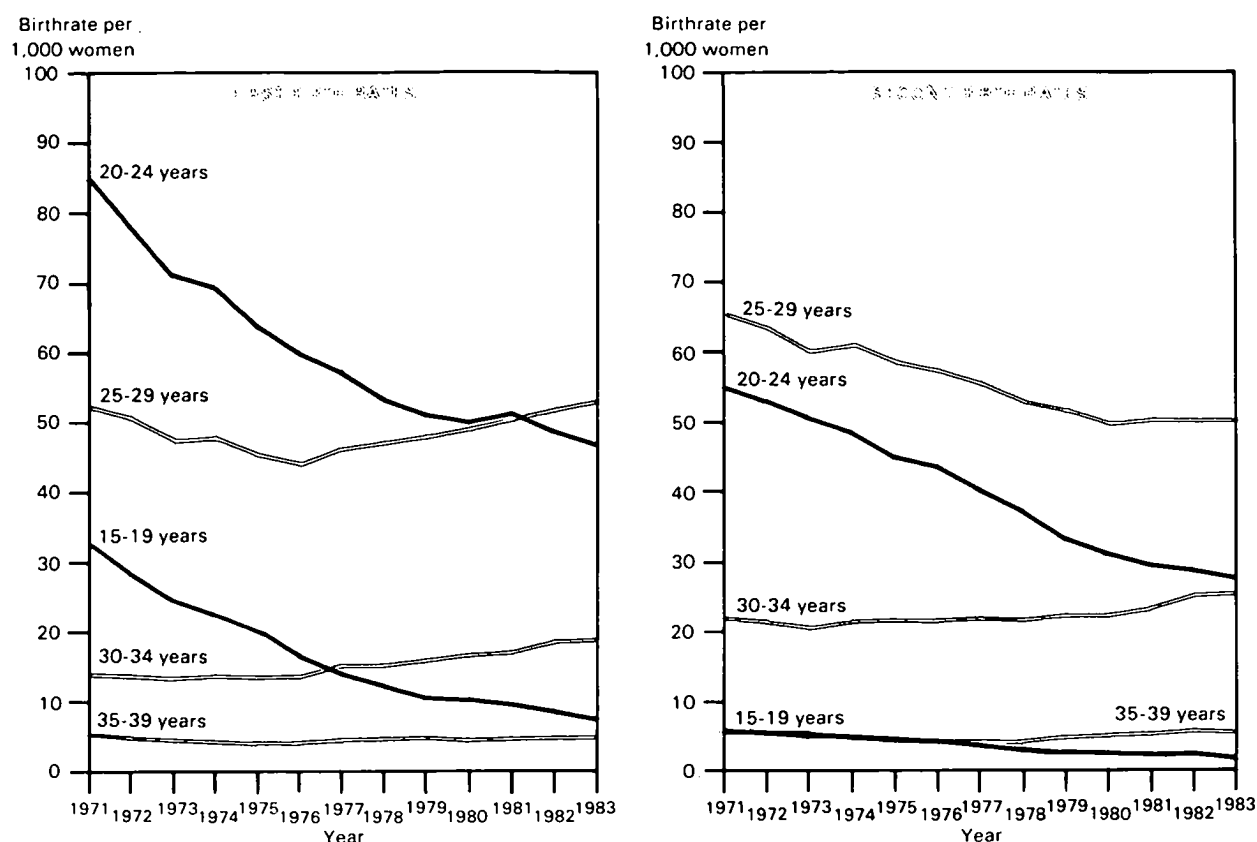
(a) Per thousand women

TABLE 4.4 MEDIAN AGE OF WOMEN AT FIRST MARRIAGE, AND OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL AND NUPTIAL BIRTHS, BY BIRTH ORDER^(a), AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	First marriage	Ex-nuptial births	Nuptial births — birth orders						Total births
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
1971	21.1	22.3	23.7	26.3	28.7	31.1	32.9	35.7	26.5
1972	21.0	22.0	23.8	26.3	28.8	31.3	32.8	36.0	26.4
1973	21.0	22.0	23.9	26.3	28.7	31.3	33.1	36.1	26.3
1974	20.9	22.5	24.1	26.5	28.8	31.3	33.3	36.2	26.3
1975	21.0	22.2	24.2	26.5	28.8	31.3	33.3	36.3	26.4
1976	21.2	22.4	24.4	26.6	28.8	31.2	33.1	35.5	26.5
1977	21.4	22.4	24.7	26.8	28.9	31.2	33.3	36.5	26.6
1978	21.6	22.4	25.1	26.9	28.9	31.0	33.2	36.2	26.7
1979	21.7	22.4	25.3	27.1	29.0	31.2	33.2	36.5	26.9
1980	21.9	22.6	25.5	27.3	29.2	31.3	33.2	36.3	27.0
1981	22.1	22.7	25.6	27.4	29.3	31.3	33.1	36.4	27.0
1982	22.4	22.7	25.9	27.6	29.5	31.5	33.3	36.3	27.2
1983	22.7	22.9	26.1	27.7	29.5	31.4	33.1	36.1	27.2

(a) Based on age specific fertility rates

FIGURE 4.3 FIRST AND SECOND BIRTH RATES BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983



Source : Same as for Table 4.1.

TABLE 4.5 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES^(a) BY NUPTIALITY AND BIRTH ORDER (NUPTIAL BIRTHS), AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983

Year	Ex-nuptial	Nuptial	Birth order (nuptial births)							Total fertility rate
			1	2	3	4	5	6	+ NS	
RATES										
1971-75	232	2,252	821	727	387	171	72	73	—	2,484
1976-80	211	1,757	665	609	313	107	34	28	—	1,968
1976	202	1,859	685	664	321	115	39	36	—	2,061
1977	200	1,816	684	634	323	109	36	30	—	2,016
1978	208	1,748	659	604	317	108	34	26	—	1,957
1979	216	1,697	649	581	308	104	31	24	—	1,913
1980	229	1,666	650	562	299	101	31	22	—	1,895
1981	251	1,687	668	562	302	104	31	20	—	1,938
1982	262	1,675	663	571	291	101	29	20	—	1,937
1983	281	1,651	657	567	281	97	28	17	4	1,932
RATES (Per cent distribution)										
1971-75	9.4	90.8	33.1	29.3	15.6	6.9	2.9	2.9		100
1976-80	10.7	89.3	33.8	30.9	15.9	5.5	1.7	1.4		100
1976	9.8	90.2	33.2	32.2	15.6	5.6	1.9	1.7		100
1977	9.9	90.1	33.9	31.4	16.0	5.4	1.8	1.5		100
1978	10.7	89.3	33.9	30.9	16.2	5.5	1.7	1.3		100
1979	11.3	88.7	33.9	30.4	16.1	5.5	1.6	1.2		100
1980	12.1	87.9	34.3	29.7	15.9	5.3	1.6	1.1		100
1981	13.0	87.0	34.5	29.0	15.6	5.4	1.6	1.0		100
1982	13.5	86.5	34.2	29.5	15.0	5.2	1.5	1.0		100
1983	14.5	85.5	34.0	29.4	14.6	5.0	1.4	0.9		100

(a) Per thousand women

TABLE 4.6 GENERATIONAL TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, LIFETIME PERCENTAGE NEVER MARRYING AND LIFETIME PERCENTAGE CHILDLESS, AUSTRALIA, 1841 TO 1956

Generation: years of birth of women	Lifetime average number of live births to married women			Lifetime percentage never marrying	Lifetime percentage childless (all women)
	A	B	C	D	E
1841-46	6.8			7	14
1846-51	6.5			8	15
1851-56	6.3			10	17
1856-61	4.7			12	19
1861-66	5.1			14	21
1866-71	4.6			16	23
1871-76	4.2	4.0		17	25
1877-82		3.8		15	(23)
1882-87		3.6		14	(22)
1887-92		3.3		14	(22)
1892-97		3.0	3.1	13	(22)
1898-03			2.8	13	(22)
1903-08			2.6	10	(20)
1908-13			2.6	9	19
1913-18			2.7	7	15
1918-23			2.9	6	13
1923-28			3.1	5	11
1928-33			3.2	5	10
1933-38			3.2	4	8
1938-43			2.9	4	8

NOTES TO TABLE 4.6:

- A Average number of children born to all marriages derived from all married women surviving at the time of the 1921 Census of Australia (Ruzicka and Caldwell, 1977, p. 153).
- B Average number of children born to existing marriage only (Ruzicka and Caldwell, 1977, p. 153).
- C Total fertility rate divided by the proportion of the generation who ever married during their lifetime. Proportions ever married derived from column D of the table. Total fertility rates for birth years 1893 to 1913 from Ruzicka and Caldwell, 1977, p. 158. Total fertility rates for birth years 1913 to 1953 from Ruzicka and Choi (1981, p. 114). Total fertility rates for birth years 1954 to 1956 based on McDonald's estimate.
- D Derived from Census data on proportions never married among women aged 45-49 or above for all generations born before 1938. Age group 45-49 is used as first choice if the data are available. For generations born before 1861, higher age groups are used according to the age of the generation at the time of 1911 Census. For those born from 1938 onwards, estimates have been made on the basis of experience to 1982.
- E Generations 1841 to 1876 from Appendix A, volume 1, *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911*, p. 326. Generations 1908 to 1943 from the microfiche tables of the 1981 Census. For this latter set of data, it has been assumed that issue not stated should be distributed on a pro-rata basis. For generations from 1943 onwards, the values shown are rough estimates made by McDonald on the basis of fertility experience to 1982. Generations born from 1877 to 1908 present a problem as the data on children in the censuses which cover these generations refer only to children of the existing marriage. Further the extent of not stated issue varies greatly from census to census. McDonald made estimates based on the available fertility data, particularly the 1954 Census, and the proportions who never married. These estimates are enclosed in brackets to indicate their low level of reliability.

Source: Adopted from McDonald (1983)
(See footnote 5).

SECTION 3 — FERTILITY DIFFERENTIALS BETWEEN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES

Differences in fertility levels between the States and Territories in Australia have been evident for many years. With the exception of the Northern Territory, these differences during the 1970s tended to vary in a fairly narrow range. Thus, while the Northern Territory recorded a total fertility rate of 4.14 births per woman in 1971, the rates recorded by the other States and the Australian Capital Territory closely approximated the rate of 2.87 births per woman recorded for Australia as a whole.

All the States and Territories shared in the fertility decline of the 1971-83 period. In 1983, the differences in the fertility of the Northern Territory and Australia had narrowed to 0.5 children per woman. Over the period, Australia's total fertility rate declined by 33.1 per cent. The Northern Territory, Victoria and Western Australia saw a greater decline ranging between 41.1 and 34.5 per cent, while the decline in Australian Capital Territory, Tasmania, Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia ranged between 32.7 and 30.3 per cent.

The smallest overall decline occurred in Queensland where the total fertility rate fell by 30.0 per cent. Overall, during 1971 to 1983 South Australia and Victoria had lower levels, and Queensland, Tasmania and the Northern Territory higher levels, than the average for Australia. Fertility levels in the remaining States and the Australian Capital Territory have been around the Australian average (Figure 4.4). The level of fertility in the Northern Territory is still much higher than the Australian average, largely because of high Aboriginal fertility.

The total fertility rate for South Australia, which remained consistently lower than the Australian average for all of the period, appeared to be converging to the Australian level in 1983, whereas that of Victoria appeared to be diverging from it, although the difference is small. Fertility differences between Queensland and the Australian average also appeared to be widening.

Table 4.7 presents the relative position of each State and Territory in terms of fertility indicators for 1983. It can

be seen that the States and Territories not only vary in terms of the total fertility rate recorded in 1983, but that they also differed in the contribution to total fertility of ex-nuptial and nuptial fertility, in median ages of the mothers of births of various birth orders, and in the age patterns of fertility.

Table 4.8 presents the average number of children ever born to all women for each State and Territory and Australia as revealed by the 1981 Census. The average number of children born to women aged under 35 reveals fertility differentials between the States and Territories similar to those mentioned previously.

TABLE 4.7 FERTILITY INDICATORS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1983

Indicator	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Crude birth rate	15.5	14.8	17.0	14.8	16.9	16.3	23.3	17.5	15.8
Total fertility rate	1931	1821	2102	1812	2000	1997	2439	1913	1932
Ex-nuptial fertility	288	192	370	255	315	307	986	199	281
1st order birth	644	658	709	642	675	505	619	689	657
2nd order birth	567	552	574	569	608	564	447	572	567
3rd order birth	284	280	296	242	280	314	223	302	281
Contribution to T.F.R. Ex-nuptial	14.9	10.5	17.6	14.1	15.7	15.4	40.5	10.4	14.5
1st order birth	33.3	36.1	33.7	35.5	33.8	27.4	25.4	36.1	34.1
2nd order birth	9.4	30.3	27.3	31.4	30.4	30.6	18.3	29.9	29.4
3rd and higher order birth	22.4	23.1	21.4	19.0	20.1	26.6	15.8	23.6	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median age of mothers at birth of child									
All births	27.3	27.6	26.7	27.0	26.9	26.5	25.6	27.9	27.2
Ex-nuptial	23.0	23.3	22.6	22.8	22.9	22.5	22.1	24.0	22.9
1st order birth	26.1	26.4	25.5	26.0	26.0	25.5	25.7	26.7	26.1
2nd order birth	27.8	27.9	27.3	27.6	27.4	26.8	27.6	28.3	27.7
Age-specific fertility rate									
15-19	27.1	18.0	36.7	23.7	27.4	31.7	96.2	16.8	26.5
20-24	101.2	87.5	121.7	100.4	114.5	121.6	131.5	87.8	102.7
25-29	143.7	144.9	152.2	142.0	150.8	151.6	136.9	148.6	146.1
30-34	83.2	84.0	79.2	73.3	79.6	71.9	86.8	90.2	81.5
35-39	26.2	25.3	25.6	20.3	23.1	19.2	26.0	32.0	25.0
40-44	4.6	4.2	4.5	2.7	4.2	3.2	9.5	6.6	4.3
45-49	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.2
Age pattern of fertility									
15-19	7.0	4.9	8.7	6.5	6.9	7.9	19.7	4.4	6.9
20-24	26.2	24.0	29.0	27.7	28.6	30.5	27.0	22.9	26.6
25-29	37.2	39.8	36.2	39.2	37.6	38.0	28.1	38.8	37.8
30-34	21.5	23.1	18.8	20.2	119.9	18.0	17.8	23.6	21.1
35-39	6.8	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.8	4.8	5.3	8.4	6.5
40-44	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.1
45-49	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

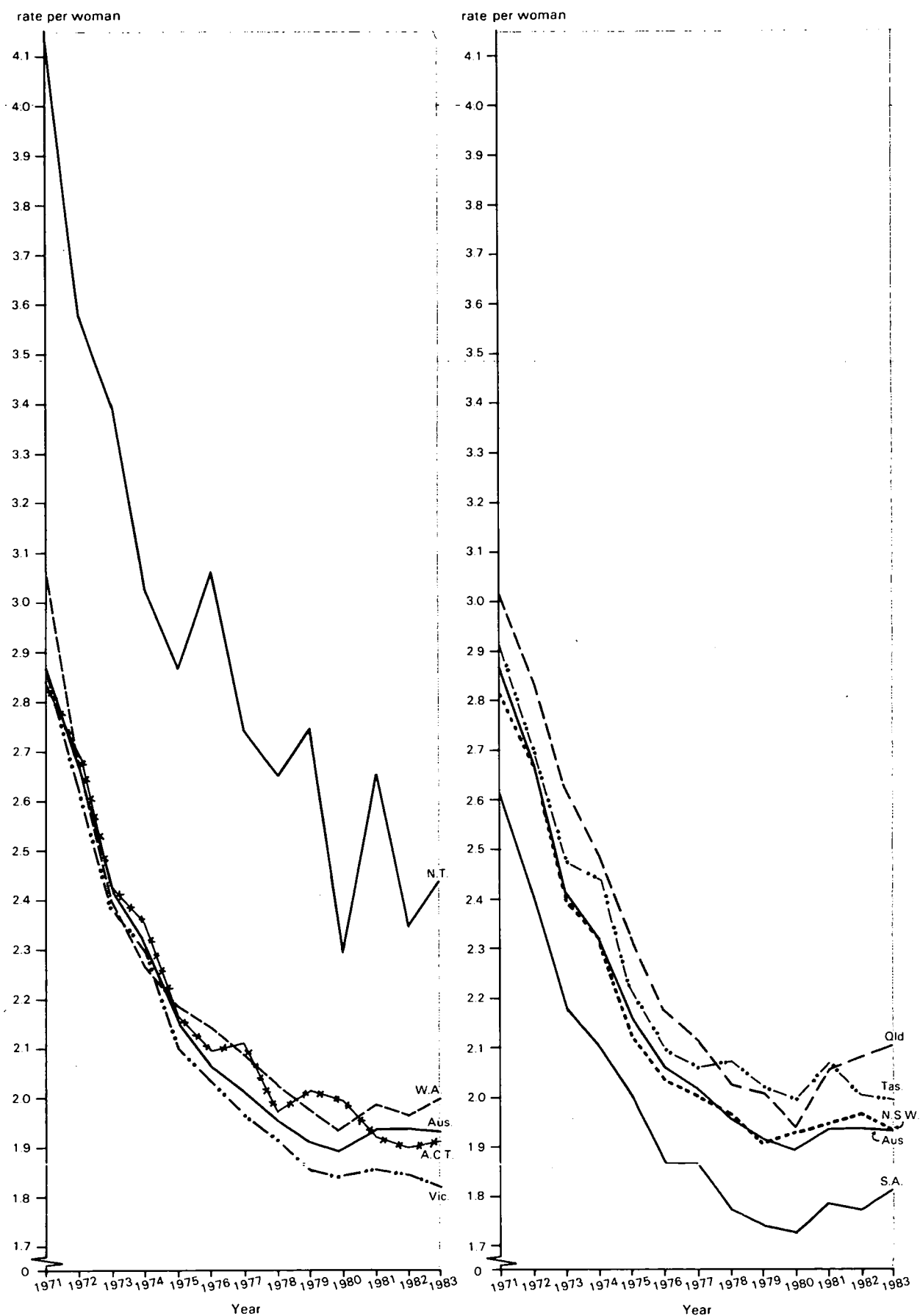
Source: Calculated from data in *Births Australia* 1983. ABS (Cat. No. 3301.0)

TABLE 4.8 AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN TO ALL WOMEN 15 YEARS AND OVER BY AGE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1981 CENSUS

Age	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
15-19	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.24	0.04	0.07
20-24	0.46	0.39	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.59	0.73	0.37	0.46
25-29	1.26	1.22	1.41	1.23	1.35	1.49	1.42	1.18	1.28
30-34	1.97	2.01	2.13	1.96	2.08	2.20	2.16	1.93	2.02
35-39	2.37	2.47	2.56	2.38	2.49	2.64	2.58	2.34	2.45
40-44	2.70	2.81	2.93	2.78	2.88	3.02	3.14	2.69	2.80
45-49	2.87	2.98	3.16	3.01	3.13	3.22	3.56	2.92	2.99
50-54	2.84	2.94	3.11	2.99	3.16	3.22	3.56	2.91	2.96
55-59	2.68	2.77	2.96	2.85	2.99	3.08	3.33	2.85	2.80
60-64	2.58	2.63	2.81	2.65	2.85	2.92	3.31	2.74	2.67
65-69	2.46	2.47	2.68	2.47	2.70	2.75	3.05	2.72	2.53
70+	2.44	2.35	2.59	2.32	2.62	2.68	3.21	2.58	2.45
Total	1.97	1.98	2.11	1.98	2.05	2.18	2.02	1.84	2.01

Source: Based on data from 1981 *Census of Population and Housing*. ABS.

FIGURE 4.4 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971 TO 1983



SECTION 4 — FUTURE PROSPECTS

Like mortality, the future course of fertility cannot be predicted with certainty. The trend in fertility in the last twenty years has been one of consistent decline, except in the year 1981 where there was a small and temporary increase. Several explanations for this decline in fertility have been offered in the recent literature on Australian fertility.⁶ It has generally been argued that economic and social changes such as reduced incidence of marriage, the development of alternative (defacto) living arrangements, postponement of marriage to later ages, improved contraceptive technology, liberalised divorce laws, and increases in the levels of education and participation of women in the labour force have contributed to lowering of fertility. Also, several demographic surveys conducted in the 1970s and early 1980s have revealed a strong preference for a two-child family in Australia.⁷ Given a continuation of the significant social and economic changes experienced in the past decades, and the general attitude in the future against large families, it is most unlikely that Australian fertility would return to its previous high levels. What is uncertain is whether women will combine child-bearing and alternative life styles (e.g. workforce participation) at greater levels in the future and will still achieve the desired family size of two children, or whether fertility will continue to decline.

The above considerations led the ABS to formulate two assumptions regarding the level of total fertility rates for its population projections series for 1984 to 2021.

In both the assumptions it has been assumed that the current low level of fertility (total fertility rate of 1.932

per woman in 1983) would continue with only a minimal change to a total fertility rate of 1.930 per woman in 1989. After 1989, the two assumptions diverge. Assumption I assumes continuity of the rate for 1989 into the future, whereas, assumption II assumes a linear increase in fertility so as to reach a replacement level of total fertility of 2.110 per woman in the year 1995 and a continuation of this level into the future. For the States and Territories, current fertility levels (as of 1983) are assumed to prevail into the future with the exception for the Northern Territory, for which a gradual decline in fertility has been assumed.

⁶ Caldwell, J.C., 1982. *Theory of Fertility Decline*. London: Academic Press, Chapter 6.

Hugo, G. and Wood, D., 1983. *Recent Fertility Trends and Differentials in Australia*. Adelaide: National Institute of Labour Studies, Inc., Flinders University.

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Year Book of Australia, No. 65, 1981, pp. 114-127. Special article by Ruzicka and Choi "Recent Decline in Australian Fertility".

⁷ The two surveys conducted in Melbourne in 1971 and 1977 by the Australian National University, the two Birth Expectation Surveys conducted in 1976 and 1979 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (3215.0), and a survey done in 1981-82 by the Institute of Family Studies (McDonald, 1983, see footnote 6).

Chapter 5

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

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INTRODUCTION

Immigration has been a major feature of Australia's history, shaping both its social and economic character. The 1981 Census of Population and Housing counted three million persons in Australia who were born overseas, representing almost 22 per cent of the total census count. The majority of these immigrants, most of whom were from Britain and other European countries, arrived in the high immigration periods of the late 1940s, the 1950s and 1960s (a general account of these trends is provided in Chapter 1). The pattern of immigration changed considerably during the 1970s with large fluctuations in the size of the settler intake, changes in government policies on immigration, and changes in the ethnic composition of immigrants. As an example of such changes the intake of settlers increased from a post Second World War low of 54,100 in 1975 to a peak of 118,700 in 1981, falling again to a recent low of 73,110 in 1984.

A significant number of Australian residents have been leaving the country to take up permanent residence elsewhere (22,310 in 1984). Because a significant proportion of Australian residents departing permanently are former settlers, the number of such departures in any one year is influenced by the number of settler arrivals in the recent past years. Also contributing to the growth or decline of the population, but to a much lesser extent, are

temporary movements of a long term nature, i.e. for periods of stay of 12 months or more.

Permanent and long-term movements, however, constitute only a small proportion of all movements across Australian borders. In 1984, a total of 2.54 million people arrived in Australia and 2.50 million departed. Included in these figures are short-term movements (of duration less than 12 months) of Australian residents and overseas visitors which constitute 95 per cent of all movements in 1984.

This chapter focuses on recent trends in migration to and from Australia and does not include short-term movements which are more related to tourism. Section 5.1, however, presents an overview of all types of movements and provides the background to more detailed analysis of settler arrivals and permanent departures of Australian residents. Section 5.2 concentrates on settler arrivals. Immigration programs and their impact on the volume of intake are briefly discussed, followed by an analysis of the characteristics of settlers in terms of their ethnic origin and their age and sex composition. The volume of characteristics of permanent departures from Australia are similarly discussed in Section 5.3. Section 5.4 discusses the volume and characteristics of long-term movements.

SECTION 5.1 — CATEGORIES OF MOVEMENT AND NET GAINS AND LOSSES DURING THE 1970s

The major factors influencing international movements to and from Australia can to some extent be isolated by considering the purpose of the movement together with the intended duration of the journey. To this end statistics of international movements are classified into three main categories: permanent, long-term and short-term which apply to both arrivals and departures.

Permanent movements consist of persons who state on arrival that they intend to settle in Australia (also referred to as 'settlers'), or in the case of departures refer to Australian residents who state they intend to permanently live overseas. The characteristics of these movers are highlighted in Sections 5.2 and 5.3. Long-term arrivals are defined as visitors arriving with the intention of staying for a period of 12 months or more and also include Australian residents returning after a long-term (12 months or more) stay abroad. Long-term departures refer to the departure of overseas visitors who have remained in Australia for 12 months or more and the departures of Australian residents intending to remain abroad for the same period. Short-term movements consist of travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than 12 months and include people in transit, on holidays, visiting relatives or on a business trip.¹

In 1961 the total movement in and out of Australia stood at 0.5 million, in 1971 the level had reached 2.1 million and thereafter continued to rise annually such that by

1982 it had reached 4.7 million, falling to 4.6 million in 1983 and increasing again to 5.0 million in 1984. This rapidly rising trend has largely been sustained by the increase in the volume of short-term movements which in 1984 represented 95.1 per cent of the total movement recorded in that year (Table 5.1).

When considering net migration, i.e. the balance of arrivals and departures, the pattern has been far from regular. The fluctuations in gains and the contribution of the three categories of movement are evident in Figure 5.1. In 1971 the total net gain from all types of movement numbered 84,600 persons, fell to 27,800 in 1972 and after a good recovery in 1974 fell to a net loss of 8,000 persons in 1975. This was the first net loss since the Second World War. From 1976 until 1981 the total net gain recovered rapidly and at the end of this period

¹ It should be noted that it is difficult to assess the precise volume of movement in each of these categories due to differences in the intention of travellers as reported on the passenger cards at the time of the journey and their subsequent actual movement. For example, the possibility exists that former settlers who intend making only a temporary trip abroad to visit relatives, thus classifying themselves as long-term or short-term travellers, in fact never return. Yet, there are others who intend to depart permanently but, after some time, decide to return to Australia and on return identify themselves as Australian residents returning from a temporary journey. Other permutations are also possible. Such problems, referred to as category jumping, should be kept in mind when assessing the level of international movements. For a description of category jumping see *Estimates of Residents Temporarily Overseas, Visitors in Australia and Category Jumping*. Technical Paper, ABS (3104.0), 1983.

numbered some 127,500 persons, similar to the numbers recorded at the end of the 1960s when net movements were at their highest. By 1984, however, the excess of arrivals over departures had fallen to 42,800 persons, a level similar to that recorded in 1976.

It is evident from Figure 5.1 that the dominating factor in determining the volume of net movement over the period has been in the level of net 'permanent' movement to Australia. The peaks and troughs of the two movements correspond closely.

FIGURE 5.1 NET OVERSEAS MOVEMENTS, BY CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AUSTRALIA 1971 TO 1984



Source : Same as for Table 5.1.

SECTION 5.2 — PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS

Immigration to Australia is subject to government control. In the period since the Second World War governments have set targets for the annual intake of immigrants in consideration of a population policy designed to increase the population by an annual average growth rate of 2.0 per cent; one per cent by natural increase and one per cent by net migration. The actual targets have, however, varied from time to time.

Table 5.2 compares the immigration program targets and the actual numbers who arrived as settlers in Australia since 1953–54. As can be seen the settler targets increased from 115,000 in the mid 1950s to 125,000 in the early 1960s and to over 140,000 in the mid 1960s, reaching a peak of 175,000 in 1969–70. Despite fluctuations about these targets, the actual arrivals generally approximated the targets set such that net migration between 1947 and 1971 increased Australia's population at an annual average growth rate of 0.91 per cent. An active ingredient in supporting the high levels of immigration throughout this period was the Assisted Passage Programme. Between 1947 and 1971 measures such as assistance with passage, jobs and accommodation were used by the Australian Government to attract about a million settlers from the United Kingdom. Many thousands of other settlers mainly from Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, Italy and Malta also received assistance. On average over 60 per cent of all immigrants received some form of assistance over the period 1961–71 (Table 5.3).

Settler targets were sharply reduced from 170,000 in 1970–71 to 50,000 in 1975–76 before the program was discontinued in 1977–78.² During the early 1970s the number of assisted settlers was greatly reduced, falling from 103,000 in 1971 to 15,000 in 1976. In percentage terms the proportion of the total intake receiving assistance had fallen to 27.2 per cent in 1976 (Table 5.3).

The Australian Government responded to the changing social and economic circumstances at home as well as in overseas countries by introducing a new immigration policy in 1978–79. The new program set out four major categories under which settlers could be admitted (viz, Family, General Eligibility, Refugees and Special Eligibility) each with approximate target numbers. A total target of 270,000 settlers was set for the three year period 1978–81. Following a slow start in 1978–79 with an actual intake of 67,200, the number of settler arrivals increased to 110,700 in 1980–81 and the three year target was met. In the next few years the settler intake fell from 118,000 in 1981–82 to 68,800 in 1983–84.

Notably the percentage of migrants entering with assisted passages has continued to decline to a recent low of 15.5 per cent of settlers in 1983. Following a review of the immigration program in 1981 it was considered that assisted passage schemes were no longer necessary to attract the desired size and type of intake and such measures have now been limited to aiding refugees. The 1981 review of the immigration program also led to

some refinements in the entry eligibility criteria. The new categories and the proportion of settlers entering under each category in the financial year 1983–84 are depicted in Figure 5.2.

The largest intake in 1983–84 came in under the Family Migration category and represented almost a half of all settler arrivals. A further 21.2 per cent entered under the Refugee and Special Humanitarian programs while the categories of Skilled Labour and Business Migration brought in 16.2 per cent.

Characteristics of Permanent Arrivals

Ethnic Composition

Together with the major changes in the numbers of settlers arriving in the 1970s and early 1980s there has also been considerable change in the origin of settlers. Figure 5.3 shows the total settler intake from the continents during the period 1971–84.

Until 1983 Europe was the main source of settlers, however its dominance declined from 71 per cent of the total settlers in 1971 to 32 per cent in 1979, increased to 54.5 per cent in 1982 and fell again to 42.6 per cent in 1983. In 1984, Europe's share dropped further to 28.9 per cent, and Asia (45 per cent of settlers arrivals) overtook Europe as the main source of settler intake. Of all European settlers arriving in the period 1971–84 just over 61 per cent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Of the remaining European countries most of the settlers came from Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy during the 1970s and in the present decade have increasingly come from Poland and Germany (Table 5.4).

The intake from Asia (which includes most countries commonly known as Middle East countries), the second major region from which settlers have been drawn, has increased in volume from 18,200 in 1971 to 32,900 in 1984. The share of the total intake rose from 12 per cent to 45 per cent in the respective years. Asia was the largest source of migrants in 1984. The ethnic composition of the Asian intake has also changed. In the early 1970s the main countries from which migrants came were India, Lebanon and Turkey. In the late 1970s and early 1980s these ethnic groups were replaced by refugees from Indo-China, mostly Vietnamese, as well as migrants, mainly from the Philippines and Malaysia.

The other significant change in this period was the increase in the number of settlers from New Zealand. The stream of migrants from New Zealand rose steadily from 2,500 settlers in 1975 to 15,300 in 1981. Between 1978 and 1981 New Zealand settlers were second in number only to British settlers and represented about 15 per cent of the total intake. However, in 1983 their numbers fell to a low of 5,300 increasing to 8,020 in 1984.

The number of settlers from America (North and South) has fluctuated, their percentage share fell from 9 per cent in 1971 to 4 per cent in 1981 but rose again to 9 per cent

² *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics*, Department of Immigration & Ethnic Affairs, Canberra, 1982.

³ Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as 'Middle East' countries. For a full list of countries see ABS, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (3404.0).

in 1984. The volume of African migration to Australia has, on the other hand, increased. In 1984, 5 per cent of the total migrants came from Africa and over recent years (1981-84) a good proportion of these have been coming from South Africa.

Age and Sex Composition

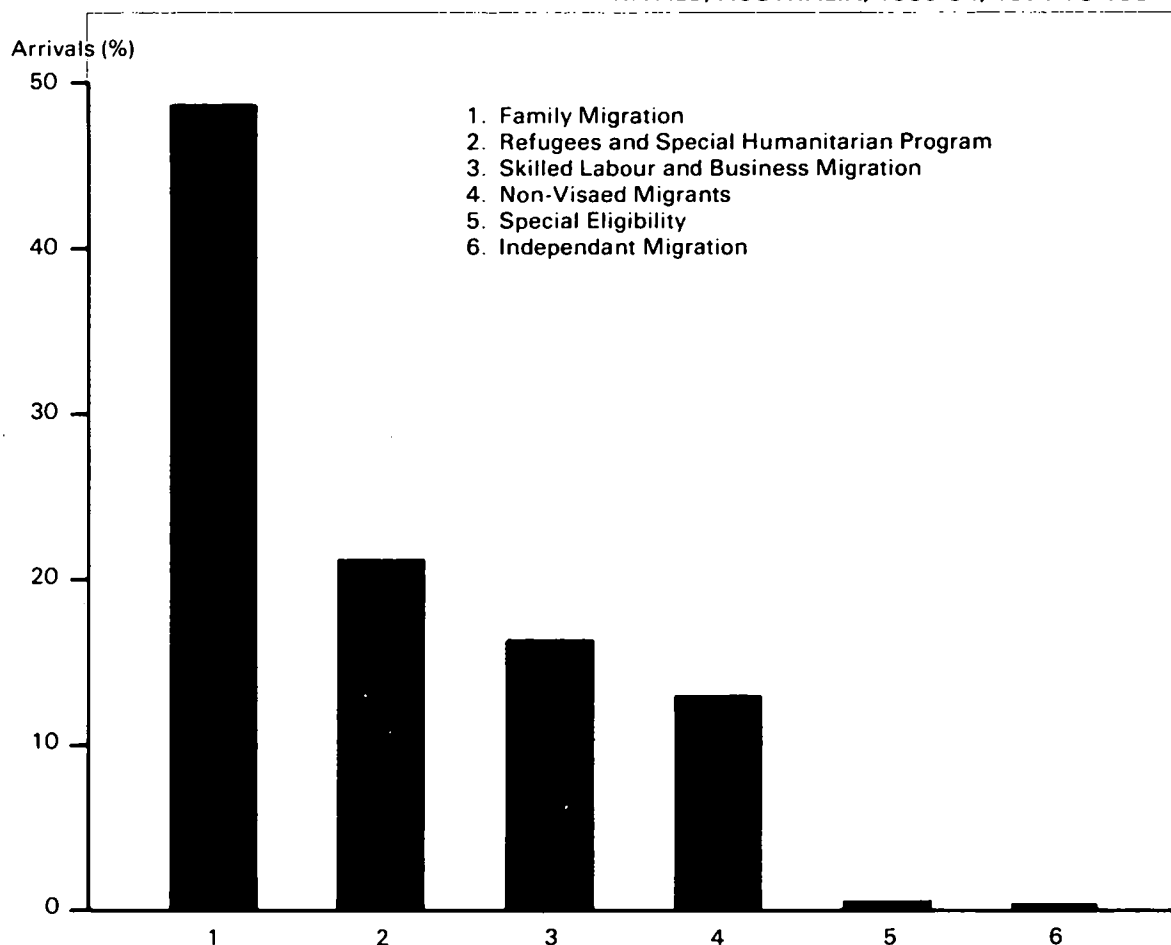
The age composition of the settlers has for a long time been younger than that of Australia's population. The settlers who arrived between 1971 and 1984 had a median age of 24.0 years compared with 29.7 years for the population as a whole at the time of the 1981 Census. As is evident in Figure 5.4, the age structure of settlers had two peaks, the first at ages 0 to 9 (22.9 per cent of migrants) and the second at ages 20 to 24 (38.0 per cent of migrants). This combination reflects the predominance of young families arriving in Australia. Elderly people (i.e. 65 years and over) represented 3.5 per cent of migrants arriving between 1971-84 which contrasts

with the share of elderly people in Australia's population of 9.8 per cent in 1981.

Despite the youthfulness of the settlers their median age has been rising. In 1971 it was 23.1 years and in 1984 it was 26.0 years. This rise has been particularly marked since 1981 when prominence was given to the 'family reunion' category for migrant entry (Figure 5.5 and Table 5.5).

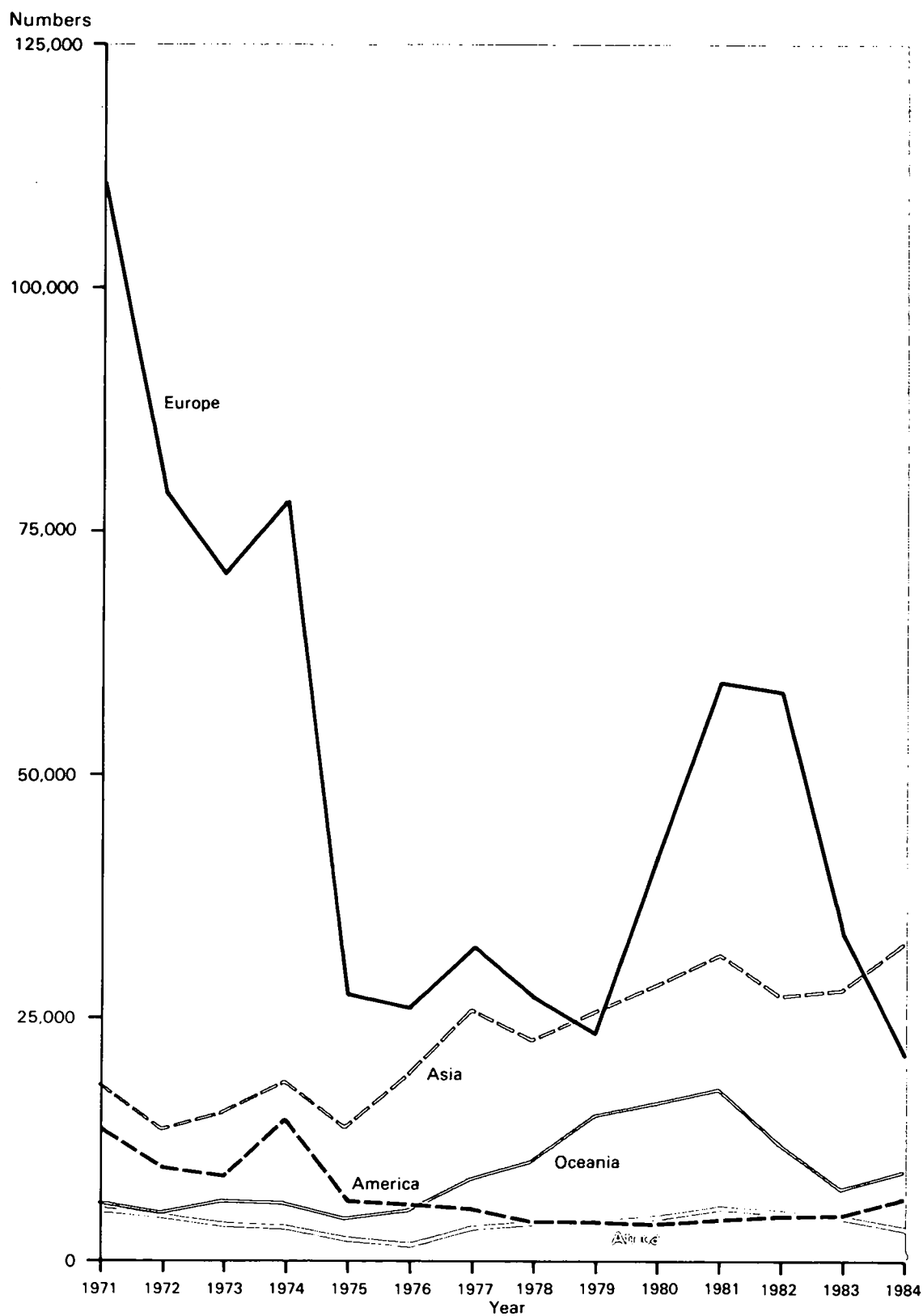
With respect to the sexes, 655,800 male settlers arrived in Australia in the period 1971-84 compared with 639,300 female settlers. Despite the general dominance of males the balance of males and females has fluctuated from year to year. During years of large intake, in 1971 and 1981, the ratio of males to females was relatively high at about 110 males per 100 females. However in years of small intake such as 1975 and 1976 the sex ratio was much lower at 83 and 91 in the respective years (Figure 5.5 and Table 5.5).

FIGURE 5.2 COMPONENTS OF SETTLER ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1983-84, 1971 TO 1984



Source: *Australia's Population Trends and Prospects*, Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, 1984.

FIGURE 5.3 PERMANENT ARRIVALS BY BIRTH PLACE (CONTINENTS), AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1983



NOTE : Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as "Middle East" countries.
Source : Same as for Table 4.1.

TABLE 5.1 ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December	Arrivals				Departures				All movement	
	Permanent	Long term	Short term	Total	Permanent	Long term	Short term	Total	Gross	Net
1971	155.5	78.2	845.0	1,078.8	41.1	89.1	863.9	994.2	2,073	+ 84.6
1972	112.5	80.8	917.4	1,110.7	45.9	91.1	945.8	1,082.8	2,193.5	+ 27.8
1973	105.0	92.4	1,093.0	1,290.4	43.4	86.5	1,120.0	1,249.9	2,540.3	+ 40.4
1974	121.3	90.3	1,284.9	1,496.5	33.8	90.6	1,285.0	1,409.4	2,905.9	+ 87.1
1975	54.1	78.2	1,396.6	1,259.0	29.1	89.7	1,418.3	1,537.1	3,066.0	- 8.1
1976	58.3	83.2	1,500.1	1,641.6	26.7	89.2	1,486.3	1,602.2	3,243.8	+ 39.5
1977	75.6	85.2	1,537.0	1,697.8	22.8	83.3	1,512.2	1,618.2	3,316.0	+ 79.5
1978	68.4	86.3	1,660.1	1,814.8	25.0	78.2	1,659.3	1,762.5	3,577.3	+ 52.3
1979	72.2	95.4	1,937.6	2,104.8	23.4	74.7	1,928.2	2,026.3	4,131.1	+ 78.5
1980	94.5	89.8	2,099.4	2,283.6	20.8	70.0	2,077.7	2,168.6	4,452.2	+ 115.1
1981	118.7	94.0	2,118.1	2,330.8	19.9	65.7	2,117.7	2,203.3	4,534.1	+ 127.5
1982	107.2	88.0	2,214.3	2,409.5	22.5	69.8	2,208.4	2,300.7	4,710.2	+ 108.8
1983	78.4	75.2	2,163.6	2,317.1	25.9	74.6	2,181.9	2,282.4	4,599.5	+ 34.7
1984	73.1	80.4	2,389.8	2,543.3	22.3	74.1	2,404.4	2,500.5	5,043.8	+ 42.8

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures Australia for various years, ABS (3404.0).

TABLE 5.2 IMMIGRATION PROGRAM TARGETS AND ACTUAL PERMANENT ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1953 TO 1984

Year	Program targets ('000)	Permanent arrivals ('000)	Year	Program targets ('000)	Permanent arrivals ('000)
1953-54	90	86.5 ^(b)	1970-71	170	170.0 ^(a)
1954-55	115	124.2 ^(b)	1971-72	140	132.7 ^(a)
1955-56	125	132.6 ^(b)	1972-73	110	107.4 ^(a)
1956-57	115	120.6 ^(b)	1973-74	110	112.7 ^(a)
1957-58	115	108.0 ^(b)	1974-75	80	89.1 ^(a)
1958-59	115	116.7 ^(b)	1975-76	50	52.7 ^(a)
1959-60	125	133.7 ^(b)	1976-77	70	70.9 ^(a)
1960-61	125	138.5 ^(b)	1977-78	—	73.2 ^(a)
1961-62	125	118.5 ^(b)	1978-79	90	67.2 ^(a)
1962-63	125	137.2 ^(b)	1979-80	90	80.7 ^(a)
1963-64	145	159.6 ^(b)	1980-81	90	110.7 ^(a)
1964-65	142	140.2 ^(b)	1981-82	115-120	118.0 ^(a)
1965-66	145	144.0 ^(b)	1982-83 ^(b)	90-95	93.0 ^(a)
1966-67	148	138.7 ^(b)	1983-84 ^(b)	80-9068.8 ^(a)	
1967-68	148	137.5 ^(b)			
1968-69	160	175.7 ^(b)			
1969-70	175	185.1 ^(a)			

Sources: (a) As for Table 5.1 (b) Program target statistics. Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Note: After 1969-70, settler targets were steadily reduced from 170,000 in 1970-71 to 110,000 in 1972-73, then to 80,000 in 1974-75, and to 50,000 in 1975-76 before the program was discontinued in 1977-78. A new program was introduced in 1978-79 with a total target of 270,000 over the three year period 1978-81. Settler programs are on a financial year basis.

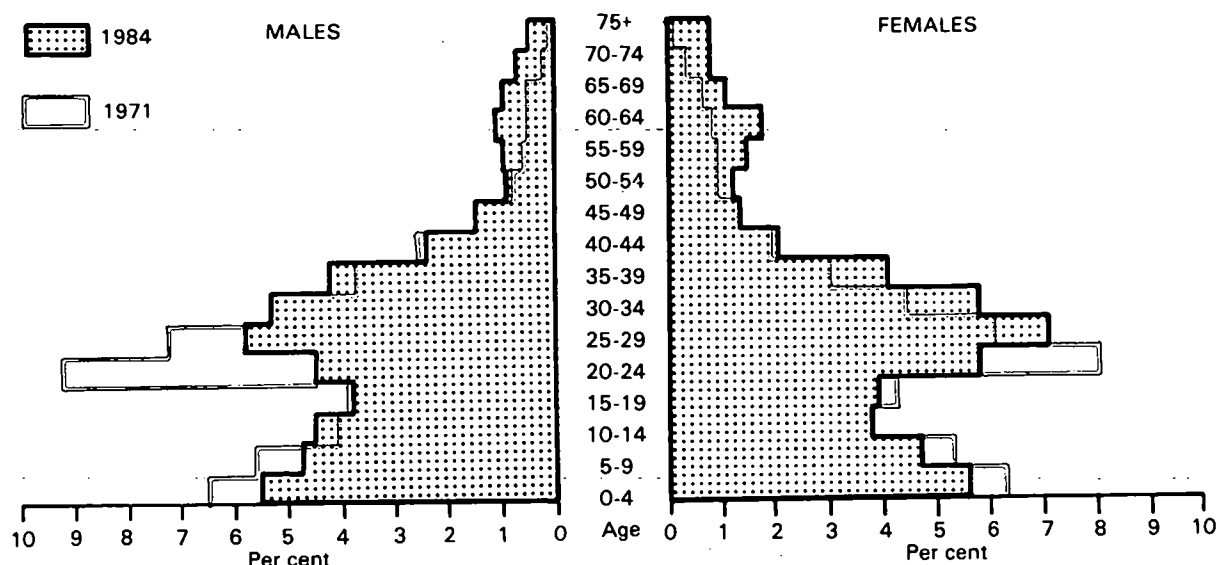
TABLE 5.3 PERCENTAGE OF ASSISTED SETTLERS TO TOTAL PERMANENT ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Origin of settlers (last residence)	Period/Year				
	1961-71	1971	1976	1981	1983
United Kingdom & Ireland					
No. of settlers ('000)	697.9	59.9	17.5	37.5	19.6
Per cent assisted	89.6	86.0	44.8	20.1	0.4
Other European countries					
No. of settlers ('000)	552.9	51.7	8.4	22.5	13.9
Per cent assisted	48.7	75.3	25.7	29.9	15.9
All other regions					
No. of settlers ('000)	284.8	44.8	32.5	58.7	44.9
Per cent assisted	27.0	31.5	17.9	26.8	21.3
Total — all regions					
No. of settlers ('000)	1,535.7	155.5	58.3	118.7	78.4
Per cent assisted	63.7	66.7	27.2	25.2	15.5

Note: The assisted settler scheme was discontinued in mid-1983, however some settlers under that scheme arrived in the second half of 1983.

Source: Demography Bulletin for various years, ABS (Ref. No. 4.9), Overseas Arrivals and Departures Australia, ABS (3404.0), and unpublished tabulations.

FIGURE 5.4 AGE PYRAMID, PERMANENT ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1971 AND 1984
(Per cent)



Source: Same as for Table 5.1.

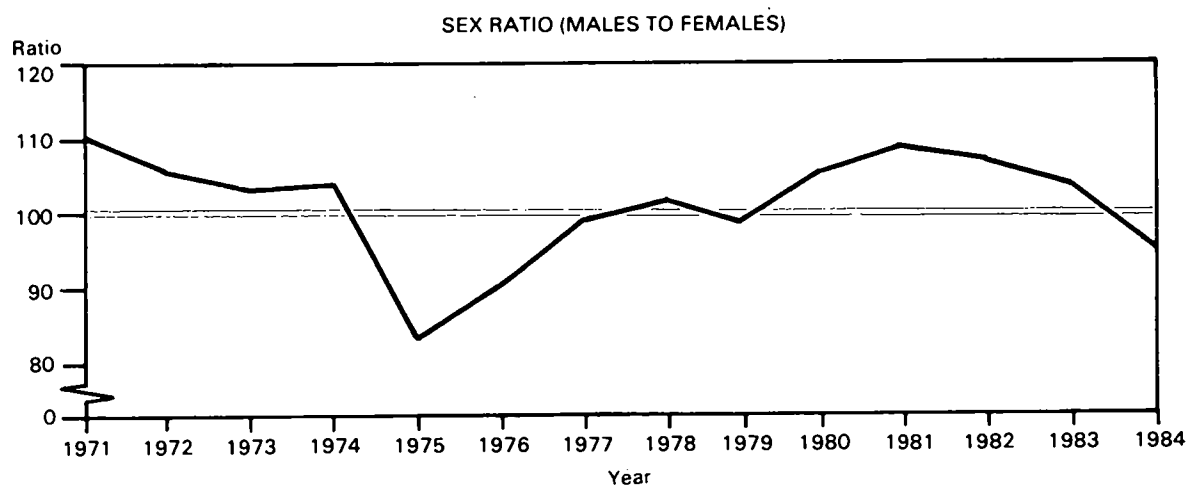
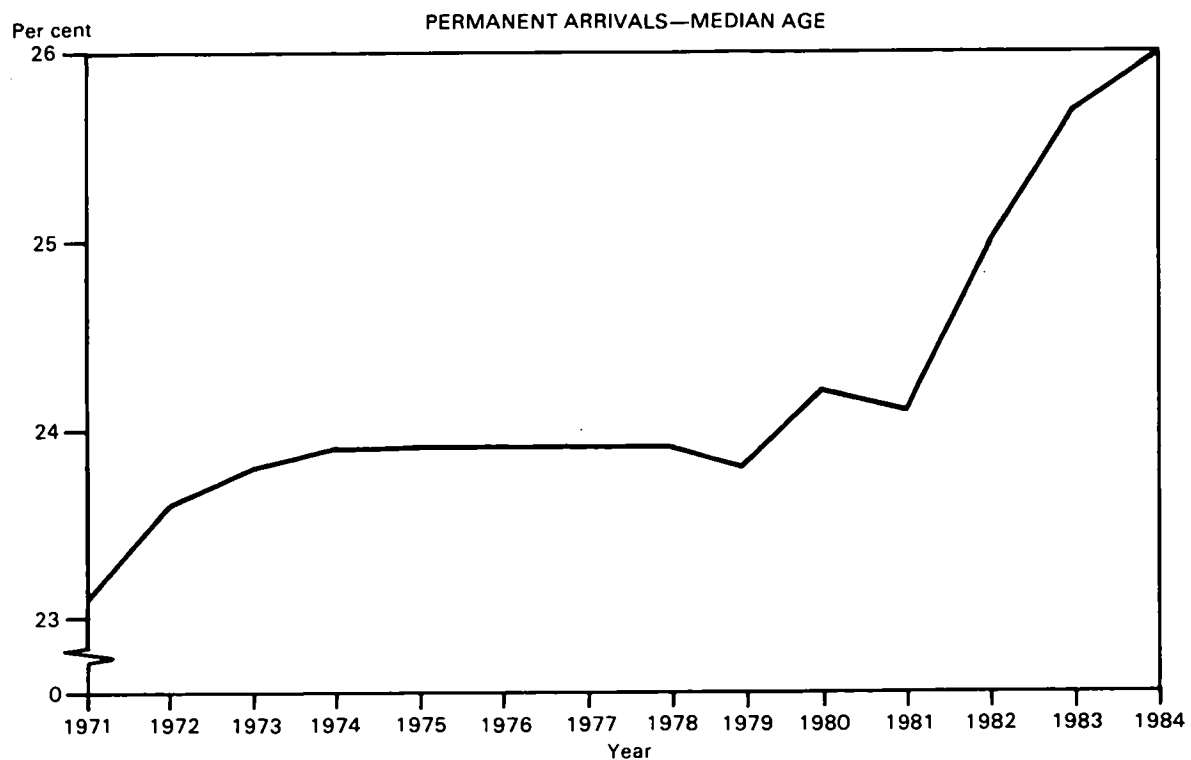
TABLE 5.4 PERMANENT ARRIVALS BY MAJOR COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984

Region	1971		1976		1981		1984	
	Country	Per cent	Country	Per cent	Country	Per cent	Country	Per cent
Europe	UK and Eire	38	UK and Eire	30	UK and Eire	32	UK and Eire	16
	Yugoslavia	12	Yugoslavia	3	Poland	3	Germany	2
	Greece	6	Greece	3	Germany	2	Poland	2
	Italy	4	Italy	2				
	Total Europe	71	Total Europe	45	Total Europe	50	Total Europe	29
Asia	India	3	Lebanon	10	Vietnam	10	Vietnam	14
	Lebanon	2	Cyprus	5	Philippines	3	Hong Kong	4
	Turkey	2	Malaysia	2			Philippines	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Malaysia	3
	—	—	—	—	—	—	China	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sri Lanka	4
	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lebanon	3
	Total Asia	12	Total Asia	33	Total Asia	27	Total Asia	48
Africa	—	—	—	—	South Africa	3	South Africa	2
	Total Africa	3						
America	USA	4	Chile	3	—	—	—	—
	—	—	USA	2	—	—	—	—
	Total America	9	Total America	10	Total America	4	Total America	8
Oceania	New Zealand	3	New Zealand	6	New Zealand	13	New Zealand	9
	Total Oceania	9	Total Oceania	9	Total Oceania	15	Total Oceania	12

Note: Asia includes countries which are frequently regarded as "Middle East" countries

Source: As for Table 5.1

FIGURE 5.5 MEDIAN AGES AND SEX RATIOS OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984



Source: Same as for Table 5.1.

SECTION 5.3 — PERMANENT DEPARTURES

An important influence on the level of population growth is the level of population loss due to outmigration. Between 1971 and 1984 total permanent departures numbered 403,000 persons or an average of 28,800 a year, a level of 31.1 per cent of the total permanent arrivals in Australia in this period. In other words for about every three settlers who arrived during the period, one person has left Australia.⁴ The number of departures has however declined since the early 1970s. During the last six years 1979–84, total permanent departures were at a level of 24.8 per cent of total permanent arrivals (Table 5.6).

Of the two categories of permanent departures, that is 'former settlers' and 'other residents' it has been under the first category that there has been the greatest outflow of persons. Between 1971–84 'former settlers' represented 63.6 per cent of all permanent departures. The departure of 'other residents' fluctuated in a narrow range between 9,000 and 13,000 persons from year to year throughout the period (Table 5.6). The fall in the total number of departures, noted above, is largely attributable to the decline in the number of 'former settlers' departing. There are two major reasons for this decline, the first relates to the decline in the number of settler arrivals in the early 1970s and the second pertains to the shift in origin of immigrants towards refugees for whom there are indications that they are less likely to return to their own country than other settlers.

Characteristics of Permanent Departures

Intended country of residence

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of persons departing by intended country or region of residence. More than half of the permanent departures between 1971 and 1979 were to Europe (mostly to the United Kingdom and Ireland) followed by New Zealand and North America. In the 1980s, however, there were more departures to New Zealand than to any other country. For example in 1984, 37.8 per cent of departures were to New Zealand followed by 27.8 per cent to the United

Kingdom and Ireland, followed by 9.7 per cent to the United States and Canada. Other destination countries accounted for very small proportions of the total departures.

Age and Sex Composition

Persons aged 20 to 34 made up 35.7 per cent of the departures between 1971 and 1984 and the relatively large proportion in the 0–9 year age groups (i.e. 21.6 per cent) suggests the movement of young families predominated, as was largely the case with permanent arrivals.

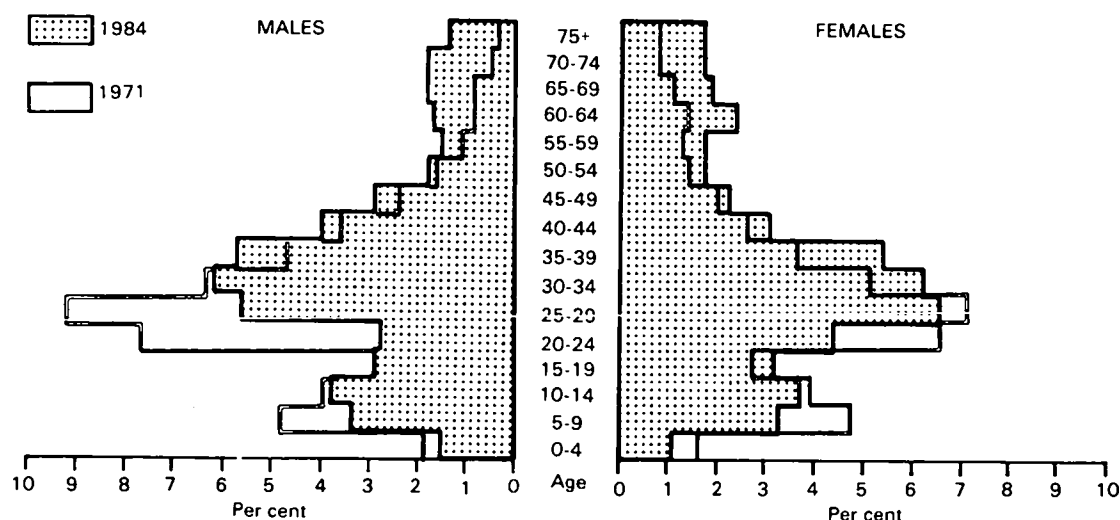
A closer scrutiny of the profiles of permanent arrivals and departures (Figures 5.4 and 5.6) indicates that in each age group 25 years and over, the proportion of total permanent departures is higher than that of total permanent arrivals. The median age of permanent departures during 1971–84 was 26.5 years which was 2.5 years higher than the median age of permanent arrivals during the same period.

The rise in the median age of permanent arrivals between 1971–84 is also evident for permanent departures, however the increases have not closely paralleled each other (Figures 5.5 and 5.7). One reason for this has been the dramatic change in the age composition of 'other residents' departing (this group includes the children of former settlers) with the median age rising from a low of 13.9 years in 1972 to 24.0 years in 1984 (Table 5.8).

For the period 1971–84 the number of males and females departing was much the same. The sex ratio, however, has changed over the period favouring males in the early 1970s and females from 1974 onwards (Figure 5.7 and Table 5.8). Reference to the sex ratios of the two categories of travellers indicates that the departure of 'former settlers' tends to be male dominated whereas females dominate among departing 'other residents'.

⁴ It should be noted that Australian born children of migrants departing with them would be classified as 'other residents'. If these were included in the 'former settler' category this percentage would be higher.

FIGURE 5.6 AGE PYRAMID, PERMANENT DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA, 1971 AND 1984 (Per cent)



Source: Same as for Table 5.1

**TABLE 5.5 MEDIAN AGES AND SEX RATIOS OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS,
AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984**

<i>Median age/ sex ratio</i>	<i>Year</i>							
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
Median age	23.1	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.8	24.1	25.7	26.0
Sex ratio (a)	110.2	103.0	83.2	99.1	98.5	108.8	103.3	94.5

Source: As for Figure 5.1
(a) Males per 100 females

**TABLE 5.6 PERMANENT DEPARTURES BY CATEGORY AND PERMANENT ARRIVALS,
AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984**

<i>Year ended 31 December</i>	<i>Permanent departures</i>			<i>Permanent arrivals</i>	<i>Ratio of permanent departures to permanent arrivals</i>
	<i>Former settlers</i>	<i>Other residents</i>	<i>Total</i>		
1971	29,449	11,673	41,122	155,525	0.264
1972	33,172	12,709	45,881	112,468	0.408
1973	30,325	13,105	43,430	105,003	0.414
1974	21,849	11,902	33,751	121,324	0.278
1975	18,315	10,769	29,084	54,117	0.537
1976	16,815	9,917	26,732	58,317	0.458
1977	14,171	8,591	22,762	75,640	0.301
1978	14,027	10,934	24,961	68,420	0.365
1979	12,670	10,750	23,420	72,420	0.323
1980	11,450	9,393	20,843	94,500	0.221
1981	11,280	8,576	19,856	118,740	0.167
1982	13,352	9,141	22,493	107,170	0.210
1983	16,920	8,950	25,870	78,400	0.330
1984	12,550	9,760	22,310	73,110	0.305

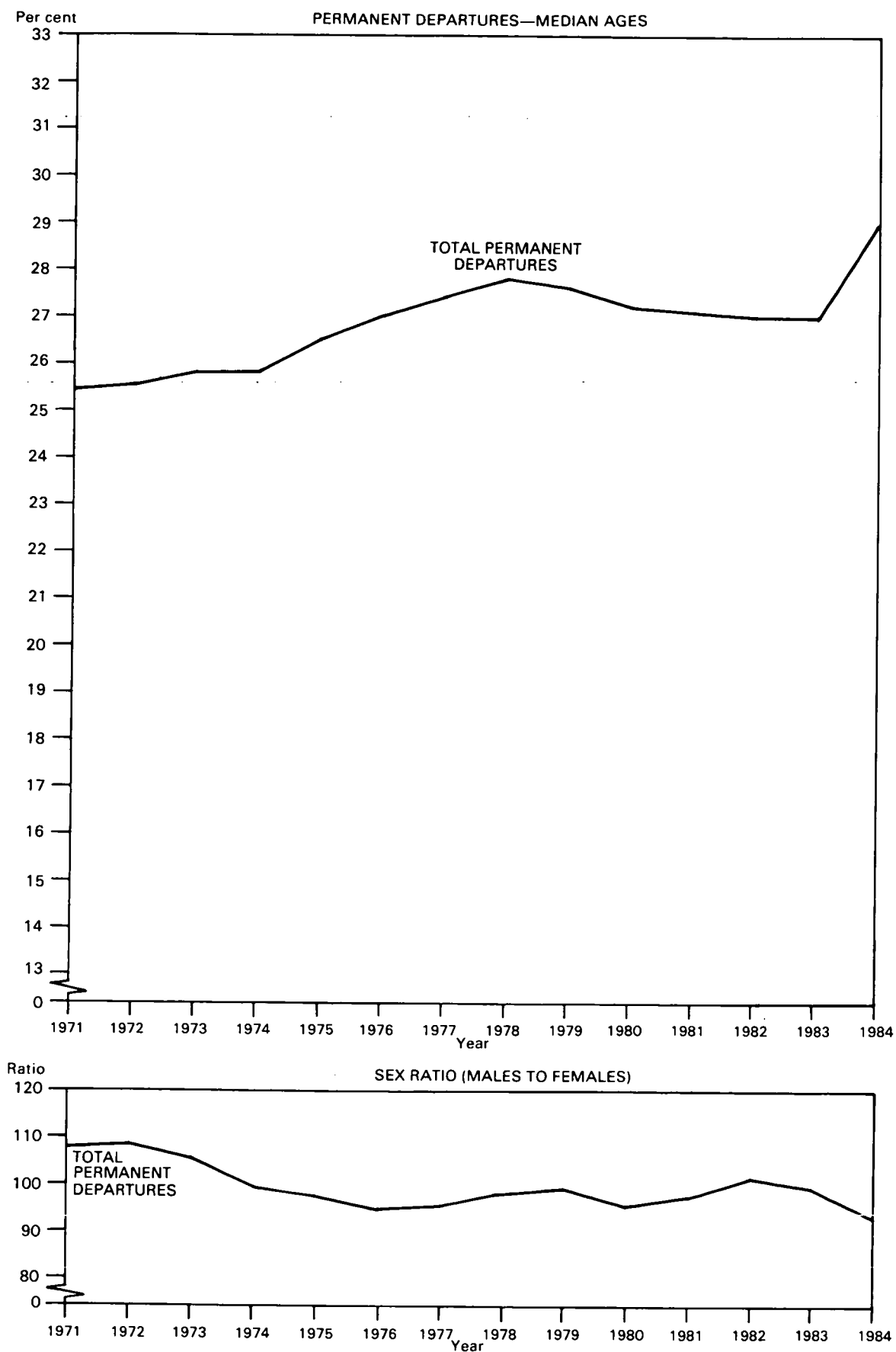
Source: As for Table 5.1

**TABLE 5.7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY/REGION OF
INTENDED COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1971-84**

<i>Country/ Region</i>	<i>Year</i>							
	<i>1971</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
U.K. & Eire	44.8	40.9	42.0	44.0	37.2	25.3	31.4	27.8
Italy	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.9
Germany	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.3
Netherlands	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3
Yugoslavia	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7
Greece	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.5
Total Europe	63.4	58.0	54.7	56.9	50.4	38.1	43.2	40.8
New Zealand	15.6	20.9	23.1	19.5	24.8	37.8	38.5	37.8
Total Oceania	21.8	24.3	26.2	22.1	27.8	40.3	40.5	39.9
U.S.A.	5.2	7.6	6.7	8.6	8.7	8.2	6.3	6.8
Canada	3.3	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.0
Total America	8.8	12.3	12.2	13.8	14.2	13.7	9.5	11.1
Total Asia	3.7	3.6	3.2	3.7	5.9	6.1	5.0	5.9
Total Africa	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.3
Total Countries/ Regions	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: As for Table 5.1

FIGURE 5.7 MEDIAN AGES AND SEX RATIOS OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984



Source: Same as for Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.8 MEDIAN AGES AND SEX RATIOS OF PERMANENT DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984

<i>Median age/ Sex ratio</i>	<i>Year</i>							
	1971	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984
<i>Median age</i>								
Former settlers	27.7	28.0	29.5	31.9	31.6	30.1	29.4	33.0
Other residents	14.9	14.8	16.8	17.4	23.0	23.6	21.9	24.0
Total departures	25.4	25.8	26.0	27.4	27.6	27.1	27.0	29.0
<i>Sex Ratio</i>								
Former settlers	113.6	110.7	101.8	99.3	101.5	99.3	102.6	95.8
Other residents	94.2	93.4	90.7	89.7	96.4	95.4	93.3	90.3
Total departures	107.7	105.2	97.5	95.6	99.1	97.6	99.3	93.3

Source: As for Table 5.1

TABLE 5.9 LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1971-1984

<i>Year ended 31 December</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>			<i>Departures</i>			<i>Net</i>
	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Australian residents</i>	<i>Overseas visitors</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1971	47,782	30,500	78,282	67,699	21,433	89,132	- 10,850
1972	54,278	26,559	80,837	66,853	24,251	91,104	- 10,267
1973	65,021	27,370	92,391	64,964	21,506	86,470	5,921
1974	63,320	26,984	90,304	66,228	24,401	90,629	- 325
1975	58,352	19,858	78,216	66,405	23,327	89,732	- 11,522
1976	59,880	23,312	83,192	68,527	20,631	89,158	- 5,966
1977	57,700	27,472	85,172	64,091	19,181	83,272	1,900
1978	57,938	28,389	86,327	58,519	19,643	78,162	8,165
1979	61,441	33,450	94,891	54,266	20,422	74,688	20,203
1980	58,760	31,025	89,785	50,713	19,306	70,019	19,766
1981	59,402	34,552	93,954	46,738	19,018	65,756	28,198
1982	53,770	34,270	88,040	46,890	22,960	69,850	18,190
1983	47,810	27,380	75,190	48,180	26,460	74,640	550
1984	49,190	27,280	76,470	49,490	24,950	74,440	2,030

Source: As for Table 5.1

SECTION 5.4 — LONG TERM MOVEMENT

The emphasis in the government's immigration program has always been on permanent settlement. Nevertheless, temporary movements have also affected the growth of the Australian population. This Section looks at the volume and characteristics of long term movements of duration 12 months or more. Short term movements have only a minor effect on population growth (through travellers changing their intention of stay) and are therefore not included in the analysis.

As with permanent movements the number of long-term movements across Australia's borders only makes up a small proportion of the total movements. In 1984, for example, this proportion was 3.2 per cent. It is evident from Figure 5.8 and Table 5.9 that in the period 1971-84 the long-term arrivals and departures of Australian residents and overseas visitors have fluctuated in a narrow range. Since the mid 1970s there has been some decline in the number of Australian residents departing long-term while at the same time the number of overseas visitors arriving has tended to rise. These trends have, however, shown a reversal from 1982 to 1984. Overall the long-term movement of Australian residents has been much higher in magnitude than that of overseas visitors. Indeed in the period 1971-84 the long-term movement of Australian residents outnumbered the movement of overseas visitors by a ratio of 2 to 1.

Over the long run the numbers of arrivals and departures of Australian residents, or of overseas visitors, engaged in temporary long-term movements should balance out. However, because of the time lag and the changing volume of arrivals and departures and the fact that some travellers change their intended period of stay, there is always a difference, within a period of time, in the number of long-term arrivals and departures. Figure 5.8 and Table 5.9 show that this difference for both Australian residents and overseas visitors has been very substantial in some years. In the late 1970s and early 1980s for example, a greater number of Australian residents and overseas visitors were arriving in Australia than departing, with the highest temporary net gain of 28,200 persons being recorded in 1981. In 1983 and 1984 the net gains had fallen off to negligible levels.

While long-term overseas visitors to Australia have come from many countries, the largest groups arriving in recent years (1981 to 1984) have been those born in New Zealand representing 37.5 per cent of the total visitors, followed by visitors born in the United States of America (18.0 per cent), Malaysia (18.3 per cent) and the United Kingdom (15.7 per cent). Males have outnumbered females by a ratio of 139 to 100. The median age of arrivals has been 24.3 years. The largest category of

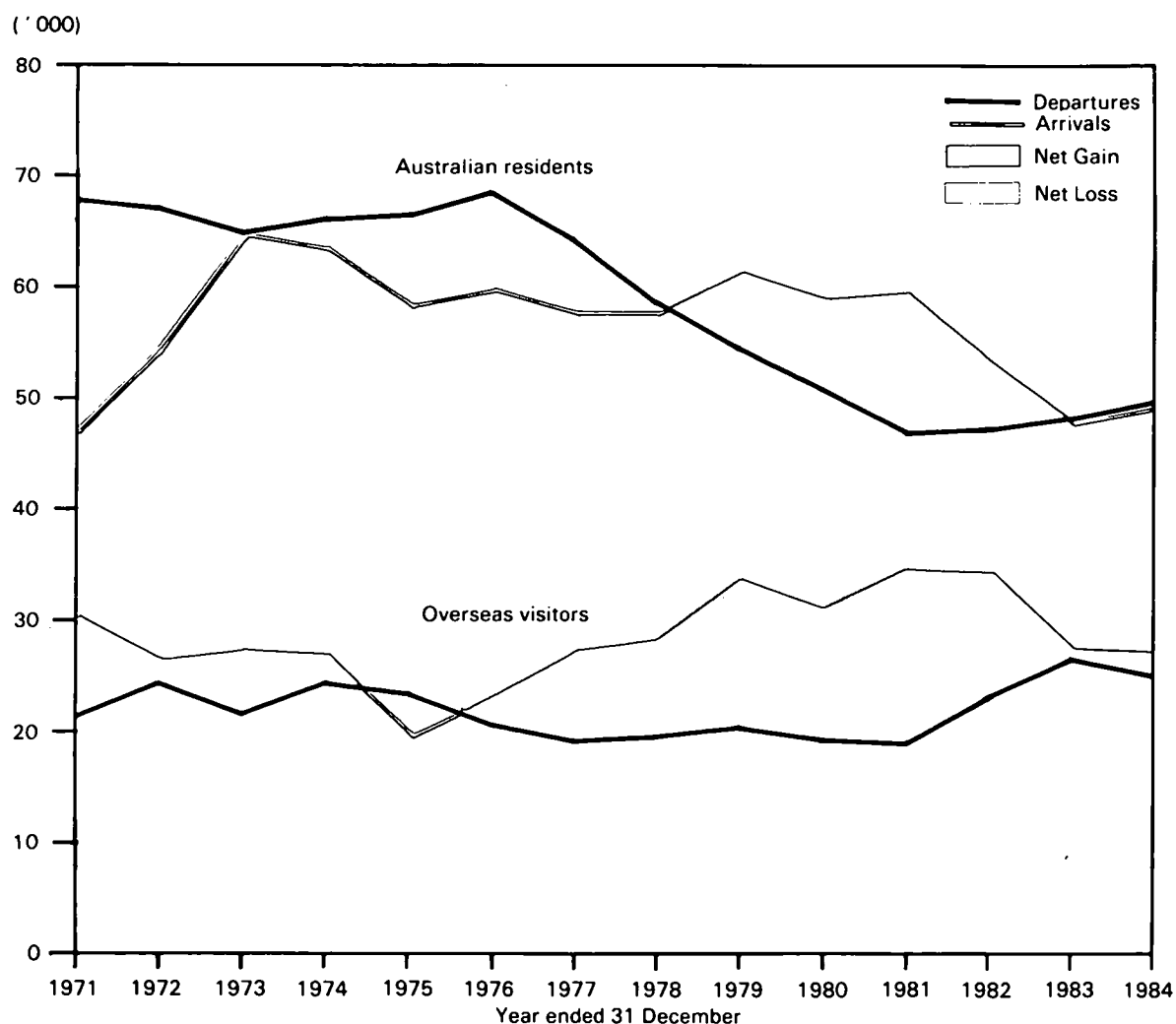
long-term visitors have come for business or employment reasons (46.1 per cent), education (34.2 per cent) or on a holiday (19.7 per cent).⁵ Three quarters of the visitors intended to stay in Australia for a period of less than 3 years (Table 5.10).

With respect to the long-term departure of Australian residents in recent years, over 30 per cent left for reasons associated with business or employment, a similar proportion departed on long-term holidays, while 13.8 per cent left to visit relatives. At the time of departure,

83.2 per cent of Australian residents departing on a long-term basis were planning to return within 3 years and about half of these within 2 years. The median age of Australian residents departing has been several years older than the median age of overseas visitors arriving, at 28.3 years compared to 24.3 years. As for overseas visitors, more males travelled abroad for long term than females (Table 5.10).

⁵ Holiday includes persons accompanying a business traveller.

FIGURE 5.8 LONG TERM MOVEMENT BY CATEGORY, AUSTRALIA, 1971 TO 1984



Source: Same as for Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.10 SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF LONG-TERM MOVERS 1981-1984

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Arrivals overseas visitors</i>		<i>Departures Australian residents</i>	
Median Age (years)		24.3		28.3
Sex Ratio	139.4 males / 100 females		110.6 males / 100 females	
		<i>Per cent</i>		<i>Per cent</i>
Country of Birth/ Intended Residence	New Zealand	25.6	United Kingdom	24.1
	United States	12.3	Papua New Guinea	12.7
	Malaysia	12.5	United States	10.1
	U.K. and Ireland	10.7	Malaysia	5.8
	Japan	7.1	New Zealand	4.8
	Total	68.2	Total	57.0
Major Purpose of Journey	Business/Employment	34.9	Business/Employment	30.9
	Education	25.9	Holiday	31.1
	Holiday (a)	14.9	Visiting Relatives	13.8
	Total	75.8	Total	75.8
Intended Duration of Stay	1 to 2 years	32.2	1 to 2 years	41.7
	2 to 3 years	38.9	2 to 3 years	41.5
	3 to 5 years	21.8	3 to 5 years	14.8
	Total	92.9	Total	98.0
Total Movement	125,100 arrivals		192,580 departures	

(a) Includes persons accompanying business traveller

Source: ABS unpublished tables

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TABLE A1. POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER, MALES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a)

At 31 December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	720,840	608,436	282,291	180,440	117,885	90,945	3,999	(b)	2,004,836
1911	890,578	668,818	338,969	214,061	167,993	98,101	2,644	1,068	2,382,232
1912	941,555	690,056	346,511	221,906	173,897	100,423	2,808	1,074	2,478,230
1913	973,092	707,444	360,333	226,813	180,534	102,695	2,927	1,093	2,554,931
1914	982,522	713,307	369,697	227,679	178,978	101,171	3,166	1,056	2,577,576
1915	972,765	694,210	366,047	220,967	170,890	98,653	3,587	957	2,528,076
1916	946,105	666,245	352,271	212,585	159,237	95,995	3,713	(c) 1,194	2,437,345
1917	960,403	671,075	354,497	213,671	157,532	96,928	3,749	1,080	2,458,935
1918	984,796	684,243	363,154	219,701	159,865	100,089	3,500	1,179	2,516,527
1919	1,042,379	739,956	390,122	240,203	174,981	106,352	3,377	1,008	2,698,378
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1921	1,086,454	765,306	403,261	251,170	178,968	110,353	2,765	1,138	2,799,415
1922	1,112,319	789,517	411,955	255,181	184,471	110,262	2,653	1,467	2,867,825
1923	1,134,444	807,884	422,261	261,681	191,131	110,760	2,704	1,445	2,932,310
1924	1,160,794	825,919	431,847	268,615	197,676	110,238	2,782	1,696	2,999,567
1925	1,184,465	840,817	444,330	276,265	202,554	110,172	2,860	2,298	3,063,761
1926	1,212,046	855,035	452,968	285,013	206,797	108,895	3,146	2,902	3,126,802
1927	1,241,763	870,718	460,319	289,303	215,851	110,013	3,569	3,322	3,194,858
1928	1,266,254	879,478	468,323	289,639	225,072	110,750	3,231	4,670	3,247,417
1929	1,283,241	886,472	473,948	288,597	231,361	112,244	3,496	4,736	3,284,095
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1931	1,302,893	896,429	487,932	289,397	232,397	115,176	3,462	4,891	3,332,577
1932	1,315,003	900,663	492,516	290,254	233,049	116,067	3,353	4,560	3,355,465
1933	1,324,913	904,868	497,460	291,727	234,744	116,922	3,373	5,042	3,379,049
1934	1,335,351	909,806	502,483	292,531	236,140	117,043	3,446	5,065	3,401,865
1935	1,344,696	910,740	508,348	293,667	238,739	118,124	3,490	5,234	3,423,038
1936	1,356,004	913,959	514,150	294,835	240,827	119,038	3,607	5,606	3,448,026
1937	1,369,186	916,974	519,679	295,653	244,050	121,136	3,656	5,952	3,476,286
1938	1,381,054	924,034	525,264	297,604	246,943	122,427	3,841	6,376	3,507,543
1939	1,393,358	929,470	532,038	299,212	249,065	123,194	5,136	7,187	3,538,660
1940	1,402,297	947,037	536,712	297,885	248,734	123,650	6,337	7,856	3,570,508
1941	1,410,509	964,619	537,879	301,645	246,842	122,153	7,264	7,733	3,598,644
1942	1,427,739	970,729	534,767	303,511	246,816	122,440	6,056	7,641	3,619,699
1943	1,436,177	979,549	542,738	305,655	246,389	123,067	7,216	7,368	3,648,159
1944	1,449,551	986,889	548,848	308,853	249,301	124,293	7,235	7,825	3,682,795
1945	1,464,686	994,784	556,829	312,588	251,590	125,854	7,252	8,283	3,721,866
1946	1,480,644	1,006,395	563,013	317,238	255,310	128,007	7,263	8,819	3,766,689
1947	1,501,399	1,016,724	570,993	325,399	261,653	135,195	7,389	9,710	3,828,462
1948	1,523,810	1,039,037	584,560	335,085	268,304	138,843	8,016	10,931	3,908,586
1949	1,579,257	1,071,759	601,723	349,600	280,273	143,433	8,650	12,557	4,047,252
1950	1,627,618	1,114,497	620,329	364,705	294,758	147,103	9,414	13,021	4,191,445
1951	1,667,566	1,150,009	636,935	375,188	304,454	153,721	9,370	13,690	4,310,933
1952	1,695,899	1,189,262	652,974	388,433	316,700	157,702	9,477	15,081	4,425,528
1953	1,713,639	1,212,060	666,348	397,610	326,372	161,305	9,854	16,090	4,503,278
1954	1,739,535	1,244,739	680,224	409,733	334,342	162,393	10,243	16,458	4,597,667
1955	1,774,382	1,281,891	696,544	423,042	343,838	165,356	11,149	17,615	4,713,817
1956	1,807,840	1,319,445	714,288	436,807	350,333	168,695	11,885	19,553	4,828,846
1957	1,845,075	1,348,351	726,623	448,411	356,195	172,186	12,499	20,820	4,930,160
1958	1,875,863	1,379,857	740,017	458,401	361,441	174,465	13,094	22,957	5,026,095
1959	1,908,062	1,413,523	753,906	471,868	366,253	178,109	14,256	26,386	5,132,363
1960	1,951,907	1,453,815	766,448	483,802	372,665	180,511	14,785	29,140	5,253,073
1961(d)	1,987,831	1,485,348	784,711	494,581	384,773	178,864	25,474	32,722	5,374,304
1962	2,020,777	1,511,418	795,010	503,233	395,891	181,085	26,177	36,449	5,470,040
1963	2,047,191	1,540,749	810,535	514,666	407,024	183,330	27,798	40,320	5,571,613
1964	2,078,808	1,573,966	825,775	529,100	417,023	185,051	29,267	43,972	5,682,962
1965	2,112,610	1,602,058	841,926	544,257	427,330	186,483	30,632	48,333	5,793,629
1966	2,140,218	1,627,787	854,986	553,951	440,913	188,180	32,811	51,796	5,890,642
1967	2,171,067	1,653,363	868,549	559,256	458,438	190,369	35,861	55,377	5,992,280
1968	2,206,900	1,679,213	883,587	566,691	479,938	192,871	39,266	59,719	6,108,185
1969	2,251,495	1,710,586	898,857	574,692	500,378	194,788	42,580	64,962	6,238,338
1970	2,292,534	1,739,916	914,631	584,357	520,174	196,363	46,561	70,341	6,364,877

(a) Census counts by State of enumeration, not adjusted for under-enumeration; updated for post-censal years according to registered births and deaths by State of registration and interstate and total (including short term movement) overseas migration. A new method of estimating population applied from 1971. (See footnote (a) Table B1). For each year before 1911, see Demography, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1 January 1911. The estimated male population at 31 December 1910, was 969. (c) Population increased by 156 males, 126 females (totalling 282 persons) owing to the transfer of the Jervis Bay area to the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Commencing in 1961, the interstate migration component of population estimates is based on notified interstate transfers of child-endowment recipients and persons on the electoral roll. Immediately prior to 1961 they were based on numbers of air, rail, sea and bus passengers travelling interstate. Figures before 1961 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

TABLE A2. POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER, FEMALES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a)

At 31 December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	654,615	601,464	224,430	178,890	75,716	84,288	674	(b)	1,820,077
1911	808,798	671,075	284,154	205,331	125,930	94,824	589	853	2,191,554
1912	843,857	692,497	292,242	211,041	131,724	95,504	628	866	2,268,359
1913	871,635	707,972	303,478	217,760	139,401	96,980	689	895	2,338,810
1914	897,719	721,881	312,102	220,217	143,111	97,532	737	903	2,394,202
1915	920,684	730,235	319,020	225,018	145,773	98,883	896	872	2,441,381
1916	938,946	738,418	324,755	229,253	147,643	99,608	952	(c)1,029	2,480,604
1917	959,640	745,985	332,007	233,036	149,306	101,077	1,053	1,024	2,523,128
1918	977,171	753,002	341,097	237,851	150,318	102,754	1,139	1,053	2,564,385
1919	996,368	763,079	346,016	241,260	152,879	103,515	1,168	911	2,605,196
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1921	1,045,236	785,421	362,463	250,572	157,580	108,323	994	940	2,711,529
1922	1,069,198	800,756	370,424	256,421	161,073	109,506	959	1,124	2,769,461
1923	1,088,435	817,571	379,583	260,531	165,728	109,651	946	1,231	2,823,676
1924	1,112,229	831,232	390,237	266,331	170,648	109,434	946	1,378	2,882,435
1925	1,137,875	843,234	400,512	270,783	174,973	109,192	961	1,736	2,939,266
1926	1,164,632	856,952	409,518	275,912	178,436	108,680	951	2,137	2,997,218
1927	1,191,892	871,114	416,066	280,327	184,046	109,138	1,027	2,548	3,056,158
1928	1,216,875	882,268	422,554	282,948	189,549	109,569	1,023	3,567	3,108,353
1929	1,236,452	891,797	428,188	284,376	195,276	111,034	1,284	3,711	3,152,118
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1931	1,263,421	907,141	441,794	287,682	201,289	113,288	1,384	4,030	3,220,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,691	919,349	451,684	291,019	205,898	115,253	1,454	4,298	3,277,646
1934	1,301,112	926,854	457,361	291,958	207,589	114,595	1,522	4,391	3,305,382
1935	1,313,376	930,855	462,949	293,095	210,884	115,299	1,640	4,526	3,332,624
1936	1,326,316	935,648	468,828	294,935	213,373	116,735	1,754	4,798	3,362,387
1937	1,342,357	940,017	474,901	296,144	216,492	118,434	1,770	5,091	3,395,206
1938	1,356,137	947,065	480,259	298,238	219,741	119,692	1,889	5,345	3,428,366
1939	1,373,057	953,663	488,057	300,101	223,315	120,062	2,151	5,846	3,466,252
1940	1,388,651	967,881	494,740	301,171	225,342	120,352	2,637	6,304	3,507,078
1941	1,402,547	981,806	500,592	304,721	226,371	119,982	2,505	6,430	3,544,954
1942	1,420,401	991,829	503,158	307,467	229,839	119,997	2,235	6,471	3,581,397
1943	1,434,534	1,002,067	511,846	310,372	231,875	121,186	3,189	6,430	3,621,499
1944	1,451,488	1,011,065	519,407	314,177	235,474	122,596	3,242	6,780	3,664,229
1945	1,468,312	1,020,323	528,035	318,294	238,498	124,426	3,294	7,149	3,708,331
1946	1,481,748	1,033,374	533,818	323,180	241,663	126,563	3,379	7,567	3,751,292
1947	1,501,235	1,045,985	541,825	329,233	247,109	132,741	3,503	7,870	3,809,501
1948	1,524,496	1,069,088	553,984	335,530	253,695	134,558	4,169	8,359	3,883,879
1949	1,570,549	1,097,125	568,596	346,018	263,911	137,910	4,689	9,520	3,998,318
1950	1,613,439	1,122,685	585,089	358,138	277,891	143,230	5,006	10,558	4,116,036
1951	1,647,106	1,149,529	601,343	368,597	285,885	148,066	5,244	11,204	4,216,974
1952	1,672,087	1,177,457	618,282	380,137	296,235	151,856	5,294	12,693	4,314,041
1953	1,695,370	1,203,975	632,072	388,055	305,371	155,160	5,781	13,624	4,399,408
1954	1,722,997	1,233,247	645,257	398,517	314,365	156,825	6,213	14,848	4,492,269
1955	1,752,152	1,264,441	662,314	411,619	324,771	159,563	6,803	16,345	4,598,068
1956	1,781,531	1,298,667	678,285	425,145	330,935	162,645	7,542	17,275	4,702,025
1957	1,817,829	1,332,204	693,878	437,841	339,039	166,621	8,221	18,294	4,813,927
1958	1,852,937	1,365,308	709,320	449,652	345,755	169,433	8,862	19,996	4,921,263
1959	1,886,015	1,397,906	723,255	462,629	352,438	173,240	9,558	23,564	5,028,605
1960	1,925,354	1,434,475	735,838	473,220	358,368	175,458	10,002	26,132	5,138,847
1961(d)	1,963,820	1,469,951	755,540	484,770	370,440	174,394	19,825	29,610	5,268,350
1962	2,001,584	1,499,625	767,835	495,012	381,357	177,002	20,507	33,097	5,376,019
1963	2,030,552	1,530,297	784,911	507,721	391,871	179,469	22,093	36,955	5,483,869
1964	2,063,313	1,563,955	800,750	522,854	401,098	181,457	23,487	40,553	5,597,467
1965	2,098,439	1,593,802	817,497	538,701	410,918	183,125	24,832	44,465	5,711,779
1966	2,127,234	1,622,056	832,076	549,789	423,180	185,129	26,541	48,196	5,814,201
1967	2,158,846	1,650,243	847,254	556,670	438,550	187,472	28,538	52,400	5,919,973
1968	2,194,312	1,677,614	864,137	565,446	457,862	190,184	30,957	56,885	6,037,397
1969	2,239,270	1,710,592	880,833	574,683	476,242	192,210	33,251	61,798	6,168,879
1970	2,281,201	1,742,115	898,153	585,873	493,878	193,890	36,261	67,221	6,298,592

NOTE. All estimates have been corrected for discrepancies disclosed by the various censuses of Australia up to the Census of 30 June 1971 (final results). Figures from 1939 to 1946 include all living Australian defence service personnel according to the State in which they resided before their enlistment and irrespective of whether they were within Australia or overseas, but exclude members of Allied Services and prisoners of war and internees from overseas. The population estimates from 31 December 1947, onwards include Australian defence personnel in Australia according to their actual location and are exclusive of members of the forces overseas.

For footnotes see Table A1.

TABLE A3. POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER, PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a)

At 31 December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	1,375,455	1,209,900	506,721	359,330	193,601	175,233	4,673	(b)	3,824,913
1911	1,699,376	1,339,893	623,123	419,392	293,923	192,925	3,233	1,921	4,573,786
1912	1,785,412	1,382,553	638,753	432,947	305,621	195,927	3,436	1,940	4,746,589
1913	1,844,727	1,415,416	663,811	444,573	319,935	199,675	3,616	1,988	4,893,741
1914	1,880,241	1,435,188	681,799	447,896	322,089	198,703	3,903	1,959	4,971,778
1915	1,893,449	1,424,445	685,067	445,985	316,663	197,536	4,483	1,829	4,969,457
1916	1,885,051	1,404,663	677,026	441,838	306,880	195,603	4,665	(c) 2,223	4,917,949
1917	1,920,043	1,417,060	686,504	446,707	306,838	198,005	4,802	2,104	4,982,063
1918	1,961,967	1,437,245	704,251	457,552	310,183	202,843	4,639	2,232	5,080,912
1919	2,038,747	1,503,035	736,138	481,463	327,860	209,867	4,545	1,919	5,303,574
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1921	2,131,690	1,550,727	765,724	501,742	336,548	218,676	3,759	2,078	5,510,944
1922	2,181,517	1,590,273	782,379	511,602	345,544	219,768	3,612	2,591	5,637,286
1923	2,222,879	1,625,455	801,844	522,212	356,859	220,411	3,650	2,676	5,755,986
1924	2,273,023	1,657,151	822,084	534,946	368,324	219,672	3,728	3,074	5,882,002
1925	2,322,340	1,684,051	844,842	547,048	377,527	219,364	3,821	4,034	6,003,027
1926	2,376,678	1,711,987	862,486	560,925	385,233	217,575	4,097	5,039	6,124,020
1927	2,433,655	1,741,832	876,385	569,630	399,897	219,151	4,596	5,870	6,251,016
1928	2,483,129	1,761,746	890,877	572,587	414,621	220,319	4,254	8,237	6,355,770
1929	2,519,693	1,778,269	902,136	572,973	426,637	223,278	4,780	8,447	6,436,213
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1931	2,566,314	1,803,570	929,726	577,079	433,686	228,464	4,846	8,921	6,552,606
1932	2,591,731	1,813,387	939,097	579,293	436,320	230,607	4,786	8,564	6,603,785
1933	2,613,604	1,824,217	949,144	582,746	440,642	232,175	4,827	9,340	6,656,695
1934	2,636,463	1,836,660	959,844	584,489	443,729	231,638	4,968	9,456	6,707,247
1935	2,658,072	1,841,595	971,297	586,762	449,623	233,423	5,130	9,760	6,755,662
1936	2,682,320	1,849,607	982,978	589,770	454,200	235,773	5,361	10,404	6,810,413
1937	2,711,543	1,856,991	994,580	591,797	460,542	239,570	5,426	11,043	6,871,492
1938	2,737,191	1,871,099	1,005,523	595,842	466,684	242,119	5,730	11,721	6,935,909
1939	2,766,415	1,883,133	1,020,095	599,313	472,380	243,256	7,287	13,033	7,004,912
1940	2,790,948	1,914,918	1,031,452	599,056	474,076	244,002	8,974	14,160	7,077,586
1941	2,813,056	1,946,425	1,038,471	606,366	473,213	242,135	9,769	14,163	7,143,598
1942	2,848,140	1,962,558	1,037,925	610,978	476,655	242,437	8,291	14,112	7,201,096
1943	2,870,711	1,981,616	1,054,584	616,027	478,264	244,253	10,405	13,798	7,269,658
1944	2,901,039	1,997,954	1,068,255	623,030	484,775	246,889	10,477	14,605	7,347,024
1945	2,932,998	2,015,107	1,084,864	630,882	490,088	250,280	10,546	15,432	7,430,197
1946	2,962,392	2,039,769	1,096,831	640,418	496,973	254,570	10,642	16,386	7,517,981
1947	3,002,634	2,062,709	1,112,818	654,632	508,762	267,936	10,892	17,580	7,637,963
1948	3,048,306	2,108,125	1,138,544	670,615	521,999	273,401	12,185	19,290	7,792,465
1949	3,149,806	2,168,884	1,170,319	695,618	544,184	281,343	13,339	22,077	8,045,570
1950	3,241,057	2,237,182	1,205,418	722,843	572,649	290,333	14,420	23,579	8,307,481
1951	3,314,672	2,299,538	1,238,278	743,785	590,339	301,787	14,614	24,894	8,527,907
1952	3,367,986	2,366,719	1,271,256	768,570	612,935	309,558	14,771	27,774	8,739,569
1953	3,409,009	2,416,035	1,298,420	785,665	631,743	316,465	15,635	29,714	8,902,686
1954	3,462,532	2,477,986	1,325,481	808,250	648,707	319,218	16,456	31,306	9,089,936
1955	3,526,534	2,546,332	1,358,858	834,661	668,609	324,919	17,952	33,960	9,311,825
1956	3,589,371	2,618,112	1,392,573	861,952	681,268	331,340	19,427	36,828	9,530,871
1957	3,662,904	2,680,555	1,420,501	886,252	695,234	338,807	20,720	39,114	9,744,087
1958	3,728,800	2,745,165	1,449,337	908,053	707,196	343,898	21,956	42,953	9,947,358
1959	3,794,077	2,811,429	1,477,161	934,497	718,691	351,349	23,814	49,950	10,160,968
1960	3,877,261	2,888,290	1,502,286	957,022	731,033	355,969	24,787	55,272	10,391,920
1961(d)	3,951,651	2,955,299	1,540,251	979,351	755,213	353,258	45,299	62,332	10,642,654
1962	4,022,361	3,011,043	1,562,845	998,245	777,248	358,087	46,684	69,546	10,846,059
1963	4,077,743	3,071,046	1,595,446	1,022,387	798,895	362,799	49,891	77,275	11,055,482
1964	4,142,121	3,137,921	1,626,525	1,051,954	818,121	366,508	52,754	84,525	11,280,429
1965	4,211,049	3,195,860	1,659,423	1,082,958	838,248	369,608	55,464	92,798	11,505,408
1966	4,267,452	3,249,843	1,687,062	1,103,740	864,093	373,309	59,352	99,992	11,704,843
1967	4,329,913	3,303,606	1,715,803	1,115,926	896,988	377,841	64,399	107,777	11,912,253
1968	4,401,212	3,356,827	1,747,724	1,132,137	937,800	383,055	70,223	116,604	12,145,582
1969	4,490,765	3,421,178	1,779,690	1,149,375	976,620	386,998	75,831	126,760	12,407,217
1970	4,573,735	3,482,031	1,812,784	1,170,230	1,014,052	390,253	82,822	137,562	12,663,469

For footnotes see Table A1. and A2.

TABLE A4. POPULATION AT 30 JUNE, MALES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a) (a.1)

At 30 June—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	713,414	604,272	279,644	178,878	115,391	89,380	4,144	(a)	1,985,123.
1911	866,152	657,250	336,741	208,949	164,726	96,208	2,738	1,011	2,333,775
1912	917,145	676,576	345,670	216,455	172,545	96,686	2,740	1,112	2,428,929
1913	958,058	694,192	359,345	224,222	177,436	99,483	3,030	1,570	2,517,336
1914	986,756	713,165	371,919	225,765	181,718	100,016	2,902	1,740	2,583,981
1915	978,144	706,458	376,769	223,013	176,429	99,027	3,578	1,572	2,564,990
1916	960,309	678,939	360,896	214,142	165,882	96,405	3,792	(b)1,596	2,481,961
1917	950,316	666,383	354,034	210,395	157,392	94,343	3,928	1,427	2,438,218
1918	972,172	674,441	362,145	215,617	158,064	97,223	4,009	1,356	2,485,027
1919	1,013,277	715,313	376,676	230,307	167,818	102,567	3,612	1,298	2,610,868
1920	1,056,564	744,327	396,700	243,402	176,425	106,214	2,991	1,237	2,727,860
1921	1,071,739	757,244	404,484	249,281	177,558	107,198	2,856	1,547	2,771,907
1922	1,097,542	776,755	411,026	251,797	181,774	108,118	2,705	1,780	2,831,497
1923	1,121,611	798,733	420,894	256,661	187,599	108,289	2,751	2,243	2,898,781
1924	1,143,385	815,481	429,680	264,047	195,130	108,254	2,767	2,706	2,961,450
1925	1,169,327	833,885	442,381	271,590	200,126	107,561	2,939	3,317	3,031,126
1926	1,194,399	845,195	452,895	280,911	204,357	106,477	2,977	4,311	3,091,522
1927	1,224,872	862,334	458,986	287,031	211,119	106,163	3,453	4,840	3,158,798
1928	1,254,807	873,057	466,963	289,582	221,139	107,769	3,435	4,616	3,221,368
1929	1,275,877	881,354	473,406	288,779	228,605	109,109	3,368	4,781	3,265,279
1930	1,286,879	888,591	479,476	288,303	232,222	111,148	3,695	4,940	3,295,254
1931	1,297,253	894,820	486,907	288,902	232,122	112,926	3,568	4,708	3,321,206
1932	1,308,166	897,718	492,172	289,832	232,779	114,403	3,462	4,576	3,343,108
1933(c)	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	3,378	4,805	3,367,111
1934	1,328,268	906,374	502,066	292,088	235,675	115,388	3,421	5,102	3,388,382
1935	1,339,172	908,747	507,039	292,778	237,777	116,121	3,502	5,176	3,410,312
1936	1,347,970	911,638	513,942	294,008	240,201	116,831	3,598	5,578	3,433,766
1937	1,360,640	914,947	519,478	294,368	242,383	118,386	3,705	5,977	3,459,884
1938	1,372,788	920,832	525,113	296,208	245,723	119,313	3,924	(d)6,286	3,490,187
1939	1,385,051	927,021	531,823	297,945	248,402	120,766	4,252	6,901	3,522,161
1940	1,396,989	938,945	535,816	298,707	248,888	121,911	5,670	7,655	3,554,581
1941	1,403,840	957,258	539,609	298,156	248,633	121,296	7,323	8,374	3,584,489
1942	1,417,563	972,393	537,540	302,108	247,717	121,677	6,882	7,845	3,613,725
1943	1,430,972	976,846	540,266	304,457	245,222	122,248	7,226	7,148	3,634,385
1944	1,443,478	983,343	545,949	307,202	247,837	123,709	7,224	7,595	3,666,337
1945	1,457,500	991,049	552,935	310,813	250,509	125,079	7,248	8,044	3,703,177
1946	1,471,066	999,191	559,444	314,516	252,860	126,685	7,230	8,531	3,739,523
1947(c)	1,492,211	1,013,867	567,471	320,031	258,076	129,244	7,378	9,092	3,797,370
1948	1,507,895	1,030,563	580,541	329,923	264,399	132,415	8,122	11,371	3,865,229
1949	1,549,199	1,056,958	595,284	340,632	273,421	136,068	8,728	12,268	3,972,558
1950	1,602,664	1,097,556	615,167	357,669	286,540	140,339	9,547	13,398	4,122,880
1951	1,647,299	1,136,995	631,966	369,590	298,714	145,279	10,073	13,826	4,253,742
1952	1,681,469	1,177,296	647,174	381,453	309,749	151,100	9,973	14,375	4,372,589
1953	1,703,078	1,202,936	662,945	392,694	320,352	155,161	10,101	15,374	4,462,641
1954(c)	1,720,860	1,231,099	676,252	403,903	330,358	157,129	10,288	16,229	4,546,118
1955	1,755,325	1,266,616	692,585	415,338	338,075	159,861	11,431	17,089	4,656,320
1956	1,789,803	1,307,253	708,753	430,712	346,762	162,196	12,021	18,542	4,776,042
1957	1,826,175	1,338,297	723,752	442,909	352,424	165,940	12,675	(d)20,102	4,882,274
1958	1,858,002	1,367,970	735,235	453,614	357,425	169,123	13,163	22,046	4,976,578
1959	1,892,354	1,400,192	749,085	464,787	363,019	172,097	14,291	(d)24,410	5,080,235
1960	1,929,082	1,437,353	763,266	477,609	367,685	174,379	15,221	27,690	5,192,285
1961(c)(e)	1,973,700	1,474,536	779,265	491,406	(f)380,740	177,628	(f)25,052	30,858	5,333,185
1962	2,004,264	1,498,161	789,507	498,240	390,168	179,966	25,845	34,716	5,420,867
1963	2,034,506	1,526,344	802,426	509,324	401,731	182,439	27,099	(d)38,421	5,522,290
1964	2,062,692	1,558,386	818,225	522,458	412,103	184,074	28,595	(d)41,782	5,628,315
1965	2,096,037	1,587,580	834,964	537,051	421,017	185,789	29,818	(d)46,095	5,738,351
1966(c)	2,126,652	1,614,240	849,390	550,196	432,569	187,391	31,159	49,991	5,841,588
1967	2,154,753	1,640,118	861,483	556,872	449,174	189,195	34,312	(d)53,414	5,939,321
1968	2,186,929	1,664,208	875,227	562,254	468,231	191,288	37,671	57,427	6,043,235
1969	2,227,939	1,693,941	891,469	570,329	489,237	193,888	40,877	(d)62,511	6,170,191
1970	2,268,665	1,723,210	905,611	579,011	508,612	195,280	44,307	67,281	6,291,977

(a.1) See footnote (a) Table A1. (a) Part of N S W before 1 January 1911. (b) Population increased by 156 males and 126 females owing to the transfer of Jervis Bay area to the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Census results. (d) Based on population count of Canberra. (e) See footnote (d) Table A1. (f) Includes an estimate for full-blood Aboriginals out of contact at the Census.

TABLE A5. POPULATION 30 JUNE, FEMALES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a)

At 30 June—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	648,322	598,728	222,635	177,196	73,175	82,323	621	(a)	1,803,000
1911	794,226	662,178	280,808	201,804	123,031	92,362	595	766	2,155,770
1912	825,744	679,324	289,929	206,416	129,421	92,409	595	944	2,224,792
1913	859,805	698,964	299,907	213,194	135,898	93,420	673	975	2,302,836
1914	885,271	712,916	311,334	217,835	141,488	94,427	698	1,040	2,365,009
1915	910,935	725,377	319,453	221,708	145,011	96,292	789	1,014	2,420,579
1916	929,574	733,952	324,720	226,512	147,166	97,195	959	(b)1,134	2,461,212
1917	953,272	742,182	328,550	229,308	148,905	98,247	1,004	1,129	2,502,597
1918	968,956	748,633	339,327	235,019	150,168	100,019	1,137	1,117	2,544,376
1919	983,082	758,590	346,496	238,179	151,818	101,858	1,154	1,059	2,582,236
1920	1,011,125	767,536	351,960	243,052	153,747	103,119	1,078	985	2,632,602
1921	1,031,649	778,495	361,942	247,847	156,374	104,810	1,076	1,036	2,683,229
1922	1,056,824	793,679	368,319	251,934	159,688	105,790	1,000	1,158	2,738,392
1923	1,078,759	808,952	377,072	257,950	163,028	106,589	975	1,263	2,794,588
1924	1,099,069	824,340	386,728	261,772	168,868	106,533	971	1,414	2,849,695
1925	1,123,489	837,072	398,240	267,466	172,691	106,430	976	1,741	2,908,105
1926	1,149,269	849,370	408,308	272,430	176,753	105,493	976	2,239	2,964,838
1927	1,177,069	864,456	414,175	278,050	180,995	105,076	1,024	2,845	3,023,690
1928	1,204,045	877,054	420,439	281,709	186,766	106,228	1,064	3,537	3,080,842
1929	1,226,752	887,223	426,382	283,589	192,458	107,395	1,092	3,713	3,128,604
1930	1,242,647	896,078	432,636	284,793	196,890	108,835	1,404	4,073	3,167,356
1931	1,257,226	904,709	439,924	286,896	200,061	111,076	1,452	3,935	3,205,279
1932	1,270,048	910,110	445,560	288,228	202,332	111,984	1,449	4,005	3,233,716
1933(c)	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	1,472	4,142	3,262,728
1934	1,293,508	922,619	455,882	291,308	207,095	112,693	1,506	4,368	3,288,979
1935	1,305,880	928,044	461,362	292,288	209,401	112,867	1,641	4,463	3,315,946
1936	1,317,972	933,293	467,614	293,668	212,293	113,273	1,763	4,730	3,344,606
1937	1,332,678	938,051	473,585	294,828	214,874	114,817	1,815	5,004	3,375,652
1938	1,347,519	943,795	479,309	296,751	218,266	115,514	1,924	(d) 5,276	3,408,354
1939	1,363,342	951,459	486,184	298,618	221,642	116,653	2,029	5,666	3,445,593
1940	1,379,962	961,183	492,145	300,530	224,366	118,280	2,345	6,098	3,484,909
1941	1,394,440	976,246	498,647	302,134	226,158	118,381	2,755	6,648	3,525,409
1942	1,411,134	990,250	502,217	306,181	229,266	119,236	2,183	6,544	3,567,011
1943	1,426,731	997,284	508,151	308,582	230,059	120,313	3,160	6,239	3,600,519
1944	1,443,096	1,006,668	515,947	312,241	233,693	121,907	3,212	6,610	3,643,374
1945	1,460,878	1,015,980	524,189	316,493	237,183	123,554	3,270	6,968	3,688,515
1946	1,473,634	1,025,943	530,113	320,313	239,650	125,313	3,332	7,336	3,725,634
1947(c)	1,492,627	1,040,834	538,944	326,042	244,404	127,834	3,490	7,813	3,781,988
1948	1,507,868	1,061,757	550,659	331,230	250,675	128,791	4,132	8,420	3,843,532
1949	1,543,422	1,086,028	563,840	338,673	258,770	130,994	4,663	9,118	3,935,508
1950	1,590,708	1,110,522	581,018	351,878	270,556	135,563	5,145	10,426	4,055,816
1951	1,640,733	1,139,580	595,735	362,840	281,629	140,914	5,536	11,066	4,168,033
1952	1,657,986	1,167,195	612,304	373,600	290,109	145,199	5,491	11,985	4,263,869
1953	1,680,714	1,192,318	628,465	383,087	300,195	148,919	5,752	13,271	4,352,721
1954(c)	1,702,669	1,221,242	642,007	393,191	309,413	151,623	6,181	14,086	4,440,412
1955	1,735,424	1,250,613	657,432	404,229	319,040	154,231	6,779	15,661	4,543,409
1956	1,764,454	1,286,215	672,838	417,845	327,767	156,274	7,535	16,593	4,649,521
1957	1,798,794	1,317,960	689,333	430,257	335,181	160,190	8,386	(d)17,763	4,757,864
1958	1,833,952	1,350,512	703,964	443,189	342,140	163,943	8,934	19,121	4,865,755
1959	1,867,480	1,385,713	719,152	456,111	349,051	167,279	9,798	(d)21,660	4,976,244
1960	1,903,371	1,420,036	732,661	467,711	354,395	169,531	10,352	24,678	5,082,735
1961(c)(e)	1,944,801	1,455,830	748,249	480,081	(f)366,010	172,712	(f)19,429	27,970	5,215,082
1962	1,982,684	1,484,897	761,475	489,256	375,794	175,702	20,159	31,457	5,121,424
1963	2,015,492	1,514,497	775,441	501,417	386,613	178,288	21,362	(d)34,979	5,428,089
1964	2,045,223	1,547,133	792,473	515,562	396,340	180,237	22,868	(d)38,551	5,518,387
1965	2,079,401	1,576,789	809,570	530,520	404,508	182,116	24,040	(d)42,370	5,649,314
1966(c)	2,111,249	1,605,977	824,934	544,788	415,531	184,045	25,345	46,041	5,757,910
1967	2,140,486	1,634,222	838,499	552,908	430,005	186,049	27,524	(d)50,064	5,859,757
1968	2,172,396	1,659,972	853,769	559,557	446,811	188,361	29,866	54,668	5,965,400
1969	2,213,249	1,691,102	871,618	569,004	465,609	191,005	32,085	(d)59,151	6,092,823
1970	2,253,665	1,721,726	887,132	578,976	482,742	192,440	34,504	64,187	6,215,372

For footnotes see Table A4.

TABLE A6. POPULATION AT 30 JUNE, PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1970(a)

At 30 June—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	1,361,736	1,203,000	502,279	356,074	188,566	171,703	4,765	(a)	3,788,123
1911	1,660,378	1,319,428	617,549	410,753	287,757	188,570	3,333	1,777	4,489,545
1912	1,742,889	1,355,900	635,599	422,871	301,966	189,105	3,335	2,056	4,653,721
1913	1,817,863	1,393,156	659,252	437,416	313,334	192,903	3,703	2,545	4,820,172
1914	1,872,027	1,426,081	683,253	443,600	323,206	194,443	3,600	2,780	4,948,990
1915	1,889,079	1,431,835	696,222	444,721	321,440	195,319	4,367	2,586	4,985,569
1916	1,889,883	1,412,891	685,616	440,654	313,048	193,600	4,751	(b)2,730	4,943,173
1917	1,903,588	1,408,565	682,584	439,703	306,297	192,590	4,932	2,556	4,940,815
1918	1,941,128	1,423,074	701,472	450,636	308,232	197,242	5,146	2,473	5,029,403
1919	1,996,359	1,473,903	723,172	468,486	319,636	204,425	4,766	2,357	5,193,104
1920	2,067,689	1,511,863	748,660	486,454	330,172	209,333	4,069	2,222	5,360,462
1921	2,103,388	1,535,739	766,426	497,128	333,932	212,008	3,932	2,583	5,455,136
1922	2,154,366	1,570,434	779,345	503,731	341,462	213,908	3,705	2,938	5,569,889
1923	2,200,370	1,607,685	797,966	514,611	350,627	214,878	3,726	3,506	5,693,369
1924	2,242,454	1,639,821	816,408	525,819	363,998	214,787	3,738	4,120	5,811,145
1925	2,292,816	1,670,957	840,621	539,056	372,817	213,991	3,915	5,058	5,939,231
1926	2,343,668	1,694,565	861,203	553,341	381,110	211,970	3,953	6,550	6,056,360
1927	2,401,941	1,726,790	873,161	565,081	392,114	211,239	4,477	7,685	6,182,488
1928	2,458,852	1,750,111	887,402	571,291	407,905	213,997	4,499	8,153	6,302,210
1929	2,502,629	1,768,577	899,788	572,368	421,063	216,504	4,460	8,494	6,393,883
1930	2,529,526	1,784,669	912,112	573,096	429,112	219,983	5,099	9,013	6,462,610
1931	2,554,479	1,799,529	926,831	575,798	432,183	224,002	5,020	8,643	6,526,485
1932	2,578,214	1,807,828	937,732	578,060	435,111	226,387	4,911	8,581	6,576,824
1933(c)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	4,850	8,947	6,629,839
1934	2,621,776	1,828,993	957,948	583,396	442,770	228,081	4,927	9,470	6,677,361
1935	2,645,052	1,836,791	968,401	585,066	447,178	228,988	5,143	9,639	6,726,258
1936	2,665,942	1,844,931	981,556	587,676	452,494	230,104	5,361	10,308	6,778,372
1937	2,693,318	1,852,998	993,063	589,196	457,257	233,203	5,520	10,981	6,835,536
1938	2,720,307	1,864,627	1,004,422	592,959	463,989	234,827	5,848	(d)11,562	6,898,541
1939	2,748,393	1,878,480	1,018,007	596,563	470,044	237,419	6,281	12,567	6,967,754
1940	2,776,951	1,900,128	1,027,961	599,237	473,254	240,191	8,015	13,753	7,039,490
1941	2,798,280	1,933,504	1,038,256	600,290	474,791	239,677	10,078	15,022	7,109,898
1942	2,828,697	1,962,643	1,039,757	608,289	476,983	240,913	9,065	14,389	7,180,736
1943	2,857,703	1,974,130	1,048,417	613,039	475,281	242,561	10,386	13,387	7,234,904
1944	2,886,574	1,990,011	1,061,896	619,443	481,530	245,616	10,436	14,205	7,309,711
1945	2,918,378	2,007,029	1,077,124	627,306	487,692	248,633	10,518	15,012	7,391,692
1946	2,944,700	2,025,134	1,089,557	634,829	492,510	251,998	10,562	15,867	7,465,157
1947(c)	2,984,838	2,054,701	1,106,415	646,073	502,480	257,078	10,868	16,905	7,579,358
1948	3,015,763	2,092,320	1,131,200	661,153	515,074	261,206	12,254	19,791	7,708,761
1949	3,092,621	2,142,986	1,159,124	679,305	532,191	267,062	13,391	21,386	7,908,066
1950	3,193,372	2,208,078	1,196,185	709,547	557,096	275,902	14,692	23,824	8,178,696
1951	3,278,032	2,276,575	1,227,701	732,430	580,343	286,193	15,609	24,892	8,421,775
1952	3,339,455	2,344,491	1,259,478	755,053	599,858	296,299	15,464	26,360	8,636,458
1953	3,383,792	2,395,254	1,291,410	775,781	620,547	304,080	15,853	28,645	8,815,362
1954(c)	3,423,529	2,452,341	1,318,259	797,094	639,771	308,752	16,469	30,315	8,986,530
1955	3,490,749	2,517,229	1,350,017	819,567	657,115	314,092	18,210	32,750	9,199,729
1956	3,554,257	2,593,468	1,381,591	848,557	674,529	318,470	19,556	35,135	9,425,563
1957	3,624,969	2,656,257	1,413,085	873,166	687,605	326,130	21,061	(d)37,865	9,640,138
1958	3,691,954	2,718,482	1,439,199	896,803	699,565	333,066	22,097	41,167	9,842,333
1959	3,759,834	2,785,905	1,468,237	920,898	712,070	339,376	24,089	(d)46,070	10,056,479
1960	3,832,453	2,857,389	1,495,927	945,320	722,080	343,910	25,573	52,368	10,275,020
1961(c)(e)	3,918,501	2,930,366	1,527,514	971,487	(f)746,750	350,340	(f)44,481	58,828	10,548,267
1962	3,986,948	2,983,058	1,550,982	987,496	765,962	355,668	46,004	66,173	10,742,291
1963	4,049,998	3,040,841	1,577,867	1,010,741	788,344	360,727	48,461	(d)73,400	10,950,379
1964	4,107,915	3,105,519	1,610,698	1,038,020	808,443	364,311	51,463	(d)80,333	11,166,702
1965	4,175,438	3,164,369	1,644,534	1,067,571	825,525	367,905	53,858	(d)88,465	11,387,665
1966(c)	4,237,901	3,220,217	1,674,324	1,094,984	848,100	371,436	56,504	96,032	11,599,498
1967	4,295,239	3,274,340	1,699,982	1,109,780	879,179	375,244	61,836	(d)103,478	11,799,078
1968	4,359,325	3,324,180	1,728,996	1,121,811	915,042	379,649	67,537	112,095	12,008,635
1969	4,441,188	3,385,043	1,763,087	1,139,333	954,846	384,893	72,962	(d)121,662	12,263,014
1970	4,522,330	3,444,936	1,792,743	1,157,987	991,354	387,720	78,811	131,468	12,507,349

For footnotes see Table A4.

TABLE A7. MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR YEARS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year ended 31 December—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	1,363,373	1,203,137	501,432	357,343	188,135	172,525	4,765	(b)	3,790,710
1911	1,663,237	1,320,652	614,709	411,663	286,712	190,120	3,312	1,781	4,492,186
1912	1,742,205	1,357,824	633,244	423,697	301,040	190,768	3,332	2,037	4,654,147
1913	1,818,768	1,395,881	655,565	437,294	313,383	194,361	3,608	2,450	4,821,310
1914	1,868,650	1,427,512	679,319	445,408	322,668	196,041	3,686	2,646	4,945,930
1915	1,889,574	1,431,632	692,699	446,401	321,247	196,238	4,323	2,468	4,984,582
1916	1,891,818	1,414,480	684,609	441,665	313,066	194,265	4,757	(c) 2,613	4,947,273
1917	1,903,760	1,411,381	682,113	442,003	306,339	194,177	4,851	2,493	4,947,117
1918	1,942,213	1,424,054	697,798	451,382	308,198	198,193	4,871	2,427	5,029,136
1919	1,999,820	1,473,013	723,285	468,319	319,955	204,959	4,654	2,311	5,196,316
1920	2,067,715	1,512,093	745,957	486,619	330,023	210,350	4,211	2,174	5,359,142
1921	2,108,485	1,537,042	762,072	497,001	334,084	213,404	3,914	2,487	5,458,489
1922	2,155,522	1,570,883	776,806	504,910	341,375	215,379	3,698	2,838	5,571,411
1923	2,201,531	1,607,850	795,103	515,372	350,772	216,420	3,689	3,360	5,694,097
1924	2,244,403	1,641,944	814,078	526,648	363,152	216,274	3,716	3,912	5,814,127
1925	2,295,516	1,671,537	836,844	539,920	372,970	215,552	3,829	4,809	5,940,977
1926	2,346,903	1,696,758	857,071	553,800	380,930	213,800	3,946	6,215	6,059,423
1927	2,403,881	1,727,734	870,643	565,284	392,071	213,051	4,451	7,469	6,184,584
1928	2,460,410	1,751,974	884,815	570,863	407,576	215,471	4,459	8,198	6,303,766
1929	2,503,026	1,770,133	897,569	572,457	420,756	217,752	4,467	8,541	6,394,701
1930	2,532,289	1,786,217	910,319	573,242	429,079	220,933	4,979	8,961	6,466,019
1931	2,555,871	1,799,241	924,825	575,717	432,347	224,811	4,959	8,801	6,526,572
1932	2,579,741	1,808,618	935,575	578,010	435,041	227,084	4,917	8,925	6,577,911
1933	2,601,799	1,820,497	945,481	581,034	438,780	228,450	4,863	9,078	6,629,982
1934	2,623,717	1,830,326	955,810	583,474	442,354	229,289	4,949	9,434	6,679,353
1935	2,645,875	1,838,206	966,654	585,268	446,874	229,867	5,133	9,736	6,727,613
1936	2,668,314	1,845,941	979,297	587,934	452,294	231,426	5,303	10,294	6,780,803
1937	2,695,351	1,853,765	990,643	589,663	457,328	234,463	5,476	10,901	6,837,590
1938	2,722,378	1,865,251	1,001,996	593,242	463,808	236,328	5,804	11,534	6,900,341
1939	2,750,205	1,878,918	1,015,043	597,048	469,780	238,845	6,382	12,505	6,968,726
1940	2,777,898	1,900,426	1,026,541	599,136	473,397	241,134	8,354	13,775	7,040,661
1941	2,800,537	1,932,412	1,036,555	601,193	473,988	240,389	10,279	14,629	7,109,982
1942	2,831,080	1,959,496	1,036,016	609,172	476,619	241,087	8,946	14,223	7,176,639
1943	2,857,547	1,973,533	1,047,421	613,327	476,745	242,860	9,574	13,644	7,234,651
1944	2,886,204	1,989,870	1,061,467	619,409	481,498	245,618	10,440	14,200	7,308,706
1945	2,917,415	2,006,649	1,076,610	627,102	487,510	248,596	10,512	15,012	7,389,406
1946	2,945,220	2,025,475	1,090,238	635,127	492,771	252,192	10,568	15,883	7,467,474
1947	2,983,810	2,053,916	1,105,882	646,686	502,951	257,636	10,866	17,029	7,578,776
1948	3,020,058	2,091,581	1,127,318	661,370	514,621	263,445	11,984	19,182	7,709,559
1949	3,093,277	2,142,529	1,155,638	680,287	532,603	270,327	13,068	21,161	7,908,890
1950	3,193,208	2,209,013	1,191,081	709,475	557,878	278,785	14,309	23,545	8,177,294
1951	3,279,415	2,276,272	1,223,719	732,537	580,317	288,294	15,179	24,658	8,420,391
1952	3,341,476	2,343,610	1,255,896	755,042	600,615	298,361	15,087	26,570	8,636,657
1953	3,386,556	2,395,851	1,287,231	776,355	621,034	306,318	15,534	28,724	8,817,603
1954	3,428,549	2,452,741	1,313,738	796,364	639,963	311,055	16,293	30,424	8,989,127
1955	3,492,799	2,520,481	1,344,445	820,161	657,323	315,565	17,670	32,738	9,201,182
1956	3,556,672	2,592,670	1,377,393	848,563	674,459	321,039	19,155	35,352	9,425,303
1957	3,624,311	2,656,363	1,408,732	874,201	687,448	328,435	20,620	37,999	9,638,109
1958	3,696,049	2,717,371	1,436,156	896,987	699,915	335,382	21,746	41,110	9,844,716
1959	3,762,339	2,783,951	1,464,469	921,106	711,737	341,423	23,623	46,618	10,055,266
1960	3,834,085	2,857,032	1,491,114	944,861	722,900	346,913	25,107	52,562	10,274,574
1961	3,913,967	2,926,075	1,516,334	970,118	737,596	353,628	26,272	58,852	10,502,842
1962(d)	3,986,796	2,983,715	1,551,249	987,867	766,205	355,682	46,034	66,180	10,743,728
1963	4,050,230	3,041,442	1,578,309	1,010,500	788,457	360,590	48,330	73,300	10,951,158
1964	4,109,559	3,105,685	1,610,809	1,037,495	808,300	364,554	51,528	80,499	11,168,429
1965	4,176,686	3,165,594	1,644,028	1,066,884	826,481	367,970	54,142	88,417	11,390,202
1966	4,238,841	3,221,403	1,674,151	1,094,356	849,189	371,483	56,986	96,488	11,602,897
1967	4,297,400	3,277,183	1,701,047	1,109,975	879,815	375,397	61,953	103,554	11,806,324
1968	4,364,219	3,328,451	1,730,614	1,122,758	915,757	379,916	67,558	112,173	12,021,446
1969	4,445,959	3,388,417	1,764,206	1,140,015	955,660	385,079	73,137	121,645	12,274,118
1970	4,530,444	3,450,523	1,795,394	1,158,623	994,201	388,180	79,301	131,851	12,528,517
1971	4,611,705	3,510,362	1,830,463	1,176,483	1,031,614	391,242	86,424	144,132	12,782,425

For footnotes (a) to (c) see Table A4; (f) Figures before 1962 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

TABLE A8. MEAN POPULATION(a), YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1901 TO 1971 (a.1)

Year ended 30 June—	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	1,355,968	1,197,438	495,036	357,155	180,856	172,591	4,845		3,763,889
1911	1,644,699	1,301,138	602,659	404,729	278,043	190,825	3,333	(a)	4,425,426
1912	1,699,947	1,337,796	625,171	417,690	294,364	189,880	3,302	1,916	4,570,066
1913	1,783,981	1,378,226	643,438	430,789	307,145	192,433	3,431	2,216	4,741,659
1914	1,845,353	1,412,176	667,785	441,693	319,014	195,668	3,672	2,614	4,887,975
1915	1,882,648	1,433,971	688,212	447,236	322,996	196,320	3,908	2,573	4,977,864
1916	1,892,609	1,424,896	690,494	444,643	317,867	195,303	4,644	2,496	4,972,952
1917	1,892,972	1,408,480	680,772	440,108	308,756	193,700	4,836	(b) 2,604	4,932,228
1918	1,922,629	1,416,900	688,946	446,304	306,804	196,144	4,863	2,406	4,984,996
1919	1,965,568	1,442,619	707,731	457,336	311,835	200,727	4,713	2,437	5,092,966
1920	2,038,279	1,497,806	737,464	479,864	327,152	208,599	4,552	2,181	5,295,897
1921	2,089,330	1,524,498	754,374	491,833	331,973	211,719	3,977	2,339	5,410,043
1922	2,130,297	1,552,601	769,180	500,992	337,269	214,689	3,833	2,591	5,511,452
1923	2,180,329	1,589,673	785,466	510,157	345,891	216,028	3,659	3,138	5,634,341
1924	2,221,767	1,625,703	804,442	502,694	356,751	216,355	3,698	3,593	5,753,003
1925	2,270,024	1,657,111	825,313	533,461	368,525	215,997	3,768	4,312	5,878,511
1926	2,320,184	1,683,724	847,757	546,514	376,933	214,795	3,875	5,443	5,999,225
1927	2,375,204	1,711,855	864,502	560,179	385,780	213,212	4,152	6,873	6,121,757
1928	2,432,731	1,741,432	877,753	568,746	399,777	214,074	4,557	7,912	6,246,982
1929	2,484,071	1,761,212	891,435	572,028	414,489	216,411	4,369	8,419	6,352,434
1930	2,518,553	1,778,761	903,703	572,577	425,785	219,269	4,762	8,836	6,432,246
1931	2,544,691	1,792,802	917,830	574,383	431,022	222,820	5,011	8,877	6,497,436
1932	2,567,639	1,804,014	930,456	576,893	433,596	226,045	4,932	8,961	6,552,536
1933	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934	2,613,141	1,824,660	950,462	582,461	440,736	229,105	4,891	9,383	6,654,839
1935	2,634,587	1,835,578	961,200	584,354	444,275	229,339	5,045	9,540	6,703,918
1936	2,656,895	1,841,636	972,767	586,514	449,728	230,689	5,204	9,966	6,753,399
1937	2,681,299	1,850,071	984,956	588,752	454,532	232,651	5,376	10,617	6,808,254
1938	2,709,664	1,858,585	996,448	591,314	460,642	235,628	5,612	11,180	6,869,073
1939	2,735,400	1,872,287	1,008,207	595,131	466,896	237,637	5,932	11,965	6,933,455
1940	2,764,224	1,886,751	1,021,426	598,790	472,060	240,023	7,254	13,224	7,003,752
1941	2,790,087	1,916,727	1,032,122	598,900	474,180	241,009	9,540	14,310	7,076,875
1942	2,813,385	1,948,710	1,036,690	605,952	474,833	240,358	9,878	14,334	7,144,140
1943	2,845,805	1,965,473	1,040,433	610,925	476,989	241,704	8,723	14,017	7,204,069
1944	2,871,452	1,981,997	1,054,810	616,151	478,271	244,178	10,408	13,798	7,271,065
1945	2,901,459	1,998,202	1,068,630	623,104	484,720	246,971	10,677	14,607	7,348,170
1946	2,932,366	2,015,197	1,084,125	630,921	489,982	250,309	10,537	15,431	7,428,868
1947	2,963,056	2,039,348	1,097,303	640,352	497,006	254,553	10,676	16,381	7,518,675
1948	3,001,662	2,070,116	1,114,634	653,852	508,747	261,202	11,209	18,097	7,639,519
1949	3,049,051	2,115,830	1,140,816	669,828	521,932	266,518	12,539	19,965	7,796,479
1950	3,145,699	2,174,844	1,173,232	694,582	545,134	274,493	13,737	22,571	8,044,292
1951	3,238,406	2,242,882	1,207,194	721,845	570,346	283,526	14,827	24,017	8,303,043
1952	3,311,840	2,309,708	1,239,868	743,310	589,887	293,340	15,131	25,545	8,528,629
1953	3,366,358	2,372,366	1,272,244	766,538	611,191	302,529	15,241	27,721	8,734,188
1954	3,405,414	2,422,839	1,300,464	785,981	630,705	309,416	15,930	29,595	8,900,344
1955	3,459,755	2,485,222	1,328,064	807,510	648,222	312,694	16,853	31,411	9,089,731
1956	3,524,991	2,556,148	1,360,801	831,489	666,898	318,309	18,419	34,132	9,314,187
1957	3,589,128	2,625,609	1,394,088	861,410	680,949	324,666	19,915	36,749	9,532,514
1958	3,660,738	2,687,115	1,422,349	886,021	693,568	332,046	21,239	39,283	9,742,359
1959	3,729,030	2,749,994	1,450,535	908,354	705,869	338,628	22,507	43,429	9,948,346
1960	3,796,452	2,819,650	1,478,129	933,619	717,316	344,111	24,573	50,013	10,163,863
1961	3,875,921	2,893,417	1,503,703	957,136	729,770	350,077	25,673	55,232	10,390,929
1962(c)	3,952,259	2,956,769	1,539,634	979,241	755,770	353,175	45,282	62,674	10,644,804
1963	4,020,774	3,011,833	1,563,347	998,510	777,413	358,180	46,960	69,557	10,846,574
1964	4,078,917	3,073,384	1,594,993	1,023,448	798,824	362,758	50,010	76,966	11,059,300
1965	4,142,568	3,136,319	1,626,935	1,052,098	817,157	366,366	52,793	84,400	11,278,636
1966	4,209,710	3,194,035	1,660,076	1,081,864	837,290	369,600	55,418	92,624	11,500,617
1967	4,266,849	3,249,885	1,687,256	1,103,123	863,539	373,321	59,333	99,869	11,703,175
1968	4,329,823	3,302,366	1,715,376	1,115,676	896,761	377,582	64,635	107,777	11,909,996
1969	4,402,499	3,356,773	1,747,372	1,131,384	935,985	382,710	70,434	116,812	12,143,969
1970	4,490,009	3,420,609	1,779,988	1,149,134	975,063	386,665	76,068	126,637	12,404,173
1971	4,571,920	3,481,370	1,812,297	1,168,115	1,013,455	389,739	82,996	137,605	12,657,497

(a.1) See footnote (a) Table A1. (a) Part of N.S.W. before 1 January 1911. (b) Increase due principally to the inclusion of the Jervis Bay area in the A.C.T. (c) There is a break in continuity between 1960-61 and 1961-62. See footnote (d) Table A1. In addition, figures for years before 1961-62 exclude full-blood Aboriginals.

NOTE. See Note to Table A2.

TABLE A9. POPULATION, CAPITAL CITIES: 1901 TO 1970 (p.1)

Year	Sydney — New South Wales	Melbourne — Victoria	Brisbane — Queensland	Adelaide — South Australia	Perth — Western Australia	Hobart — Tasmania	Canberra — Australian Capital Territory	Total Population of Capital Cities (a)
1901, 31 December	496,990	501,580	120,650	162,200	70,700	36,060	..	1,388,180
1906 " "	559,800	530,660	132,470	175,640	95,870	39,230	(b)	1,533,670
1911 " "	656,800	600,160	143,510	199,760	111,400	40,200	(b)	1,751,830
1916 " "	764,600	695,640	168,390	223,720	124,110	40,260	(b)	2,016,720
1920 " "	885,000	763,000	205,980	255,000	152,000	50,000	(b)	2,310,980
1921 " "	912,750	800,520	217,710	259,590	155,590	53,870	(c)1,150	2,400,030
1922 " "	934,540	831,060	230,200	267,570	161,770	54,420	1,500	2,479,560
1923 " "	952,620	861,760	235,690	274,520	173,770	54,980	2,000	2,553,340
1924 " "	974,540	889,720	245,020	283,540	180,790	55,540	2,600	2,629,150
1925 " "	996,100	917,080	253,220	294,710	183,500	56,100	3,500	2,700,710
1926 " "	1,019,860	945,500	258,620	305,510	188,260	56,680	4,900	2,774,430
1927 " "	1,044,770	971,000	264,030	314,330	195,080	57,250	6,150	2,846,460
1928 " "	1,066,400	990,650	275,780	316,390	200,520	57,840	6,640	2,907,580
1929 " "	*1,176,900	1,006,000	284,760	310,920	206,310	58,430	6,880	3,043,320
1930 " "	1,190,590	999,650	279,950	310,530	211,640	59,020	7,290	3,051,380
1931 " "	1,200,830	995,600	283,440	310,460	215,800	59,620	7,050	3,065,750
1932 " "	1,213,880	993,800	298,140	311,840	214,880	60,230	7,030	3,092,770
1933 " "	*1,237,130	995,800	301,250	313,000	209,000	62,150	(d)7,325	3,118,330
1934 " "	1,241,900	1,000,000	304,930	314,000	211,000	62,610	7,500	3,134,440
1935 " "	1,245,590	1,008,300	306,150	315,000	214,000	63,620	7,700	3,152,660
1936 " "	1,251,150	1,016,500	313,430	317,000	217,000	64,830	8,030	3,179,910
1937 " "	1,256,500	1,024,300	318,430	318,000	220,000	66,490	8,410	3,203,720
1938 " "	1,263,220	1,035,600	325,890	321,500	223,000	67,700	9,827	3,236,910
1939 " "	1,274,930	1,050,700	330,000	323,000	227,000	68,580	10,800	3,274,210
1940 " "	1,294,080	1,083,000	335,520	330,000	230,000	69,370	12,000	3,341,970
1941 " "	1,331,290	1,114,900	344,230	350,000	234,000	69,390	13,300	3,443,810
1942 " "	1,363,010	1,143,900	353,590	355,000	239,000	69,930	12,650	3,524,430
1943 " "	1,402,790	1,156,600	370,460	360,000	245,000	70,970	11,650	3,605,820
1944 " "	1,433,000	1,168,900	384,040	365,000	253,000	72,230	12,450	3,676,170
1945 " "	1,456,350	1,180,200	393,580	372,000	260,000	73,790	13,250	3,735,920
1946 " "	1,475,150	1,189,800	399,530	380,000	268,000	75,510	14,100	3,787,990
1947 " "	1,489,620	*1,228,300	404,640	388,000	276,000	(d)(e)76,534	(d)15,156	3,863,094
1948 " "	1,501,710	1,247,800	414,500	399,000	283,000	*78,310	18,040	3,926,350
1949 " "	1,530,060	1,272,300	429,530	415,500	296,000	80,580	19,640	4,023,970
1950 " "	1,557,220	1,302,200	444,650	433,500	313,000	83,680	22,080	4,134,250
1951 " "	1,574,880	1,330,800	453,660	447,500	322,000	87,190	23,140	4,216,030
1952 " "	1,579,790	1,359,100	469,000	464,000	335,000	90,650	24,530	4,297,540
1953 " "	1,576,480	1,388,800	488,000	476,000	345,000	93,280	26,710	4,367,560
1954, 30 June(d)	*1,863,161	*1,524,111	502,320	483,508	348,647	95,206	28,277	4,845,230
1955 " "	1,906,340	1,575,300	515,000	499,100	360,000	97,428	30,710	4,983,878
1956 " "	1,949,400	1,629,400	527,500	517,900	372,000	99,536	33,100	5,128,836
1957 " "	1,996,010	1,677,100	543,000	533,600	382,000	103,944	(f)35,827	5,271,481
1958 " "	2,043,200	1,726,100	555,000	547,400	391,000	105,611	39,061	5,407,372
1959 " "	2,085,790	1,777,700	567,000	562,300	401,000	109,756	(f)43,973	5,547,519
1960 " "	2,132,680	1,831,100	578,000	576,600	409,000	111,851	50,237	5,689,468
1961 " " (d)	2,183,388	1,911,895	621,550	587,957	420,133	115,932	56,449	5,897,304
1961 " " (d)(g)	*2,303,807	*1,984,936	*692,924	*659,316	*475,576	*130,236	56,449	6,303,244
1962 " "	2,353,280	2,029,240	706,679	673,750	491,300	132,790	63,821	6,450,860
1963 " "	2,397,620	2,077,560	721,756	695,700	509,200	135,320	(f)70,775	6,607,931
1964 " "	2,441,570	2,130,980	740,306	720,900	525,800	137,310	(f)77,644	6,774,510
1965 " "	2,491,320	2,180,800	759,085	748,350	540,700	139,400	(f)85,690	6,945,345
1966 " " (d)	2,542,207	2,230,793	778,193	771,561	559,298	141,311	93,314	7,116,677
1967 " "	2,583,650	2,283,000	793,960	784,450	583,800	143,390	(f)100,938	7,273,188
1968 " " r	2,630,690	2,331,000	810,410	795,000	611,800	145,830	109,550	7,434,280
1969 " " r	2,690,580	2,389,700	829,070	809,650	642,800	149,090	(f)119,235	7,630,125
1970 " " r	2,751,830	2,447,600	847,220	826,850	671,900	151,230	129,000	7,825,630

(a.1) See footnote (a) Table A1. (a) Excludes Canberra before 1954. (b) No satisfactory estimate before 1921. (c) All figures for Canberra are for 30 June. (d) Census figures. (e) Figures for years commencing 1947 are for 30 June. (f) Population count. (g) At the Census of 30 June 1966 new methods were used in the delimitation of metropolitan and other urban centres. Around each metropolitan area and urban centre with a population of at least 75,000 and a regional population of at least 100,000 a further boundary was defined, designed to circumscribe an area which would contain the urban development of that centre for at least twenty years. These areas were designated Statistical Divisions in the case of capital cities. Except for Canberra City District, populations at 30 June 1961 and subsequent years are shown for the new capital city statistical divisions, introduced at the 1966 Census. In addition, this series of estimates commencing 30 June 1961, does not exclude full-blood Aborigines.

Note. Where a boundary has been extended the first figure in the series based on the new boundary is indicated by an asterisk (*).

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE A10. TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1971(a) (a.1)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	15,150	13,687	12,874	2,080	13,634	2,333	-184	(b)	59,574
1911	57,166	38,485	24,107	12,530	17,091	-878	-74	276	148,703
1912	86,036	42,660	15,630	13,555	11,698	3,002	203	19	172,803
1913	59,315	32,863	25,058	11,626	14,314	3,748	180	48	147,152
1914	35,514	19,772	17,988	3,323	2,154	-972	287	-29	78,037
1915	13,208	-10,743	3,268	-1,911	-5,425	-1,167	580	-130	-2,321
1916	-8,398	-19,782	-8,041	-4,147	-9,783	-1,933	182	(c)394	-51,508
1917	34,992	12,397	9,478	4,869	-42	2,402	137	-119	64,114
1918	41,924	20,185	17,747	10,845	3,345	4,838	-163	128	98,849
1919	76,780	65,790	31,887	23,911	17,677	7,024	-94	-313	222,662
1920	52,975	24,874	14,486	9,543	3,463	2,885	-556	53	107,723
1921	39,968	22,818	15,100	10,736	5,225	5,924	-230	106	99,647
1922	49,827	39,546	16,655	9,860	8,996	1,092	-147	513	126,342
1923	41,362	35,182	19,465	10,610	11,315	643	38	85	118,700
1924	50,144	31,696	20,240	12,734	11,465	-739	78	398	126,016
1925	49,317	26,900	22,758	12,102	9,203	-308	93	960	121,025
1926	54,338	27,936	17,644	13,877	7,706	-1,789	276	1,005	120,993
1927	56,977	29,845	13,899	8,705	14,664	1,576	499	831	126,996
1928	49,474	19,914	14,492	2,957	14,724	1,168	-342	2,367	104,754
1929	36,564	16,523	11,259	386	12,016	2,959	526	210	80,443
1930	26,660	14,336	14,600	1,494	4,973	2,019	184	272	64,538
1931	19,961	10,965	12,990	2,612	2,076	3,167	-118	202	51,855
1932	25,417	9,817	9,371	2,214	2,634	2,143	-60	-357	51,179
1933	21,873	10,830	10,047	3,453	4,322	1,568	41	776	52,910
1934	22,859	12,443	10,700	1,743	3,087	-537	141	116	50,552
1935	21,609	4,935	11,453	2,273	5,894	1,785	162	304	48,415
1936	24,248	8,012	11,681	3,008	4,577	2,350	231	644	54,751
1937	29,223	7,384	11,602	2,027	6,342	3,797	65	639	61,079
1938	25,648	14,108	10,943	4,045	6,142	2,549	304	678	64,417
1939(d)	29,224	12,034	14,572	3,471	5,696	1,137	1,557	1,312	69,003
1940(d)	24,533	31,785	11,357	-257	1,696	746	1,687	1,127	72,674
1941(d)	22,708	31,507	7,019	7,310	-863	-1,867	795	3	66,012
1942(d)	35,084	16,133	-546	4,612	3,442	302	-1,478	-51	57,498
1943(d)	22,571	19,058	16,659	5,049	1,609	1,816	2,114	-314	68,562
1944(d)	30,328	16,338	13,671	7,003	6,511	2,636	72	807	77,366
1945(d)	31,959	17,153	16,609	7,852	5,313	3,391	69	827	83,173
1946(d)	29,394	24,662	11,967	9,536	6,885	4,290	96	954	87,784
1947(d)	40,242	22,940	15,987	14,214	11,789	13,366	250	1,194	119,982
1948	45,672	45,416	25,726	15,983	13,237	5,465	1,293	1,710	154,502
1949	101,500	60,759	31,775	25,003	22,185	7,942	1,154	2,787	253,105
1950	91,251	68,298	35,099	27,225	28,465	8,990	1,081	1,502	261,911
1951	73,615	62,356	32,860	20,942	17,690	11,454	194	1,315	220,426
1952	53,314	67,181	32,978	24,785	22,596	7,771	157	2,880	211,662
1953	41,023	49,316	27,164	17,095	18,808	6,907	864	1,940	163,117
1954	53,523	61,951	27,061	22,585	16,964	2,753	821	1,592	187,250
1955	64,002	68,346	33,377	26,411	19,902	5,701	1,496	2,654	221,889
1956	62,837	71,780	33,715	27,291	12,659	6,421	1,475	2,868	219,046
1957	73,533	62,443	27,928	24,300	13,966	7,467	1,293	2,286	213,216
1958	65,896	64,610	28,836	21,801	11,962	5,091	1,236	3,839	203,271
1959	65,277	66,264	27,824	26,444	11,495	7,451	1,858	6,997	213,610
1960	83,184	76,861	25,125	22,525	12,342	4,620	973	5,322	230,952
1961	69,150	56,696	26,265	25,688	16,010	8,228	589	7,057	209,683
1962(e)	70,710	55,744	22,594	18,894	22,035	4,829	1,385	7,214	203,405
1963	55,382	60,003	32,601	24,142	21,647	4,712	3,207	7,729	209,423
1964	64,378	66,875	31,079	29,567	19,226	3,799	2,863	7,250	224,947
1965	68,928	57,939	32,898	31,004	20,127	3,100	2,710	8,273	224,979
1966	56,403	53,983	27,639	20,782	25,845	3,701	3,888	7,194	199,435
1967	62,461	53,763	28,741	12,186	32,895	4,532	5,047	7,785	207,410
1968	71,299	53,221	31,921	16,211	40,812	5,214	5,824	8,827	233,329
1969	89,553	64,351	31,966	17,238	38,820	3,943	5,608	10,156	261,635
1970	82,970	60,853	33,094	20,855	37,432	3,255	6,991	10,802	256,252
1971	77,753	55,504	39,536	15,265	34,845	2,571	6,072	13,226	244,772

(a.1) See footnote (a) Table A1. (a) Total increase includes adjustments to make the series of intercensal increases agree with the total increase revealed by census results. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Population increased by 282 persons owing to the transfer of the Jervis Bay area to the Australian Capital Territory. (d) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 troop movements were excluded and deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas included. (e) There is a break in continuity between 1961 and 1962. See footnote (d) Table A1.

Note. For the period from September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase relates only to births and civilian deaths.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE A11. NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS):
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	21,854	15,104	8,296	5,105	3,199	3,116	—59	(b)	56,615
1911	30,391	17,810	10,440	7,019	5,168	3,510	—34	20	74,324
1912	32,999	19,207	11,817	7,743	5,354	3,796	—34	29	80,911
1913	32,487	20,496	12,948	7,934	6,284	3,755	—12	33	83,925
1914	34,921	19,719	13,151	8,191	6,161	4,099	—23	44	86,263
1915	33,346	19,186	12,604	7,104	6,025	3,830	—36	30	82,089
1916	32,211	17,746	11,398	6,780	5,478	3,586	48	55	77,229
1917	34,507	18,478	13,232	6,961	5,113	3,608	6	31	81,936
1918	31,893	16,420	12,385	6,967	4,273	3,478	31	43	75,490
1919	22,187	12,249	9,843	5,585	3,347	3,118	21	9	56,359
1920	33,008	19,381	12,309	6,945	4,761	3,704		9	80,117
1921	34,610	19,426	13,187	6,992	4,327	3,558	—1	23	82,122
1922	36,004	21,133	12,835	7,393	4,964	3,820	10	26	86,185
1923	33,021	18,658	12,089	6,731	4,924	3,520	34	9	78,986
1924	32,870	19,637	12,381	6,722	5,038	3,260	13	26	79,947
1925	33,793	20,085	12,738	6,478	4,870	3,222	3	35	81,224
1926	30,957	19,027	11,550	6,606	4,951	3,076	9	34	76,210
1927	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	2,800	—8	25	75,416
1928	32,134	16,790	11,807	6,261	5,064	2,559	12	73	74,700
1929	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	—12	114	68,623
1930	30,893	17,168	11,484	5,133	5,426	2,838	—6	132	73,068
1931	26,451	13,299	10,308	4,191	4,868	2,705	2	125	61,949
1932	23,552	10,659	9,554	3,564	4,250	2,469	6	122	54,176
1933	21,873	10,936	8,796	3,996	4,084	2,361	13	93	52,152
1934	19,861	9,180	9,168	3,056	3,725	2,125	28	103	47,246
1935	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726
1936	21,817	10,105	10,162	3,447	4,249	2,194	53	114	52,141
1937	22,262	11,118	10,156	3,738	4,544	2,616	36	165	54,635
1938	21,214	11,389	9,791	3,871	4,907	2,619	33	140	53,964
1939(c)	21,188	10,324	10,818	3,879	4,700	2,578	50	207	53,744
1940(c)	23,239	11,669	11,209	4,309	4,635	2,607	87	208	57,963
1941(c)	24,429	13,884	11,989	4,677	5,349	2,631	94	296	63,349
1942(c)	23,428	13,954	11,544	4,566	4,825	2,875	9	316	61,517
1943(c)	28,395	17,790	12,658	6,663	5,894	3,070	31	308	74,809
1944(c)	32,960	18,856	15,135	7,327	6,392	2,706	58	314	83,748
1945(c)	34,668	20,704	17,254	7,984	5,960	3,372	55	332	90,329
1946(c)	38,668	25,159	16,376	9,352	7,352	4,298	77	436	101,718
1947(c)	40,949	25,924	18,242	10,102	8,151	4,777	211	560	108,916
1948	36,831	24,274	17,396	9,122	8,246	4,451	207	610	101,137
1949	39,448	24,882	17,587	9,669	8,721	4,721	254	719	106,001
1950	40,627	27,489	18,629	10,566	9,170	4,776	315	832	112,404
1951	40,137	27,107	18,547	10,279	9,506	4,790	290	854	111,510
1952	42,158	30,416	19,782	10,834	10,204	5,337	359	963	120,053
1953	43,183	30,911	19,776	11,194	10,790	5,185	344	664	122,047
1954	40,681	32,106	19,832	11,048	10,564	5,074	407	739	120,451
1955	41,854	33,809	21,045	10,958	11,244	5,600	396	735	125,641
1956	41,650	34,507	20,223	11,371	11,344	5,591	449	910	126,045
1957	46,139	36,333	22,084	11,960	11,627	5,765	531	966	135,405
1958	47,695	37,644	22,417	12,304	11,177	5,860	591	1,093	138,781
1959	45,617	37,167	23,250	12,429	11,614	5,845	672	1,170	137,764
1960	46,953	39,478	22,843	13,162	11,229	6,183	643	1,371	141,862
1961	51,344	41,386	23,881	14,584	11,349	6,193	750	1,538	151,025
1962	48,594	40,043	22,490	13,149	11,338	6,024	1,173	1,602	144,413
1963	46,863	38,729	22,664	13,185	11,379	5,712	1,096	1,678	141,306
1964	41,022	37,442	20,461	12,002	10,324	5,078	1,210	1,592	129,131
1965	39,148	35,519	19,433	12,146	9,966	4,492	1,143	1,803	123,650
1966	37,212	35,335	18,003	11,017	10,292	4,242	1,232	1,877	119,210
1967	39,228	37,112	19,956	11,315	11,244	4,319	1,394	2,025	126,593
1968	39,893	40,261	19,112	11,291	12,073	5,033	1,541	2,155	131,359
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680
1970	44,847	42,684	20,475	12,479	14,075	5,011	2,016	2,881	144,468
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1961. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Excess of births over civilian deaths from September 1939 to June 1947.

TABLE A12. ESTIMATED NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1971

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	-6,704	-1,417	4,578	-3,025	10,435	-783	-125	(b)	2,959
1911	26,775	20,675	13,667	5,511	11,923	-4,388	-40	256	74,379
1912	53,037	23,453	3,813	5,812	6,344	-794	237	-10	91,892
1913	26,828	12,367	12,110	3,692	8,030	-7	192	15	63,277
1914	593	53	4,837	-4,868	-4,007	-5,071	310	-73	-8,226
1915	-20,138	-29,929	9,336	-9,015	-11,451	-4,997	616	-160	-84,410
1916	-40,632	-37,528	-19,439	-10,927	-15,261	-5,519	230	(c)339	-128,737
1917	485	-6,081	3,754	-2,092	-5,155	-1,206	131	-150	-17,822
1918	10,031	3,765	5,362	3,878	-928	1,360	-194	85	23,359
1919	54,593	53,541	22,044	18,326	14,330	3,906	-115	-322	166,303
1920	19,967	5,493	2,177	2,598	-1,298	-819	-556	44	27,606
1921	5,358	3,392	1,913	3,744	898	2,366	-229	83	17,525
1922	13,823	18,413	3,820	2,467	4,032	-2,728	-157	487	40,157
1923	8,341	16,524	7,376	3,879	6,391	-2,877	4	76	39,714
1924	17,274	12,059	7,859	6,012	6,427	-3,999	65	372	46,069
1925	15,524	6,815	10,020	5,624	4,333	-3,530	90	925	39,801
1926	23,381	8,909	6,094	7,271	2,755	-4,865	267	971	44,783
1927	25,887	11,544	2,144	2,341	9,575	-1,224	507	806	51,580
1928	17,340	3,124	2,685	-3,304	9,660	-1,391	-354	2,294	30,054
1929	8,475	-364	1,082	-5,240	6,895	338	538	96	11,820
1930	-4,233	-2,832	3,116	-3,639	-453	-819	190	140	-8,530
1931	6,490	-2,334	2,682	-1,570	-2,792	462	-120	77	-10,094
1932	1,865	-842	-183	-1,350	-1,616	-326	-66	-479	-2,997
1933	-106	-106	1,251	543	238	-793	28	683	758
1934	2,998	3,263	1,532	1,313	-638	-2,662	113	13	3,306
1935	1,480	-4,493	2,616	834	1,893	-318	148	197	689
1936	2,431	2,093	1,519	-439	328	156	178	530	2,610
1937	6,961	3,734	1,446	-1,711	1,798	1,181	29	474	6,444
1938	4,434	2,719	1,152	174	1,235	70	271	538	10,453
1939(d)	8,044	1,718	3,760	-403	1,000	1,441	1,507	1,105	15,290
1940(d)	1,432	20,268	199	-4,534	-2,902	1,841	1,600	920	15,142
1941(d)	-965	18,995	-4,458	3,089	-5,769	-4,381	706	-281	6,936
1942(d)	15,622	5,527	-10,498	1,070	-349	-2,247	1,482	-332	7,311
1943(d)(e)	-2,772	3,789	5,467	-814	-3,528	-992	2,092	-589	2,653
1944(d)(e)	-573	955	549	156	654	119	19	514	-615
1945(d)(e)	-221	1,812	244	287	-105	141	15	517	-934
1946(d)(e)	-9,062	-327	-4,340	217	-392	23	19	518	-13,344
1947(d)(e)	-671	-2,952	-2,230	4,121	3,670	8,594	39	634	11,205
1948	8,841	21,142	8,330	6,861	4,991	1,014	1,086	1,100	53,365
1949	62,052	35,877	14,188	15,334	13,464	3,221	900	2,068	147,104
1950	50,624	40,809	16,470	16,659	19,295	4,214	766	670	149,507
1951	33,479	35,249	14,313	10,663	8,184	6,664	-96	461	108,916
1952	11,156	36,765	13,196	13,951	12,392	2,434	-202	1,917	91,609
1953	-2,160	18,405	7,388	5,901	8,018	1,722	520	1,276	41,070
1954	12,842	29,845	7,229	11,537	6,400	-2,321	414	853	66,799
1955	22,148	34,537	12,332	15,453	8,658	101	1,100	1,919	96,248
1956	21,187	37,273	13,492	15,920	1,315	830	1,026	1,958	93,001
1957	27,394	26,110	5,844	12,340	2,339	1,702	762	1,320	77,811
1958	18,201	26,966	6,419	9,497	785	-769	645	2,746	64,490
1959	19,660	29,097	4,574	14,015	-119	1,606	1,186	5,827	75,846
1960	36,231	37,383	2,282	9,363	1,113	-1,563	330	3,951	89,090
1961	17,808	15,310	2,384	11,104	4,661	2,033	-161	5,519	58,658
1962(f)	22,116	15,701	104	5,745	10,697	-1,195	212	5,612	58,992
1963	8,519	21,274	9,937	10,957	10,268	-1,000	2,111	6,051	68,117
1964	23,356	29,433	10,618	17,565	8,902	-1,369	1,653	5,658	95,816
1965	29,780	22,420	13,465	18,858	10,161	-1,392	1,567	6,470	101,329
1966	19,191	18,648	9,636	9,765	15,553	-541	2,656	5,317	80,225
1967	23,233	16,651	8,785	871	21,651	213	3,653	5,760	80,817
1968	31,406	12,960	12,809	4,920	28,739	181	4,283	6,672	101,970
1969	44,182	22,292	11,176	4,598	25,416	-1,193	3,819	7,665	117,955
1970	38,123	18,169	12,619	8,376	23,357	-1,756	4,975	7,921	111,784
1971	20,978	10,604	15,905	1,955	18,412	-2,455	3,877	9,784	79,060

(a) Recorded net interstate and overseas migration together with adjustments for the differences between the population estimated and recorded at census dates. Net overseas migration is taken to be the excess of recorded overseas arrivals over recorded overseas departures. Net interstate migration, since 1961, is estimated on the basis of interstate transfers of residence as recorded under child endowment procedures and Australian electoral procedures. As the records of migration, particularly interstate, are not complete, it is possible to attribute such differences largely to migration, though they may be due partly to differences in the coverage of census enumeration and deficiencies in the records of natural increase, i.e. births and deaths. In making the estimates above, the whole of the unexplained difference found at each census has been attributed to migration and the recorded migration figures have been adjusted accordingly. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Increase due principally to the inclusion of the Jervis Bay area in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes troop movements from September 1939 to June 1947. (e) Excludes interstate migration from July 1943 to June 1947. (f) There is a break in continuity between 1961 and 1962.

Minus sign (-) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

TABLE A13. RATE OF POPULATION GROWTH(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1971
(Per cent)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	1.11	1.14	2.61	0.58	7.58	1.35	-3.79	(b)	1.58
1911	3.38	2.96	4.02	3.08	6.17	-0.45	-2.06	16.78	3.36
1912	5.06	3.18	2.51	3.23	3.98	1.56	6.28	0.99	3.78
1913	3.32	2.38	3.92	2.69	4.68	1.91	5.24	2.47	3.10
1914	1.93	1.40	2.71	0.75	0.67	-0.49	7.94	-1.46	1.59
1915	0.70	-0.75	0.48	-0.43	-1.68	-0.59	14.86	-6.64	-0.05
1916	-0.44	-1.39	-1.17	-0.93	-3.09	-0.98	4.06	(c)21.54	-1.04
1917	1.86	0.88	1.40	1.10	-0.01	1.23	2.94	-5.35	1.30
1918	2.18	1.42	2.59	2.43	1.09	2.54	-3.39	6.08	1.98
1919	3.91	4.58	4.53	5.23	5.70	3.46	-2.03	-14.02	4.38
1920	2.60	1.65	1.97	1.98	1.06	1.37	-12.23	2.76	2.03
1921	1.91	1.49	2.01	2.19	1.58	2.78	-5.77	5.38	1.84
1922	2.34	2.55	2.18	1.97	2.67	0.50	-3.91	24.69	2.29
1923	1.90	2.21	2.49	2.07	3.27	0.29	1.05	3.28	2.11
1924	2.26	1.95	2.52	2.44	3.21	-0.34	2.14	14.87	2.19
1925	2.17	1.62	2.77	2.26	2.50	-0.14	2.49	31.23	2.06
1926	2.34	1.66	2.09	2.54	2.04	-0.82	7.22	24.91	2.02
1927	2.40	1.74	1.61	1.55	3.81	0.72	12.18	16.49	2.07
1928	2.03	1.14	1.65	0.52	3.68	0.53	-7.44	40.32	1.68
1929	1.47	0.94	1.26	0.07	2.90	1.34	12.36	2.55	1.27
1930	1.06	0.81	1.62	0.26	1.17	0.90	3.85	3.22	1.00
1931	0.78	0.61	1.42	0.45	0.48	1.41	-2.38	2.32	0.80
1932	0.99	0.54	1.01	0.38	0.61	0.94	-1.24	-4.00	0.78
1933	0.84	0.60	1.07	0.60	0.99	0.68	0.86	9.06	0.80
1934	0.88	0.68	1.13	0.30	0.70	-0.23	2.92	1.24	0.76
1935	0.82	0.27	1.19	0.39	1.33	0.77	3.26	3.22	0.72
1936	0.91	0.44	1.20	0.51	1.02	1.01	4.50	6.60	0.81
1937	1.09	0.40	1.18	0.34	1.40	1.61	1.21	6.14	0.90
1938	0.95	0.76	1.10	0.68	1.33	1.06	5.60	6.14	0.94
1939(d)	1.07	0.64	1.45	0.58	1.22	0.47	27.17	11.20	1.00
1940(d)	0.89	1.69	1.11	-0.04	0.36	0.31	23.15	8.65	1.04
1941(d)	0.79	1.65	0.68	1.22	-0.18	-0.77	8.86	0.02	0.93
1942(d)	1.25	0.83	-0.05	0.76	0.73	0.13	-15.13	-0.36	0.81
1943(d)	0.79	0.97	1.61	0.83	0.34	0.75	25.50	-2.23	0.95
1944(d)	1.06	0.82	1.30	1.14	1.36	1.08	0.69	5.85	1.06
1945(d)	1.10	0.86	1.56	1.26	1.10	1.37	0.66	5.66	1.13
1946(d)	1.00	1.22	1.10	1.51	1.41	1.71	0.91	6.18	1.18
1947(d)	1.36	1.13	1.46	2.22	2.37	5.25	2.35	7.27	1.60
1948	1.52	2.20	2.31	2.44	2.60	2.04	11.87	9.73	2.02
1949	3.33	2.88	2.79	3.73	4.25	2.91	9.47	14.45	3.25
1950	2.90	3.15	3.00	3.91	5.23	3.20	8.10	6.80	3.26
1951	2.27	2.79	2.73	2.90	3.09	3.95	1.35	5.58	2.65
1952	1.61	2.92	2.66	3.33	3.83	2.57	1.07	11.57	2.48
1953	1.22	2.08	2.14	2.22	3.07	2.23	5.85	6.98	1.87
1954	1.57	2.56	2.08	2.87	2.69	0.87	5.25	5.36	2.10
1955	1.85	2.76	2.52	3.27	3.07	1.79	9.09	8.48	2.44
1956	1.78	2.82	2.48	3.27	1.89	1.98	8.22	8.45	2.35
1957	2.05	2.39	2.01	2.82	2.05	2.25	6.66	6.21	2.24
1958	1.80	2.41	2.03	2.46	1.72	1.50	5.97	9.81	2.09
1959	1.75	2.41	1.92	2.91	1.63	2.17	8.46	16.29	2.15
1960	2.19	2.73	1.70	2.41	1.72	1.31	4.09	10.65	2.27
1961	1.78	1.96	1.75	2.68	2.19	2.31	2.38	12.77	2.02
1962(e)	1.79	1.89	1.47	1.93	2.92	1.37	3.06	11.57	1.91
1963	1.38	1.99	2.09	2.42	2.79	1.32	6.87	11.11	1.93
1964	1.58	2.18	1.95	2.89	2.41	1.02	5.74	9.38	2.03
1965	1.66	1.85	2.02	2.95	2.46	0.85	5.14	9.79	1.99
1966	1.34	1.69	1.67	1.92	3.08	1.00	7.01	7.75	1.73
1967	1.46	1.65	1.70	1.10	3.81	1.21	8.50	7.79	1.77
1968	1.65	1.61	1.86	1.45	4.55	1.38	9.04	8.19	1.96
1969	2.03	1.92	1.83	1.52	4.14	1.03	7.99	8.71	2.15
1970	1.85	1.78	1.86	1.81	3.83	0.84	9.22	8.52	2.07
1971	1.70	1.59	2.18	1.30	3.44	0.66	7.33	9.61	1.93

(a) The rates represent total increase in population during the year expressed as a proportion per cent of the population at the end of the previous year. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Population increased by 156 males and 126 females owing to the transfer of the Jervis Bay area to the Australian Capital Territory. (d) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 troop movements were excluded and the deaths of defence personnel, whether in Australia or overseas, included. (e) There is a break in continuity between 1961 and 1962. See footnote (d) Table A1.

Minus sign (-) denotes rate of decrease.

**TABLE A14. RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION(a):
STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(b)**

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	16.03	12.55	16.54	14.29	17.00	18.06	-12.38	(c)	14.94
1911	18.27	13.49	16.98	17.05	18.03	18.46	-10.27	11.23	16.54
1912	18.94	14.14	18.66	18.28	17.78	19.90	-10.21	14.24	17.39
1913	17.86	14.68	19.75	18.15	20.05	19.32	-3.33	13.46	17.41
1914	18.69	13.81	19.36	18.39	19.09	20.91	-6.24	16.63	17.44
1915	17.65	13.40	18.20	15.91	18.76	19.52	-8.33	12.16	16.47
1916	17.04	12.54	16.64	15.35	17.50	18.46	-10.09	21.05	15.62
1917	18.13	13.09	19.40	15.74	16.69	18.58	1.23	12.44	16.56
1918	16.42	11.53	17.75	15.43	13.87	17.55	6.37	17.72	15.01
1919	11.10	8.32	13.61	11.93	10.46	15.21	4.52	3.89	10.84
1920	15.97	12.82	16.50	14.27	14.42	17.61		4.14	14.95
1921	16.41	12.64	17.31	14.07	12.95	16.67	-0.26	9.25	15.04
1922	16.70	13.45	16.52	14.64	14.54	17.74	2.71	9.17	15.47
1923	15.00	11.61	15.20	13.06	14.04	16.27	9.22	2.67	13.87
1924	14.65	11.96	15.21	12.76	13.87	15.07	3.50	6.65	13.75
1925	14.72	12.02	15.22	12.00	13.06	14.95	0.79	7.27	13.67
1926	13.19	11.21	13.48	11.92	13.00	14.39	2.28	5.47	12.58
1927	12.94	10.59	13.50	11.26	12.98	13.14	-1.79	3.35	12.20
1928	13.06	9.58	13.35	10.96	12.43	11.88	2.69	8.91	11.85
1929	11.22	9.54	11.34	9.83	12.17	12.04	-2.69	13.34	10.73
1930	12.20	9.62	12.61	8.96	12.64	12.84	-1.20	14.73	11.30
1931	10.35	7.39	11.14	7.28	11.26	12.03	0.40	14.20	9.49
1932	9.13	5.90	10.21	6.16	9.77	10.88	1.22	13.67	8.23
1933	8.41	6.01	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.33	2.67	10.24	7.87
1934	7.57	5.02	9.59	5.24	8.42	9.27	5.66	10.92	7.07
1935	7.61	5.13	9.14	5.31	8.95	9.15	2.73	10.99	7.09
1936	8.18	5.47	10.38	5.86	9.39	9.48	9.99	11.07	7.69
1937	8.26	6.00	10.25	6.34	9.94	11.16	6.57	15.14	7.99
1938	7.79	6.11	9.77	6.53	10.58	11.08	5.69	12.14	7.82
1939(d)	7.70	5.49	10.66	6.50	10.00	10.79	7.83	16.55	7.71
1940(d)	8.37	6.14	10.92	7.19	9.79	10.81	10.41	15.10	8.23
1941(d)	8.72	7.18	11.57	7.78	11.29	10.94	9.14	20.23	8.91
1942(d)	8.28	7.12	11.14	7.50	10.12	11.93	1.01	22.22	8.57
1943(d)	9.94	9.01	12.08	10.86	12.36	12.64	3.24	22.57	10.34
1944(d)	11.42	9.48	14.26	11.83	13.28	11.02	5.56	22.11	11.46
1945(d)	11.88	10.32	16.03	12.73	12.23	13.56	5.23	22.12	12.22
1946(d)	13.13	12.42	15.02	14.72	14.92	17.04	7.29	27.45	13.62
1947(d)	13.72	12.62	16.50	15.62	16.21	18.54	19.42	32.89	14.37
1948	12.20	11.61	15.43	13.79	16.02	16.90	17.27	31.80	13.12
1949	12.75	11.61	15.22	14.21	16.37	17.46	19.44	33.98	13.40
1950	12.72	12.44	15.64	14.89	16.44	17.13	22.01	35.34	13.75
1951	12.24	11.91	15.16	14.03	16.38	16.61	19.11	34.63	13.24
1952	12.62	12.98	15.75	14.35	16.99	17.89	23.80	36.24	13.90
1953	12.75	12.90	15.36	14.42	17.37	16.93	22.14	23.12	13.84
1954	11.87	13.09	15.10	13.87	16.51	16.31	24.98	24.29	13.40
1955	11.98	13.41	15.65	13.36	17.11	17.75	22.41	22.45	13.65
1956	11.71	13.31	14.68	13.40	16.82	17.42	23.44	25.74	13.37
1957	12.73	13.68	15.68	13.68	16.91	17.55	25.75	25.42	14.05
1958	12.90	13.85	15.61	13.72	15.97	17.47	27.18	26.59	14.10
1959	12.12	13.35	15.88	13.49	16.32	17.12	28.45	25.10	13.70
1960	12.25	13.82	15.32	13.93	15.53	17.82	25.61	26.08	13.81
1961	13.12	14.14	15.75	15.03	15.39	17.51	28.55	26.13	14.38
1962(e)	12.19	13.42	14.50	13.31	14.80	16.94	25.48	24.21	13.44
1963	11.57	12.73	14.36	13.05	14.43	15.84	22.68	22.89	12.90
1964	9.98	12.06	12.70	11.57	12.77	13.93	23.48	19.78	11.56
1965	9.37	11.22	11.82	11.38	12.06	12.21	21.11	20.39	10.86
1966	8.78	10.97	10.75	10.07	12.12	11.42	21.62	19.45	10.27
1967	9.14	11.33	11.73	10.20	12.79	11.51	22.57	19.56	10.72
1968	9.15	12.11	11.05	10.06	13.20	13.25	22.93	19.21	10.93
1969	10.22	12.43	11.80	11.10	14.05	13.35	24.64	20.48	11.71
1970	9.92	12.39	11.42	10.77	14.19	12.92	25.65	21.87	11.53
1971	12.51	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96

(a) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (c) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (d) Excess of births over civilian deaths for the period September 1939 to June 1947. (e) There is a break in continuity between 1960-1961 and 1961-62. See footnote (d) Table A1.

Minus sign (-) denotes rate of decrease.

TABLE A15. RATE OF ESTIMATED NET INTERSTATE AND OVERSEAS MIGRATION(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1901 TO 1971

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	-4.92	-1.18	9.13	-8.47	55.47	-4.54	-26.23	(b)	0.78
1911	16.10	15.66	22.23	13.39	41.59	-23.08	-12.08	143.74	16.56
1912	30.44	17.27	6.02	13.72	21.07	-4.16	71.13	-4.91	19.74
1913	14.75	8.86	18.47	8.44	25.62	-0.04	53.22	6.12	13.11
1914	0.32	0.04	7.12	-10.93	-12.42	-25.87	84.10	-27.59	-1.66
1915	-10.66	-20.91	-13.48	-20.19	-35.65	-25.46	142.49	-64.83	-16.93
1916	-21.48	-26.53	-28.39	-24.74	-48.75	-28.41	48.35	(c)129.74	-26.02
1917	0.25	-4.31	-5.50	-4.73	-16.83	-6.21	27.00	-60.17	-3.60
1918	5.16	2.64	7.68	8.59	-3.01	6.86	-39.83	35.02	4.64
1919	27.30	36.35	30.48	39.13	44.79	19.06	-24.71	-139.33	32.00
1920	9.66	3.63	2.92	5.34	-3.93	-3.89	-132.04	20.24	5.15
1921	2.54	2.21	2.51	7.53	2.69	11.09	-58.51	33.37	3.21
1922	6.41	11.72	4.92	4.89	11.81	-12.67	-42.46	171.60	7.21
1923	3.79	10.28	9.28	7.53	18.22	-13.29	1.08	22.62	6.97
1924	7.70	7.34	9.65	11.42	17.70	-18.49	17.49	95.09	7.92
1925	6.76	4.08	11.97	10.42	11.62	-16.38	23.50	192.35	6.70
1926	9.96	5.25	7.11	13.13	7.23	-22.75	67.66	156.23	7.39
1927	10.77	6.68	2.46	4.14	24.42	-5.75	113.91	107.91	8.34
1928	7.05	1.78	3.03	-5.79	23.70	-6.46	-79.39	279.82	4.77
1929	3.39	-0.21	1.21	-9.15	16.39	1.55	120.44	11.24	1.85
1930	-1.67	-1.59	3.42	-6.35	-1.06	-3.71	38.16	15.62	-1.32
1931	-2.54	-1.30	2.90	-2.74	-6.46	2.06	-24.20	8.75	-1.55
1932	0.72	-0.47	-0.20	-2.34	-3.71	-1.44	-13.42	-53.67	-0.46
1933		-0.06	1.32	-0.93	0.54	-3.47	5.76	75.24	0.11
1934	1.14	1.78	1.60	-2.25	-1.44	-11.61	22.83	1.38	0.49
1935	0.56	-2.44	2.71	-1.42	4.24	-1.38	28.83	20.23	0.10
1936	0.91	-1.13	1.55	-0.75	0.73	0.67	33.57	51.49	0.38
1937	2.58	-2.01	1.46	-2.90	3.93	5.04	5.30	43.48	0.94
1938	1.63	1.46	1.15	0.29	2.66	-0.30	46.69	46.64	1.51
1939(d)	2.92	0.91	3.70	-0.67	2.13	-6.03	236.13	88.36	2.19
1940(d)	0.52	10.66	0.19	-7.57	-6.13	-7.63	191.53	66.79	2.15
1941(d)	-0.34	9.83	-4.30	5.14	-12.17	-18.22	68.68	-19.21	0.98
1942(d)	5.52	2.82	-10.13	1.76	-0.73	-9.32	-165.66	-23.34	1.02
1943(d)(e)	-0.97	1.92	5.22	-1.33	-7.40	-4.08	218.51	-43.17	0.37
1944(d)(e)	-0.20	-0.48	-0.52	0.25	1.36	0.48	1.82	36.20	-0.08
1945(d)(e)	-0.08	-0.90	0.23	0.46	-0.22	0.57	1.43	34.44	-0.13
1946(d)(e)	-3.08	-0.16	-3.98	0.34	-0.80	0.09	1.80	32.61	-1.79
1947(d)(e)	-0.22	-1.44	-2.02	6.37	7.30	33.36	3.59	37.23	1.48
1948	2.93	10.11	7.39	10.37	9.70	3.85	90.62	57.35	6.92
1949	20.06	16.75	12.28	22.54	25.28	11.92	68.87	97.73	18.60
1950	15.85	18.47	13.83	23.48	34.59	15.12	53.53	28.46	18.28
1951	10.21	15.49	11.70	14.56	14.10	23.12	-6.32	18.70	12.93
1952	3.34	15.69	10.51	18.48	20.63	8.16	-13.39	72.15	10.61
1953	-0.64	7.68	5.74	7.60	12.91	5.62	33.47	44.42	4.66
1954	3.75	12.17	5.50	14.49	10.00	-7.46	25.41	28.04	7.43
1955	6.34	13.70	9.17	18.84	13.17	0.32	62.25	58.62	10.46
1956	5.96	14.38	9.80	18.76	1.95	2.59	53.56	55.39	9.87
1957	7.56	9.83	4.15	14.12	3.40	5.18	36.95	34.74	8.07
1958	4.92	9.92	4.47	10.59	1.12	2.29	29.66	66.80	6.55
1959	5.23	10.45	3.12	15.22	-0.17	4.70	50.21	124.99	7.54
1960	9.45	13.08	1.53	9.91	1.54	-4.51	13.14	75.17	8.67
1961	4.55	5.23	1.57	11.45	6.32	5.75	-6.13	93.78	5.58
1962(f)	5.55	5.26	0.07	5.82	13.96	-3.36	4.61	84.80	5.49
1963	2.10	6.99	6.30	10.84	13.02	-2.77	43.68	82.55	6.22
1964	5.68	9.48	6.59	16.93	11.01	-3.76	32.08	70.29	8.58
1965	7.13	7.08	8.19	17.68	12.29	-3.78	28.94	73.18	8.90
1966	4.25	5.60	5.53	8.84	17.95	-1.60	45.10	55.11	6.68
1967	4.86	4.70	4.73	0.62	23.92	0.28	56.31	55.62	6.39
1968	6.66	3.52	6.98	4.21	30.75	0.19	61.12	59.48	8.04
1969	9.43	6.22	5.92	3.87	26.00	-3.38	50.20	62.57	9.18
1970	7.93	4.92	6.63	7.08	22.93	-4.80	61.08	59.29	8.50
1971	4.55	3.02	8.69	1.66	17.85	-6.27	44.86	67.88	6.19

(a) Recorded net interstate and overseas migration together with adjustments for the difference between the population estimated and recorded at census dates per 1,000 of mean population. For each year before 1911 see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Increase due principally to inclusion of the Jervis Bay area in the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes troop movements for the period September 1939 to June 1947. (e) Excludes interstate migration from July 1943 to June 1947. (f) There is a break in continuity between 1961 and 1962. See footnote (d) Table A1.

TABLE A16. BIRTHS: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	37,875	31,008	14,303	9,079	5,718	4,930	32	(b)	102,945
1911	47,537	33,026	16,984	11,057	8,091	5,437	31	30	122,193
1912	51,861	35,796	18,738	12,079	8,689	5,853	33	39	133,088
1913	52,186	35,970	19,731	12,627	9,218	5,886	52	44	135,714
1914	53,641	36,222	19,882	12,904	9,204	6,017	58	55	137,983
1915	52,931	35,009	20,163	11,798	9,017	5,845	61	47	134,871
1916	52,080	34,235	18,912	11,857	8,563	5,642	74	63	131,426
1917	52,448	33,033	19,787	11,326	7,882	5,376	69	44	129,965
1918	50,709	31,597	19,536	11,357	7,106	5,280	105	49	125,739
1919	48,532	31,619	18,699	11,060	6,937	5,310	106	27	122,290
1920	53,942	36,213	20,256	12,028	8,149	5,740	63	15	136,406
1921	54,636	35,591	20,329	11,974	7,807	5,755	79	27	136,198
1922	55,170	36,288	19,987	12,001	8,131	5,817	70	32	137,496
1923	54,069	35,877	19,982	11,692	7,854	5,657	72	19	135,222
1924	53,705	36,140	19,708	11,592	8,301	5,383	57	41	134,927
1925	54,615	35,922	20,283	11,457	8,185	5,218	65	47	135,792
1926	53,116	35,362	19,764	11,483	8,301	4,988	73	75	133,162
1927	53,839	35,074	19,833	11,492	8,482	4,833	68	77	133,698
1928	54,791	34,498	19,783	11,408	8,704	4,691	83	120	134,078
1929	52,671	33,604	18,486	10,665	9,051	4,797	53	153	129,480
1930	52,128	33,127	18,939	9,984	9,200	4,786	71	164	128,399
1931	47,721	30,332	17,833	9,079	8,549	4,762	72	161	118,509
1932	44,895	27,464	17,367	8,521	7,965	4,491	79	151	110,933
1933	44,195	28,392	17,150	8,900	7,874	4,553	74	131	111,269
1934	43,335	27,828	17,360	8,459	7,801	4,470	88	134	109,475
1935	44,676	27,884	17,688	8,270	8,119	4,456	84	148	111,325
1936	46,193	28,883	18,755	8,911	8,479	4,581	113	158	116,073
1937	47,497	29,731	19,162	8,985	8,609	4,841	99	207	119,131
1938	47,319	30,344	18,992	9,410	9,141	4,907	102	200	120,415
1939	48,003	30,493	20,348	9,618	9,036	5,004	138	251	122,891
1940	49,382	31,962	20,412	10,017	9,121	4,994	173	286	126,347
1941	51,729	34,406	21,519	10,965	10,118	5,206	216	366	134,525
1942	52,647	35,927	21,166	11,278	9,901	5,305	92	392	136,708
1943	57,265	39,117	23,234	13,145	10,481	5,597	80	376	149,295
1944	59,612	39,358	24,520	13,311	10,870	5,200	89	384	153,344
1945	61,662	41,200	26,713	14,033	10,672	5,785	90	405	160,560
1946	67,247	46,693	27,024	15,813	12,105	6,847	132	518	176,379
1947	69,398	47,366	28,358	16,317	12,874	7,140	276	655	182,384
1948	67,234	46,099	27,858	15,870	12,931	6,979	280	725	177,976
1949	68,812	46,873	27,748	16,042	13,511	7,110	346	819	181,261
1950	71,592	49,830	29,028	17,306	14,228	7,242	411	954	190,591
1951	72,069	50,553	29,652	17,463	14,794	7,357	407	1,003	193,298
1952	74,196	53,738	30,953	17,884	15,413	7,916	448	1,102	201,650
1953	74,890	53,561	30,782	18,156	15,862	7,736	460	788	202,235
1954	73,125	54,660	31,176	18,227	15,928	7,770	513	857	202,256
1955	74,407	56,336	32,352	18,494	16,623	8,089	515	861	207,677
1956	75,714	58,393	32,409	18,964	16,916	8,104	556	1,077	212,133
1957	79,456	60,464	33,763	19,536	16,924	8,435	646	1,134	220,358
1958	80,045	61,269	33,872	20,047	16,731	8,568	697	1,275	222,504
1959	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976
1960	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1961	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081
1963	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689
1964	80,518	64,990	34,972	20,866	16,685	8,252	911	1,955	229,149
1965	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854
1966	77,776	64,008	32,903	20,362	17,194	7,401	1,769	2,318	223,731
1967	78,841	65,485	34,692	20,386	18,023	7,547	1,921	2,401	229,296
1968	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906
1969	86,036	71,035	36,576	21,977	20,754	8,445	2,274	3,079	250,176
1970	88,448	73,019	37,530	22,617	21,618	8,185	2,624	3,475	257,516
1971	98,466	75,498	39,970	22,996	24,239	8,321	2,832	4,040	276,362

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1966. For each year before 1911 see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

TABLE A17. CRUDE BIRTH RATES: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	27.78	25.77	28.52	25.41	30.39	28.58	6.72	(b)	27.16
1911	28.58	25.01	27.63	28.86	28.22	28.60	9.36	16.84	27.20
1912	29.77	26.36	29.59	28.51	28.86	30.68	9.90	19.15	28.60
1913	28.69	25.77	30.10	28.88	29.41	30.28	14.41	17.95	28.15
1914	28.71	25.37	29.27	28.97	28.52	30.69	15.74	20.79	27.90
1915	28.01	24.45	29.11	26.43	28.07	29.79	14.11	19.05	27.06
1916	27.53	24.20	27.62	26.85	27.35	29.04	15.56	24.11	26.57
1917	27.55	23.40	29.01	25.62	25.73	27.69	14.22	17.65	26.27
1918	26.11	22.19	28.00	25.16	23.06	26.64	21.56	20.19	25.00
1919	24.27	21.47	25.85	23.62	21.68	25.91	22.78	11.68	23.53
1920	26.09	23.95	27.15	24.72	24.69	27.29	14.96	6.90	25.45
1921	25.91	23.16	26.68	24.09	23.37	26.97	20.18	10.86	24.95
1922	25.59	23.10	25.73	23.77	23.82	27.01	18.93	11.28	24.68
1923	24.56	22.31	25.13	22.69	22.39	26.14	19.52	5.65	23.75
1924	23.93	22.01	24.21	22.01	22.86	24.89	15.34	10.48	23.21
1925	23.79	21.49	24.24	21.22	21.95	24.21	16.98	9.77	22.86
1926	22.63	20.84	23.06	20.73	21.79	23.33	18.50	12.07	21.98
1927	22.40	20.30	22.78	20.33	21.63	22.68	15.28	10.31	21.62
1928	22.27	19.69	22.36	19.98	21.36	21.77	18.61	14.64	21.27
1929	21.04	18.98	20.60	18.63	21.51	22.03	11.86	17.91	20.25
1930	20.59	18.55	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.66	14.26	18.30	19.86
1931	18.67	16.86	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	14.52	18.29	18.16
1932	17.40	15.19	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.07	16.92	16.86
1933	16.99	15.60	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	15.22	14.43	16.78
1934	16.52	15.20	18.16	14.50	17.64	19.50	17.78	14.20	16.39
1935	16.89	15.17	18.30	14.13	18.17	19.39	16.36	15.20	16.55
1936	17.31	15.65	19.15	15.16	18.75	19.79	21.30	15.35	17.12
1937	17.62	16.04	19.34	15.24	18.82	20.65	18.08	18.99	17.42
1938	17.38	16.27	18.95	15.86	19.71	20.76	17.57	17.34	17.45
1939	17.45	16.23	20.05	16.11	19.23	20.95	21.62	20.07	17.63
1940	17.78	16.82	19.88	16.72	19.27	20.71	20.71	20.76	17.95
1941	18.47	17.80	20.76	18.24	21.35	21.66	21.01	25.02	18.92
1942	18.60	18.33	20.43	18.51	20.77	22.00	10.28	27.56	19.05
1943	20.04	19.82	22.18	21.43	21.98	23.05	8.36	27.56	20.64
1944	20.65	19.78	23.10	21.49	22.58	21.17	8.52	27.04	20.98
1945	21.13	20.53	24.81	22.38	21.89	23.27	8.56	26.98	21.73
1946	22.83	23.05	24.79	24.90	24.57	27.15	12.49	32.61	23.62
1947	23.36	23.06	25.64	25.23	25.60	27.71	25.40	38.46	24.07
1948	22.26	22.04	24.71	24.00	25.13	26.49	23.36	37.80	23.09
1949	22.25	21.88	24.01	23.58	25.37	26.30	26.48	38.70	22.92
1950	22.42	22.56	24.37	24.39	25.50	25.98	28.72	40.52	23.31
1951	21.98	22.21	24.23	23.84	25.49	25.52	26.81	40.68	22.96
1952	22.20	22.93	24.65	23.69	25.66	26.53	29.69	41.48	23.35
1953	22.11	22.36	23.91	23.39	25.54	25.25	29.61	27.43	22.94
1954	21.33	22.29	23.73	22.89	24.89	24.89	31.49	28.17	22.50
1955	21.30	22.35	24.06	22.55	25.29	25.63	29.15	26.30	22.57
1956	21.29	22.52	23.53	22.35	25.08	25.24	29.03	30.47	22.51
1957	21.92	22.76	23.97	22.35	24.62	25.68	31.33	29.84	22.86
1958	21.66	22.55	23.59	22.35	23.90	25.55	32.05	31.01	22.60
1959	21.49	22.36	24.31	22.12	24.04	25.26	33.70	29.22	22.57
1960	21.38	22.41	23.62	22.19	23.41	25.52	30.95	30.12	22.42
1961	22.07	22.52	24.16	23.09	23.15	25.40	33.42	29.46	22.85
1962(c)	21.44	r22.08	23.14	21.67	22.58	25.01	32.78	27.49	22.15
1963	20.77	r21.58	22.90	21.20	22.23	23.66	28.43	27.22	21.61
1964	19.61	20.93	21.84	20.16	20.93	22.64	27.56	24.29	20.60
1965	18.71	20.08	20.54	19.63	19.85	20.48	25.85	24.41	19.65
1966	18.35	19.87	19.65	18.61	20.25	19.92	31.04	24.02	19.28
1967	18.35	19.98	20.39	18.37	20.48	20.10	31.01	23.19	19.42
1968	18.72	21.10	20.33	18.89	21.34	21.89	30.85	23.56	20.04
1969	19.35	20.96	20.73	19.28	21.72	21.93	31.09	25.31	20.38
1970	19.52	21.16	20.90	19.52	21.74	21.09	33.09	26.36	20.55
1971	21.35	21.51	21.84	19.55	23.50	21.27	32.77	28.03	21.62

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1966. For each year before 1911 see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) There is a break in continuity between 1960-61 and 1961-62. See footnote (d) Table A1.

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TABLE A18. DEATHS: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	16,021	15,904	6,007	3,974	2,519	1,814	91	(b)	46,330
1911	17,146	15,216	6,544	4,038	2,923	1,927	65	10	47,869
1912	18,862	16,589	6,921	4,336	3,335	2,057	67	10	52,177
1913	19,699	15,474	6,783	4,693	2,934	2,131	64	11	51,789
1914	18,720	16,503	6,731	4,713	3,043	1,918	81	11	51,720
1915	19,585	15,823	7,559	4,694	2,992	2,015	97	17	52,782
1916	19,846	16,489	7,514	5,077	3,085	2,056	122	8	54,197
1917	17,941	14,555	6,555	4,365	2,769	1,768	63	13	48,029
1918	18,816	15,177	7,151	4,390	2,833	1,802	74	6	50,249
1919	26,344	19,370	8,856	5,475	3,590	2,192	85	18	65,930
1920	20,934	16,832	7,947	5,083	3,388	2,036	63	6	56,289
1921	20,026	16,165	7,142	4,982	3,480	2,197	80	4	54,076
1922	19,166	15,155	7,152	4,608	3,167	1,997	60	6	51,311
1923	21,048	17,219	7,893	4,961	2,930	2,137	38	10	56,236
1924	20,835	16,503	7,327	4,870	3,263	2,123	44	15	54,980
1925	20,822	15,837	7,545	4,979	3,315	1,996	62	12	54,568
1926	22,159	16,335	8,214	4,877	3,350	1,912	64	41	56,952
1927	22,749	16,773	8,078	5,128	3,393	2,033	76	52	58,282
1928	22,657	17,708	7,976	5,147	3,640	2,132	71	47	59,378
1929	24,582	16,717	8,309	5,039	3,930	2,176	65	39	60,857
1930	21,235	15,959	7,455	4,851	3,774	1,948	77	32	55,331
1931	21,270	17,033	7,525	4,888	3,681	2,057	70	36	56,560
1932	21,343	16,805	7,813	4,957	3,715	2,022	73	29	56,757
1933	22,322	17,456	8,354	4,904	3,790	2,192	61	38	59,117
1934	23,474	18,648	8,192	5,403	4,076	2,345	60	31	62,229
1935	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	41	63,599
1936	24,376	18,778	8,593	5,464	4,230	2,387	60	44	63,932
1937	25,235	18,613	9,006	5,247	4,065	2,225	63	42	64,496
1938	26,105	18,955	9,201	5,539	4,234	2,288	69	60	66,451
1939(c)	26,815	20,169	9,530	5,739	4,336	2,426	88	44	69,147
1940(c)	26,141	20,293	9,203	5,708	4,186	2,187	86	78	68,384
1941(c)	27,300	20,522	9,530	6,288	4,769	2,575	122	70	71,176
1942(c)	29,219	21,973	9,622	6,712	5,076	2,430	83	76	75,191
1943(c)	28,870	21,327	10,576	6,482	4,587	2,527	49	68	74,486
1944(c)	26,652	20,502	9,385	5,984	4,478	2,494	31	70	69,596
1945(c)	26,994	20,496	9,459	6,049	4,712	2,413	35	73	70,231
1946(c)	28,579	21,534	10,648	6,461	4,753	2,549	55	82	74,661
1947(c)	28,449	21,442	10,116	6,215	4,723	2,363	65	95	73,468
1948	30,403	21,825	10,462	6,748	4,685	2,528	73	115	76,839
1949	29,364	21,991	10,161	6,373	4,790	2,389	92	100	75,260
1950	30,965	22,341	10,399	6,740	5,058	2,466	96	122	78,187
1951	31,932	23,446	11,105	7,184	5,288	2,567	117	149	81,788
1952	32,038	23,322	11,171	7,050	5,209	2,579	89	139	81,597
1953	31,707	22,650	11,006	6,962	5,072	2,551	116	124	80,188
1954	32,444	22,554	11,344	7,179	5,364	2,696	106	118	81,805
1955	32,553	22,527	11,307	7,536	5,379	2,489	119	126	82,036
1956	34,064	23,886	12,186	7,593	5,572	2,513	107	167	86,088
1957	33,317	24,131	11,679	7,576	5,297	2,670	115	168	84,953
1958	32,350	23,625	11,455	7,743	5,554	2,708	106	182	83,723
1959	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212
1960	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1961	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163
1963	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894
1964	39,487	27,548	14,523	8,906	6,429	3,174	164	363	100,594
1965	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715
1966	40,564	28,673	14,900	9,345	6,902	3,159	537	441	104,521
1967	39,613	28,373	14,736	9,071	6,779	3,228	527	376	102,703
1968	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,468	3,284	543	488	109,547
1969	40,665	28,976	15,786	9,337	7,350	3,309	485	588	106,496
1970	43,601	30,335	17,055	10,138	7,543	3,174	608	594	113,048
1971	41,691	30,598	16,339	9,686	7,806	3,295	637	598	110,650

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1966. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947.

TABLE A19. CRUDE DEATH RATES: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	11.75	13.22	11.98	11.12	13.39	10.51	19.10	(b)	12.22
1911	10.31	11.52	10.65	9.81	10.19	10.14	19.63	5.61	10.66
1912	10.83	12.22	10.93	10.23	11.08	10.78	20.11	4.91	11.21
1913	10.83	11.09	10.35	10.73	9.36	10.96	17.74	4.49	10.74
1914	10.02	11.56	9.91	10.58	9.43	9.78	21.98	4.16	10.46
1915	10.36	11.05	10.91	10.52	9.31	10.27	22.44	6.89	10.59
1916	10.49	11.66	10.98	11.50	9.85	10.58	25.65	3.06	10.95
1917	9.42	10.31	9.61	9.88	9.04	9.11	12.99	5.21	9.71
1918	9.69	10.66	10.25	9.73	9.19	9.09	15.19	2.47	9.99
1919	13.17	13.15	12.24	11.69	11.22	10.68	18.26	7.79	12.69
1920	10.12	11.13	10.65	10.45	10.27	9.68	14.96	2.76	10.50
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	20.44	1.61	9.91
1922	8.89	9.65	9.21	9.13	9.28	9.27	16.22	2.11	9.21
1923	9.56	10.71	9.93	9.63	8.35	9.87	10.30	2.98	9.88
1924	9.28	10.05	9.00	9.25	8.99	9.82	11.84	3.83	9.46
1925	9.07	9.47	9.02	9.22	8.89	9.26	16.19	2.50	9.19
1926	9.44	9.63	9.58	8.81	8.79	8.94	16.22	6.60	9.40
1927	9.46	9.71	9.28	9.07	8.65	9.54	17.07	6.96	9.42
1928	9.21	10.11	9.01	9.02	8.93	9.89	15.92	5.73	9.42
1929	9.82	9.44	9.26	8.80	9.34	9.99	14.55	4.57	9.52
1930	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.80	8.82	15.46	3.57	8.56
1931	8.32	9.47	8.14	8.49	8.51	9.15	14.12	4.09	8.67
1932	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	14.85	3.25	8.63
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	12.54	4.19	8.92
1934	8.95	10.19	8.57	9.26	9.21	10.23	12.12	3.29	9.32
1935	9.28	10.04	9.16	8.82	9.22	10.24	13.64	4.21	9.45
1936	9.14	10.17	8.77	9.29	9.35	10.31	11.31	4.27	9.43
1937	9.36	10.04	9.09	8.90	8.89	9.49	11.50	3.85	9.43
1938	9.59	10.16	9.18	9.34	9.13	9.68	11.89	5.20	9.63
1939(c)	9.75	10.73	9.39	9.61	9.23	10.16	13.79	3.52	9.92
1940(c)	9.41	10.68	8.97	9.53	9.48	9.90	10.29	5.66	9.71
1941(c)	9.75	10.62	9.19	10.46	10.06	10.71	11.87	4.79	10.01
1942(c)	10.32	11.21	9.29	11.02	10.65	10.08	9.28	5.34	10.48
1943(c)	10.10	10.81	10.10	10.57	9.62	10.41	5.12	4.98	10.30
1944(c)	9.23	10.30	8.84	9.66	9.30	10.15	2.97	4.93	9.52
1945(c)	9.25	10.21	8.79	9.65	9.67	9.71	3.33	4.86	9.50
1946(c)	9.70	10.63	9.77	10.17	9.65	10.11	5.20	5.16	10.00
1947(c)	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	5.98	5.58	9.69
1948	10.07	10.43	9.28	10.20	9.10	9.60	6.09	6.00	9.97
1949	9.49	10.26	8.79	9.37	8.99	8.84	7.04	4.73	9.52
1950	9.70	10.11	8.73	9.50	9.07	8.85	6.71	5.18	9.56
1951	9.74	10.30	9.07	9.81	9.11	8.90	7.71	6.04	9.71
1952	9.59	9.95	8.89	9.34	8.67	8.64	5.90	5.23	9.45
1953	9.36	9.45	8.55	8.97	8.17	8.33	7.47	4.32	9.09
1954	9.46	9.20	8.63	9.01	8.38	8.67	6.51	3.88	9.10
1955	9.32	8.94	8.41	9.19	8.18	7.89	6.73	3.85	8.92
1956	9.58	9.21	8.85	8.95	8.26	7.83	5.59	4.72	9.13
1957	9.19	9.08	8.29	8.67	7.71	8.13	5.58	4.42	8.81
1958	8.75	8.69	7.98	8.63	7.94	8.07	4.87	4.43	8.50
1959	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	5.25	4.12	8.87
1960	9.14	8.59	8.30	8.26	7.88	7.70	5.34	4.03	8.61
1961	8.95	8.37	8.41	8.06	7.77	7.89	4.87	3.33	8.47
1962(d)	9.25	8.66	8.55	8.35	7.69	8.07	5.11	3.28	8.71
1963	9.20	8.85	8.46	8.14	7.68	7.82	5.33	4.33	8.70
1964	9.61	8.87	9.07	8.61	8.06	8.71	4.96	4.51	9.04
1965	9.33	8.85	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	4.55	4.02	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.90	8.54	8.13	8.50	9.42	4.57	9.01
1967	9.22	8.66	8.67	8.17	7.71	8.60	8.52	3.63	8.70
1968	9.58	9.00	9.29	8.83	8.15	8.64	8.04	4.35	9.11
1969	9.15	8.55	8.95	8.19	7.69	8.59	6.63	4.83	8.68
1970	9.62	8.79	9.50	8.75	7.59	8.18	7.67	4.51	9.02
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	7.37	4.15	8.66

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1966. For each year before 1911 see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949.
 (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911. (c) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September 1939 to June 1947. (d) Commencing in 1962, the interstate migration component of mean populations is based on notified interstate transfers of child-endowment recipients and persons on the electoral roll. Immediately prior to 1962 they were based on numbers of air, rail, sea and bus passengers travelling interstate. Note: Figures for years prior to 1966 exclude full-blood Aborigines.

TABLE A20. DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	3,929	3,192	1,458	909	737	439	2	(b)	10,666
1911	3,302	2,269	1,110	670	615	399	3	1	8,369
1912	3,682	2,666	1,344	745	713	391	4	3	9,548
1913	4,059	2,537	1,250	883	648	416	6	1	9,800
1914	3,717	2,835	1,271	978	627	430	3		9,861
1915	3,582	2,408	1,297	791	600	423	4	2	9,107
1916	3,497	2,555	1,329	868	567	423	3	1	9,243
1917	2,986	1,877	1,066	601	450	281	3	2	7,266
1918	2,993	1,951	1,107	582	406	321	3	1	7,364
1919	3,486	2,147	1,344	708	424	345	7	3	8,464
1920	3,744	2,669	1,281	810	538	376	12	1	9,431
1921	3,418	2,582	1,101	784	611	449	5	2	8,952
1922	2,957	1,936	1,007	570	452	324	4	1	7,251
1923	3,277	2,356	1,078	705	442	325	1		8,184
1924	3,165	2,216	1,011	595	414	296	2	2	7,701
1925	3,001	2,047	917	528	463	288	2	5	7,251
1926	3,060	1,969	1,001	509	409	233	5	4	7,190
1927	2,958	1,966	1,080	614	389	256	7	13	7,283
1928	3,001	1,919	901	542	419	300	5	14	7,101
1929	2,973	1,587	851	436	508	255	1	5	6,616
1930	2,598	1,544	757	483	430	242	5	6	6,065
1931	2,075	1,349	654	330	355	219	6	6	4,994
1932	1,840	1,181	698	312	355	185	6	4	4,581
1933	1,739	1,148	733	286	290	187	7	7	4,397
1934	2,009	1,242	705	301	319	189	6	1	4,772
1935	1,762	1,148	659	289	326	231	7	7	4,429
1936	2,008	1,222	679	277	358	227	3	4	4,778
1937	1,932	1,091	683	297	323	202	3	3	4,534
1938	1,980	1,038	784	287	309	195	6	8	4,607
1939	1,969	1,085	722	336	369	203	8	6	4,698
1940	1,927	1,261	721	356	403	176	8	3	4,855
1941	2,264	1,246	842	356	357	255	18	6	5,344
1942	2,116	1,497	736	448	365	225	4	9	5,400
1943	2,072	1,399	878	482	342	227	6	7	5,413
1944	1,829	1,258	768	387	354	199	2	9	4,806
1945	1,889	1,155	795	394	315	159	5	5	4,717
1946	2,032	1,268	791	428	376	207	4	10	5,116
1947	2,069	1,245	874	396	398	195	12	13	5,202
1948	2,037	1,103	779	472	331	193	10	17	4,942
1949	1,878	1,026	686	444	357	170	13	13	4,587
1950	1,936	1,001	719	416	386	172	15	20	4,665
1951	1,895	1,143	761	428	425	196	18	12	4,878
1952	1,818	1,198	772	413	384	172	14	26	4,797
1953	1,846	1,133	769	375	378	177	18	17	4,713
1954	1,850	1,055	695	388	359	186	9	4	4,546
1955	1,850	1,035	656	431	373	189	26	12	4,572
1956	1,777	1,128	737	377	384	170	24	11	4,608
1957	1,804	1,219	732	403	357	170	22	10	4,717
1958	1,704	1,178	657	449	360	167	22	23	4,560
1959	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
1960	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643
1961	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840
1963	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607
1964	1,634	1,098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4,367
1965	1,492	1,109	598	385	351	125	23	34	4,117
1966	1,492	1,116	587	364	343	108	134	46	4,190
1967	1,452	1,101	678	346	314	130	122	44	4,187
1968	1,525	1,010	716	345	398	143	101	45	4,283
1969	1,625	1,066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4,482
1970	1,743	1,060	672	367	459	116	126	61	4,604
1971	1,710	1,107	766	366	464	114	170	80	4,777

(a) Excludes full-blood Aborigines before 1966. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1969. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

TABLE A21. INFANT MORTALITY RATES: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF REGISTRATION, 1901 TO 1971(a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1901	103.74	102.94	101.94	100.12	128.89	89.05	62.50	(b)	103.61
1911	69.46	68.70	65.36	60.60	76.01	73.39	96.77	33.33	68.49
1912	71.00	74.48	71.73	61.68	82.06	66.80	121.21	76.92	71.74
1913	77.78	70.53	63.35	69.93	70.30	70.68	115.38	22.73	72.21
1914	69.29	78.27	63.93	75.79	68.12	71.46	51.72	..	71.47
1915	67.67	68.78	64.33	67.05	66.54	72.37	65.57	42.55	67.52
1916	67.15	74.63	70.27	73.21	66.22	74.97	40.54	15.87	70.33
1917	56.93	56.82	53.87	53.06	57.09	52.27	43.48	45.45	55.91
1918	59.02	61.75	56.66	51.25	57.13	60.80	28.57	20.41	58.57
1919	71.83	67.90	71.88	64.01	61.12	64.97	66.04	111.11	69.21
1920	69.41	73.70	63.24	67.34	66.02	65.51	190.48	66.67	69.14
1921	62.56	72.55	54.16	65.48	78.26	78.02	63.29	74.07	65.73
1922	53.60	53.35	50.38	47.50	55.59	55.70	57.14	31.25	52.74
1923	60.61	65.67	53.95	60.30	56.28	57.45	13.89	..	60.54
1924	58.93	61.32	51.30	51.33	49.87	54.99	35.09	48.78	57.08
1925	54.95	56.98	45.21	46.09	56.57	55.19	30.77	106.38	53.40
1926	57.61	55.68	50.65	44.33	49.27	46.71	68.49	53.33	53.99
1927	54.94	56.05	54.45	53.43	45.86	52.97	102.94	168.83	54.47
1928	54.77	55.63	45.54	47.51	48.14	63.95	60.24	116.67	52.96
1929	56.44	47.23	46.03	40.88	56.13	53.16	18.87	32.68	51.10
1930	49.84	46.61	39.97	48.38	46.74	50.56	70.42	36.59	47.24
1931	43.48	44.47	36.67	36.35	41.53	45.99	83.33	37.27	42.14
1932	40.98	43.00	40.19	36.62	44.57	41.19	75.95	26.49	41.30
1933	39.35	40.43	42.74	32.13	36.83	41.07	94.59	53.44	39.52
1934	46.36	44.63	40.61	35.58	40.89	42.28	68.18	7.46	43.59
1935	39.44	41.17	37.26	34.95	40.15	51.84	83.33	47.30	39.78
1936	43.47	42.31	36.20	31.09	42.22	49.55	26.55	25.32	41.16
1937	40.68	36.70	35.64	33.06	37.52	41.73	30.30	14.49	38.06
1938	41.84	34.21	41.28	30.50	33.80	39.74	58.82	40.00	38.26
1939	41.02	35.58	35.48	34.93	40.84	40.57	57.97	23.90	38.23
1940	39.02	39.45	35.32	35.54	44.18	35.24	46.24	10.49	38.43
1941	43.77	36.21	39.13	32.47	35.28	48.98	83.33	16.39	39.72
1942	40.19	41.67	34.77	39.72	36.86	42.41	43.48	22.96	39.50
1943	36.18	35.76	37.79	36.67	32.63	40.56	75.00	18.62	36.26
1944	30.68	31.96	31.32	29.07	32.57	38.27	22.47	23.44	31.34
1945	30.63	28.03	29.76	28.08	29.52	27.48	55.56	12.35	29.38
1946	30.22	27.16	29.27	27.07	31.06	30.23	30.30	19.31	29.01
1947	29.81	26.28	30.82	24.27	30.92	27.31	43.48	19.85	28.52
1948	30.30	23.93	27.96	29.74	25.60	27.65	35.71	23.45	27.77
1949	27.29	21.89	24.72	27.68	26.42	23.91	37.57	15.87	25.31
1950	27.04	20.09	24.77	24.04	27.13	23.75	36.50	20.96	24.48
1951	26.29	22.61	25.66	24.51	28.73	26.64	44.23	11.96	25.24
1952	24.50	22.29	24.94	23.09	24.98	21.73	31.25	23.59	23.79
1953	24.65	21.15	24.98	20.65	23.83	22.88	39.13	21.57	23.30
1954	25.30	19.30	22.29	21.29	22.54	23.94	17.54	4.67	22.48
1955	24.86	18.37	20.28	23.30	22.44	23.37	50.49	13.94	22.01
1956	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	43.17	10.21	21.72
1957	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	34.06	8.82	21.41
1958	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	31.56	18.04	20.49
1959	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	38.94	11.75	21.54
1960	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	33.46	17.69	20.16
1961	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	23.92	15.57	19.54
1962	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	40.04	17.59	20.41
1963	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	31.43	19.05	19.55
1964	20.29	16.89	19.24	19.03	19.66	20.12	32.93	20.97	19.06
1965	19.11	17.45	17.82	18.43	21.68	16.59	25.16	15.76	18.47
1966	19.18	17.44	17.84	17.88	19.95	14.59	75.75	19.84	18.73
1967	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.42	17.23	63.51	18.33	18.26
1968	18.67	14.38	20.35	16.27	20.37	17.19	48.46	17.03	17.78
1969	18.89	15.01	18.89	15.79	21.83	16.46	45.29	18.84	17.92
1970	19.71	14.52	17.91	16.23	21.23	14.17	48.02	17.55	17.88
1971	17.37	14.66	19.16	15.92	19.14	13.70	60.03	19.80	17.29

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births registered. Excludes full-blood Aboriginals before 1966. For each year before 1911, see *Demography*, Bulletin No. 67, 1949. (b) Part of New South Wales before 1911.

Table B1

**ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a) BY SEX
31 DECEMBER, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971 TO 1984**

At 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES									
1971	2,393,833	1,815,332	944,899	601,996	547,563	200,569	49,303	79,343	6,632,838
1972	2,419,043	1,841,114	970,145	608,766	558,030	201,613	52,075	84,893	6,735,679
1973	2,440,268	1,863,086	998,847	615,660	568,500	202,812	54,592	91,723	6,835,488
1974	2,466,491	1,887,222	1,024,704	627,714	584,552	204,629	48,021	98,607	6,941,940
1975	2,472,519	1,896,188	1,043,639	633,187	594,518	205,899	52,761	103,521	7,002,232
1976	2,484,986	1,905,656	1,061,986	637,839	605,932	206,936	55,467	106,977	7,065,779
1977	2,508,436	1,918,212	1,081,423	643,191	618,210	208,284	58,362	109,289	7,145,407
1978	2,531,524	1,927,106	1,101,246	645,391	627,238	209,567	60,928	110,574	7,213,574
1979	2,560,871	1,937,866	1,124,997	648,211	636,442	210,654	62,532	111,768	7,293,341
1980	2,593,277	1,951,449	1,156,231	651,560	648,922	211,646	65,059	113,283	7,391,427
1981	2,625,190	1,969,443	1,198,762	656,076	666,730	212,904	67,679	114,268	7,511,052
1982	2,657,721	1,992,113	1,230,288	661,100	682,907	214,087	69,679	116,507	7,624,402
1983	2,681,765	2,013,311	1,250,349	667,811	694,434	216,009	72,455	120,202	7,716,336
1984p	2,710,673	2,034,500	1,268,113	672,489	703,434	218,182	74,701	123,860	7,805,952
FEMALES									
1971	2,372,786	1,818,511	930,031	606,716	522,784	198,881	39,596	76,237	6,565,542
1972	2,401,803	1,845,022	954,513	613,382	534,574	200,273	42,551	81,491	6,673,609
1973	2,427,850	1,867,738	982,787	619,922	545,482	201,813	45,292	87,972	6,778,856
1974	2,459,504	1,892,365	1,008,269	632,044	561,439	204,197	37,196	95,024	6,890,038
1975	2,474,922	1,904,468	1,028,686	637,467	572,885	205,558	42,727	99,936	6,966,649
1976	2,493,475	1,918,285	1,048,445	642,318	585,748	206,766	45,668	103,623	7,044,328
1977	2,520,524	1,934,377	1,069,603	649,074	599,006	208,265	48,517	106,760	7,136,126
1978	2,547,868	1,947,395	1,090,340	653,243	609,163	209,557	50,976	108,714	7,217,256
1979	2,579,321	1,962,127	1,114,702	656,398	620,650	211,581	53,549	110,812	7,309,140
1980	2,612,103	1,979,206	1,145,471	661,063	634,583	213,556	56,627	113,334	7,415,943
1981	2,643,258	1,999,187	1,186,510	667,799	652,229	215,314	59,492	114,612	7,538,401
1982	2,675,840	2,021,807	1,218,044	673,253	668,438	216,726	61,620	116,675	7,652,403
1983	2,701,500	2,043,107	1,239,260	680,222	680,466	218,815	64,361	120,168	7,747,899
1984p	2,731,302	2,065,242	1,258,237	685,768	690,531	221,410	66,571	123,848	7,842,909
PERSONS									
1971	4,766,619	3,633,843	1,874,930	1,208,712	1,070,347	399,450	88,899	155,580	13,198,380
1972	4,820,846	3,686,136	1,924,658	1,222,148	1,092,604	401,886	94,626	166,384	13,409,288
1973	4,868,118	3,730,824	1,981,634	1,235,582	1,113,982	404,625	99,884	179,695	13,614,344
1974	4,925,995	3,779,587	2,032,973	1,259,758	1,145,991	408,826	85,217	193,631	13,831,978
1975	4,947,441	3,800,656	2,072,325	1,270,654	1,167,403	411,457	95,488	203,457	13,968,881
1976	4,978,461	3,823,941	2,110,431	1,280,157	1,191,680	413,702	101,135	210,600	14,110,107
1977	5,028,960	3,852,589	2,151,026	1,292,265	1,217,216	416,549	106,879	216,049	14,281,533
1978	5,079,392	3,874,501	2,191,586	1,298,634	1,236,401	419,124	111,904	219,288	14,430,830
1979	5,140,192	3,899,993	2,239,699	1,304,609	1,257,092	422,235	116,081	222,580	14,602,481
1980	5,205,380	3,930,655	2,301,702	1,312,623	1,283,505	425,202	121,686	226,617	14,807,370
1981	5,268,448	3,968,630	2,385,272	1,323,875	1,318,959	428,218	127,171	228,880	15,049,453
1982	5,333,561	4,013,920	2,448,332	1,334,353	1,351,345	430,813	131,299	233,182	15,276,805
1983	5,383,265	4,056,418	2,489,609	1,348,033	1,374,900	434,824	136,816	240,370	15,464,235
1984p	5,441,975	4,099,742	2,526,350	1,358,257	1,393,965	439,592	141,272	247,708	15,648,861

(a) Census counts by State of usual residence, adjusted for underenumeration and including Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census; updated for post-censal years according to registered births and deaths by State of usual residence, estimated interstate migration based on notified Family Allowance transfers and permanent and long term overseas migration. See footnote (a) on Table A1 for the method of population estimation which applied for years prior to 1971 and the subsequent break in continuity of these statistics between 1970 and 1971. For dates prior to June 1981, differences between the total increase shown and the sum of natural increase and net overseas migration and interstate migration in Tables B8, B9, and B10 are due to the distribution of intercensal discrepancy. A description of the discrepancy is contained in an ABS technical paper (Catalogue-no. 3103.0) and the methods and procedures of compilation of population estimates.

Table B2

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a) BY SEX 30 JUNE, STATES AND TERRITORIES 1971 to 1984

At 30 June —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
MALES									
1971	2,373,784	1,799,486	932,976	597,572	539,332	199,915	47,750	77,121	6,567,936
1972	2,407,712	1,828,978	956,959	605,054	553,145	200,926	50,870	81,509	6,685,153
1973	2,428,527	1,852,056	984,081	612,069	562,258	202,119	53,250	88,488	6,782,848
1974	2,452,418	1,875,820	1,012,648	618,862	575,430	203,417	56,045	95,028	6,889,668
1975	2,467,784	1,890,499	1,033,697	630,495	588,629	205,265	51,481	101,331	6,969,181
1976	2,476,978	1,900,488	1,053,535	635,152	599,959	206,193	54,096	105,633	7,032,034
1977	2,496,098	1,911,900	1,071,295	640,546	612,145	207,545	56,828	108,345	7,104,702
1978	2,519,784	1,922,930	1,091,582	644,711	623,262	208,859	60,005	111,160	7,181,293
1979	2,546,874	1,932,332	1,112,774	646,249	632,032	210,314	61,991	111,196	7,253,762
1980	2,576,617	1,944,400	1,138,297	650,221	641,935	211,000	63,219	112,371	7,338,060
1981	2,608,351	1,958,717	1,178,447	653,940	657,249	212,565	65,393	113,605	7,448,267
1982	2,645,451	1,982,237	1,216,093	658,312	675,894	213,628	68,786	115,857	7,576,258
1983	2,671,214	2,004,039	1,241,773	664,731	689,314	214,994	70,976	118,306	7,675,347
1984	2,695,961	2,024,191	1,258,835	670,567	698,575	217,215	73,492	122,327	7,761,163
FEMALES									
1971	2,351,719	1,801,866	918,509	602,542	514,502	198,158	37,985	74,048	6,499,329
1972	2,387,394	1,832,276	941,519	609,574	528,872	199,382	41,211	78,283	6,618,511
1973	2,413,371	1,855,597	967,870	616,406	538,783	200,968	43,877	84,818	6,721,690
1974	2,441,635	1,879,906	995,692	622,676	552,168	202,734	46,879	91,213	6,832,903
1975	2,464,232	1,896,942	1,017,665	634,769	566,319	204,823	41,388	97,676	6,923,814
1976	2,482,610	1,909,938	1,038,840	638,918	578,383	206,121	44,132	102,107	7,001,049
1977	2,505,790	1,925,464	1,058,544	645,573	592,221	207,487	47,110	105,343	7,087,532
1978	2,534,006	1,940,829	1,080,465	651,494	604,589	208,783	49,975	107,821	7,177,962
1979	2,564,256	1,954,074	1,101,997	654,860	614,579	210,442	52,158	109,601	7,261,967
1980	2,594,910	1,969,903	1,127,638	658,176	627,133	212,590	55,026	111,920	7,357,296
1981	2,626,538	1,988,200	1,166,761	664,829	642,807	214,659	57,223	113,976	7,474,994
1982	2,662,497	2,011,885	1,203,477	670,426	661,017	216,124	60,643	116,082	7,602,151
1983	2,689,153	2,033,559	1,229,850	676,791	675,141	217,621	62,900	118,284	7,703,299
1984	2,716,079	2,054,267	1,248,214	683,350	685,090	220,156	65,334	122,242	7,794,732
PERSONS									
1971	4,725,503	3,601,352	1,851,485	1,200,114	1,053,834	398,073	85,735	151,169	13,067,265
1972	4,795,106	3,661,254	1,898,478	1,214,628	1,082,017	400,308	92,081	159,792	13,503,664
1973	4,841,898	3,707,653	1,951,951	1,228,475	1,101,041	403,087	97,127	173,306	13,504,538
1974	4,894,053	3,755,726	2,008,340	1,241,538	1,127,598	406,151	102,924	186,241	13,722,571
1975	4,932,016	3,787,441	2,051,362	1,265,264	1,154,948	410,088	92,869	199,007	13,892,995
1976	4,959,588	3,810,426	2,092,375	1,274,070	1,178,342	412,314	98,228	207,740	14,033,083
1977	5,001,888	3,837,364	2,129,839	1,286,119	1,204,366	415,032	103,938	213,688	14,192,234
1978	5,053,790	3,863,759	2,172,047	1,296,205	1,227,851	417,642	109,980	217,981	14,359,255
1979	5,111,130	3,886,406	2,214,771	1,301,109	1,246,611	420,756	114,149	220,797	14,515,729
1980	5,171,527	3,914,303	2,265,935	1,308,397	1,269,068	423,590	118,245	224,291	14,695,358
1981	5,234,889	3,946,917	2,345,208	1,318,769	1,300,056	427,224	122,616	227,581	14,923,260
1982	5,307,948	3,994,122	2,419,570	1,328,738	1,336,911	429,752	129,429	231,939	15,178,409
1983	5,360,367	4,037,598	2,471,623	1,341,522	1,364,455	432,615	133,876	236,590	15,378,646
1984	5,412,040	4,078,458	2,507,049	1,353,917	1,383,665	437,371	138,826	244,569	15,555,895

(a) See footnote (a) Table B1.

Table B3 MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES
YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984 (a)

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	4,794,608	3,661,084	1,898,942	1,214,909	1,081,634	400,465	91,909	160,405	13,303,956
1973	4,842,799	3,707,460	1,952,285	1,228,627	1,101,921	403,150	97,192	173,223	13,506,657
1974	4,894,788	3,754,761	2,007,472	1,242,633	1,127,887	406,283	101,286	186,392	13,721,502
1975	4,933,662	3,788,394	2,051,820	1,265,103	1,155,499	410,039	92,101	198,780	13,895,398
1976	4,960,845	3,811,360	2,091,743	1,274,618	1,178,928	412,449	98,313	207,398	14,035,654
1977	5,002,656	3,837,834	2,130,182	1,286,024	1,204,454	415,071	103,962	213,604	14,193,787
1978	5,054,983	3,864,925	2,172,269	1,296,041	1,227,903	417,779	109,711	217,935	14,361,546
1979	5,110,477	3,886,929	2,215,258	1,301,239	1,246,800	420,741	114,178	220,888	14,516,510
1980	5,171,766	3,914,238	2,267,615	1,307,962	1,269,270	423,605	118,828	224,431	14,697,715
1981	5,237,350	3,949,277	2,344,597	1,318,377	1,301,238	427,122	123,372	227,756	14,929,089
1982	5,305,062	3,992,951	2,419,133	1,329,041	1,336,588	429,735	129,509	231,334	15,173,353
1983	5,359,497	4,036,188	2,470,249	1,341,306	1,363,575	432,604	134,084	236,519	15,374,022
1984p	5,411,903	4,078,082	2,507,540	1,353,418	1,384,085	437,186	138,929	244,313	15,555,456

(a) Census counts by State of usual residence, adjusted for underenumeration and including Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census; updated for post-censal years according to registered births and deaths by State of usual residence, estimated interstate migration based on notified Family Allowance transfers and permanent and long term overseas migration. See footnote (a) on Table A1 for the method of population estimation which applied for years prior to 1972 and the subsequent break in continuity of these statistics between 1971 and 1972.

**Table B4 MEAN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, STATES AND TERRITORIES
YEARS ENDED 30 JUNE 1972 TO 1984**

Year ended 30 June —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	4,763,707	3,632,733	1,874,915	1,208,012	1,068,972	399,352	88,947	155,574	13,192,212
1973	4,819,830	3,685,499	1,924,670	1,221,900	1,091,845	401,764	94,579	166,511	13,406,598
1974	4,867,700	3,730,502	1,980,697	1,235,007	1,113,723	404,592	100,008	179,803	13,612,032
1975	4,918,032	3,774,902	2,030,885	1,254,787	1,142,777	408,277	95,569	192,974	13,818,203
1976	4,946,530	3,799,937	2,072,044	1,270,025	1,166,902	411,332	95,589	203,477	13,965,836
1977	4,979,367	3,823,831	2,110,743	1,279,974	1,191,588	413,673	101,107	210,706	14,110,989
1978	5,028,529	3,852,206	2,151,266	1,291,788	1,217,062	416,453	106,858	216,060	14,280,222
1979	5,081,773	3,875,422	2,192,790	1,298,646	1,237,090	419,176	112,082	219,420	14,436,399
1980	5,139,951	3,899,760	2,239,595	1,304,391	1,257,214	422,200	116,165	222,501	14,601,777
1981	5,205,830	3,931,159	2,303,192	1,312,810	1,284,014	425,338	121,193	226,260	14,809,796
1982	5,269,976	3,969,667	2,384,252	1,323,780	1,319,220	428,542	126,783	229,326	15,051,546
1983	5,335,219	4,015,383	2,447,956	1,334,793	1,351,447	430,897	131,524	233,660	15,280,879
1984p	5,385,046	4,057,651	2,489,703	1,347,907	1,374,552	434,822	136,610	240,384	15,466,675

(a) See footnote (a) Table B3.

**Table B5 POPULATION OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)
30 JUNE 1971 TO 1975**

Year ended 30 June —	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra	Total population, capital cities
1971	2,977,300	2,515,400	891,090	850,700	711,800	153,140	160,750	8,260,180
1972	3,017,700	2,559,000	915,920	864,100	734,700	153,840	174,150	8,419,410
1973	3,040,750	2,597,200	941,770	877,800	751,700	155,510	185,100	8,549,830
1974	3,063,250	2,632,100	967,390	892,700	775,000	157,830	197,350	8,685,620
1975	3,082,550	2,658,800	979,040	905,100	799,600	160,630	209,850	8,795,570

(a) 1971 Census counts, by place of enumeration, updated for postcensal years.

**Table B6 ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a) CAPITAL CITIES:
30 JUNE 1976 TO 1984**

Year ended 30 June	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Darwin	Canberra	Total population, capital cities
1976	*3,143,750	2,723,700	*1,000,850	*924,060	*832,760	164,400	44,230	226,450	9,060,200
1977	3,168,100	2,740,800	1,012,180	933,920	851,760	165,820	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1978	3,197,650	2,757,200	1,028,300	942,230	868,980	167,270	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1979	3,226,800	2,771,000	1,046,410	943,820	882,880	168,350	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1980	3,257,450	2,787,400	1,063,330	946,700	899,420	169,390	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1981	3,279,500	2,806,300	1,096,200	953,960	922,040	171,110	56,480	246,500	9,532,090
1982	3,310,450	2,835,800	1,124,180	960,650	948,850	172,490	60,920	250,950	9,664,290
1983	3,334,950	2,865,700	1,138,270	969,870	969,080	173,830	63,330	255,900	9,770,930
1984	3,358,550	2,890,700	1,146,610	979,630	983,420	175,660	66,110	264,400	9,865,080

(a) Census counts by place of usual residence, adjusted for underenumeration and including Australian residents estimated to have been temporarily overseas at the time of the Census, updated for post-censal years. See footnote (a) Table A1 for the method of population estimation which applied for years prior to 1976 and the consequent break in the continuity of these statistics between 1975 and 1976.

* Where a capital city boundary line has been extended the first figure in the series based on the new boundary is indicated by an asterisk.

**Table B7 TOTAL INCREASE OF ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION (a):
STATES AND TERRITORIES, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	54,227	52,293	49,728	13,436	22,257	2,436	5,727	10,804	210,908
1973	47,272	44,688	56,976	13,434	21,378	2,739	5,258	13,311	205,056
1974	57,877	48,763	51,339	24,176	32,009	4,201	14,667	13,936	217,634
1975	21,446	21,069	39,352	10,896	21,412	2,631	10,271	9,826	136,903
1976	31,020	23,285	38,106	9,503	24,277	2,245	5,647	7,143	141,226
1977	50,499	28,648	40,595	12,108	25,536	2,847	5,744	5,449	171,426
1978	50,432	21,912	40,560	6,369	19,185	2,575	5,025	3,239	149,297
1979	60,800	25,492	48,113	5,975	20,691	3,111	4,177	3,292	171,651
1980	65,188	30,662	62,003	8,014	26,413	2,967	5,605	4,037	204,889
1981	63,068	37,975	83,570	11,252	35,454	3,016	5,485	2,263	242,083
1982	65,113	45,290	63,060	10,478	32,386	2,595	4,128	4,302	227,352
1983	49,704	42,498	41,277	13,680	23,555	4,011	5,517	7,188	187,430
1984p	58,710	43,324	36,741	10,224	19,065	4,768	4,456	7,338	184,626

(a) See footnote (a) Table B1.

Table B8 NATURAL INCREASE (EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS): STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	53,810	41,776	22,574	12,020	14,780	4,618	2,265	3,366	155,209
1973	46,487	36,172	21,292	10,474	12,700	3,991	2,337	3,395	136,848
1974	42,376	35,079	19,759	9,906	12,506	3,940	2,277	3,501	129,344
1975	40,539	32,218	20,061	9,958	12,411	3,657	1,638	3,509	123,991
1976	36,535	29,647	18,145	8,902	12,972	3,321	2,117	3,509	115,148
1977	37,831	29,847	18,632	9,406	12,815	3,457	1,837	3,676	117,501
1978	37,566	29,481	17,963	8,781	12,880	3,520	2,184	3,381	115,756
1979	38,560	28,510	18,857	8,753	12,499	3,589	2,269	3,524	116,561
1980	39,377	28,569	18,605	8,861	12,505	3,354	2,106	3,455	116,832
1981	41,857	30,196	21,898	9,550	13,905	3,866	2,277	3,290	126,839
1982 (a)	41,461	29,258	22,473	8,754	14,066	3,605	2,334	3,173	125,124
1983 (a)	42,784	30,597	25,025	9,973	14,819	3,748	2,406	3,312	132,664
1984p	(b) 41,061	30,008	22,995	9,845	13,119	3,560	2,642	3,285	(b) 126,515

(a) Calculated at a preliminary stage of processing in order to compile the population estimates at the end of the period. Figures may therefore vary from the differences between births and deaths shown separately in this bulletin.

(b) Includes an estimate of births and deaths which occurred in 1984 but were not registered until 1985 because of a backlog in registration processing in New South Wales.

Table B9 NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	21,071	16,709	6,430	5,223	6,375	1	126	385	56,320
1973	24,461	17,610	10,279	6,359	7,412	385	- 51	1,039	67,494
1974	32,686	25,009	6,064	6,522	14,299	830	477	1,361	87,248
1975	6,498	6,168	- 47	- 341	1,266	5	- 323	287	13,513
1976 (b)	14,777	11,846	1,912	988	3,878	211	165	253	34,030
1977 (b)	28,180	19,932	5,953	3,675	8,140	675	1,047	425	68,027
1978 (b)	23,083	14,132	5,270	609	3,730	78	745	- 250	47,397
1979 (b)	32,541	18,774	8,858	1,776	5,600	524	393	145	68,611
1980 (b)	42,277	26,122	13,737	5,502	11,026	855	576	845	100,940
1981 (b)	47,031	29,362	17,673	7,506	16,940	1,146	1,455	672	121,785
1982 (b)	38,472	24,905	13,986	7,044	15,466	774	592	989	102,228
1983 (b)	19,962	16,218	4,581	5,171	6,854	594	830	556	54,766
1984p(b)	25,096	17,293	4,709	3,979	5,063	692	802	477	58,111

(a) Commencing in 1972 the overseas migration component of post-censal increases in population estimates excludes short-term movement i.e. comprises permanent and long-term movement only. (b) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping' i.e. persons whose duration of stay (category) differs from their stated intention at the time of arrival or departure.

Table B10 ESTIMATED NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
1972	- 15,500	- 4,299	13,299	- 2,150	1,500	- 1,749	2,801	6,098
1973	- 18,999	- 7,352	17,550	- 1,748	1,498	- 1,250	2,500	7,801
1974	- 12,751	- 9,599	17,501	9,499	5,401	- 150	- 17,801	7,900
1975	- 20,347	- 15,356	11,326	3,239	8,144	- 508	8,636	4,866
1976	- 12,347	- 11,856	11,826	741	7,043	- 810	2,639	2,764
1977	- 5,499	- 10,501	11,498	- 751	3,252	- 1,000	1,750	1,251
1978	- 251	- 10,999	12,500	- 2,751	1,250	- 749	1,000	—
1979	- 250	- 10,998	15,000	- 4,249	1,247	- 750	500	- 500
1980	- 6,401	- 13,604	23,895	- 6,066	1,601	- 1,003	1,976	- 398
1981	- 20,837	- 16,569	41,168	- 5,600	4,148	- 1,884	1,303	- 1,729
1982	- 14,820	- 8,873	26,601	- 5,320	2,854	- 1,784	1,202	140
1983	- 13,042	- 4,317	11,671	- 1,464	1,882	- 331	2,281	3,320
1984	- 7,447	- 3,977	9,037	- 3,600	883	516	1,012	3,576

(a) Commencing in 1972, the use of interstate electoral roll transfers as a measure of the interstate migration of adults was replaced by a formula method of estimation expanding the number of Family Allowance transfers (aged 1-14 years) pro rata the latest Census population age distributions. The total of interstate moves, all ages, is constrained to the Internal Migration Survey estimate.

Table B11

**RATE OF POPULATION (a) GROWTH: STATES AND TERRITORIES,
YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	1.14	1.44	2.65	1.11	2.08	0.61	6.44	6.94	1.60
1973	0.98	1.21	2.96	1.10	1.96	0.68	5.56	8.00	1.53
1974	1.19	1.31	2.59	1.96	2.87	1.04	-14.68	7.76	1.60
1975	0.44	0.56	1.94	0.87	1.87	0.64	12.05	5.07	0.99
1976	0.63	0.61	1.84	0.75	2.08	0.55	5.91	3.51	1.01
1977	1.01	0.75	1.92	0.95	2.14	0.69	5.68	2.59	1.22
1978	1.00	0.57	1.89	0.49	1.58	0.62	4.70	1.50	1.05
1979	1.20	0.66	2.20	0.46	1.67	0.74	3.73	1.50	1.19
1980	1.27	0.79	2.77	0.61	2.10	0.70	4.83	1.81	1.40
1981	1.21	0.97	3.63	0.86	2.76	0.71	4.51	1.00	1.64
1982	1.24	1.14	2.64	0.79	2.46	0.61	3.25	1.88	1.51
1983	0.93	1.06	1.69	1.03	1.74	0.93	4.20	3.08	1.23
1984p	1.09	1.07	1.48	0.76	1.39	1.10	3.26	3.05	1.19

(a) See footnote (a) Table B1.

Table B12

**RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (a): STATES AND
TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED
31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	11.22	11.41	11.89	9.89	13.66	11.53	24.64	20.98	11.67
1973	9.60	9.76	10.91	8.52	11.53	9.90	24.05	19.60	10.13
1974	8.66	9.34	9.84	7.97	11.09	9.70	22.48	18.78	9.43
1975	8.22	8.50	9.78	7.87	10.74	8.92	17.78	17.65	8.92
1976	7.36	7.78	8.67	6.98	11.00	8.05	21.53	16.92	8.20
1977	7.56	7.78	8.75	7.31	10.64	8.33	17.67	17.21	8.28
1978	7.43	7.63	8.27	6.78	10.49	8.43	19.91	15.51	8.06
1979	7.55	7.33	8.51	6.73	10.02	8.53	19.87	15.95	8.03
1980	7.61	7.30	8.20	6.77	9.85	7.92	17.72	15.39	7.95
1981	7.99	7.65	9.34	7.24	10.69	9.05	18.46	14.45	8.50
1982 (c)	7.82	7.33	9.29	6.59	10.52	8.39	18.02	13.72	8.25
1983 (c)	7.98	7.58	10.13	7.44	10.87	8.66	17.94	14.00	8.63
1984p(c)	(b) 7.59	7.36	9.17	7.27	9.48	8.14	19.02	13.45	(b) 8.13

(a) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Includes an estimate of births and deaths which occurred in 1984 but were not registered until 1985 because of a backlog in registration processing in New South Wales. (c) Calculated from figures compiled at a preliminary stage of processing in order to compile the population at the end of the period. Figures may therefore vary from the difference between births and deaths shown separately in the bulletin.

**Table B13 RATE OF NET PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM OVERSEAS MIGRATION (a):
STATES AND TERRITORIES, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1972	4.39	4.56	3.39	4.30	5.89	—	1.37	2.40	4.23
1973	5.05	4.75	5.27	5.18	6.73	0.95	-0.52	6.00	5.00
1974	6.68	6.66	3.02	5.25	12.68	2.04	4.71	7.30	6.36
1975	1.31	1.63	-0.02	0.27	1.10	0.01	-3.51	1.44	0.97
1976 (b)	2.98	3.11	0.91	0.78	3.29	0.51	1.68	1.22	2.42
1977 (b)	5.63	5.19	2.79	2.86	6.76	1.63	10.07	1.99	4.79
1978 (b)	4.57	3.66	2.43	0.47	3.04	0.19	6.79	-1.15	3.30
1979 (b)	6.37	4.83	4.00	1.36	4.49	1.25	3.44	0.66	4.73
1980 (b)	8.17	6.67	6.06	4.21	8.69	2.02	4.85	3.77	6.87
1981 (b)	8.98	7.43	7.54	5.69	13.02	2.68	11.79	2.95	8.16
1982 (b)	7.25	6.24	5.78	5.30	11.57	1.80	4.57	4.28	6.74
1983 (b)	3.72	4.02	1.85	3.86	5.03	1.37	6.19	2.35	3.56
1984p(b)	4.62	4.23	1.85	2.94	3.65	1.60	5.65	2.08	3.72

(a) Net permanent and long-term overseas migration per 1,000 mean population. Commencing in 1972 the overseas migration component of post-censal increases in population estimates excludes short-term movement i.e. comprises permanent and long-term movement only. (b) Includes an adjustment for 'category jumping' i.e. persons whose duration of stay (category) differs from their stated intention at the time of arrival or departure.

Table B14 RATE OF ESTIMATED NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1972 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory
1972	-3.23	-1.17	7.00	-1.77	1.39	-4.37	30.48	38.02
1973	-3.92	-1.98	8.99	-1.42	1.36	-3.10	25.72	45.03
1974	-2.61	-2.56	8.72	7.64	4.79	-0.37	-175.74	42.38
1975	-4.12	-4.05	5.52	2.56	7.05	-1.24	93.77	24.48
1976	-2.49	-3.11	5.65	0.58	5.97	-1.96	26.84	13.33
1977	-1.10	-2.74	5.40	-0.58	2.70	-2.41	16.83	5.86
1978	-0.05	-2.85	5.75	-2.12	1.02	-1.79	9.11	—
1979	-0.05	-2.83	6.77	-3.27	1.00	-1.78	4.38	-2.26
1980	-1.24	-3.48	10.54	-4.64	1.26	-2.37	16.63	-1.77
1981	-3.98	-4.20	17.56	-4.25	3.19	-4.41	10.56	-7.59
1982	-2.79	-2.22	11.00	-4.00	2.14	-4.15	9.28	0.61
1983	-2.43	-1.07	4.72	-1.09	1.38	-0.77	17.01	14.04
1984p	-1.38	-0.98	3.60	-2.66	0.64	1.18	7.28	14.64

(a) Estimated net interstate migration per 1,000 mean population. Commencing in 1972, the use of interstate electoral roll transfers as a measure of the interstate migration of adults was replaced by a formula method of estimation expanding the number of Family Allowance transfers (aged 1-14 years) pro rating the latest Census population age distribution. The total of interstate moves, all ages, is constrained to the Internal Migration Survey estimate.

Table B15 BIRTHS: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	98,736	75,394	39,847	22,889	24,276	8,351	2,916	3,953	276,362
1972	95,607	71,713	39,025	21,748	22,211	7,862	2,807	3,996	264,969
1973	87,745	66,910	37,900	20,328	20,531	7,362	2,907	3,987	247,670
1974	86,483	66,052	37,770	20,117	20,243	7,441	2,855	4,216	245,177
1975	81,172	61,797	36,328	19,883	20,365	7,014	2,275	4,178	233,012
1976	78,749	60,531	35,268	18,866	20,700	6,736	2,688	4,272	227,810
1977	78,302	59,389	34,976	19,170	20,688	6,760	2,601	4,405	226,291
1978	78,052	58,687	34,530	18,523	20,662	6,836	2,700	4,191	224,181
1979	77,469	57,628	35,220	18,413	20,515	6,789	2,848	4,247	223,129
1980	79,801	58,022	35,001	18,430	20,652	6,776	2,602	4,243	225,527
1981	81,971	59,284	38,935	19,271	21,900	7,230	3,109	4,142	235,842
1982 (a)	83,908	59,876	40,599	19,199	22,262	7,039	2,905	4,107	239,895
1983 (a)	83,312	59,913	42,083	19,834	23,180	7,062	3,128	4,142	242,654
1984p	(b) 82,321	59,505	40,422	20,024	21,625	7,136	3,196	4,210	(b) 238,439

(a) Births component of estimate of annual population increase; not necessarily final figures. (b) Includes estimate of a shortfall due to a backlog in the processing of N.S.W. registrations.

Table B16 CRUDE BIRTH RATES (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	20.89	20.93	21.52	19.07	23.06	20.97	34.00	26.31	21.15
1972	19.94	19.59	20.55	17.90	20.53	19.63	30.54	24.91	19.92
1973	18.12	18.05	19.41	16.55	18.63	18.26	29.91	23.02	18.34
1974	17.67	17.59	18.81	16.19	17.95	18.31	28.19	22.62	17.87
1975	16.45	16.31	17.71	15.72	17.62	17.11	24.70	21.02	16.77
1976	15.87	15.88	16.86	14.80	17.56	16.33	27.34	20.60	16.23
1977	15.65	15.47	16.42	14.91	17.18	16.29	25.02	20.62	15.94
1978	15.44	15.18	15.90	14.29	16.83	16.36	24.61	19.23	15.61
1979	15.16	14.83	15.90	14.15	16.45	16.14	24.94	19.23	15.37
1980	15.43	14.82	15.44	14.09	16.27	16.00	21.90	18.91	15.34
1981	15.65	15.01	16.61	14.62	16.83	16.93	25.20	18.19	15.80
1982	15.82	15.00	16.78	14.45	16.66	16.38	22.43	17.75	15.81
1983	15.54	14.85	17.04	14.79	17.00	16.32	23.33	17.51	15.78
1984p	(b) 15.21	14.59	16.12	14.80	15.62	16.32	23.00	17.23	(b) 15.07

(a) Number of births per 1,000 mean population. (b) Understated due to a backlog in the processing of N.S.W. registrations.

Table B17

**DEATHS: STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE,
YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	41,826	30,690	16,160	9,666	7,796	3,312	620	580	110,650
1972	41,797	29,937	16,451	9,728	7,431	3,244	542	— 630	109,760
1973	41,258	30,738	16,608	9,854	7,831	3,371	570	592	110,822
1974	44,107	30,973	18,011	10,211	7,737	3,501	578	715	115,833
1975	40,633	29,579	16,267	9,925	7,954	3,357	637	669	109,021
1976	42,214	30,884	17,123	9,964	7,728	3,415	571	763	112,662
1977	40,471	29,542	16,344	9,764	7,873	3,303	764	729	108,790
1978	40,486	29,206	16,567	9,742	7,782	3,316	516	810	108,425
1979	38,909	29,118	16,363	9,660	8,016	3,200	579	723	106,568
1980	40,424	29,453	16,396	9,569	8,147	3,422	496	788	108,695
1981	40,114	29,088	17,037	9,721	7,995	3,364	832	852	109,003
1982 (a)	42,447	30,618	18,126	10,445	8,196	3,434	571	934	114,771
1983 (a)	40,528	29,316	17,058	9,861	8,361	3,314	722	830	109,990
1984p	(b) 41,260	29,497	17,427	10,179	8,506	3,576	554	925	(b) 111,924

(a) Deaths component of estimated annual population increase; not necessarily final figures. (b) Includes estimate of a shortfall due to a backlog in the processing of N.S.W. registrations.

**Table B18 CRUDE DEATH RATES (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE,
YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	8.85	8.52	8.73	8.05	7.41	8.32	7.23	3.86	8.47
1972	8.72	8.18	8.66	8.01	6.87	8.10	5.90	3.93	8.25
1973	8.52	8.29	8.51	8.02	7.11	8.36	5.86	3.42	8.20
1974	9.01	8.25	8.97	8.22	6.86	8.62	5.71	3.84	8.44
1975	8.24	7.81	7.93	7.85	6.88	8.19	6.92	3.37	7.85
1976	8.51	8.10	8.19	7.82	6.56	8.28	5.81	3.68	8.03
1977	8.09	7.70	7.67	7.59	6.54	7.96	7.35	3.41	7.66
1978	8.01	7.56	7.63	7.52	6.34	7.94	4.70	3.72	7.55
1979	7.61	7.49	7.39	7.42	6.43	7.61	5.07	3.27	7.34
1980	7.82	7.52	7.23	7.32	6.42	8.08	4.17	3.51	7.40
1981	7.66	7.37	7.27	7.37	6.14	7.88	6.74	3.74	7.30
1982	8.00	7.67	7.49	7.86	6.13	7.99	4.41	4.04	7.56
1983	7.56	7.26	6.91	7.35	6.13	7.66	5.38	3.51	7.15
1984	(b) 7.62	7.23	6.95	7.52	6.15	8.18	3.99	3.79	(b) 7.20

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 mean population. (b) Understated due to a backlog in the processing of N.S.W. registrations.

Table B19

**DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE: STATES AND TERRITORIES
OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984**

Year ended 31 December —	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1971	1,728	1,097	758	361	465	115	176	77	4,777
1972	1,683	1,038	694	357	346	129	117	66	4,430
1973	1,495	954	658	273	398	139	104	64	4,085
1974	1,445	986	594	307	326	133	106	61	3,958
1975	1,251	804	535	217	271	132	61	54	3,325
1976	1,177	687	529	274	273	79	63	68	3,150
1977	970	648	476	213	252	101	110	51	2,821
1978	1,018	610	439	219	231	102	56	58	2,733
1979	901	632	377	166	249	99	62	48	2,534
1980	867	582	383	186	241	87	37	34	2,417
1981	840	554	406	154	194	89	73	37	2,347
1982	851	623	425	216	208	59	58	42	2,482
1983	827	543	417	183	179	80	57	41	2,327
1984p	(a) 721	525	364	152	232	84	44	41	(a) 2,163

(a) Understated due to a backlog in the processing of N.S.W. registrations.

Table B20 INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a): STATES AND TERRITORIES OF USUAL RESIDENCE, YEARS ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1971 TO 1984

<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
1971	17.50	14.55	19.02	15.77	19.15	13.77	60.36	19.48	17.29
1972	17.60	14.47	17.78	16.42	15.58	16.41	41.68	16.52	16.72
1973	17.04	14.26	17.36	13.43	19.39	18.88	35.78	16.05	16.49
1974	16.71	14.93	15.73	15.26	16.10	17.87	37.13	14.47	16.14
1975	15.41	13.01	14.73	10.91	13.31	18.82	26.81	12.92	14.27
1976	14.95	11.35	15.00	14.52	13.19	11.73	23.44	15.92	13.83
1977	12.39	10.91	13.61	11.11	12.18	14.94	42.29	11.58	12.47
1978	13.04	10.39	12.71	11.82	11.18	14.92	20.74	13.84	12.19
1979	11.63	10.97	10.70	9.02	12.14	14.58	21.77	11.30	11.36
1980	10.86	10.03	10.94	10.09	11.67	12.84	14.22	8.01	10.72
1981	10.25	9.34	10.43	7.99	8.86	12.31	23.48	8.93	9.95
1982	10.14	10.40	10.47	11.25	9.34	8.38	19.90	10.23	10.35
1983	9.93	9.06	9.91	9.23	7.75	11.33	18.23	9.89	9.59
1984p	(b) 8.76	8.22	9.00	7.59	10.73	11.77	13.77	9.74	(b) 9.23

(a) Per 1,000 live births. (b) Understated due to a backlog in N.S.W. registrations.

