

Part 3

DEMOGRAPHY

Population

Historical

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale, the first enumeration of the people was taken by an officer from Sydney on the 25th May, 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29th May, 1835). This was the first official census in Victoria, which was at that time known as the District of Port Phillip, and it disclosed that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females of European origin.

At the Census taken in 1838, it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511. By the Census of 1851 the population had reached 77,345.

The discovery of gold in 1851 gave considerable impetus to the growth of population in Victoria. The intercensal increase in the decade 1851 to 1861 was 461,283. This increase, on a base population of 77,345, is noteworthy when compared with an increase of 875,412, on a base population of 2,054,701, in the fourteen years from 1947 to 1961.

The 1850's and the 1950's represent the two outstanding periods of gain from migration into Victoria. An extended period of emigration from Victoria, mainly to Western Australia following discoveries of gold, was experienced between 1892 and 1907. In each of the years 1896, 1902, and 1903, due to the net loss from migration exceeding the gain from natural increase, a fall in total population was recorded. Falls were also recorded in 1915 and 1916, but these reflected embarkations on oversea service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Since the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase has maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920's and early 1930's, but has not attained the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1962 was 3,013,447.

Census Populations to 1961

General

In the following table is given the census population of each Australian State from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
New South Wales	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
Queensland ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
South Australia ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Australia	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
Northern Territory	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
Australian Capital Territory*	..	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

The following table shows the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia, during intercensal periods from 1901 to 1961 :—

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE (PER CENT.) OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS (Per Cent.)

State or Territory	Intercensal Period					
	1901-1911	1911-1921	1921-1933	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
New South Wales ..	1·97	2·46	1·76	0·99	1·98	1·94
Victoria	0·91	1·53	1·42	0·87	2·56	2·58
Queensland	1·98	2·24	1·86	1·11	2·53	2·04
South Australia ..	1·32	1·94	1·31	0·76	3·05	2·83
Western Australia ..	4·36	1·66	2·29	0·97	3·51	2·03
Tasmania	1·04	1·12	0·51	0·87	2·65	1·82
Northern Territory ..	- 3·67	1·57	1·87	5·93	6·12	7·40
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·45	2·26

* Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Numbers and rates of natural increase in each State and Territory between 1911 and 1962 are given in the following tables:—

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1911-1920 ..	31,797	18,069	12,013	7,122	5,196	3,649	- 12	30	77,864
1921-1930 ..	32,346	18,711	12,000	6,431	4,978	3,127	5	50	77,648
1931-1940* ..	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950* ..	34,041	21,292	15,681	8,003	7,006	3,768	131	472	90,394
1951-1960 ..	43,607	33,948	20,980	11,554	10,930	5,523	468	946	127,956
ANNUAL TOTALS									
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.. ..	48,578	40,043	22,508	13,129	11,254	6,024	780	1,602	143,918

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE PER 1,000 OF THE MEAN POPULATION

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1911-1920 ..	16.93	12.75	17.64	15.99	16.64	18.52	- 3.10	12.95	15.77
1921-1930 ..	13.91	11.16	14.28	11.87	13.12	14.49	1.31	8.75†	12.97
1931-1940* ..	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	13.18†	7.92
1941-1950* ..	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	28.03†	12.04
1951-1960 ..	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	26.63†	13.71
ANNUAL TOTALS									
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 ¹
1961.. ..	13.11	14.14	15.76	15.04	15.39	17.51	28.38	26.16	14.38 ¹
1962.. ..	12.20	13.39	14.62	13.27	14.90	16.76	28.92	24.38	13.44 ¹

NOTE.—Minus Sign (-) denotes decrease.

* Excess of births over civilian deaths for period September, 1939, to June, 1947.

† Rates affected by special local features.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1901 to 1961, are shown in the following table :—

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—						
	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
Sydney	481,830	629,503	899,059	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,183,388
Melbourne ..	496,079	593,237	782,979	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Brisbane ..	119,428	139,480	209,946	299,748	402,030	502,320	621,550
Adelaide ..	162,261	189,646	255,375	312,619	382,454	483,508	587,957
Perth	66,832	106,792	154,873	207,440	272,528	348,647	420,133
Hobart	34,604	39,937	52,361	60,406	76,534	95,206	115,932
Canberra ..	..	..	..	7,325	15,156	28,277	56,449
Total ..	1,361,034	1,698,595	2,354,593	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,897,304
Percentage of Australia ..	36	38	43	47	51	54	56

NOTE.—Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of metropolitan boundaries.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1961, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION

Year of Census	Persons			Males			Females		
	Popula- tion	Intercensal Increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal Increase		Popula- tion	Intercensal Increase	
		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage		Numeri- cal	Per- centage
1901 ..	1,201,070	60,982*	5.35*	603,720	5,498*	0.92*	597,350	55,484*	10.24*
1911 ..	1,315,551	114,481	9.53	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48
1921 ..	1,531,280	215,729	16.40	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67
1933 ..	1,820,261	288,981	18.87	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09
1947 ..	2,054,701	234,440	12.88	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50
1954 ..	2,452,341	397,640	19.35	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33
1961 ..	2,930,113	477,772	19.48	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20

* Since 1891.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1961 is made in the following table :—

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Particulars	Intercensal Period		
	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
Population at Beginning of Period ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341
Births	482,413	350,696	423,811
Deaths	290,153	157,955	167,391
Natural Increase	192,260	192,741	256,420
Net Recorded Migration	49,574	191,846	261,648
Total Recorded Increase	241,834	384,587	518,068
Intercensal Adjustment *	-7,394	13,053	-40,296
Population at End of Period	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* Adjustment of population on the basis of Census results.

The population in statistical divisions at Census dates from 1933 to 1961 is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
Metropolitan*	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,911,895
Central*	212,573	230,118	209,447	239,057
North-Central	58,860	54,780	67,741	63,039
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,893	156,364
North-Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,325
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113

* The Metropolitan Area was redefined and enlarged, with a corresponding reduction in the defined area of the Central Statistical Division, in 1947, 1954, and 1961.

The following table shows the natural increase and net migration components of increases of population in statistical divisions between Censuses over the period 1947 to 1961. In the table "net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population, after deducting natural increase.

**VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN
POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES
1947 TO 1961**

Statistical Division	Population at Census 1947	Natural Increase 1947-1954	Net Migration 1947-1954*	Population at Census 1954	Natural Increase 1954-1961	Net Migration 1954-1961*	Population at Census 1961
Metropolitan ..	1,297,906	} 119,912	157,114 {	1,532,145	} 167,209	250,185 {	1,911,895
Central ..	158,626			201,413			239,057
North-Central ..	54,693	4,802	8,162	67,657	5,587	- 10,205	63,039
Western ..	159,368	17,221	3,462	180,051	20,738	- 2,767	198,022
Wimmera ..	54,171	5,360	- 1,845	57,686	6,388	- 5,275	58,799
Mallee ..	52,770	8,549	- 3,249	58,070	10,044	- 5,162	62,952
Northern ..	121,756	14,215	4,006	139,977	17,680	- 1,293	156,364
North-Eastern ..	60,160	6,419	12,191	78,770	8,290	- 735	86,325
Gippsland ..	91,400	16,263	20,868	128,531	20,484	36	149,051
Migratory ..	3,851	..	4,190	8,041	..	- 3,432	4,609
Total	2,054,701	192,741	204,899	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113

NOTE.—In the above table populations of statistical divisions in 1947 and 1954 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries existing at the 1961 Census. As figures of natural increase and net migration, adjusted for changes in boundaries are not available, these figures for the Metropolitan and Central statistical divisions have been combined and shown in total. As boundary changes affecting the North-Central and Northern statistical divisions had only slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown separately.

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Population of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and Remainder of the State

In comparing metropolitan and extra-metropolitan populations, it should be remembered that the apparent size of the drift of population from country to city will be partly explained by the arbitrary redefinition of the Metropolitan Area, from time to time, as the metropolis expanded.

The more rapid rate of increase of metropolitan population was in evidence at an early stage of settlement, and, as indicated in the following table, the Census of 1921 showed that the population in the Metropolitan Area then exceeded that in the rest of the State :—

**VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE
METROPOLITAN AREA, AND REMAINDER OF THE
STATE**

Year of Census	Population				
	Victoria	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901 ..	1,201,070	496,079	41·30	704,991	58·70
1911 ..	1,315,551	593,237	45·09	722,314	54·91
1921 ..	1,531,280	782,979	51·13	748,301	48·87
1933 ..	1,820,261	991,934	54·49	828,327	45·51
1947 ..	2,054,701	1,226,409	59·69	828,292	40·31
1954 ..	2,452,341	1,524,111	62·15	928,230	37·85
1961 ..	2,930,113	1,911,895	65·25	1,018,218	34·75

Ages of the Population

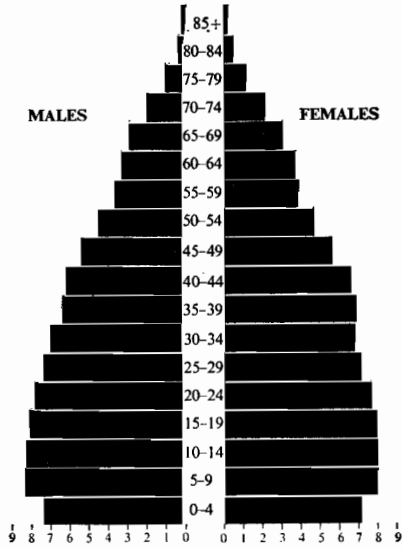
Numerical and percentage changes in the age of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table. A diagrammatic representation of the changes in age distribution, based on the Censuses of 1933 to 1961, is set out on pages 92-93.

**VICTORIA—AGES OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1933 TO 1961**

Age Group (Years)	Population at Census				Percentage Increase		
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961
0-4	144,591	197,239	258,335	307,532	36·41	30·98	19·04
5-9	164,071	154,111	238,857	288,770	- 6·07	54·99	20·90
10-14	163,688	135,393	180,807	277,854	-17·29	33·54	53·67
15-19	161,090	151,994	153,721	219,365	- 5·65	1·14	42·70
20-24	155,206	165,883	160,930	195,076	6·88	- 2·99	21·22
25-29	145,832	159,483	194,470	186,724	9·36	21·94	- 3·98
30-34	137,923	160,325	195,595	209,542	16·24	22·00	7·13
35-39	132,636	151,734	173,694	217,856	14·40	14·47	25·43
40-44	128,293	139,302	172,584	187,624	8·58	23·89	8·71
45-49	110,686	133,002	152,358	181,826	20·16	14·55	19·34
50-54	92,497	122,875	137,512	158,846	32·84	11·91	15·51
55-59	75,579	112,040	114,856	131,730	48·24	2·51	14·69
60-64	70,628	89,379	108,442	115,027	26·55	21·33	6·07
65-69	59,863	68,608	83,158	95,755	14·61	21·21	15·15
70-74	42,699	49,523	58,227	73,610	15·98	17·58	26·42
75-79	22,322	35,129	36,970	45,364	57·37	5·24	22·70
80-84	8,426	19,569	20,454	24,232	132·25	4·52	18·47
85-89	3,210	7,397	8,733	10,080	130·44	18·06	15·42
90-94	841	1,505	2,346	2,809	78·95	55·88	19·74
95-99	160	199	276	451	24·38	38·69	63·41
100 and over ..	20	11	16	40	-45·00	45·45	150·00
Total ..	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	12·88	19·35	19·48
Under 21 ..	665,650	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	0·72	28·49	31·57
21-64	1,017,070	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	18·21	14·84	11·86
65 and over ..	137,541	181,941	210,180	252,341	32·28	15·52	20·06

NOTE.—Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.
Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY SEX
 CENSUS 1933
 (TEN THOUSANDS)



CENSUS 1947
 (TEN THOUSANDS)

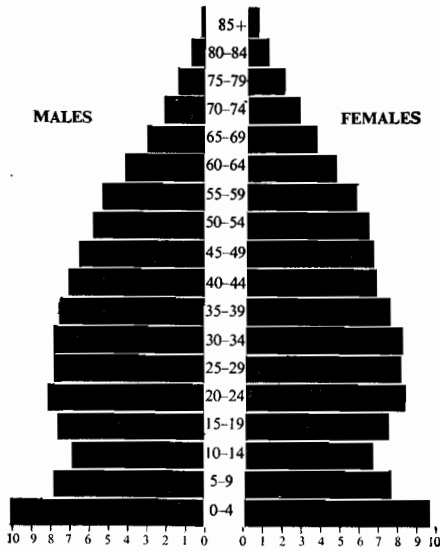
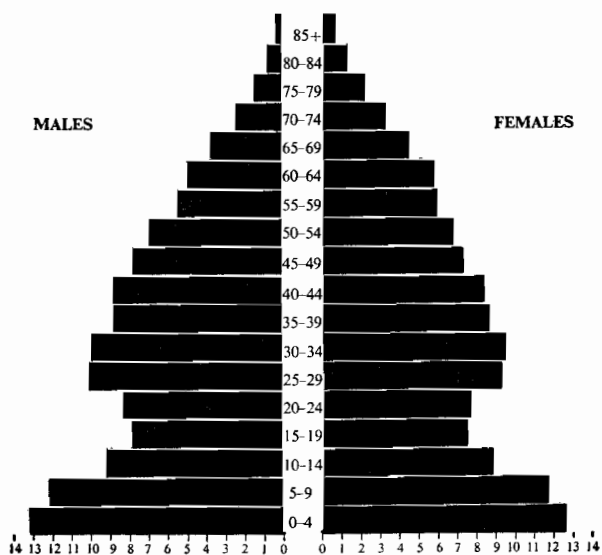


FIGURE 8.

AND FIVE YEAR AGE GROUP

CENSUS 1954
(TEN THOUSANDS)



CENSUS 1961
(TEN THOUSANDS)

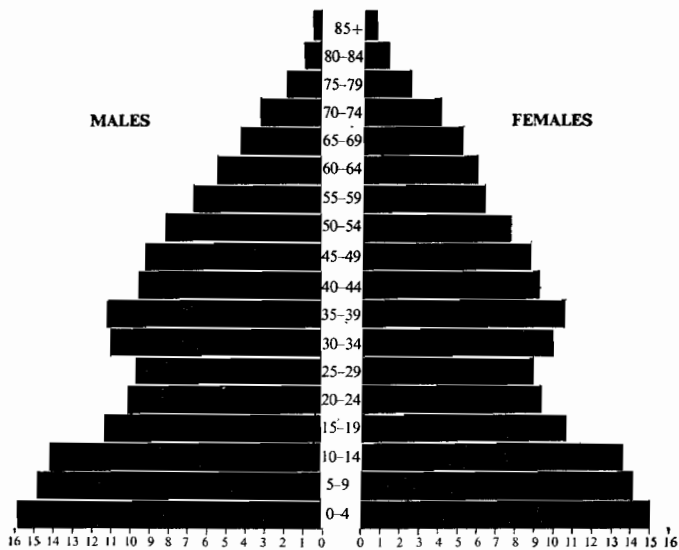


FIGURE 8—continued.

The following table shows the proportion of population in each age group at Censuses from 1933 to 1961 :—

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS*
(Per Cent.)

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census			
	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	7·94	9·60	10·53	10·50
5-9	9·01	7·50	9·74	9·85
10-14	8·99	6·59	7·37	9·48
15-19	8·85	7·40	6·27	7·49
20-24	8·53	8·07	6·56	6·66
25-29	8·01	7·76	7·93	6·37
30-34	7·58	7·80	7·98	7·15
35-39	7·29	7·39	7·08	7·44
40-44	7·05	6·78	7·04	6·40
45-49	6·08	6·47	6·21	6·20
50-54	5·08	5·98	5·61	5·42
55-59	4·15	5·45	4·68	4·50
60-64	3·88	4·35	4·42	3·93
65-69	3·29	3·34	3·39	3·27
70-74	2·35	2·41	2·38	2·51
75-79	1·23	1·71	1·51	1·55
80-84	0·46	0·95	0·83	0·83
85-89	0·18	0·36	0·36	0·34
90 and over	0·05	0·09	0·11	0·11
All Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

The ratio of males to females in age groups, at each Census from 1933 to 1961, is given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY* OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS†

Age Last Birthday (Years)	1933	1947	1954	1961
0-4	104·11	104·59	104·78	105·02
5-9	104·32	104·07	104·76	105·43
10-14	103·59	103·13	104·00	104·70
15-19	101·66	101·93	105·11	105·38
20-24	100·97	98·04	108·47	106·81
25-29	103·75	97·47	108·93	108·48
30-34	101·93	97·11	105·66	110·07
35-39	92·44	100·75	102·26	105·67
40-44	94·34	105·25	105·37	102·83
45-49	96·03	99·81	107·60	103·42
50-54	95·49	92·13	102·83	104·90
55-59	92·26	93·81	92·01	102·96
60-64	88·53	89·07	85·99	88·45
65-69	92·07	84·45	83·43	77·79
70-74	90·60	77·44	75·41	73·81
75-79	87·39	75·56	68·96	66·56
80-84	72·66	72·51	62·29	58·24
85-89	62·61	64·41	59·77	51·28
90-94	57·20	56·93	50·10	47·76
95-99	39·13	50·76	35·29	37·50
100 and over	33·33	10·00	33·33	24·24
All Ages	98·50	97·41	100·81	101·28

* Number of males per 100 females.

† Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census of 1961

It is important to note that, unless indicated as final, figures in this part giving results of the 1961 Census are subject to revision. Also, tables relating to the Census exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines.

The following tables show the geographical distribution and other characteristics of the population of Victoria as disclosed by the Census of 29th–30th June, 1961. To facilitate comparisons, results from the Census of 1954 are also given in most cases.

The population in each statistical division in Victoria, enumerated at the Census of 1961, is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—POPULATION* IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
ACCORDING TO SEX, AT CENSUS OF 1961

Statistical Division	Males	Females	Persons
Metropolitan	949,719	962,176	1,911,895
Central	123,026	116,031	239,057
North-Central	32,229	30,810	63,039
Western	99,662	98,360	198,022
Wimmera	29,838	28,961	58,799
Mallee	32,922	30,030	62,952
Northern	79,537	76,827	156,364
North-Eastern	45,620	40,705	86,325
Gippsland	78,082	70,969	149,051
Migratory	3,760	849	4,609
Total Victoria	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures

NOTE.—The boundary of the Metropolitan Division was re-defined as from 1st January, 1961.

The percentage of population in metropolitan, urban, and rural areas and the masculinity of the population in each of these divisions of the State are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE* OF POPULATION AND
MASCULINITY IN METROPOLITAN, URBAN,
AND RURAL AREAS

Area	Percentage of Population						Masculinity†	
	Census 1954			Census 1961			Census 1954	Census 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metropolitan	60·8	63·6	62·1	64·4	66·1	65·2	96·31	98·71
Urban ..	18·9	19·4	19·2	19·4	19·7	19·6	98·36	99·47
Rural ..	19·8	16·9	18·4	15·9	14·1	15·0	118·17	114·52
Migratory ..	0·5	0·1	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·2	420·12	442·87
Victoria ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·81	101·28

* Final figures

† Number of males per 100 females.

The above table indicates that the proportion of State population in rural areas has declined between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961. At the same time the proportion of population in the metropolitan and urban areas has increased, the greater part going to the Metropolitan

Area. Masculinity of total rural population has declined and masculinity of both metropolitan and urban populations has increased. However, males are still more numerous than females in rural areas of the State in general, and are still slightly fewer than females in the metropolitan and urban areas.

The following table gives population, density, and occupied and unoccupied dwellings in metropolitan, other urban, and rural areas of the State. The urban areas of Geelong, Ballarat, and Bendigo are shown, as is the sum of the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Area. The remainder of cities, towns, and boroughs in the State have been grouped with non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more according to size of population. Where changes have occurred in boundaries between 1954 and 1961, figures shown in the following table for the 1954 Census have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries in force at the 1961 Census.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION*

Victoria	Census 1954	Census 1961		Dwellings at Census, 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile	Occupied	Un-occupied
Metropolitan	1,532,145	1,911,895	2,354·06	524,608	16,833
Urban Areas—					
Geelong Urban Area	72,595	91,777	2,015·31	24,586	663
Ballarat Urban Area	48,030	54,880	1,983·38	14,493	633
Latrobe Valley-Urban	37,707	49,473	1,282·35	11,675	342
Bendigo Urban Area	36,918	40,327	1,804·34	11,518	507
Total Urban Areas	195,250	236,457	1,762·76	62,272	2,145
Other Urban—					
Population Exceeding 10,000 (4)	45,037	55,345	1,560·77	14,507	518
" 7,500 to 9,999 (6)	45,094	52,080	1,165·62	13,492	576
" 5,000 to 7,499 (11)	59,688	70,432	920·44	19,002	849
" 4,000 to 4,999 (3)	9,262	13,228	494·14	3,456	558
" 3,000 to 3,999 (14)	41,712	47,042	690·47	12,464	2,214
" 2,000 to 2,999 (18)	39,302	44,146	550·65	12,210	2,646
" 1,000 to 1,999 (38)	51,531	55,200	531·02	15,230	3,457
Total Other Urban	291,826	337,473	774·59	90,361	10,818
Rural †	425,079	439,679	5·08	113,288	17,593
Migratory	8,041	4,609	..	..	..
Total	2,452,341	2,930,113	33·34‡	790,529	47,389

NOTE.—Figures in brackets represent the number of urban localities in the size group.

* Final figures.

† Includes Borough of Clunes—population 836 in 1961.

‡ Includes migratory.

The above table shows that urban localities of less than 5,000 in population and rural areas in general had a markedly higher proportion of unoccupied dwellings at the date of the Census 1961 than did the more populated areas of the State. An analysis of the reasons for unoccupancy appears on page 394.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more, are given in the following table. As explained in the preamble to the preceding table, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES
1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER
SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Metropolitan Cities—				Metropolitan Cities—			
Melbourne ..	93,172	76,810	6,332	<i>continued</i>			
Box Hill ..	35,554	50,412	6,074	St. Kilda ..	53,301	52,205	15,772
Brighton ..	40,458	41,302	7,822	Sunshine ..	41,332	62,321	2,018
Broadmeadows ..	22,423	66,306	2,426	Waverley ..	15,497	44,987	1,974
Brunswick ..	53,620	53,093	12,950	Williamstown ..	29,313	30,606	5,797
Camberwell ..	90,397	99,353	7,322	Extra - Metropolitan			
Caulfield ..	75,217	74,859	8,817	Cities, Towns,			
Chelsea ..	16,857	22,355	4,736	and Boroughs—			
Coburg ..	62,077	70,771	9,816	Cities—			
Collingwood ..	27,155	25,413	13,811	Ararat	7,433	7,934	1,078
Dandenong ..	12,234	24,909	1,779	Ballaarat ..	39,945	41,037	3,072
Essendon ..	57,873	58,987	9,275	Bendigo	28,726	30,195	2,406
Fitzroy	30,312	29,399	20,850	Colac	8,032	9,252	2,203
Footscray ..	57,915	60,734	8,751	Geelong	20,034	18,019	3,472
Hawthorn ..	37,188	36,707	9,737	Geelong West ..	17,313	17,681	8,710
Heidelberg ..	60,007	86,430	1,814	Hamilton .. .	8,507	9,495	1,136
Keilor	10,592	29,519	779	Horsham	7,767	9,240	996
Kew	31,518	33,341	5,933	Maryborough ..	6,827	7,235	804
Malvern	46,910	47,870	7,784	Mildura	10,972	12,279	1,453
Moorabbin ..	64,366	95,669	4,839	Newtown and	11,195	11,788	5,103
Mordialloc ..	21,025	26,526	5,632	Chilwell			
Northcote ..	43,604	44,746	10,170	Sale	6,537	7,899	943
Nunawading ..	23,855	53,246	3,318	Shepparton ..	10,848	13,580	1,843
Oakleigh .. .	31,336	48,017	4,104	Wangaratta ..	10,715	13,784	1,610
Port Melbourne ..	13,104	12,370	3,010	Warrnambool ..	12,502	15,702	1,417
Prahran	54,009	52,554	14,242	Towns—			
Preston	63,868	84,146	5,884	Camperdown ..	3,205	3,446	614
Richmond .. .	35,213	33,863	14,349	Castlemaine ..	6,577	7,216	802
Ringwood .. .	12,951	24,427	2,779	Portland	4,809	6,014	644
Sandringham ..	31,758	37,001	6,402	St. Arnaud .. .	3,037	3,150	321
South Melbourne	37,995	32,528	9,456	Stawell	5,463	5,506	592
Springvale .. .	14,245	28,526	761	Boroughs—			
				Benalla	6,818	8,260	1,163
				Clunes	871	836	93
				Daylesford ..	3,216	2,776	443

* Final figures.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961,
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961—
continued

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile		Population (1961 Areas)	Population	Persons per Sq. Mile
Extra - Metropolitan Cities, Towns, and Boroughs— <i>continued</i>				Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>			
Eaglehawk ..	4,696	4,926	880	Healesville ..	2,707	2,687	362
Echuca ..	5,405	6,443	942	Heathcote ..	1,273	1,287	305
Koroit ..	1,401	1,466	165	Heyfield ..	1,969	1,917	973
Kyabram ..	3,335	3,936	489	Irymple ..	1,068	1,133	252
Moe ..	12,427	15,463	1,872	Kerang ..	3,227	3,727	1,573
Port Fairy ..	2,265	2,426	273	Kilmore ..	1,474	1,363	349
Queenscliffe ..	2,551	2,659	811	Korumburra ..	2,858	3,237	550
Sebastopol ..	3,265	4,663	1,708	Kyneton ..	3,232	3,366	1,658
Swan Hill ..	5,197	6,186	1,174	Lakes Entrance ..	1,252	1,602	1,456
Traralgon ..	8,845	12,300	1,597	Laverton ..	1,212	4,152	1,193
Wonthaggi ..	4,461	4,190	205	Leongatha ..	2,304	2,755	706
Yallourn Works Area †	5,748	5,010	371	Lorne ..	967	1,080	593
Non-Municipal Towns—				Maffra ..	3,161	3,404	1,881
Alexandra ..	1,712	1,945	373	Maldon ..	1,088	1,071	397
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,825	3,288	759	Mansfield ..	1,861	1,944	557
Bairnsdale ..	6,398	7,427	1,129	Merbein ..	1,768	1,737	1,930
Beaufort ..	1,281	1,240	636	Mooroopna ..	2,091	2,505	1,340
Beechworth ..	3,153	3,508	899	Mornington ..	3,589	4,886	1,720
Broadford ..	1,451	1,678	893	Mortlake ..	1,048	1,297	853
Casterton ..	2,391	2,442	334	Morwell ..	9,230	14,833	1,725
Charlton ..	1,408	1,527	1,427	Mount Beauty ..	2,216	1,509	555
Cobram ..	1,695	2,538	1,244	Murtoa ..	1,132	1,135	817
Cohuna ..	1,542	1,815	931	Myrtleford ..	1,538	2,123	798
Coleraine ..	1,393	1,503	716	Nathalia ..	1,046	1,276	798
Corryong ..	839	1,129	395	Nhill ..	2,208	2,233	988
Creswick ..	1,606	1,730	246	Numurkah ..	2,195	2,687	864
Dimboola ..	1,814	1,923	585	Ocean Grove ..	1,321	1,609	781
Donald ..	1,480	1,517	353	Orbost ..	2,214	2,613	1,686
Dromana ..	1,038	1,151	639	Ouyen ..	1,426	1,695	1,130
Drouin ..	2,104	2,511	913	Pakenham East ..	1,110	1,408	345
Euroa ..	2,657	3,040	796	Portarlington ..	836	1,003	314
				Red Cliffs ..	2,361	2,440	1,025
				Rochester ..	1,791	1,965	774

NOTE.—See note on following page for definition of "Non-municipal Town".

* Final figures.

† The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on pages 397-398.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS* OF LOCALITIES, CENSUSES 1954 AND 1961, AND NUMBER OF PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE, CENSUS 1961—*continued*

Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961		Locality	Census 1954	Census 1961	
	Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile		Popu- lation (1961 Areas)	Popu- lation	Persons per Sq. Mile
Non-Municipal Towns— <i>continued</i>							
Rosebud ..	2,675	3,726	412	Warburton ..	1,919	1,630	551
Rushworth ..	976	1,077	709	Warracknabeal ..	3,009	3,061	673
Rutherglen ..	1,370	1,292	373	Warragul ..	5,324	6,405	1,001
Rye	985	1,338	437	Werribee ..	4,335	5,398	1,578
Seymour ..	4,094	5,104	1,430	Wodonga ..	5,259	7,498	961
Sorrento ..	1,863	2,152	203	Woodend ..	1,093	1,224	549
Sunbury ..	2,385	3,131	550	Yallourn North ..	1,457	1,867	3,734
Tatura	1,634	2,166	1,146	Yarram ..	1,800	2,053	234
Terang	2,365	2,380	741	Yarrawonga ..	2,953	3,022	2,477
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516	Yea	1,131	1,113	1,081

NOTE.—Prior to a Census the boundaries of certain towns not separately incorporated as local government areas are delineated for statistical purposes, and are termed "Non-municipal Towns." Only those of 1,000 persons or more at the 1961 Census are listed above.

* Final figures.

The next table shows the age distribution of the population of Victoria at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION* OF THE POPULATION

Age Last Birthday (Years)	Census, 1954			Census, 1961			Increase of Persons 1954 to 1961
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0- 4	132,184	126,151	258,335	157,534	149,998	307,532	49,197
5- 9	122,204	116,653	238,857	148,199	140,571	288,770	49,913
10-14	92,175	88,632	180,807	142,119	135,735	277,854	97,047
15-19	78,776	74,945	153,721	112,556	106,809	219,365	65,644
20-24	83,734	77,196	160,930	100,750	94,326	195,076	34,146
25-29	101,392	93,078	194,470	97,160	89,564	186,724	-7,746
30-34	100,487	95,108	195,595	109,792	99,750	209,542	13,947
35-39	87,819	85,875	173,694	111,929	105,927	217,856	44,162
40-44	88,548	84,036	172,584	95,120	92,504	187,624	15,040
45-49	78,969	73,389	152,358	92,443	89,383	181,826	29,468
50-54	69,714	67,798	137,512	81,322	77,524	158,846	21,334
55-59	55,039	59,817	114,856	66,826	64,904	131,730	16,874
60-64	50,136	58,306	108,442	53,988	61,039	115,027	6,585
65-69	37,824	45,334	83,158	41,897	53,858	95,755	12,597
70-74	25,032	33,195	58,227	31,258	42,352	73,610	15,383
75-79	15,089	21,881	36,970	18,127	27,237	45,364	8,394
80-84	7,851	12,603	20,454	8,919	15,313	24,232	3,778
85-89	3,267	5,466	8,733	3,417	6,663	10,080	1,347
90-94	783	1,563	2,346	908	1,901	2,809	463
95-99	72	204	276	123	328	451	175
100 and over ..	4	12	16	8	32	40	24
Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772
Under 21	440,629	420,827	861,456	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	271,923
21-64	700,548	680,157	1,380,705	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	163,688
65 and over ..	89,922	120,258	210,180	104,657	147,684	252,341	42,161
Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	477,772

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

* Final figures.

The Censuses of 1954 and 1961 show the nationality of the population as follows :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY* OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British†—						
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Born outside Australia ..	127,950	104,469	232,419	198,484	165,744	364,228
Total British	1,148,786	1,167,012	2,315,798	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651
Foreign—						
Dutch ..	9,255	7,035	16,290	15,091	12,540	27,631
German ..	6,078	5,414	11,492	13,448	10,456	23,904
Greek ..	4,037	2,241	6,278	14,705	13,449	28,154
Hungarian ..	1,683	1,118	2,801	3,120	2,316	5,436
Italian ..	23,225	11,981	35,206	37,507	30,822	68,329
Latvian, Lithuanian, and Estonian ..	5,203	4,571	9,774	1,384	1,054	2,438
Polish ..	9,370	6,889	16,259	4,538	3,629	8,167
Ukrainian ..	3,185	2,453	5,638	1,029	771	1,800
Yugoslav ..	3,450	2,045	5,495	6,570	3,823	10,393
Other (Including Stateless) ..	16,827	10,483	27,310	17,513	11,697	29,210
Total Foreign	82,313	54,230	136,543	114,905	90,557	205,462
Grand Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† All persons of individual citizenship status who by virtue of the *Nationality and Citizenship Act 1948* are deemed to be British subjects. For purposes of this table Irish nationality is included with British.

The following table shows the birthplace of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE* OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
New Zealand	5,456	5,675	11,131	5,624	5,852	11,476
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland ..	92,915	78,813	171,728	108,693	97,676	206,369
Germany	11,029	10,743	21,772	20,723	18,568	39,291
Greece	5,009	2,636	7,645	17,246	14,517	31,763
Italy	27,709	14,720	42,429	52,110	38,965	91,075
Malta	4,469	2,662	7,131	10,216	7,628	17,844
Netherlands	9,188	6,808	15,996	20,201	16,083	36,284
Poland	12,836	8,592	21,428	13,806	9,988	23,794
Other	26,896	18,716	45,612	42,905	30,301	73,206
Total Europe	190,051	143,690	333,741	285,900	233,726	519,626
Other Birthplaces	14,756	9,334	24,090	21,865	16,723	38,588
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

The next table shows the period of residence in Australia, at Censuses of 1954 and 1961, of persons who were born outside Australia :—

VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO WERE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA

Number of Completed Years of Residence	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 ..	18,237	13,343	31,580	24,865	17,287	42,152
1	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,375	13,505	29,880
2	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,286	15,462	31,748
3	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,436	15,438	28,874
4	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,080	15,669	30,749
5	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,669	17,156	37,825
6	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,914	15,788	35,702
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,625	110,305	236,930
7 and under 14 ..	79,764	64,811	144,575	116,150	86,253	202,403
14 and over ..				64,670	54,723	119,393
Not Stated ..				3,264	2,797	6,061	5,040	11,056
Born outside Australia ..	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,461*	256,321*	569,782*
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,160,934*	1,199,397*	2,360,331*
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* These figures differ slightly from those shown in the preceding table and are subject to amendment when final figures are known.

The following table shows the population of Victoria classified according to conjugal condition at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION* OF POPULATION

Conjugal Condition	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never Married—						
Under Fifteen Years of Age	346,563	331,436	677,999	447,852	426,304	874,156
Fifteen Years of Age and over	257,342	196,891	454,233	303,290	222,756	526,046
Total—Never Married ..	603,905	528,327	1,132,232	751,142	649,060	1,400,202
Married	570,204	564,688	1,134,892	664,992	660,473	1,325,465
Married but Permanently Separated	15,214	18,144	33,358	18,302	21,927	40,229
Widowed	30,906	99,058	129,964	31,497	113,940	145,437
Divorced	7,250	9,062	16,312	8,462	10,318	18,780
Not Stated	3,620	1,963	5,583	†	†	†
Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† In processing the 1961 Census data, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

The following table shows the religion of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
CHRISTIAN—						
Baptist	16,084	18,232	34,316	18,225	20,402	38,627
Brethren	1,479	1,782	3,261	1,558	1,799	3,357
Catholic, Roman*	99,128	82,083	181,211	134,535	116,287	250,822
Catholic*	188,492	194,951	383,443	254,236	257,676	511,912
Churches of Christ	15,797	17,811	33,608	17,883	20,056	37,939
Church of England	413,591	418,882	832,473	443,024	450,136	893,160
Congregational	5,417	6,505	11,922	5,552	6,552	12,104
Greek Orthodox	12,219	7,902	20,121	29,759	25,064	54,823
Lutheran	11,785	11,108	22,893	18,267	17,101	35,368
Methodist	122,377	130,425	252,802	134,040	141,165	275,205
Presbyterian	158,811	167,611	326,422	179,466	187,880	367,346
Protestant, Undefined	18,787	18,966	37,753	20,349	19,592	39,941
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,559	3,161	5,720
Other	6,967	7,981	14,948	11,858	13,032	24,890
Total Christian	1,078,131	1,092,901	2,171,032	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811
NON-CHRISTIAN—						
Hebrew	12,211	11,805	24,016	14,993	14,939	29,932
Other	1,830	453	2,283	1,962	911	2,873
Total Non-Christian	14,041	12,258	26,299	16,955	15,850	32,805
Indefinite	2,579	2,239	4,818	3,637	3,014	6,651
No Religion	4,564	2,073	6,637	7,081	3,715	10,796
No Reply	131,784	111,771	243,555	169,088	145,962	315,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* So described on individual census schedules.

In the following table the male and female populations of Victoria are classified according to the industry in which they were usually engaged at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY* OF THE POPULATION

Industry Group	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary Production	108,124	8,376	116,500	99,839	9,961	109,800
Mining and Quarrying	4,463	123	4,586	4,677	199	4,876
Manufacturing	252,232	89,172	341,404	280,482	99,218	379,700
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)	24,116	1,491	25,607	30,471	2,027	32,498
Building and Construction	84,401	1,067	85,468	99,521	2,103	101,624
Transport and Storage and Communication	76,478	9,022	85,500	84,000	10,405	94,405
Finance and Property	18,080	9,237	27,317	25,483	16,345	41,828
Commerce	109,675	51,909	161,584	126,506	63,840	190,346
Public Authority (<i>n.e.l.</i>) and Defence Services	36,135	8,593	44,728	35,793	9,300	45,093
Community and Business Services (Incl. Professional)†	37,397	43,381	80,778	51,501	64,244	115,745
Amusements, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.	28,306	32,826	61,132	31,882	36,976	68,858
Other Industries and Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,541	2,249	9,790	16,982	8,308	25,290
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* Final figures.

† Includes police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, &c.

The following table shows the occupational status of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
At Work—						
Employer	59,396	8,975	68,371	60,853	12,298	73,151
Self-Employed	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,549	19,450	120,999
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,781	275,225	958,006
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,926	2,039	5,965
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,109	309,012	1,158,121
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employment	1,684	524	2,208	25,561	8,630	34,191
Temporarily Laid Off	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,479	5,014
Sickness or Accident	3,202	943	4,145	5,519	2,051	7,570
Changing Jobs	1,796	758	2,554	2,004	1,031	3,035
Other and Not Stated	2,216	474	2,690	1,372	708	2,080
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	37,991	13,899	51,890
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,100	322,911	1,210,011
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,025	154,321	316,346
Full-time Student or Child Attending School	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,949	296,788	620,737
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)"	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,040	19,633	37,673
Home Duties .. .. .	.. .. .	515,711	515,711	.. .. .	540,214	540,214
Pensioner or Annuitant	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,581	104,146	170,727
Inmate of Institution	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,687	20,848
Other	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,539	7,018	13,557
Total Not in Work Force	444,151	963,796	1,407,947	587,295	1,132,807	1,720,102
Grand Total	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

* The category "Not at Work" includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the Census by reason of sickness, accident, &c., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, &c. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. The numbers shown as "Not at Work", therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

† In processing the 1961 Census data an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Population Estimates

In the following table is given the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31st December, 1962. For dates subsequent to the latest population Census, the estimated population in each State or Territory represents the population ascertained at the Census, plus natural increase and recorded net migration into the State or Territory since the Census. As complete records of interstate migration are not available, the estimated populations so derived are

approximate, and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State and Territory is ascertained at the next Census. In some instances such revisions were substantial after the Census of 1961.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1962

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1962	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion in Each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,016,635	12·98	per cent. 37·15
Victoria	87,884	3,013,447	34·29	27·88
Queensland	667,000	1,550,370	2·32	14·34
South Australia	380,070	999,693	2·63	9·25
Western Australia	975,920	765,715	0·78	7·08
Tasmania	26,215	369,403	14·09	3·42
Northern Territory	523,620	26,284	0·05	0·24
Australian Capital Territory*	939	68,824	73·29	0·64
Australia	2,971,081	10,810,371	3·64	100·00

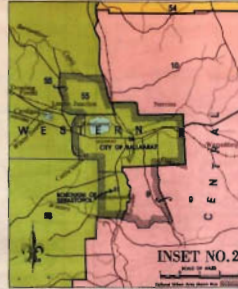
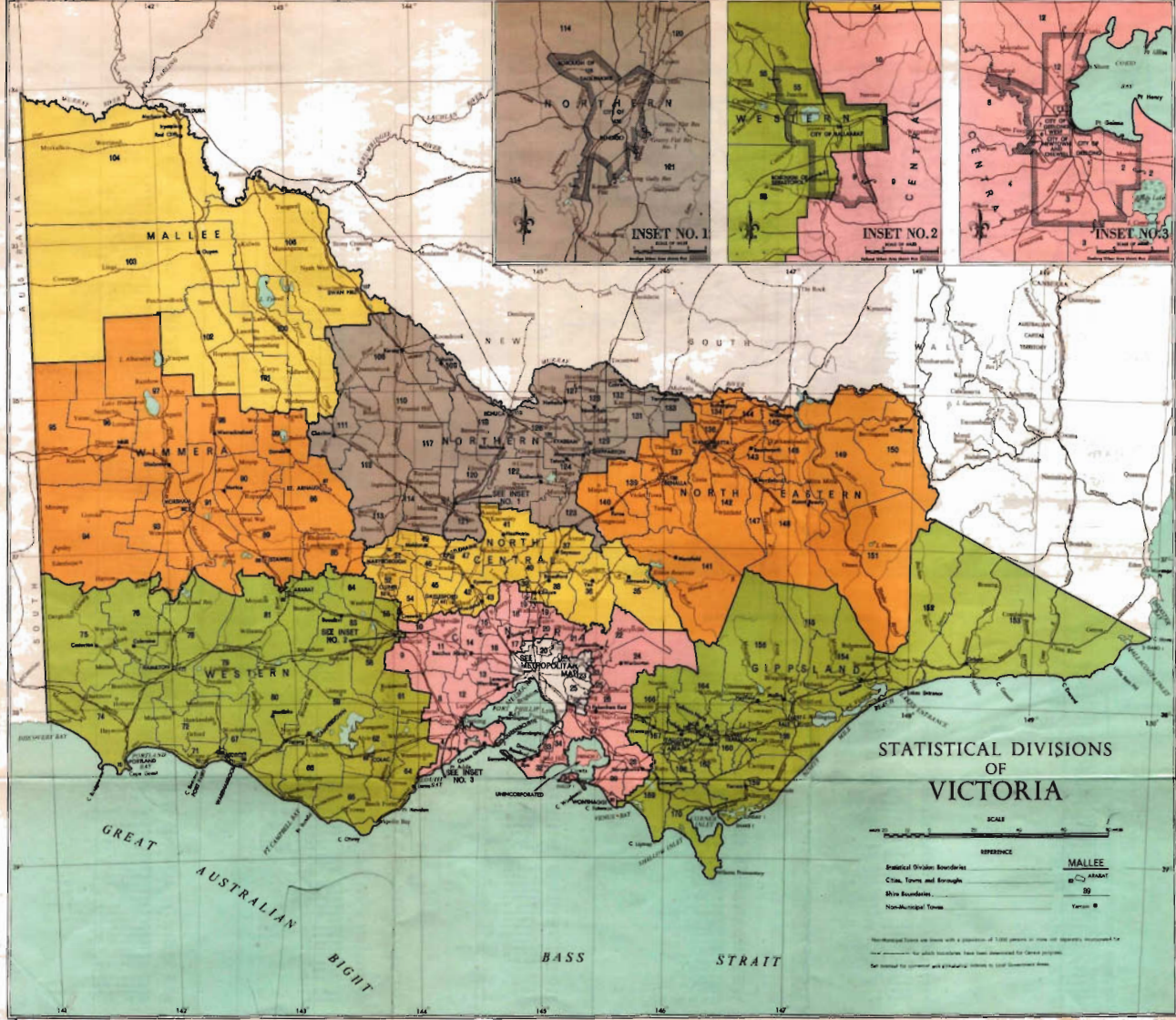
* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1962 :—

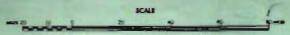
VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated Population, 31st December		
	Males	Females	Total
1836 (25th May)	142	35	177
1840	7,254	3,037	10,291
1850	45,495	30,667	76,162
1860	330,302	207,932	538,234
1870	397,230	326,695	723,925
1880	450,558	408,047	858,605
1890	595,519	538,209	1,133,728
1900	601,773	594,440	1,196,213
1910	646,482	654,926	1,301,408
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1930	892,422	900,183	1,792,605
1940	947,037	967,881	1,914,918
1950	1,114,497	1,122,685	2,237,182
1953	1,212,060	1,203,975	2,416,035
1954	1,245,228	1,232,758	2,477,986
1955	1,283,946	1,262,386	2,546,332
1956	1,321,478	1,296,634	2,618,112
1957	1,350,935	1,329,620	2,680,555
1958	1,382,585	1,362,580	2,745,165
1959	1,416,347	1,395,082	2,811,429
1960	1,455,696	1,432,594	2,888,290
1961	1,482,130	1,467,224	2,949,354
1962	1,514,612	1,498,835	3,013,447

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1962, is given in the following table.



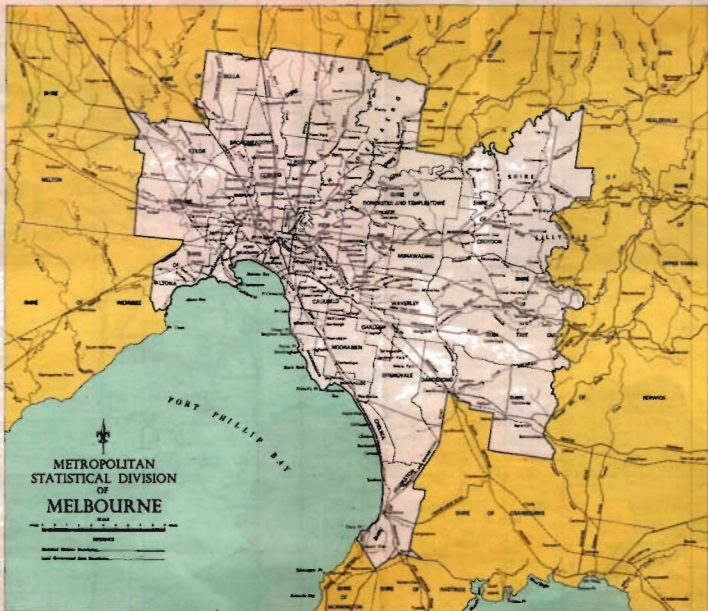
STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF VICTORIA



REFERENCE

Statistical Division Boundaries	MALLEE
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	City of Melbourne
River Boundaries	59
Non-Authorised Towns	69

Non-Authorised Towns are those with a population of 2,000 persons or more but operations incorporated for the purposes of which boundaries have been determined for Census purposes.
See Statistical Commission and Planning Institute for 1958 Government Directories.



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Detailed information concerning the ages of persons transferring residence in or out of Victoria, whether travelling interstate or overseas, is not available, but the proportionate age distribution of the net resulting movement has been assumed to be the same as that for the net oversea migration to Australia as a whole. Accordingly, the estimates in the table must be regarded as approximate.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS, 30TH JUNE, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4 ..	161,087	152,739	313,826	50-54 ..	83,187	79,370	162,557
5-9 ..	151,864	143,507	295,371	55-59 ..	68,940	66,911	135,851
10-14 ..	142,059	134,955	277,014	60-64 ..	55,285	61,353	116,638
15-19 ..	123,536	116,282	239,818	65-69 ..	41,975	54,222	96,197
20-24 ..	103,239	97,719	200,958	70 and over	64,444	97,129	161,573
25-29 ..	97,772	91,506	189,278	All Ages ..	1,505,446	1,486,025	2,991,471
30-34 ..	107,547	98,025	205,572	Under 21 ..	600,329	567,927	1,168,256
35-39 ..	112,424	106,252	218,676	21-64 ..	798,698	766,747	1,565,445
40-44 ..	99,697	95,982	195,679	65 and over	106,419	151,351	257,770
45-49 ..	92,390	90,073	182,463	All Ages ..	1,505,446	1,486,025	2,991,471

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by Statistical Division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1962, together with the area at 30th June, 1962.

For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, whether comprising the whole or any part of a building. The term has, therefore, a very wide reference and includes, in addition to houses and flats, anything from a single-roomed shack to a multi-roomed hotel or institution. In the following tables, the figures for dwellings represent all dwellings, whether private or other, and whether occupied or unoccupied. Figures of occupied and unoccupied dwellings at the Census, 1961, appear on page 392.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*					
Altona Shire† ..	16,167	17,600	3,960	4,356	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,884	11,600	2,495	2,703	30,617
Box Hill City ..	50,412	51,600	13,847	14,175	5,309
Brighton City ..	41,302	41,800	12,788	13,024	3,380
Broadmeadows City ..	66,306	69,900	15,481	16,579	17,490
Brunswick City ..	53,093	53,200	14,848	14,935	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	581	600	103	106	14,540

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA—<i>continued</i>					
Camberwell City	99,353	100,300	30,289	30,699	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	75,100	23,998	24,138	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	22,900	6,730	6,893	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	71,100	18,793	18,888	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	25,200	6,990	6,847	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	16,600	4,460	4,712	8,320
Dandenong City	24,909	26,000	6,433	6,756	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	21,500	5,453	6,166	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)*	12,745	12,900	3,602	3,627	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	59,200	17,178	17,294	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	35,927	38,200	11,491	12,224	54,012
Fitzroy City	29,399	29,300	7,973	7,933	904
Footscray City	60,734	61,000	16,617	16,676	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	28,800	8,222	8,916	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	37,400	12,500	12,823	2,411
Heidelberg City	86,430	88,900	22,002	22,724	30,490
Keilor City	29,519	31,600	7,653	8,261	24,265
Kew City	33,341	33,600	9,441	9,520	3,596
Lillydale Shire (Part)*	12,894	13,300	4,145	4,297	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	48,400	15,376	15,604	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	76,100	19,711	19,511	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	98,100	25,825	26,514	12,655
Mordialloc City	26,526	27,200	7,555	7,748	3,013
Northcote City	44,746	44,900	13,364	13,457	2,819
Nunawading City	53,246	56,800	14,359	15,391	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	49,100	12,736	13,033	7,486
Port Melbourne City	12,370	12,300	3,399	3,364	2,628
Prahran City	52,554	53,600	19,259	19,726	2,361
Preston City	84,146	85,300	21,124	21,464	9,155
Richmond City	33,863	33,700	9,662	9,596	1,513
Ringwood City	24,427	25,200	6,661	6,876	5,625
Sandringham City	37,001	37,200	10,910	11,026	3,703
South Melbourne City	32,528	32,700	9,878	10,015	2,200
Springvale City	28,526	30,200	7,439	7,916	24,000
St. Kilda City	52,205	54,100	19,668	20,412	2,118
Sunshine City	62,321	63,100	14,470	14,887	19,775
Waverley City	44,987	48,900	11,702	12,818	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part)*	8,912	9,800	2,313	2,549	34,206
Williamstown City†	30,606	30,500	8,538	8,581	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metropolitan Area	1,911,895	1,956,400	541,441	555,760	519,791

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Bacchus Marsh Shire†	4,425	4,520	1,183	1,208	139,904
Ballan Shire	2,440	2,450	907	915	227,200
Bannockburn Shire	2,200	2,210	685	688	174,080
Barrabool Shire	2,344	2,400	1,517	1,598	146,560
Bass Shire	3,851	3,860	1,314	1,329	129,920

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Bellarine Shire	10,127	10,740	3,587	3,816	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)*	10,815	11,020	3,564	3,630	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)*	4,243	4,370	831	865	89,779
Bungaree Shire	2,049	2,049	561	575	56,320
Buninyong Shire	4,313	4,430	1,236	1,266	192,000
Corio Shire	29,450	30,850	7,009	7,404	172,800
Cranbourne Shire	10,908	11,300	3,431	3,561	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)*	3,830	3,840	1,331	1,328	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	1,660	1,740	826	848	20,871
Flinders Shire	10,512	11,240	8,731	9,212	80,000
Geelong City	18,019	18,040	5,336	5,341	3,322
Geelong West City	17,681	17,910	5,345	5,406	1,299
Gisborne Shire†	2,145	2,180	812	826	68,736
Hastings Shire	6,883	7,120	2,367	2,455	71,680
Healesville Shire	6,068	6,080	1,968	1,940	248,960
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division)†	773	770	229	229	63,360
Korumburra Shire	7,813	7,880	2,142	2,160	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)*	5,390	5,410	1,814	1,821	49,197
Melton Shire	1,804	1,850	505	517	111,298
Mornington Shire	7,819	8,340	3,375	3,601	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	11,900	3,435	3,464	1,480
Phillip Island Shire	1,241	1,280	794	848	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough	2,659	2,690	1,281	1,314	2,099
Romsey Shire	2,636	2,690	879	892	152,960
South Barwon Shire	16,794	17,720	5,207	5,477	40,856
Upper Yarra Shire	5,692	5,760	1,916	1,939	391,680
Werribee Shire	13,689	14,320	2,947	3,113	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)*	2,578	2,630	783	797	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough	4,190	4,230	1,335	1,345	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	47	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division	239,057	246,100	79,230	81,775	3,717,520

NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Alexandra Shire	4,545	4,550	1,555	1,580	462,080
Broadford Shire†	2,076	2,080	589	598	142,400
Castlemaine Town	7,216	7,230	2,108	2,133	5,760
Clunes Borough	836	830	303	301	5,760
Creswick Shire	3,587	3,590	1,100	1,110	136,320
Daylesford Borough	2,776	2,780	1,067	1,069	4,013
Glenlyon Shire	1,869	1,860	814	812	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)†	1,955	1,960	448	454	62,400
Kyneton Shire	5,979	5,980	2,022	2,035	179,200
Maldon Shire	2,008	2,010	715	720	138,240
Maryborough City	7,235	7,240	2,245	2,267	5,760
McIvor Shire	2,140	2,150	624	630	357,120
Metcalfe Shire	2,316	2,320	743	751	145,920

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,100	682	686	60,800
Newstead Shire	1,874	1,880	665	668	101,120
Pyalong Shire	456	460	141	143	149,120
Seymour Shire	9,254	9,260	2,285	2,313	234,656
Talbot Shire	742	740	276	278	126,080
Tullaroop Shire	1,376	1,380	433	436	157,440
Yea Shire	2,697	2,700	959	960	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistical Division	63,039	63,100	19,774	19,944	2,958,893
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City	7,934	8,010	1,999	2,016	4,710
Ararat Shire	4,600	4,680	1,333	1,349	903,629
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,300	11,850	11,905	8,550
Ballarat Shire	10,102	10,510	2,346	2,431	117,760
Belfast Shire	1,917	1,930	492	494	128,000
Camperdown Town	3,446	3,500	1,010	1,021	3,591
Colac City	9,252	9,490	2,545	2,594	2,688
Colac Shire	7,326	7,440	1,968	1,993	360,320
Dundas Shire	4,072	4,100	1,165	1,170	856,064
Glenelg Shire	5,887	5,920	1,734	1,741	885,120
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,840	605	607	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	9,620	2,641	2,667	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,250	2,545	2,560	647,040
Heytesbury Shire	7,281	7,730	1,846	1,941	381,440
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,480	365	369	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,470	386	387	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	398	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,930	762	766	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,670	1,201	1,210	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire	3,056	3,080	858	864	350,720
Otway Shire	3,970	4,040	1,317	1,332	435,840
Port Fairy Borough	2,426	2,460	813	821	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,190	1,857	1,894	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,060	2,091	2,107	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,640	1,099	1,111	378,880
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,770	1,186	1,208	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,200	1,175	1,184	488,576
Warrnambool City	15,702	16,160	4,198	4,293	7,091
Warrnambool Shire	7,610	7,710	1,951	1,973	392,320
Winchelsea Shire	4,603	4,680	1,743	1,760	344,960
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	201,300	55,479	56,166	9,155,226

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—continued

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,140	584	594	491,520
Ayoca Shire	2,153	2,150	729	730	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,050	1,781	1,799	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,930	849	855	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,090	1,181	1,189	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,330	2,646	2,742	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,410	693	699	762,240
Kara Kara Shire†	1,421	1,420	441	442	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,440	1,492	1,503	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,880	1,212	1,216	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,160	922	929	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,540	1,691	1,722	5,952
Stawell Shire†	2,193	2,200	784	792	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire	4,717	4,730	1,455	1,465	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,530	961	959	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,000	17,421	17,636	7,812,090
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,920	498	503	362,880
Karkaroo Shire	4,168	4,170	1,162	1,163	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	12,600	3,458	3,551	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,480	4,548	4,589	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough	6,186	6,440	1,674	1,748	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	12,890	3,292	3,324	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,590	1,191	1,203	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,810	1,243	1,261	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	63,900	17,066	17,342	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,510	9,110	9,199	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,090	694	696	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,510	683	689	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	4,910	1,212	1,242	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,550	1,150	1,181	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,400	1,404	1,434	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,980	1,511	1,525	3,584
East Loddon Shire	1,703	1,730	465	472	295,040
Echuca Borough	6,443	6,660	1,773	1,834	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,270	915	928	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,900	643	644	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,310	696	700	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,230	2,483	2,521	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,830	1,211	1,215	589,440
Kyabram Borough	3,936	4,060	1,125	1,160	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,260	1,754	1,799	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,270	887	904	305,920

For footnotes see page 112

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
					acres
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,190	1,532	1,554	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,330	1,978	2,000	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	10,830	2,758	2,813	254,080
Shepparton City†	13,580	14,500	3,790	4,034	6,600
Shepparton Shire†	6,113	5,840	1,546	1,481	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,031	6,250	1,544	1,604	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,570	667	701	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,570	1,304	1,315	408,320
Yarrowonga Shire	3,724	3,750	1,087	1,093	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	159,300	43,922	44,738	6,510,342
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire	4,845	4,890	1,085	1,098	190,720
Benalla Borough	8,260	8,490	2,102	2,168	4,544
Benalla Shire†	3,692	3,330	1,022	1,034	573,568
Bright Shire	4,331	4,390	1,532	1,550	733,440
Chiltern Shire	1,652	1,660	498	499	122,880
Euroa Shire	4,833	4,890	1,433	1,448	330,880
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,440	1,461	1,466	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	3,870	979	1,008	176,000
Omeo Shire	2,145	2,160	664	667	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,290	1,408	1,425	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,690	847	856	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,230	1,234	1,240	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire	2,938	3,000	820	838	607,360
Violet Town Shire	1,360	1,370	435	437	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	14,160	3,579	3,686	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,160	601	608	226,560
Wodonga Shire†	12,968	10,980	2,532	2,591	85,760
Yackandandah Shire	3,093	3,100	869	871	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statist- tical Division	86,325	85,100	23,101	23,490	7,803,942
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,000	1,801	1,819	461,440
Avon Shire	3,214	3,240	793	800	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire	11,279	11,540	3,188	3,253	606,720
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,470	2,396	2,407	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	8,890	2,356	2,389	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,100	556	568	62,720
Moe Borough	15,463	15,870	3,727	3,828	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	19,240	4,511	4,732	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,460	2,545	2,574	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,250	1,818	1,835	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	4,660	1,436	1,459	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,190	2,135	2,208	5,363

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census— Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
South Gippsland Shire ..	5,247	5,350	1,506	1,533	353,920
Tambo Shire ..	5,431	5,480	1,889	1,901	867,840
Traralgon Borough ..	12,300	13,000	3,067	3,241	4,930
Traralgon Shire ..	1,229	1,250	330	334	115,390
Warragul Shire ..	9,585	9,730	2,601	2,638	87,040
Woorayl Shire ..	8,784	9,070	2,637	2,709	307,840
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,910	1,192	1,192	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands) ..	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division ..	149,051	152,700	40,484	41,420	8,568,108

SUMMARY

Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan ..	1,911,895	1,956,400	541,441	555,760	519,791
Central ..	239,057	246,100	79,230	81,775	3,717,520
North-Central ..	63,039	63,100	19,774	19,944	2,958,893
Western ..	198,022	201,300	55,479	56,166	9,155,226
Wimmera ..	58,799	59,000	17,421	17,636	7,812,090
Mallee ..	62,952	63,900	17,066	17,342	9,199,821
Northern ..	156,364	159,300	43,922	44,738	6,510,342
North-Eastern ..	86,325	85,100	23,101	23,490	7,803,942
Gippsland ..	149,051	152,700	40,484	41,420	8,568,108
Migratory ..	4,609	4,571	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	2,930,113	2,991,471	837,918	858,271	56,245,733

PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS

Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City ..	18,019	18,040	5,336	5,341	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	17,910	5,345	5,406	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,788	11,900	3,435	3,464	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part) ..	4,351	4,550	1,177	1,250	4,384
Corio Shire (Part) ..	25,712	27,030	6,083	6,424	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part) ..	14,226	14,920	3,873	4,084	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	94,350	25,249	25,969	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballaarat City ..	41,037	41,300	11,850	11,905	8,550
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,770	1,186	1,208	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part) ..	8,348	8,730	1,854	1,935	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part) ..	832	870	236	246	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	55,670	15,126	15,294	17,709

For footnotes see page 112.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—*continued*

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.62 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census—Final)	At 30.6.62 (Estimated)	
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS—<i>continued</i>					
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,510	9,110	9,199	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,980	1,511	1,525	3,584
Marong Shire (Part)	2,527	2,620	659	686	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	2,870	745	797	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	40,980	12,025	12,207	14,304
Latrobe Valley—Urban§					
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,910	1,192	1,192	8,653
Moe Borough	15,463	15,870	3,727	3,828	5,286
Traralgon Borough	12,300	13,000	3,067	3,241	4,930
Morwell (N.M.)	14,833	15,600	3,582	3,758	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.)	1,867	1,890	449	455	320
Total—Latrobe Valley—Urban	49,473	51,270	12,017	12,474	24,693

*The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Bulla, Eltham, Fern Tree Gully, Lillydale, and Whittlesea, are included in the Melbourne Metropolitan Area:—

Berwick: Berwick Riding.

Bulla: Part of Mickleham Riding.

Eltham: West and Eltham Ridings, and part of Northern Riding.

Fern Tree Gully: North, Centre, and East Ridings, and part of South Riding.

Lillydale: Western, North and Southern Ridings.

Whittlesea: Thomastown Riding and part of Morang Riding.

†During the period 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962, the boundaries of the municipalities listed below were re-defined, with change of area. The effective date of the transfer of the area transferred and the acreage involved are shown in each case.

Bacchus Marsh Shire to Gisborne Shire—1st October, 1961, 4,736 acres.

Kara Kara Shire to Stawell Shire—1st October, 1961, 480 acres.

Shepparton Shire to Shepparton City—1st October, 1961, 1,884 acres.

Broadford Shire to Kilmore Shire—23rd May, 1962, 2,240 acres.

Altona Shire to Williamstown City—30th May, 1962, 205 acres.

‡The populations of the Shires of Benalla and Wodonga include residents at migrant centres.

§This refers to the urban components of the Latrobe Valley Sub-Regional Planning Area. The Planning Area contained a population of 52,917 at Census date, 30th June, 1961, and had an estimated population of 54,800 at 30th June, 1962.

Immigration

General

Since the end of the Second World War, a programme of planned, large-scale immigration has been one of Australia's major objectives. The reasons include:—

- (1) *Economic factors.* The desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment.

- (2) *Strategic factors.* The Second World War brought realization of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible.
- (3) *Social and humanitarian factors.* The desire to help many refugees and others in Europe, who were unable or unwilling to return to former homelands, and who wished to emigrate overseas.
- (4) *Demographic factors.* The low birthrate during the depression years meant that the numbers entering the workforce would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

Between October, 1945, and June, 1962, 1,839,500 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 933,200 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual Immigration Programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on "permanent and long-term arrivals" (i.e., persons who state on arrival that they intend to reside in Australia for one year or longer).

The target figure is reviewed each year in the light of existing economic conditions.

Programmes and actual arrivals in recent years have been as follows :—

AUSTRALIA—IMMIGRATION PROGRAMMES AND ARRIVALS

Year						Programme	Arrivals
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	116,697
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	133,684
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	138,481
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	125,000	118,532

The 1962-63 programme provides for 125,000 arrivals.

Sources of Migrants

The immigration programme has three major components :—

- (1) Assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries (see below) ;
- (2) the traditional "free flow" of British subjects coming to Australia outside the assisted immigration programme ; and
- (3) other persons coming to Australia outside the assisted passage programme who, before entry, are required to obtain visas.

Australian Migration Missions Overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains offices in the United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia (headquarters Stockholm), Austria, Italy, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, France, Malta, Egypt, Kenya, and Hong Kong.

Assisted Migration

Australia has a comprehensive system of assisted passage arrangements for suitable migrants and, between October, 1945, and June, 1962, a total of 933,225 assisted migrants came to Australia. More than half (50·7 per cent.) of all permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia in this period were assisted migrants.

Australia has *assisted migration* agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy. In addition, there are migration arrangements, made in conjunction with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, with Austria, Belgium, Greece, and Spain. (The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration also takes part in assisted migration from Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy.) Assistance is also given by Australia under the General Assisted Passage Scheme to nationals of Denmark, Eire, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States of America, and to certain other categories of migrants.

Assisted arrivals in Australia under various schemes, from their inception to June, 1962, have been as follows :—

**AUSTRALIA : PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES**

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April, 1947 ..	427,938
Refugee	November, 1947 ..	201,496
German	August, 1952 ..	67,847
Netherlands	April, 1951 ..	64,297
Italian	August, 1951 ..	45,193
Greek	August, 1952 ..	31,557
Maltese	January, 1949 ..	27,443
General Assisted Passage Schemes ..	September, 1954 ..	18,314
Austrian	August, 1952 ..	16,750
Spanish	August, 1958 ..	3,554
Belgian	February, 1961 ..	738
Other Schemes .. .. .	.. ..	28,098
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	933,225

Immigration Machinery

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. It receives personal nominations for relatives and friends, and employer nominations for workers, and is also responsible for the reception and after-care arrangements for those migrants. Other official immigration functions are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Department of Immigration, which has a branch office in Melbourne

Government activity in the field of migration is aided and supplemented by a number of advisory bodies and voluntary organizations, including the Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Publicity Council, the Good Neighbour Movement, and the Citizenship Convention held each year in Canberra.

Accommodation

Initial accommodation may be provided in centres and hostels for assisted migrants. The Victorian State Government has a reception centre for British migrants.

Initial accommodation for both British and non-British migrants is provided by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited—a Commonwealth-owned body—have 29 hostels, including the following in Victoria:—Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fishermen's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston.

Immigration into Victoria

Because of interstate movements, overseas migration for a particular State can only be measured at the time of a Census, from information gathered on birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia.

A comparison of the preliminary results of the 1961 Census with the results of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1961 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 2,930,113—an increase of 875,412. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30th June, 1947, totalled 439,333 in 1961, representing more than half—50·2 per cent.—of the increase in the population of Victoria during that time. (This gain is augmented when births to migrant parents are taken into consideration.)

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30th June, 1961, and who had come to Australia between 1st July, 1947, and that date, 35·1 per cent. were living in Victoria at the date of the 1961 Census.

At 30th June, 1961, one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—569,782 persons in a population of 2,930,113. This is more than twice the proportion and three times the number in 1947—178,600, 8·7 per cent. of a population of 2,054,701.

Major birthplaces of the overseas-born in 1961 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 206,529, Italy 90,829, Germany 39,288, Netherlands 36,224, Greece 31,660, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,851, and New Zealand 11,470.

Of the 569,782 Victorian residents born overseas, 236,930 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,403 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,393 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,056 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1958 to 1962, are shown in the following table :—

**AUSTRALIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES
BY STATES**

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS								
1958..	135,396	63,337	8,779	7,373	13,993	25	1,361	230,264
1959..	140,536	77,226	11,113	8,563	14,693	35	1,730	253,896
1960..	176,532	84,851	11,596	7,703	16,161	81	2,237	299,161
1961..	195,573	73,939	15,482	8,338	17,152	119	2,487	313,090
1962..	214,837	68,952	16,220	7,139	22,411	52	2,713	332,324
DEPARTURES								
1958..	113,942	27,695	8,433	4,080	9,347	244	1,157	164,898
1959..	116,190	32,966	11,321	4,940	10,019	389	1,280	177,105
1960..	143,898	34,828	11,781	5,959	10,801	237	1,522	209,026
1961..	174,422	43,132	14,114	5,495	12,246	258	1,900	251,567
1962..	189,492	42,734	15,824	5,574	14,027	132	2,019	269,802

NOTE.—The above table indicates the State or Territory where passengers disembarked from or embarked on the ship or aircraft. Because numbers of passengers use interstate transport to commence or complete their journey, the figures do not indicate the precise effect on the population of the States of movements to and from oversea countries.

The following table shows details of permanent and long term movement and short term movement to and from Australia and Victoria for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEA MIGRATION

Year	Australia				Victoria*			
	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total	Permanent and Long Term Movement†	Short Term Movement		Total
		Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors			Australian Residents Returning or Departing Temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS								
1958..	109,857	59,065	61,342	230,264	47,567	9,887	5,883	63,337
1959..	124,022	61,754	68,120	253,896	57,215	11,577	8,434	77,226
1960..	139,371	75,167	84,623	299,161	63,671	12,546	8,634	84,851
1961..	127,586	86,208	99,296	313,090	50,197	14,438	9,304	73,939
1962..	124,985	95,915	111,424	332,324	43,739	14,421	10,792	68,952
DEPARTURES								
1958..	44,978	58,888	61,032	164,898	11,188	10,880	5,627	27,695
1959..	40,444	64,631	72,030	177,105	11,021	13,607	8,338	32,966
1960..	46,595	77,761	84,670	209,026	12,288	14,337	8,203	34,828
1961..	59,147	89,880	102,540	251,567	17,455	16,077	9,600	43,132
1962..	60,347	95,872	113,583	269,802	17,051	15,653	10,030	42,734

* See note to preceding table.

† "Permanent and Long Term" movement relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad for a period of one year or more.

Oversea arrivals and departures in Victoria, according to country of embarkation or disembarkation, are shown in the following tables for the period 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS

Place of Embarkation	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commonwealth Countries—					
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	20,958	23,200	22,259	20,443	18,643
Canada	208	394	420	692	349
Ceylon	612	605	521	604	607
Fiji	301	444	149	110	42
Hong Kong	224	250	298	795	571
India	339	376	546	290	365
Malta	1,032	1,380	1,471	1,514	1,200
Malaya	127	110	183	95	286
Nauru	296	307	390	322	344
New Guinea	50	38	26	24	32
New Zealand.. .. .	5,148	7,317	8,917	9,871	11,970
Pakistan	22	45	41	41	25
Papua	17	14	23	27	7
Singapore	1,247	2,168	1,528	1,545	1,552
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,919	921	1,348	682	765
Total Commonwealth Countries	32,500	37,569	38,120	37,055	36,758
Foreign Countries—					
Austria .. .. .	..	..	969	693	431
Belgium	36	14	25	105	243
Egypt	234	128	168	305	494
France	19	820	98	116	151
Germany	4,986	8,562	12,728	5,012	2,751
Greece	2,869	3,338	5,417	5,197	7,128
Indonesia	75	131	149	108	158
Italy	13,572	15,951	19,707	17,403	14,437
Japan	155	244	434	719	475
Netherlands	4,151	4,813	5,064	3,559	1,969
South Africa	*	*	*	1,005	649
Spain	1	2	931	1,086	2,448
United States of America ..	683	999	557	944	581
Other Foreign Countries ..	4,056	4,655	484	632	279
Total Foreign Countries ..	30,837	39,657	46,731	36,884	32,194
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	63,337	77,226	84,851	73,939	68,952

* See footnote on following page.

VICTORIA—OVERSEA DEPARTURES

Place of Disembarkation	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Commonwealth Countries—					
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	10,090	11,006	11,449	13,017	12,335
Canada	138	326	523	538	373
Ceylon	344	367	261	291	292
Fiji	245	477	126	107	142
Hong Kong	96	88	121	136	301
India	280	269	307	332	396
Malta	223	218	291	316	378
Malaya	70	123	83	29	66
Nauru	292	295	309	334	374
New Guinea	60	23	39	8	74
New Zealand.. .. .	4,590	6,940	7,919	11,138	11,858
Pakistan	21	19	18	21	21
Papua	18	18	29	17	53
Singapore	1,177	1,739	1,597	1,671	1,248
Other Commonwealth Countries	806	920	896	520	524
Total Commonwealth Countries	18,450	22,828	23,968	28,475	28,435
Foreign Countries—					
Austria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	1	1	5	2	3
Egypt	15	41	101	109	113
France	294	277	614	410	384
Germany	202	294	353	395	508
Greece	360	381	862	1,867	1,779
Indonesia	73	131	145	189	104
Italy.. .. .	4,658	5,296	5,836	7,326	7,011
Japan	282	341	471	740	592
Netherlands	470	816	1,087	1,744	1,801
South Africa	*	*	*	445	448
Spain .. .. .	..	2	4	25	4
United States of America ..	783	1,051	897	1,000	1,187
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,107	1,507	485	405	365
Total Foreign Countries ..	9,245	10,138	10,860	14,657	14,299
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	27,695	32,966	34,828	43,132	42,734

* The Republic of South Africa was formed on 15th March, 1961. Prior to this date it was known as the Union of South Africa, and figures for the years 1958 to 1960 are included under "Other Commonwealth Countries".

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1962 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1962

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	17,595	11,643	Latvian ..	3	9
Irish ..	142	149	Lebanese ..	49	8
American (U.S.)	126	124	Lithuanian ..	..	4
Austrian ..	314	226	Norwegian ..	18	17
Belgian ..	580	16	Polish* ..	529	61
Chinese ..	117	31	Portuguese ..	2	2
Czechoslovak ..	1	3	Romanian ..	16	1
Danish ..	45	57	Russian† ..	72	15
Dutch ..	982	1,144	South African	181	27
Egyptian ..	22	..	(So Described)		
Estonian ..	1	..	Spanish ..	2,438	13
Finnish ..	49	72	Swedish ..	34	27
French ..	63	29	Swiss ..	77	95
German ..	2,157	1,192	Turkish ..	8	..
Greek ..	6,749	555	Ukrainian ..	4	..
Hungarian ..	102	25	Yugoslav ..	1,444	65
Indonesian ..	13	23	Stateless‡ ..	636	52
Israeli ..	18	2	Other ..	46	35
Italian ..	9,100	1,326			
Japanese ..	6	3	Total ..	43,739	17,051

* Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Polish. † Includes "Stateless" who were formerly Russian. ‡ Includes "Stateless" with former nationality stated but other than Polish or Russian.

Citizenship and Naturalization

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26th January), 1949, and repealed all previous Commonwealth legislation on this subject. The most significant effect of the Act was the creation for the first time of the status of "Australian Citizen". In this respect the Act was complementary to citizenship legislation passed or about to be passed by other countries of the British Commonwealth. All Australian citizens, and the citizens of other countries of the British Commonwealth, are declared to be British subjects. Australian citizenship was automatically acquired as from 26th January, 1949, by persons who were British subjects at that date and who either (a) were born in Australia or New Guinea; or (b) were naturalized in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26th January, 1949; or (d) were born outside Australia of fathers to whom (a) or (b) above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or (e) were women who had been married to men who became Australian

citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia without being placed under immigration restriction). For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes Norfolk Island and the Territory of Papua, and by an amendment of the Act in 1950 it was further provided that Nauru shall be treated in the same manner as New Guinea.

Since the Act's commencement, citizenship may be acquired in the following ways :—(1) By birth in Australia ; (2) by birth outside Australia of a father who is an Australian citizen, provided that the birth is registered at an Australian Consulate ; (3) by registration—Certificates of Registration as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to British subjects or Irish citizens who make application and satisfy the Minister that they can comply with specified requirements as to residence in Australia, good character and intention to reside permanently in Australia ; and (4) by naturalization—Certificates of Naturalization as Australian citizens may be granted by the Minister to aliens who make application and can comply with requirements somewhat similar to those previously required under the *Nationality Act* 1920–1946. New requirements for naturalization are :—(1) Generally, five years' residence in Australia is required, but residence in other British countries or service under a British government may be accepted (special concessions in the matter of residence qualifications in respect of persons who have voluntarily enlisted in the armed forces were made by an amending Act of 1952) ; (2) the applicants must have an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship ; and (3) Certificates do not take effect until the applicant takes the Oath of Allegiance. The oath is now taken, and citizenship is conferred, at public ceremonies held in the Town Hall of the applicant's place of residence, and presided over by the mayor or equivalent head of the local government.

The Declaration of Intention to apply for naturalization, which was introduced by the original Act of 1948, is no longer compulsory, although it can still be made if an intending applicant so desires. This change was made by an amending Act of 1955 under the provisions of which aliens may apply up to six months before completing their residence requirements, but may not be granted naturalization until six months after application.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognized, and British nationality is restored to those women who had lost it through marriage to aliens. Marriage does not now affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalized under somewhat easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalization certificates in Victoria during the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1958 to 1962	
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	No.	%
Albanian ..	23	23	29	27	55	157	0·25
Austrian ..	79	100	169	219	269	836	1·32
Belgian ..	15	12	11	8	8	54	0·09
Bulgarian ..	18	21	21	19	15	94	0·15
Czechoslovak ..	282	191	159	134	136	902	1·42
Danish ..	16	12	13	10	70	121	0·19
Dutch ..	1,093	1,258	2,065	1,557	2,399	8,372	13·22
Estonian ..	137	121	161	67	86	572	0·90
Finnish ..	11	5	24	13	25	78	0·12
French ..	26	47	45	39	56	213	0·34
German ..	537	849	1,669	1,018	1,466	5,539	8·75
Greek ..	323	536	1,170	1,405	2,104	5,538	8·75
Hungarian ..	390	253	340	191	1,435	2,609	4·12
Italian ..	2,079	2,953	4,136	3,222	3,839	16,229	25·63
Latvian ..	762	600	485	268	327	2,442	3·86
Lithuanian ..	340	329	267	129	184	1,249	1·97
Norwegian ..	15	15	18	17	36	101	0·16
Polish ..	1,691	1,952	1,822	907	1,232	7,604	12·01
Romanian ..	71	73	50	28	64	286	0·45
Russian ..	121	154	111	69	119	574	0·91
Swedish ..	8	13	11	8	13	53	0·08
Swiss ..	34	43	46	38	54	215	0·34
Ukrainian ..	649	751	723	342	439	2,904	4·59
Yugoslav ..	728	735	818	513	825	3,619	5·72
Other European ..	35	54	61	30	49	229	0·36
U.S. American ..	10	10	13	10	20	63	0·10
Other Nationalities	123	242	361	428	499	1,653	2·61
Stateless ..	312	204	244	102	146	1,008	1·59
Total ..	9,928	11,556	15,042	10,818	15,970	63,314	100·00

NOTE.—The above figures relate to the number of certificates granted, and do not represent the total number of persons affected by the certificates. In addition to the figures shown, there were 2,474 children in 1958, 3,071 in 1959, 4,231 in 1960, 2,610 in 1961 and 3,538 in 1962 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines in Victoria

The Aborigines Welfare Board estimated that the number of persons with a significant amount of aboriginal blood living in this State on 30th June, 1962, was 2,500, of whom eighteen were recorded as full-bloods.

In 1957, following investigation by a Board of Inquiry appointed by the State Government to inquire into the operation of legislation under which aboriginal affairs were being administered, Parliament passed the present Aborigines Act. It repealed the law then existing and constituted the Aborigines Welfare Board to replace the former

Board for the Protection of the Aborigines. The function of the Board is to promote the moral, physical, and intellectual welfare of aboriginal people living anywhere in Victoria, irrespective of their place of birth or degree of native blood, with a view to their assimilation into the general community.

After a preliminary survey of the conditions, the Board gave priority to plans for housing aboriginal people who were living in depressed camp settlements or in sub-standard dwellings.

During 1961–62, 22 families transferred from river-bank camps to houses provided for them at nominal rentals at Mooroopna and Robinvale, and six other families were re-housed in the Drouin district and at Nowa Nowa. Fourteen more families moved from sub-standard homes to town houses which the Board had built for them at Dimboola and Orbost, and the Board completed plans for the provision of a further twenty similar houses in various localities.

The aborigines under the direct care of the Board are maintained on Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station, in East Gippsland, which is under the control of the resident manager. The number on the Station at 30th June, 1962, was 123, of whom seven were recorded as full-bloods.

The Board has arranged for women to be transferred from the Lake Tyers Aboriginal Station to the Bairnsdale District Hospital for confinement. One male and two female children were born to part-aboriginal Lake Tyers parents at that hospital during the year. Four part-aborigines from the Station died at the Bairnsdale District Hospital in the same period.

Approximately 80 part-aborigines live on another aboriginal reserve at Framlingham, in the Western District, which is supervised by a local Welfare Committee, whose funds are subsidized by the Board. These aborigines are provided with Government cottages, for which they are charged a nominal rental, and maintain themselves with assistance from the Welfare Committee. Many of them receive social service allowances.

The Board derives its revenue almost wholly from an Annual Appropriation by Parliament and loan funds. The amount expended by the Board during 1961–62 was £96,784, plus £1,767 Social Services money administered on behalf of Lake Tyers Station mothers.

Vital Statistics

Introduction

Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The system of compulsory registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria has been in force since 1853, and the registers contain all necessary information bearing on the family history of the people. The statutory duties under the Registration Acts are performed

by the Government Statist, who has supervision over registration officers, registrars of marriages, and (so far as regards their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorized registration officer are *prima facie* evidence in the Courts of Australia of the facts to which they relate. At the Government Statist's Office there is kept for reference a complete collection of all registrations effected since 1st July, 1853, as well as originals or certified copies of all existing church records relating to earlier periods, as far back as 1837.

Law Relating to Births, Deaths, and Marriages

The various Acts relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Victoria were consolidated in 1958.

In November, 1959, a Bill was placed before Parliament to reorganize the system of registration of births and deaths in Victoria. This new legislation known as the *Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1st October, 1960, was designed to allow registrations of births and deaths to be effected by post instead of through those persons who previously held office as Registrars of Births and Deaths. No alteration, however, was made to the system of registration of marriages. In 1961, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the *Marriage Act 1961*. A few minor provisions (relating mainly to certain extensions of the application of the prohibited degrees) came into operation on the date the Act received the Royal Assent (6th May, 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1st September, 1963. On this date, the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The repealed legislation providing for registration of births and deaths in Victoria had remained unchanged in principle since the year 1853, and was originally drafted from English legislation enacted in the year 1837.

Under this legislation the State was divided into districts which warranted the creation of an office of Registrar of Births and Deaths. Persons appointed to such office were citizens residing within the district and the method of appointment left much to be desired. Untrained persons, and in many cases persons totally unsuitable for such a position, were appointed, which resulted in almost insurmountable administrative difficulties and unnecessarily added to costs.

The system required the responsible person to attend at a Registrar's Office for the purpose of giving information and to sign the registration entry, which had been prepared by the Registrar, of the event being registered. Under present day economic and industrial conditions, this procedure placed a monetary hardship and some

inconvenience upon the responsible person in view of loss of time from employment and, in many instances, the cost of travel to and from the Registrar's Office.

Under the present system, forms for giving of information for registration of births and deaths are made available to the public through maternity hospitals, funeral directors, institutions, Police Stations, and Collecting Agents. With the ready co-operation of maternity hospitals in the State, a form for registration of a birth is made available to either parent before the mother is discharged from hospital. This form, when completed, signed, and witnessed may be delivered or posted direct, to reach the Office of the Government Statist within 60 days of birth or delivered to a local Collecting Agent, whose duty it is to check the particulars contained in the form and post it to the Government Statist. The person responsible for the establishment in which a birth occurs is also required to forward notification of such event to the Government Statist.

Information forms relating to deaths are usually completed, under the supervision of a funeral director, by some relative with knowledge of the particulars to be registered. In cases of deaths reported to a Coroner, the required information is ascertained by the police. Every funeral director is required to notify particulars of burial, cremation or disposal of any dead body, and any medical practitioner in attendance during the last illness is obliged to submit a medical certificate concerning death, unless the case has been reported to a Coroner.

All registrations are now prepared in standard form in the Office of the Government Statist by officers specially trained in this particular type of work, and registrations are effected without the personal attendance of the informant. The original Information Form, which is a statutory document under the Regulations to the above Act, will be retained in volume form as a duplicate record of the event registered.

Provision is also made in the new legislation for the person giving particulars relating to a birth or death, to be notified that such particulars have been duly registered by posting to him an Extract from the entry. This provision is being carried out by photographing the first four columns of each registration entry and the column stating the name and address of the informant and posting the result in a window-faced envelope. This method was adopted for reasons of economy and lessens the possibility of altering the document. However, investigation on this matter by producing a document laminated in a plastic cover is proceeding.

The response and co-operation from persons placed under an obligation by the Act and from the general public is most encouraging. Although the system has been in operation for a short period and no conclusive statistics are yet available, it would appear from the impression gained that the change has been justified.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 are given in the following table :—

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number of—				Rate per 1,000 of Mean Population †			Infant Mortality
	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Infant Deaths *	Marriages	Live Births	Deaths	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births
1958	20,649	61,269	23,625	1,178	7·60	22·55	8·69	19·23
1959	20,456	62,245	25,078	1,320	7·34	22·36	9·01	21·21
1960	20,627	64,025	24,547	1,182	7·22	22·41	8·59	18·46
1961	21,264	65,886	24,500	1,173	7·26	22·51	8·37	17·80
1962	22,393	65,890	25,847	1,219	7·49	22·04	8·64	18·50

* Included in deaths.

† Rates for 1961 and 1962 are subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1962 numbered 22,393, an increase of 1,129 on the number registered in 1961. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1962 was 7·49, compared with a rate of 7·26 in 1961. The highest rate ever recorded in Victoria was 12·06 in 1942, and the lowest 5·66 in 1931.

The following tables show the number of marriages and the marriage rate per 1,000 of mean population in the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958..	28,554	20,649	10,255	6,505	5,038	2,475	201	324	74,001
1959..	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363
1960..	29,328	20,627	10,227	6,607	5,323	2,713	208	395	75,428
1961..	29,773	21,264	10,392	6,804	5,150	2,677	207	419	76,686
1962..	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958..	7·73	7·60	7·14	7·25	7·20	7·38	9·24	7·88	7·52
1959..	7·50	7·34	7·23	7·18	7·57	7·52	8·68	7·55	7·40
1960..	7·65	7·22	6·86	6·99	7·36	7·82	8·28	7·51	7·34
1961..	7·61*	7·26	6·86	7·02	6·98	7·57	7·89*	7·13	7·30
1962..	7·63	7·49	6·91	7·10	7·24	6·91	9·01	7·31	7·39

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

* Revised.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1962

Ages of Bridegrooms (Years)	Ages of Brides (Years)															Total Bridegrooms
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 and over	
15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	1	2	6	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
17	1	9	25	23	10	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
18	4	18	59	77	64	33	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
19 .. ..	..	16	83	122	164	117	53	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	606
20 .. ..	..	18	75	170	223	236	173	175	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,083
21 to 24 ..	1	6	42	165	416	791	1,293	1,692	3,956	381	43	5	..	..	2	8,793
25 to 29 ..	..	2	7	33	113	234	471	684	3,032	1,164	200	48	11	4	..	6,003
30 to 34 ..	..	..	..	2	18	36	66	118	819	822	414	120	38	11	6	2,470
35 to 39 ..	..	..	..	1	5	9	13	14	151	270	284	212	83	29	7	1,078
40 to 44 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	33	57	123	139	116	55	21	553
45 to 49 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	22	36	81	100	91	39	376
50 to 54 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	13	14	46	75	79	88	319
55 to 59 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	18	22	65	119	234
60 to 64 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	19	36	131	195
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	20	283	313
Total Brides	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,231	2,746	1,124	680	469	390	696	22,393

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1962, 793 were older and 120 were younger than their brides, and 87 were of the same age. In 1962 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest brides 78 years ; the youngest bridegrooms were aged fifteen years, and the youngest bride thirteen years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1962

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total—		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
Under 16 ..	..	0·6	35 to 39 ..	4·8	3·0
16	0·1	2·0	40 to 44 ..	2·5	2·1
17	0·3	4·2	45 to 49 ..	1·7	1·7
18	1·3	6·9	50 to 54 ..	1·4	1·0
19	2·7	10·0	55 to 59 ..	1·0	0·8
20	4·8	12·3	60 and over ..	2·3	1·3
21 to 24 ..	39·3	36·8			
25 to 29 ..	26·8	12·3			
30 to 34 ..	11·0	5·0			
				100·0	100·0

The number of minors marrying at each age and the proportion of each sex to the total marriages are given in the following table for each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
BRIDEGROOMS											
1958	1	11	58	213	465	851	1,599	7·74
1959	12	55	218	494	869	1,648	8·06
1960	2	13	61	288	559	905	1,828	8·86
1961	14	88	260	617	976	1,955	9·19
1962	2	17	72	279	606	1,083	2,059	9·20
BRIDES											
1958	..	1	9	89	321	731	1,417	2,036	2,512	7,116	34·46
1959	19	77	327	742	1,377	2,060	2,458	7,060	34·51
1960	5	78	381	771	1,487	2,175	2,490	7,387	35·81
1961	..	2	11	87	383	921	1,456	2,211	2,524	7,595	35·72
1962	..	1	15	113	449	951	1,535	2,235	2,758	8,057	35·98

A feature of Victorian marriages since the end of the Second World War has been the increase in the proportion of marriages which involve minors. In 1947, 4·82 per cent. of bridegrooms and 22·94 per cent. of brides were under 21 years of age. In 1962 these percentages were 9·20 and 35·98 respectively, and in 8·10 per cent. of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

The mean ages at marriage, according to conjugal condition, are shown in the following table for each of the five years, 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides				
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides	
1958	..	26·7	56·9	41·0	28·6	23·4	48·7	36·9	25·2
1959	..	26·6	56·3	40·4	28·6	23·2	48·9	37·1	25·2
1960	..	26·3	56·8	41·1	28·3	23·1	49·2	37·1	25·0
1961	..	26·2	57·0	41·4	28·2	23·0	49·5	37·9	24·9
1962	..	26·3	56·9	42·0	28·2	23·0	49·5	38·0	24·8

In general terms, the age in relation to which approximately half the number of bachelors was younger, and approximately half was older (the median age), was 24 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21 years. More bachelors were married at 23 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

In the following tables are given the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying during each of the five years 1958 to 1962, and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1930 :—

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total Marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1958 ..	18,740	808	1,101	18,610	834	1,205	20,649
1959 ..	18,406	841	1,209	18,287	833	1,336	20,456
1960 ..	18,742	830	1,055	18,541	858	1,228	20,627
1961 ..	19,407	836	1,021	19,279	868	1,117	21,264
1962 ..	20,459	864	1,070	20,316	887	1,190	22,393

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1962 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1962

Marriages Between—	1962		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1962
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	19,448	86.8	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	91.3
Bachelors and Widows ..	333	1.5	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.9
Bachelors and Divorced Women	678	3.0	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	4.8
Widowers and Spinsters ..	284	1.3	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	407	1.8					
Widowers and Divorced Women	173	0.8	BRIDES				
Divorced Men and Spinsters	584	2.6	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	90.7
Divorced Men and Widows	147	0.7	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	4.0
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	339	1.5	Divorced	2.2	4.7	6.4	5.3
Total Marriages ..	22,393	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1962, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,484, representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,909, or 9 per cent. of the total.

The number and proportion of civil marriages and of marriages solemnized according to the rites of the principal religious denominations for the years 1942, 1952, and 1962 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1942		1952		1962	
	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages
Roman Catholic	4,775	20·20	4,410	21·81	6,305	28·16
Church of England	7,632	32·29	5,695	28·17	5,069	22·64
Presbyterian	4,318	18·27	3,902	19·30	3,345	14·94
Methodist	3,415	14·45	2,869	14·19	2,726	12·17
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, &c.)	12	0·05	125	0·62	1,233	5·51
Churches of Christ	583	2·47	324	1·60	436	1·95
Baptist	882	3·73	353	1·74	323	1·44
Congregational	311	1·32	346	1·71	292	1·30
Lutheran	87	0·37	197	0·97	262	1·17
Hebrew	123	0·52	213	1·05	157	0·70
Salvation Army	114	0·48	88	0·44	113	0·50
Other Denominations	181	0·75	141	0·70	223	1·00
Civil Marriages	1,203	5·09	1,557	7·70	1,909	8·52
Total	23,636	100·00	20,220	100·00	22,393	100·00

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1958 to 1962. The number of civil marriages performed in the Office of the Government Statist and the proportion of these to total civil marriages are also shown.

VICTORIA—CIVIL MARRIAGES

Year	Total Civil Marriages		Performed in the Office of the Government Statist	
	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	Number	Percentage of Total Civil Marriages
1958	1,776	8·60	1,620	91·22
1959	1,863	9·11	1,687	90·55
1960	1,932	9·37	1,764	91·30
1961	1,930	9·08	1,720	89·12
1962	1,909	8·52	1,708	89·47

Divorce

Until the proclamation by the Commonwealth of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1960, which was proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1961, the law in Victoria in regard to divorce was contained in the *Marriage Act* 1958.

The following table gives the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and the number of dissolutions of marriage and nullities of marriage granted during the year 1962. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is not made absolute till the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCES, 1962

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	1,009*	1,148*	2,157*	738	877	1,615
Nullity of Marriage ..	3	10	13	4	4	8
Judicial Separation ..	..	4	4	..	..	..
Total	1,012	1,162	2,174	742	881	1,623

* Includes four husbands' and five wives' petitions for dissolution or nullity.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCE : PETITIONS FILED AND DECREES GRANTED : DISSOLUTION, NULLITY, AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

Year	Petitions Filed			Decrees Granted		
	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial Separation
1958 ..	1,579	15	..	1,698	19	..
1959 ..	1,650	12	4	1,861	16	..
1960 ..	1,798	17	2	1,296	16	1
1961 ..	2,296*	10	..	1,248	9	..
1962 ..	2,157*	13	4	1,615	8	..

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief—dissolution or nullity—in 1961, and nine in 1962.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1962 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1962

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	148	100	..	..
Adultery and Desertion	24	32	..	..
Cruelty .. .. .	..	5	..	..
Desertion	363	431	..	..
Separation	110	135	..	..
Desertion and Separation ..	68	111	..	..
Other Grounds	25	63	4	4
Total	738	877	4	4

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1962, the ages of such petitioners at date of decree, and the number of their issue :—

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1962

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 21 .. .. .	..	6	..	..	..	6
21-24	13	53	..	..	6	44
25-29	73	137	2	2	60	131
30-34	123	175	..	1	124	216
35-39	125	177	..	1	168	277
40-44	112	120	1	..	152	171
45-49	107	100	..	..	133	57
50-54	65	61	..	..	52	22
55-59	46	34	..	..	23	10
60 and over	74	14	1	..	7	..
Total	738	877	4	4	725	934

* Of the total of 1,659, one child was the issue of a marriage which was annulled.

In the following table particulars are given of the duration of marriage and issue in respect of the petitions granted for dissolution of marriage during 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1962

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
3	11	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	4
4	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	34	10
5	55	33	12	2	..	..	..	102	63
6	35	30	8	1	..	1	..	75	54
7	49	25	9	4	1	..	..	88	59
8	43	35	13	1	..	..	..	92	64
9	36	28	13	5	2	..	..	84	77
10	33	25	16	8	..	..	1	83	87
11	27	20	26	8	3	1	1	86	119
12	30	24	29	7	4	..	..	94	119
13	17	23	22	8	2	..	..	72	99
14	17	24	12	5	2	1	..	61	76
15-19	75	64	72	61	11	2	4	289	469
20-24	63	54	46	29	5	2	2	201	275
25-29	62	29	15	1	..	..	..	107	62
30-34	48	10	3	..	..	..	..	61	16
35-39	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	26	3
40 and over	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
Total Dissolutions of Marriage	693	439	298	140	30	7	8	1,615	..
Total Children .. ..	..	439	596	420	120	35	48	..	1,658

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1962 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1962

Ages of Husbands (Years)	Ages of Wives (Years)										Total Husbands
	Under 21	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
Under 21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
21-24	6	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
25-29	1	61	94	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	171
30-34	1	20	112	136	21	1	2	..	..	..	293
35-39	1	3	34	96	119	24	4	..	..	..	281
40-44 .. ..	..	1	5	34	107	90	20	2	..	1	260
45-49 .. ..	..	..	1	13	40	78	68	17	2	..	219
50-54 .. ..	..	..	2	2	12	30	60	40	10	..	156
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	8	19	31	31	8	102
60 and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	19	15	63	107
Total Wives	10	98	254	295	305	236	178	109	58	72	1,615

The following is a table of the number of decrees granted in Victoria for dissolution of marriage and for judicial separation since 1911 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

Period	Decrees Granted For—		Year	Decrees Granted For—	
	Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation		Dissolution of Marriage	Judicial Separation
1911–20 ..	2,499	14	1958	1,698	..
1921–30 ..	4,403	16	1959	1,861	..
1931–40 ..	6,495	16	1960	1,296	1
1941–50 ..	15,460	22	1961	1,248	..
1951–60 ..	16,054	11	1962	1,615	..

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1962 was 65,890.

In young communities, birth-rates calculated per 1,000 of the mean population are to some extent misleading. In the earlier periods when, owing to immigration, the population consists for the most part of men and women at the reproductive period of life, such rates are naturally high. As time proceeds, notwithstanding that immigration of reproductive adults may be maintained, the proportion of such adults to the total population must diminish, and, with it, consequently the birth-rate.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 775 and corresponded to a ratio of 11·76 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1962. The compulsory registration of still-born children became effective in 1953.

The following tables show the number of births, and rates per 1,000 of mean population in each State and Territory from 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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*	22·51	24·17*	23·10*	23·16	25·40	33·46*	29·49	22·85
1962.. ..	21·46	22·04	23·19	21·59	22·59	24·75	34·26	27·69	22·14

* Revised

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to further revision.

The following table shows the number of births by sex, the ratio of male to female births, and the average ages of parents, in each year from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—BIRTHS BY SEX, MASCULINITY, AVERAGE AGE OF FATHER AND MOTHER

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
1958 ..	31,517	29,752	61,269	105·93	31·5	28·1
1959 ..	32,041	30,204	62,245	106·08	30·8	27·9
1960 ..	32,825	31,200	64,025	105·21	31·3	28·0
1961 ..	33,875	32,011	65,886	105·82	31·3	27·9
1962 ..	33,876	32,014	65,890	105·82	31·2	27·8

* Number of male births per 100 female births.

† Average age of father and mother of nuptial children only.

The following table, relating to nuptial confinements, shows for 1962 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1962

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Married Mothers with Previous Issue Numbering—											Total Married Mothers	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over		
Under 15 ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19 ..	2,839	707	71	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,633
20-24 ..	9,485	6,467	2,423	722	160	38	4	..	..	..	..	..	19,299
25-29 ..	4,389	6,093	4,936	2,328	873	339	104	31	8	1	1	1	19,103
30-34 ..	1,531	2,530	3,148	2,339	1,298	661	368	141	60	30	11	11	12,117
35-39 ..	630	942	1,246	1,306	872	595	311	153	98	48	52	52	6,253
40-44 ..	165	152	266	302	257	175	172	92	47	24	51	51	1,703
45-49 ..	8	8	11	25	15	11	13	5	4	1	4	4	105
Total ..	19,051	16,899	12,101	7,038	3,475	1,819	972	422	217	104	119	119	62,217
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	30·62	27·16	19·45	11·31	5·58	2·93	1·56	0·68	0·35	0·16	0·20	0·20	100·00

* Including ex-nuptial children by the same father. Children of former marriage and all stillborn children are excluded.

The average total issue of married mothers in respect of whom births were registered in 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1962

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
Under 20 ..	..	..	..
20-24 ..	..	..	..
25-29 ..	..	..	..
30-34 ..	..	..	..
35-39 ..	..	..	..
40-44 ..	..	..	..
45-49 ..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..
	3,637	4,552	1·25
	19,299	33,796	1·75
	19,103	48,384	2·53
	12,117	40,696	3·36
	6,253	24,893	3·98
	1,703	8,065	4·74
	105	528	5·03
	62,217	160,914	2·59

* Includes issue to present confinement and all previous issue to existing union.

The following table shows nuptial confinements according to the relative age groups of parents for the year 1962 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1962

Age Group of Father (Years)	Age Group of Mother (Years)							Total Fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Under 20 ..	511	95	1	..	..	..	..	607
20-24 ..	2,368	6,994	647	33	1	1	..	10,044
25-29 ..	610	9,126	8,386	825	91	5	..	19,043
30-34 ..	115	2,534	7,625	5,745	739	40	2	16,800
35-39 ..	24	456	2,000	4,156	2,923	275	5	9,839
40-44 ..	5	68	331	1,012	1,785	743	12	3,956
45-49 ..	2	19	84	255	539	466	52	1,417
50 and over ..	2	7	29	91	175	173	34	511
Married Mothers	3,637	19,299	19,103	12,117	6,253	1,703	105	62,217

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1962 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1962

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Duration of Marriage															Total Nuptial First Births		
	Months											Years						
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3		4	5 and over
Under 15 ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19..	29	51	86	130	262	492	572	303	99	145	120	102	386	49	11	2	..	2,839
20-24..	30	31	51	103	198	331	519	311	327	885	749	584	3,246	1,303	531	191	95	9,485
25-29..	10	18	11	20	37	49	69	70	108	268	231	159	1,076	698	507	416	642	4,389
30-34..	4	5	9	8	11	20	31	21	41	97	73	57	319	166	139	102	428	1,531
35-39..	2	6	6	11	2	7	9	15	17	26	20	19	127	73	52	32	206	630
40-44..	..	2	..	2	3	1	1	3	3	2	6	1	39	20	12	11	59	165
45-49..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	3	8
Total	75	115	165	274	513	900	1,201	723	595	1,423	1,199	922	5,195	2,309	1,253	756	1,433	19,051

The number of cases of multiple births and the proportions per 1,000 of the total cases of births in each of the five years 1958 to 1962 were as follows :—

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE BIRTHS

Year	Cases of Twins	Cases of Triplets and Quadruplets	Total Multiple Cases	Multiple Cases per 1,000 of Total Confinements
1958	759	9	768	12·69
1959	711	7	718	11·67
1960	734	4	738	11·66
1961	713	8*	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51

* Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1958 to 1962, mothers of twins were one in 86 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 7,891, and mothers of all multiple births one in 85 mothers.

The following tables show the number of ex-nuptial births and the percentage of ex-nuptial births to total births in each State and Territory in Australia in the years 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958.. ..	3,832	2,219	1,993	738	854	375	99	21	10,131
1959.. ..	4,017	2,308	2,161	745	904	388	133	31	10,687
1960.. ..	4,114	2,380	2,173	841	921	433	100	25	10,987
1961.. ..	4,575	2,706	2,445	1,026	959	404	120	34	12,269
1962.. ..	4,771	2,954	2,470	1,017	1,005	472	101	23	12,813

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1958.. ..	4·79	3·62	5·88	3·68	5·10	4·38	14·20	1·65	4·55
1959.. ..	4·97	3·71	6·07	3·66	5·28	4·50	16·71	2·28	4·71
1960.. ..	5·02	3·72	6·17	4·01	5·44	4·89	12·87	1·58	4·77
1961.. ..	5·30	4·11	6·67	4·58	5·62	4·50	13·67	1·96	5·11
1962.. ..	5·58	4·48	6·92	4·76	5·89	5·31	10·93	1·26	5·40

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
12 .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..
13	4	3	2	1	2
14	10	4	9	18	15
15	38	43	37	41	68
16	73	96	87	131	128
17	117	142	167	180	196
18	135	157	200	238	263
19	173	175	222	209	253
20	149	176	165	221	225
21-24	485	478	487	539	594
25-29	435	388	385	403	480
30-34	317	353	346	378	356
35-39	194	201	177	229	253
40-44	56	61	73	76	82
45 and over ..	4	9	3	5	9
Total	2,190	2,286	2,362	2,669	2,924

Adoption of Children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption is contained in the *Adoption of Children Act 1958*. Details of the history of this legislation are contained on page 483 of the Victorian Year Book 1954-58.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1958	633	665
1959	576	656
1960	633	649
1961	772	806
1962	840	767

Children Legitimated

Until the operation of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*, on 1st September, 1963, provision for the legitimation of children was contained in the *Victorian Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Act 1959*.

Legitimation Acts in the various States have differed greatly in content so that there have been marked differences in the numbers of legitimations resulting from them. With the operation of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act*, uniform provisions for legitimation will apply. Legitimations in other States in 1962 were New South Wales, 346 ; Queensland, 345 ; South Australia, 58 ; Western Australia, 215 ; Tasmania, 66.

The table below shows the number of legitimations in Victoria over periods since 1935 :—

VICTORIA—LEGITIMATIONS

Period	Number of Legitimations	Period	Number of Legitimations
1935-39	584	1958	87
1940-44	1,010	1959	86
1945-49	631	1960	107
1950-54	519	1961	100
1955-59	498	1962	104

Deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths and the death-rates per 1,000 of the mean population in each of the Australian States and Territories for each of the five years 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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	8·42	8·06	7·77	7·89	4·88*	3·33	8·47
1962 ..	9·26	8·64	8·56	8·32	7·69	7·99	5·34	3·30	8·70

* Revised.

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to further revision.

The ages of males and of females who died in each of the years 1947, 1954, and 1961, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—AGES AT DEATH

Ages	1947			1954			1961		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 Year	725	520	1,245	622	433	1,055	656	517	1,173
1 Year	54	38	92	79	50	129	56	35	91
2 Years	35	18	53	49	25	74	36	29	65
3 "	29	15	44	33	20	53	36	23	59
4 "	25	13	38	25	21	46	28	25	53
5-9 Years	91	39	130	75	58	133	66	53	119
10-14 "	47	34	81	46	32	78	77	34	111
15-19 "	104	60	164	106	35	141	130	63	193
20-24 "	141	105	246	135	38	173	165	58	223
25-29 "	131	111	242	162	80	242	125	58	183
30-34 "	142	139	281	158	98	256	171	72	243
35-39 "	183	154	337	182	133	315	223	140	363
40-44 "	296	206	502	280	209	489	324	167	491
45-49 "	398	320	718	443	257	700	498	275	773
50-54 "	678	490	1,168	660	417	1,077	778	388	1,166
55-59 "	928	646	1,574	913	530	1,443	1,077	494	1,571
60-64 "	1,147	821	1,968	1,274	851	2,125	1,451	808	2,259
65-69 "	1,299	1,021	2,320	1,551	1,152	2,703	1,771	1,204	2,975
70-74 "	1,334	1,244	2,578	1,622	1,364	2,986	1,938	1,563	3,501
75-79 "	1,491	1,535	3,026	1,567	1,542	3,109	1,654	1,608	3,262
80-84 "	1,126	1,419	2,545	1,139	1,467	2,606	1,268	1,578	2,846
85-89 "	661	894	1,555	753	1,029	1,782	728	1,125	1,853
90-94 "	166	288	454	244	469	713	236	495	731
95-99 "	23	46	69	38	78	116	38	137	175
100 Years and over	2	4	6	3	2	5	3	15	18
Unknown	5	1	6	3	2	5	1	2	3
Total	11,261	10,181	21,442	12,162	10,392	22,554	13,534	10,966	24,500

The diagram on page 141 shows the percentages of deaths occurring in certain age groups in calendar years at ten-year intervals between 1921 and 1961, and supplies a graphic representation of the patterns of ages of males and females whose deaths were recorded in those years.

The changing pattern shown by the diagram is the result of a number of demographic features, and although detailed effects of individual features are not readily apparent, the diagram portrays visually the general improvement in survival from earlier ages.

In 1962, there were 1,217 male to every 1,000 female deaths, the average for the preceding five years being 1,201.

Causes of Death

Classification

The Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in classifying causes of death in 1950.

The Revision introduced international rules for a uniform method of selecting the underlying cause of death to be tabulated if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate.

The adoption of the 1948 revision affected the comparability of statistics for years prior to 1950 with those for 1950 and subsequent years.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS IN EACH AGE GROUP BY SEX, 1921 TO 1961

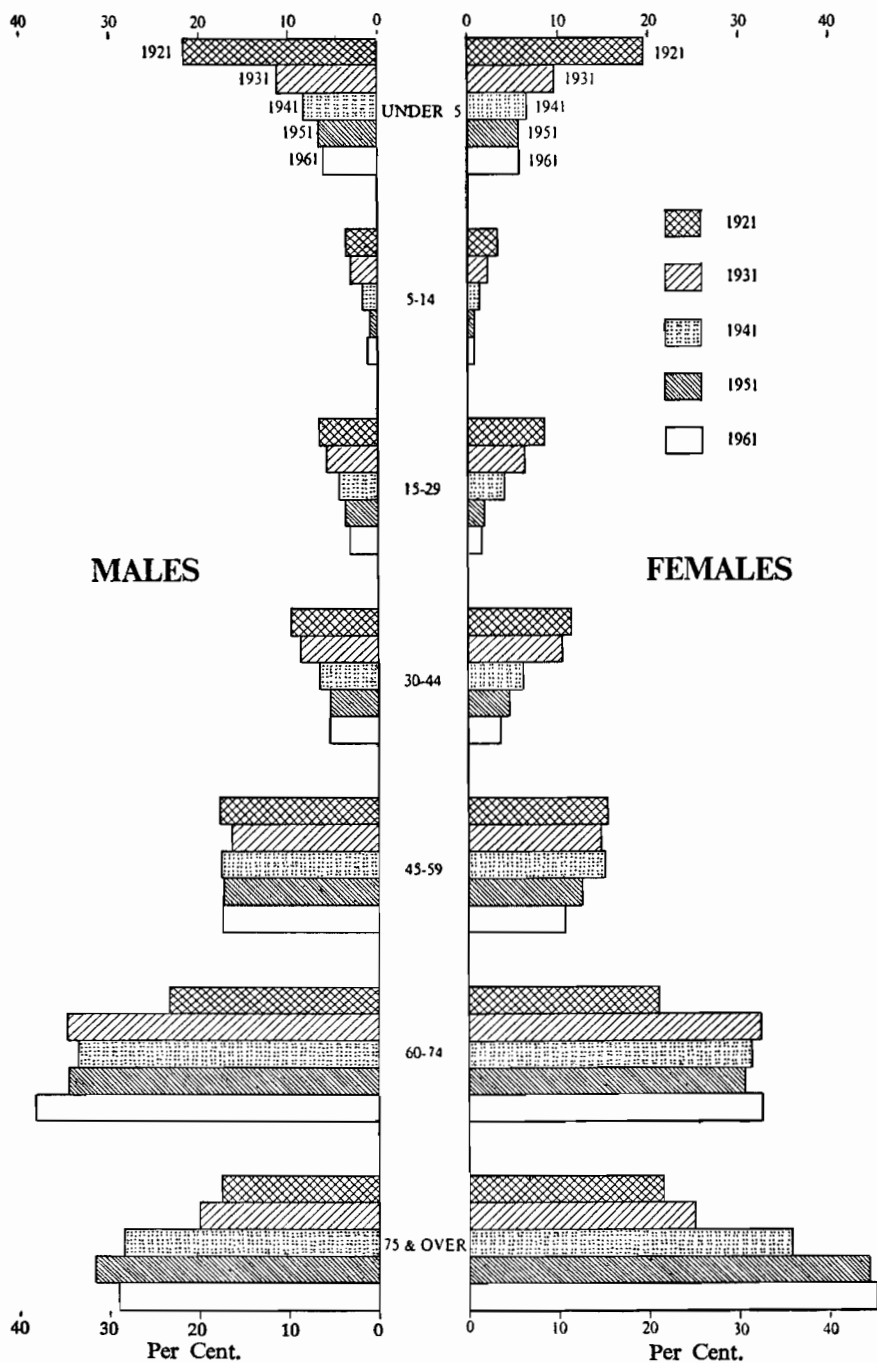


FIGURE 9.

The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The causes of death registered in Victoria in 1962, classified according to the abbreviated list of the Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the proportion of total deaths from each cause, and the rate per million of mean population are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES,
1962

Cause of Death*	Detailed List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	001-008	94	0.36	31
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	010-019	7	0.03	2
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020-029	26	0.10	9
7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat	050, 051	1	§	§
9. Whooping Cough	056	2	0.01	1
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	9	0.03	3
12. Acute Poliomyelitis	080	2	0.01	1
14. Measles	085	3	0.01	1
16. Malaria	110-117	1	§	§
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	64	0.25	21
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,584	6.13	530
Lung	162, 163	585	2.26	196
Breast	170	339	1.31	113
Genital Organs	171-179	518	2.00	173
Urinary Organs	180, 181	173	0.67	58
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	204	190	0.73	64
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	701	2.71	234
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	51	0.20	17
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	449	1.74	150
21. Anaemias	290-293	66	0.26	22
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330-334	3,356	12.98	1,122
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	23	0.09	8
24. Rheumatic Fever	400-402	5	0.02	2
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	234	0.91	78
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	6,675	25.83	2,232
{ Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,215	4.70	406
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430-434	832	3.22	278
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease	440-443	460	1.78	154
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	260	1.01	87
30. Influenza	480-483	24	0.09	8

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1962—
continued

Cause of Death*	Detailed List Numbers	Number of Deaths	Proportion of Total	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population	
31. Pneumonia	490-493	789	3.05	264	
32. Bronchitis	500-502	499	1.93	167	
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540-541	163	0.63	55	
34. Appendicitis	550-553	27	0.10	9	
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	130	0.50	43	
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	103	0.40	34	
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	177	0.68	59	
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590-594	199	0.77	67	
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	125	0.48	42	
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	12	0.05	4	
41. Congenital Malformations	750-759	331	1.28	111	
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760-762	451	1.75	151	
43. Infections of the Newborn	763-768	40	0.15	13	
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769-776	257	0.99	86	
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780-795	149	0.58	50	
46. {	General Arteriosclerosis	450	873	3.38	292
	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451-468	250	0.97	84
46. {	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	470-475, 510-527	322	1.25	108
	All Other Diseases	Residual	1,021	3.95	341
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810-E835	821	3.18	275	
48. All Other Accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962	751	2.91	251	
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	E963, E970-E979	347	1.34	116	
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964, E965, E980-E999	61	0.24	20	
Total All Causes .. .. .	..	25,847	100.00	8,643

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1962 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 6. Dysentery (045-048), 8. Diphtheria (055), 11. Plague (058), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108).

† 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

‡ 140-148, 160-161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

§ Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Graphs of death rates from certain causes in selected years in the period 1931 to 1961 appeared on page 156 of the Victorian Year Book 1963.

The diagrams illustrated the decreasing mortality from infectious and respiratory diseases and the decline in infant mortality ; increases in death rates from malignant neoplasms and accidents were also illustrated.

The following table shows deaths in 1962, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1962

International List Number	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	Under 1 Year	1,219	100.0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	284	23.3	284	100.0
750-759	Congenital malformations	230	18.9	331	69.5
760, 761	Birth injuries	167	13.7	167	100.0
774-776	Immaturity	155	12.7	155	100.0
480-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	81	6.7	1,344	6.0
..	Other causes	302	24.7	..	..
	1-4 years	217	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	64	29.5	1,980	3.2
750-759	Congenital malformations	35	16.1	4,090	10.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	28	12.9	4,090	0.7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	25	11.5	1,344	1.9
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	8	3.7	209	3.8
..	Other causes	57	26.3	..	..
	5-14 years	244	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	98	40.2	1,980	5.0
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	51	20.9	4,090	1.3
750-759	Congenital malformations	13	5.3	331	3.9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	13	5.3	1,344	1.0
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	12	4.9	209	5.7
..	Other causes	57	23.4	..	..
	15-19 years	187	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidents and violent deaths	127	67.9	1,980	6.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	16	8.6	4,090	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	9	4.8	9,421	0.1
750-759	Congenital malformations	4	2.1	331	1.2
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	3	1.6	1,344	0.2
..	Other causes	28	15.0	..	..
	20-24 years	235	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	164	69.8	1,980	8.3
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	16	6.8	4,090	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	10	4.3	9,421	0.1
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	3.0	199	3.5
750-759	Congenital malformations	4	1.7	331	1.2
..	Other causes	34	14.4	..	..
	25-34 years	441	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	246	55.8	1,980	12.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	54	12.2	4,090	1.3
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	37	8.4	9,421	0.4
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	20	4.5	3,356	0.6
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	11	2.5	209	5.3
..	Other causes	73	16.6	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1962—
continued

International List Number	Age Group and Cause of Death	Deaths from Specified Cause			
		In Age Group		At All Ages	
		Number	Per Cent.	Number	Per Cent.
	35-44 years	884	100·0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	229	25·9	1,980	11·6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	196	22·2	4,090	4·8
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	196	22·2	9,421	2·1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	64	7·2	3,356	1·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	20	2·3	1,344	1·5
	Other causes	179	20·2	..	..
	45-54 years	2,012	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	711	35·3	9,421	7·6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	503	25·0	4,090	12·3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	252	12·5	1,980	12·7
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	154	7·7	3,356	4·6
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	52	2·6	1,344	3·9
	Other causes	340	16·9	..	..
	55-64 years	3,957	100·0	..	..
401, 410-433	Diseases of the heart	1,612	40·7	9,421	17·1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	917	23·2	4,090	22·4
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	433	10·9	3,356	12·9
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	216	5·5	1,980	10·9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	151	3·8	1,344	11·2
	Other causes	628	15·9	..	..
	65-74 years	6,600	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	2,863	43·4	9,421	30·4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,209	18·3	4,090	29·6
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	897	13·6	3,356	26·7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	313	4·7	1,344	23·3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	217	3·3	1,980	11·0
	Other causes	1,101	16·7	..	..
	75 years and over	9,847	100·0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	3,965	40·3	9,421	42·1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,774	18·0	3,356	52·9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,095	11·1	4,090	26·8
450-456	Diseases of arteries	769	7·8	1,057	72·8
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	679	6·9	1,344	50·5
	Other causes	1,565	15·9	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1962 was 101, the rate per million of mean population being 34.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1962 numbered 94 and equalled a rate of 31 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 130 for 1950–54, 294 in 1945–49, 660 in 1918–22, 855 in 1908–12, and 1,365 in 1890–92. In 1962, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 93 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 66 males and 28 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1962, three males and four females were under the age of 45 years.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases

There has been a remarkable decrease in both the incidence and mortality rate of certain infective and parasitic diseases since the beginning of the century. Particulars of the decreases in diseases such as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, small-pox and measles appeared on pages 493 to 495 of the Victorian Year Book 1954–58.

The incidence of poliomyelitis in Victoria has been recorded since the year 1916, when the disease was added to the list of compulsorily notifiable diseases. Since that year the most serious epidemic occurred in 1937–38 when 2,096 cases were reported, resulting in 113 deaths. Other epidemics occurred in 1918 (303 cases, 21 deaths), 1925 (140 cases, 25 deaths), 1949 (760 cases, 48 deaths), and 1954 (569 cases, 36 deaths). During 1962, there were 20 cases notified which represented a rate of 7 per million of population. Two deaths were registered during the year.

Distribution of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine began in July, 1956, and there was a marked decline in the number of cases reported since that date. (See pages 246–247 of the Victorian Year Book 1962.)

Malignant Neoplasms

Since 1950, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from Hodgkin's disease and leukaemia and aleukaemia. These were not formerly included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1962 numbered 4,090 and represented a rate of 1,368 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,366 in 1961, 1,349 in 1960, 1,403 in 1959, and 1,329 in 1958.

Satisfactory comparisons of death-rates relating to malignant neoplasms are only obtained by relating the deaths to the number of persons in the community of the same sex, in age groups. This has been done for periods centred around the past six Censuses, when the numbers of persons in age groups were accurately known, and the results are given in the following table :—

**VICTORIA—DEATH-RATES FROM MALIGNANT
NEOPLASMS IN AGE GROUPS**

Age Group (Years)	Annual Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms per 10,000 of Each Sex in Each Age Group					
	1910-12	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
MALES						
Under 5	0·73	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11	1·06
5-9	0·25	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98	0·85
10-14	0·16	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69	0·59
15-19	0·15	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93	0·95
20-24	0·71	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27	0·86
25-34	9·96	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32	1·34
35-44	3·16	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01	3·93
45-54	16·03	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25	14·54
55-64	36·36	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99	41·16
65-74	74·15	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41	90·40
75 and over	88·40	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06	161·58
All Ages	8·50	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76	14·15
FEMALES						
Under 5	0·19	0·39	0·38	0·48	1·37	1·04
5-9	0·10	0·17	0·17	0·18	0·60	0·92
10-14	0·27	0·05	0·08	0·40	0·71	0·64
15-19	0·44	0·15	0·17	0·04	0·49	0·66
20-24	0·41	0·30	0·39	0·60	0·56	0·99
25-34	1·39	1·28	1·57	1·75	1·81	1·88
35-44	7·26	6·61	6·00	6·23	6·14	5·76
45-54	17·87	19·14	17·31	16·47	16·46	15·02
55-64	38·03	34·48	35·82	33·40	30·93	30·20
65-74	61·66	63·05	61·17	61·44	59·38	50·34
75 and over	86·19	92·86	106·19	111·49	117·02	103·68
All Ages	8·76	9·63	12·00	14·50	14·16	13·12

Deaths from malignant neoplasms occur at all age periods, but the rates in the above table show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Ninety-one per cent. of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1962 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1962, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962

Site of Disease*	Sex	Age Group (Years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx (140-148)	M	..	2	21	26	49
	F	..	1	6	13	20
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	..	17	30	47
	F	..	..	10	25	35
Stomach (151)	M	..	6	102	175	283
	F	..	8	35	143	186
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	..	11	59	133	203
	F	..	13	87	215	315
Rectum (154)	M	..	1	47	69	117
	F	..	3	27	53	83
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	..	16	251	242	509
	F	1	2	26	47	76
Breast (170)	M	..	..	2	1	3
	F	..	39	139	158	336
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	19	52	44	115
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	1	3	24	34	62
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	2	7	49	42	100
Prostate (177)	M	1	..	26	192	219
Kidney (180)	M	2	3	18	16	39
	F	4	1	9	17	31
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	..	20	48	68
	F	1	..	7	27	35
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	7	14	26	13	60
	F	11	10	20	13	54
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	24	18	34	27	103
	F	31	4	21	31	87
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	M	9	15	49	36	109
	F	3	11	30	45	89
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	11	24	121	189	345
	F	8	19	85	200	312
Total	M	54	110	793	1,197	2,154
	F	62	140	627	1,107	1,936

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1962, diabetes was responsible for 169 male and 280 female deaths, representing a rate of 150 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 152 in 1961, 137 in 1960, 131 in 1959, and 150 in 1958.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1962, 1,359 male and 1,997 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,122 per million of the mean population. Of the 3,356 deaths in 1962, 187 were due to subarachnoid haemorrhage, 1,735 to cerebral haemorrhage, 1,108 to cerebral embolism and thrombosis, and 326 to other vascular lesions.

Details of these deaths are given below :—

**VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962**

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	26	19	23	9	6	83
	F	24	16	31	18	15	104
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	21	44	125	247	267	704
	F	21	51	130	267	562	1,031
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	1	12	57	139	224	433
	F	2	12	50	145	466	675
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334) ..	M	2	..	11	35	91	139
	F	1	..	6	37	143	187
Total	M	50	75	216	430	588	1,359
	F	48	79	217	467	1,186	1,997

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Heart

During 1962, there were 9,416 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 234 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 7,890 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 832 to other diseases of

the heart, and 460 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of these causes in 1962 represented a rate of 3,149 per million of the mean population.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1962 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1962

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease (410-416)	M	26	21	25	22	14	108
	F	14	21	29	32	30	126
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	M	130	478	1,046	1,441	1,144	4,239
	F	28	104	322	787	1,195	2,436
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	M	22	24	43	121	343	553
	F	17	12	29	109	495	662
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	M	16	24	43	124	210	417
	F	11	9	23	92	280	415
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	M	2	8	26	57	81	174
	F	1	10	25	77	173	286
Total	M	196	555	1,183	1,765	1,792	5,491
	F	71	156	428	1,097	2,173	3,925

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1962, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,634 which represented a rate of 546 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1962, 24 were due to influenza, 80 to lobar pneumonia, 596 to broncho-pneumonia, 113 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 499 to bronchitis, eight to empyema and abscess of lung, four to pleurisy, 22 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 30 to bronchiectasis, and 258 to other diseases.

The 24 deaths from influenza in 1962 represented a rate of eight per million of the mean population.

Influenza has more often proved fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1962, only 8 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1962, there were 473 male and 328 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 268 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 246 in 1961, 270 in 1960, 303 in 1959, and 288 in 1958. Deaths from these causes in 1962 were: 163 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, one from gastritis and duodenitis, 27 from appendicitis, 130 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 47 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 177 from cirrhosis of the liver, 68 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 188 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1962, there were 512 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 171 per million of the mean population. In 1962, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 199 deaths, infections of the kidney for 131, calculi of the urinary system for twelve, hyperplasia of prostate for 125, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 45.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1962 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of total deaths.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1962

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	12	6	18
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	625	196	821
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	9	10	19
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	19	3	22
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	12	1	13
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	27	16	43
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	6	7	13
E900-E904	Accidental falls	113	194	307
E912	Accident caused by machinery	22	..	22
E914	Accident caused by electric current	16	1	17
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	34	21	55
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	2	..	2
E919	Accident caused by firearm	24	1	25
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	2	5	7
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects .. .. .	..	..	..
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	..	1
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	73	25	98
E935	Lightning	3	..	3
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	All other accidental causes	61	25	86
	Total	1,061	511	1,572

For the five years 1958 to 1962, the female mortality rate from accidents was 45 per cent. of the rate for males.

Accidental Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved, for the years 1958 to 1962, were as follows :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of Motor Vehicles at 30th June	Deaths Involving Motor Vehicles		
		Number*	Per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of Mean Population
1958	747,834	597	8·0	218
1959	789,358	670	8·5	238
1960	846,830	742	8·8	257
1961	892,144	816	9·1	279
1962	926,737	821	8·9	275

*Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 203, 192, 227, 238 and 247 respectively.

Transport Accidents

In 1962, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 893, as against 875 in 1961, 799 in 1960, 739 in 1959, and 659 in 1958.

During the year 1962, deaths connected with transport represented 57 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents. The corresponding percentage in 1961 was 58.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1962, 235 males and 112 females died from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury. These deaths represented a rate of 116 per million of the population as compared with 93 in 1961, 89 in 1960, 94 in 1959, and 90 in 1958.

Of the 235 male deaths in 1962, 71 (30 per cent.) were connected with firearms and explosives.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1962 was 55 (41 males and 14 females).

Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and are included with deaths from maternal causes.

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality*Introduction*

To-day the risks to mother and baby before, during, and immediately after childbirth are minimal. The lessening of risk to mother and child can be demonstrated in a simple way by comparing the maternal

and perinatal death rates in Victoria 50 years ago with those of today. (Perinatal deaths may be described as stillbirths together with deaths of infants during the first 28 days of life.)

The maternal death rate has decreased from 47 to 3 per 10,000 births; the perinatal death rate has decreased from 930 to 270 per 10,000 births. The reduction in the number of maternal deaths has been due to improvements in the treatment of all the major causes of death.

Maternal Deaths

Pre-Eclampsia and Eclampsia

Eclampsia was once the complication most feared by medical practitioners, and even known to the general public, who referred to it as "kidney fits". Today this condition is rarely met, except in patients who neglect to seek medical advice during pregnancy, and two measures are responsible for this improvement. Firstly, there is the insistence on frequent and regular visits to an ante-natal clinic, so that early warning-signs can be detected and corrected.

Secondly, particular attention is paid to the gain in weight from one visit to the next, as undue weight gain may sometimes be the first and very early sign of pre-eclampsia. Patients whose weight fails to respond to dietary advice are admitted to hospital, where adequate treatment makes certain that there is no risk of pre-eclampsia or eclampsia occurring.

Haemorrhage

Fifty years ago many women died from haemorrhage before or after childbirth. The former was less common than the latter, but both types could prove lethal in many instances. In the type which occurred before or during childbirth the improvement in maternal and foetal mortalities has been due to two major factors. The first is the establishment of blood banks, from which blood is readily available in an emergency. The other factor is the use of Caesarean section in some of these patients.

Fifty years ago the incidence of haemorrhage after delivery was 10-18 per cent. of all cases. At present it is less than 2 per cent. and death is very rare.

Puerperal Infection

It is now well known that the ravages of childbirth fever are a thing of the past, but earlier in the century the risks of having a baby in hospital were considerable; indeed most mothers preferred to be delivered at home. It was not until the 1930's that the first drug (a sulphonamide) to control such infections was produced. A few years later penicillin was discovered and since then many antibiotics have been manufactured, so that now most bacterial infections can be controlled.

The abolition of puerperal sepsis has removed one important cause of maternal death and has made it safe for a baby to be born in hospital. In Australia, this has meant that almost all women are now delivered in maternity hospitals. From the medical point of view it is much better to have the patient in hospital, where all facilities are available to cope with any emergency that may arise. Such a practice also achieves greater economy with midwives, because one trained nurse can look after at least ten patients during the same time. With hospital confinement it must be ensured that no patient suffers a lack of security or feeling of loneliness while away from her home.

Under the heading of puerperal sepsis must be included those deaths which are due to a miscarriage that has become infected. Such cases were once numerous, but today are few, because infection can be treated promptly and effectively with antibiotics.

Difficult Delivery

Fifty years ago delivery of a mother by Caesarean section was a hazardous procedure. Today, Caesarean section is quite a safe operation, and although it is not as safe as normal delivery, it is often the best method of dealing with complications. Modern anaesthesia, control of infection, blood transfusion, and improved surgical techniques have combined to effect this improvement, and today 1 in 25 births are carried out in this way. The reasons for using the operation are many; once a woman has undergone Caesarean section, it is usually (but not invariably) necessary for her subsequent pregnancies to be treated in the same way.

The four factors mentioned above were the major causes of death 50 years ago.

In Victoria today, only a very few mothers die because of them; indeed in recent years, so great has been the improvement, that now the principal remaining cause of maternal death is heart disease complicating pregnancy or labour and if the heart condition is very serious, a pregnancy may still prove too much for the patient, despite modern care.

Perinatal Deaths

There has been an improvement in the perinatal death rate during the same period, but not as great as in the case of maternal mortality. To consider the reasons for this, it is convenient to separate causes of death before the baby is born from those operating after the birth.

Foetal Deaths Before Birth (Stillbirths)

The most important factor in the reduction of the number of deaths occurring before delivery is an increasing ability to induce labour and effect delivery of the infant before it dies in the mother. This applies particularly where further advance of the pregnancy will

produce a worsening of a pre-existing maternal medical condition (such as heart-disease) and even more so where the persistence of the pregnancy is itself *causing* a maternal disease (such as pre-eclampsia) which will worsen the longer pregnancy continues. To be able to effect birth of the baby at a chosen time, while the maternal condition can still stand the burden of labour, yet to ensure that the baby be not adversely affected by either its own prematurity or the effect on it of its mother's state of health, demands keen judgment.

Pre-eclampsia or eclampsia has killed far more babies than mothers, and today these conditions remain an important cause of foetal loss. However, modern treatment has delayed their onset and reduced their severity, so that the baby now usually survives. In the past, chronic disease in the mother would kill the baby, in conditions such as syphilis, diabetes, or high blood pressure. Today, syphilis has been brought under control by modern therapy; diabetes can be controlled since the discovery of insulin; and high blood pressure can be reduced by special drugs.

Mechanical difficulties in labour have been reduced by the use of Caesarean section. In the past, difficult labour and difficult instrumental delivery were fruitful sources of deadborn babies or of babies which survived but proved to be mentally retarded or "spastic". However, in modern times, "backward" children still appear, because of hereditary factors, poor maternal nutrition during pregnancy, and undue prematurity of the child at birth.

The largest single cause of death is maternal haemorrhage before delivery and, as yet, there is no known method of preventing this. Once it occurs, blood transfusion will save the mother's life, but nearly one-third of the babies die before they can be born. Undue tightness of the cord around the baby's neck remains an important cause of death, and at present there is no known way of suspecting this, because its presence can only be recognized during the actual birth.

Congenital abnormalities in babies are responsible for a number of stillbirths. The incidence of these conditions has not altered over the years, although some insight is being gained into their causes.

Deaths of Infants During First 28 Days of Life

Recent improvement in the infant death rate after birth has been considerable. Deaths due to abnormalities which are incompatible with life have been reduced, because surgical correction of some of these is being attempted and shows promise of success. However, very little improvement can be recorded in the number of deaths due to chest conditions, such as failure of lung expansion after birth.

Many deaths are due to the baby being born prematurely, but their number has been reduced because better ante-natal care produces fewer premature births. Premature nurseries are now widely available, with better equipment to keep these babies warm and comfortable, and infection is no longer a risk because of effective modern treatment.

In the mature newborn, infective diseases are now rare—a result due mainly to antibiotics. Enteritis is rarely encountered, and in the past few years the common skin condition that most babies developed before leaving hospital has been controlled. As has been said, deaths due to injury at birth have also been reduced considerably.

Now that the maternal death rate is so low the standard of practice in a maternity hospital must be judged by the death rate in the babies. This has made the medical attendant even more conscious of the fact that it is not sufficient to produce a live child; it must also be a healthy one.

The aim must therefore be to keep pregnancy and labour safe for the mother, and to reduce still further the loss of life in the child, until an irreducible minimum is achieved.

Infant Mortality Statistics

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, reveals a remarkable decline since 1890—the deaths per 1,000 children born having fallen from 133 in 1885–89 to 19 in 1958–62—a reduction of 86 per cent. In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only fourteen would have died in the latter.

The reduction has been assisted by various Health Acts and educative measures, including the notification of infectious diseases, the regulation of the manufacture, sale and distribution of foodstuffs and patent medicines, and the provision of a pure water supply. The passing of the *Midwives Act* 1915 and the inauguration of the Infant Welfare Movement in 1917 coincided with and, in a large degree, accounted for a reduction of the rate since that time.

The following statements show the number of infant deaths and the infant death-rate per 1,000 live births in each of the Australian States and Territories for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-mania	Northern Territory	Aus-tralian Capital Territory	Aus-tralia
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

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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

* Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

The infant death-rates for Melbourne Metropolitan Area, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1958 to 1962, are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Period	Melbourne Metropolitan Area		Remainder of State		Victoria	
	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Number of Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1958 ..	710	19·6	468	18·6	1,178	19·2
1959 ..	758	20·3	562	22·5	1,320	21·2
1960 ..	734	18·7	448	18·0	1,182	18·5
1961 ..	719	17·4	454	18·4	1,173	17·8
1962 ..	774	18·6	445	18·3	1,219	18·5

NOTE.—Births and deaths are allotted to the place of usual residence of the parties. In the cases of births and infant deaths, the mother's residence is considered to be that of the child.

Infant death-rates have shown a decrease in each quinquennial period from 1885 onwards. In 1954, the rate fell below 20 per 1,000 births for the first time. In 1961, the rate was 17·8, the lowest on record.

The decrease in the infant death-rate, since the earlier periods, has been shared proportionally by each age group except that of "under one week". The rate per 1,000 births for infants "under one week" has varied from 21·5 in the quinquennium 1910–14 to 22·7 in 1925–29 and 12·7 in 1955–59. The rate for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11·1 in 1910–14 to 1·8 in 1955–59, a decrease of 84 per cent., and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41·2 to 5·2, a decrease of 87 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000

children born in 1900–04, 33 in 1915–19, and 5 in 1955–59. In 1962, the mortality of infants “under one week” comprised 68 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Period	Deaths under One Year per 1,000 Live Births							Males	Females
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year			
1958 ..	17·8	1·7	1·4	1·8	1·5	19·2	20·4	17·9	
1959 ..	13·4	1·8	1·8	2·2	2·0	21·2	23·2	19·1	
1960 ..	12·1	1·7	1·5	1·6	1·6	18·5	20·7	16·1	
1961 ..	12·1	1·4	1·7	1·4	1·2	17·8	19·4	16·2	
1962 ..	12·7	1·5	1·5	1·4	1·4	18·5	20·8	16·0	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1962

Sex	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	Total under One Year
Males—						
Number	494	59	47	49	57	706
Rate*	14·6	1·7	1·4	1·4	1·7	20·8
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·97	8·36	6·66	6·94	8·07	100·00
Females—						
Number	341	40	55	43	34	513
Rate*	10·7	1·2	1·7	1·3	1·1	16·0
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	66·47	7·80	10·72	8·38	6·63	100·00

* Number of deaths in each age group under one year per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1958–62 exceeded the female rate by 22·8 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female deaths by 790 and male births were 8,953 in excess of female births.

In 1962, 541 deaths were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all except three of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 44 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 230, or 19 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 63 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1962 was related to immaturity and congenital malformations.

From 1950, infant deaths were classified according to the Sixth (1948) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Owing to the change in classification, figures since 1950 are not exactly comparable with figures for previous years. The Seventh (1955) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was adopted for use in 1958.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1962 :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1962**

Cause of Death*	Deaths under One Year					Total under One Year
	Under One Week	One Week and under One Month	One Month and under Three Months	Three Months and under Six Months	Six Months and under Twelve Months	
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (1-138) ..	..	..	..	3	4	7
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) ..	..	..	20	16	13	49
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) ..	..	..	6	3	6	15
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	105	46	41	23	15	230
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	68	1	..	..	..	69
(b) With Immaturity ..	93	5	..	..	..	98
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	53	..	1	2	2	58
(b) With Immaturity ..	220	4	1	..	1	226
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	10	13	..	..	..	23
(b) With Immaturity ..	4	5	..	..	..	9
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	3	3	..	..	..	6
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	35	2	3	1	..	41
(b) With Immaturity ..	61	3	1	..	..	65
Immaturity Unqualified (776) ..	147	3	..	..	..	150
All Other Diseases ..	23	9	25	42	44	143
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	13	3	4	2	6	28
Total All Causes ..	835	99	102	92	91	1,219

* Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Seventh Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

A comparison of infant mortality rates from the principal causes for certain periods from 1891 to 1949 was shown on page 506 of the Victorian Year Book 1954-58.

Stillbirths

Registration of stillbirths came into operation in Victoria in 1953. For registration purposes, a "still-born child" means any child born of its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, which did not at any time after being born, breathe or show any other sign of life, and, where the duration of pregnancy is not reliably ascertainable, includes any foetus weighing not less than 2 lb. 12 oz.

The following table contains information about stillbirths and infant mortality in Victoria from 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Stillbirths		Deaths under One Month		Deaths under One Month plus Stillbirths		Deaths under One Year plus Stillbirths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1958 ..	826	13·31	887	14·28	1,713	27·59	2,004	32·27
1959 ..	799	12·67	947*	15·02*	1,746*	27·69*	2,119	33·61
1960 ..	850	13·10	878	13·53	1,728	26·64	2,032	31·32
1961 ..	885	13·25	887	13·28	1,772	26·54	2,058	30·82
1962 ..	775	11·63	934	14·01	1,709	25·64	1,994	29·91

* Revised.

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1958 to 1962 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	12	26	32	22	9
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	3	1	9	9	5
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	31	53	52	48	41
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	70	80	80	76	39
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	3	11	4	3	2
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	353	361	342	397	322
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	11	6	17	12	5
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus	89	65	84	85	79
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	254	196	230	233	273
	Total	826	799	850	885	775

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria—one at Springvale, one at the new Melbourne General Cemetery, Fawkner, one at Ballarat, and one at Western Suburbs Memorial Park, Altona North. The history of the establishment of the first two is contained in an article published in the Year Book 1942-43, page 307. The Ballarat Crematorium commenced operations in 1958, and the Western Suburbs Crematorium in 1961.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1958 in 1962 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
1958	6,913	23,625	29·26
1959	7,549	25,078	30·10
1960	7,839	24,547	31·93
1961	7,923	24,500	32·34
1962	8,425	25,847	32·60