

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 1963 was 3,080,215.

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 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	7·37
Australian Capital Territory*	..	4·14	10·71	4·65	8·70	9·93
Australia	1·67	2·01	1·63	0·96	2·46	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 1963 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									
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
1963.. ..	46,839	38,729	22,659	13,166	11,314	5,712	698	1,678	140,795

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									
1959.. ..	12·12	13·35	15·88	13·49	16·32	17·12	28·45	25·10	13·70
1960.. ..	12·25	13·82	15·32	13·93	15·53	17·82	25·61	26·08	13·81
1961.. ..	13·12‡	14·14	15·76	15·04	15·39	17·51	28·58†	26·16	14·38
1962.. ..	12·20	13·39	14·62	13·27	14·90	16·76	28·92	24·38	13·44
1963.. ..	11·56	12·68	14·50	13·05	14·63	15·68	24·35	22·88	12·90

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

† Rates affected by special local features.

‡ Revised.

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 Aus- tralia ..	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 CHANGES 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 existent 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 ages of the population in age groups for each intercensal period from 1933 to 1961 are given in the following table :—

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

* Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

Figures in this part giving results of the 1961 Census are now final. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded. Information concerning Aborigines in Victoria appears on pages 141 to 150.

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

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

* 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 C.3100/64.—5

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, and 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)	39,502	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.

* 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 why the dwellings were unoccupied appears on page 370.

Population and density figures for cities, towns, boroughs, and non-municipal towns of 1,000 or more, are given in the following table. Again, 1954 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1961. Changes of area and changes in municipal status since the Census 1961 and until 30th June, 1963, are shown on page 133.

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

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
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
				Maffra	3,161	3,404	1,881
				Maldon	1,088	1,071	397
Non-Municipal Towns—				Mansfield ..	1,861	1,944	557
Alexandra ..	1,712	1,945	373	Merbein ..	1,768	1,737	1,930
Bacchus Marsh ..	2,825	3,288	759	Mooroopna ..	2,091	2,505	1,340
Bairnsdale ..	6,398	7,427	1,129	Mornington ..	3,589	4,886	1,720
Beaufort ..	1,281	1,240	636	Mortlake ..	1,048	1,297	853
Beechworth ..	3,153	3,508	899	Morwell ..	9,230	14,833	1,725
Broadford ..	1,451	1,678	893	Mount Beauty ..	2,216	1,509	555
Casterton ..	2,391	2,442	334	Murtoa ..	1,132	1,135	817
Charlton ..	1,408	1,527	1,427	Myrtleford ..	1,538	2,123	798
Cobram ..	1,695	2,538	1,244	Nathalia ..	1,046	1,276	798
Cohuna ..	1,542	1,815	931	Nhill	2,208	2,233	988
Coleraine ..	1,393	1,503	716	Numurkah ..	2,195	2,687	864
Corryong ..	839	1,129	395	Ocean Grove ..	1,321	1,609	781
Creswick ..	1,606	1,730	246	Orbost	2,214	2,613	1,686
Dimboola ..	1,814	1,923	585	Ouyen	1,426	1,695	1,130
Donald ..	1,480	1,517	353	Pakenham East ..	1,110	1,408	345
Dromana ..	1,038	1,151	639	Portarlington ..	836	1,003	314
Drouin ..	2,104	2,511	913	Red Cliffs ..	2,361	2,440	1,025
Euroa	2,657	3,040	796	Rochester ..	1,791	1,965	774

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

* The municipal status of the Yallourn Works Area is explained on pages 373-374.

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
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
Torquay ..	909	1,097	1,143	Yea	1,131	1,113	1,081
Trafalgar ..	1,537	1,774	1,516				

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."

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.

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

* 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

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	24,855	17,313	42,168
1 ..	10,416	9,128	19,544	16,376	13,499	29,875
2 ..	22,428	13,659	36,087	16,279	15,451	31,730
3 ..	24,115	17,329	41,444	13,428	15,442	28,870
4 ..	26,517	19,140	45,657	15,079	15,672	30,751
5 ..	19,547	14,009	33,556	20,667	17,147	37,814
6 ..	5,975	4,483	10,458	19,905	15,777	35,682
Under 7 ..	127,235	91,091	218,326	126,589	110,301	236,890
7 and under 14 ..	79,764	64,811	144,575	116,152	86,338	202,490
14 and over ..				64,662	54,644	119,306
Not Stated ..	3,264	2,797	6,061	5,986	5,018	11,004
Born outside Australia ..	210,263	158,699	368,962	313,389	256,301	569,690
Born in Australia	1,020,836	1,062,543	2,083,379	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423
Total ..	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

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

* 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	134,536	116,287	250,823
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	443,023	450,136	893,159
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	20,348	19,592	39,940
Salvation Army	5,291	6,100	11,391	6,323	7,274	13,597
Seventh Day Adventist	1,906	2,562	4,468	2,560	3,161	5,721
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.i.</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

* 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 preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. For the 1961 Census, population has been classified according to the actual occupation carried on by each person, and in the following table the numbers in broad groups of these occupations are shown :—

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION IN MAJOR GROUPS, CENSUS 1961

Occupation Group	Persons		
	Male	Female	Total
Professional, Technical, and Related Workers ..	61,545	42,448	103,993
Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers	76,928	13,111	90,039
Clerical Workers	68,933	90,009	158,942
Sales Workers	54,252	37,170	91,422
Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers	105,019	9,777	114,796
Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers ..	2,716	2	2,718
Workers in Transport and Communication Operations	63,312	7,530	70,842
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Not Elsewhere Classified) ..	396,558	71,236	467,794
Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers ..	36,164	44,220	80,384
Members of Armed Forces, Enlisted Personnel Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated	11,666	714	12,380
	10,044	6,709	16,753
Total Persons in the Work Force	887,137	322,926	1,210,063
Persons Not in the Work Force	587,258	1,132,792	1,720,050
Grand Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113

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

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE 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	60,814	12,289	73,103
Self-Employed	103,083	16,302	119,385	101,446	19,421	120,867
Employee	608,575	225,965	834,540	682,977	275,281	958,258
Helper (Not on Wage or Salary)	5,154	2,751	7,905	3,897	2,026	5,923
Total	776,208	253,993	1,030,201	849,134	309,017	1,158,151
Not at Work *—						
Unable to Secure Employment	1,684	524	2,208	25,571	8,634	34,205
Temporarily Laid Off	761	298	1,059	3,535	1,483	5,018
Sickness or Accident	3,202	943	4,145	5,521	2,051	7,572
Changing Jobs	1,796	758	2,554	2,005	1,034	3,039
Other and Not Stated	2,216	474	2,690	1,371	707	2,078
Total	9,659	2,997	12,656	38,003	13,909	51,912
Not Stated	1,081	456	1,537	†	†	†
Total in Work Force	786,948	257,446	1,044,394	887,137	322,926	1,210,063

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION—*continued*

Occupational Status	Census, 1954			Census, 1961		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child Not Attending School	140,888	134,420	275,308	162,038	154,334	316,372
Full-time Student or Child Attending School ..	220,033	206,638	426,671	323,937	296,592	620,529
Independent Means, Including "Retired (So Described)"	17,530	19,668	37,198	18,041	19,638	37,679
Home Duties		515,711	515,711		540,418	540,418
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	49,989	75,078	125,067	66,589	104,160	170,749
Inmate of Institution ..	7,697	8,073	15,770	10,161	10,692	20,853
Other	8,014	4,208	12,222	6,492	6,958	13,450
Total 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

* 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, 1963. 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, 1963

State or Territory	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population at 31st December, 1963	Persons to the Square Mile	Proportion in Each State or Territory
				per cent.
New South Wales	309,433	4,086,293	13·21	37·07
Victoria	87,884	3,080,215	35·05	27·95
Queensland	667,000	1,571,982	2·36	14·26
South Australia	380,070	1,020,174	2·68	9·26
Western Australia	975,920	784,107	0·80	7·11
Tasmania	26,215	373,640	14·25	3·39
Northern Territory	523,620	28,822	0·06	0·26
Australian Capital Territory *	939	77,578	82·62	0·70
Australia	2,971,081	11,022,811	3·71	100·00

* Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1963 :—

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
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
1963	1,546,890	1,533,325	3,080,215

The estimated age distribution of the population of Victoria at 30th June, 1963, is given in the following table. 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, 1963

Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age Group (Years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	163,332	155,319	318,651	50-54	85,989	82,230	168,219
5-9	154,827	146,389	301,216	55-59	70,576	68,635	139,211
10-14	144,872	138,327	283,199	60-64	57,513	62,524	120,037
15-19	131,293	124,073	255,366	65-69	41,757	54,118	95,875
20-24	106,078	100,831	206,909	70 and over	65,765	100,421	166,186
25-29	99,088	94,373	193,461	All Ages	1,535,214	1,520,517	3,055,731
30-34	105,659	97,172	202,831	Under 21	616,077	584,759	1,200,836
35-39	113,141	105,784	218,925	21-64	811,615	781,219	1,592,834
40-44	104,430	100,907	205,337	65 and over	107,522	154,539	262,061
45-49	90,894	89,414	180,308	All Ages	1,535,214	1,520,517	3,055,731

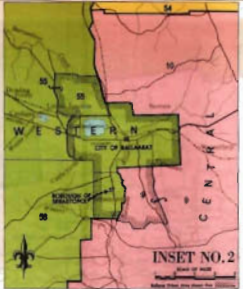
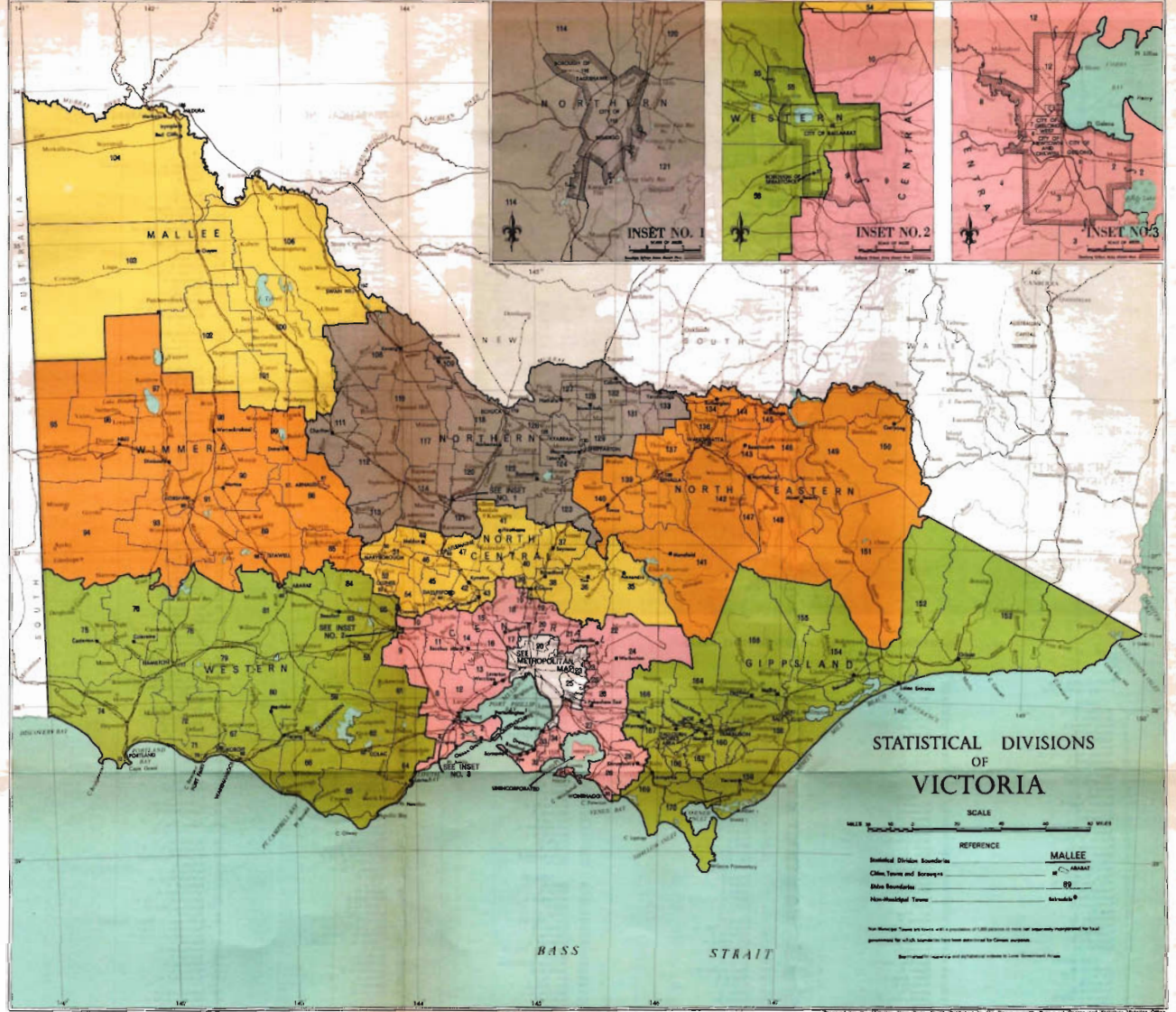
The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities of Victoria, by statistical division, at the Census of 30th June, 1961, and as estimated at 30th June, 1963, together with the area at 30th June, 1963.

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 368.

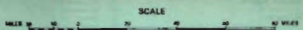
VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
					acres
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA*					
Altona Shire†	16,167	19,300	3,960	4,863	9,930
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,884	12,300	2,495	2,905	30,617
Box Hill City	50,412	52,500	13,847	14,453	5,309
Brighton City	41,302	42,000	12,788	13,112	3,380
Broadmeadows City ..	66,306	73,300	15,481	17,583	17,490
Brunswick City	53,093	53,200	14,848	14,916	2,625
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	581	600	103	106	14,540
Camberwell City	99,353	101,100	30,289	31,033	8,682
Caulfield City	74,859	75,500	23,998	24,344	5,431
Chelsea City	22,355	23,700	6,730	7,107	3,020
Coburg City	70,771	71,400	18,793	18,972	4,616
Collingwood City	25,413	24,900	6,990	6,769	1,180
Croydon Shire	15,694	17,500	4,460	4,998	8,320
Dandenong City	24,909	27,200	6,433	7,096	8,960
Doncaster and Templestowe Shire	19,061	24,900	5,453	7,170	22,090
Eltham Shire (Part)* ..	12,745	13,500	3,602	3,815	9,505
Essendon City	58,987	59,300	17,178	17,351	4,073
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)*	35,927	40,600	11,491	13,142	54,012
Fitzroy City	29,399	29,100	7,973	7,893	904
Footscray City	60,734	61,100	16,617	16,713	4,441
Frankston Shire	26,722	31,100	8,222	9,756	17,460
Hawthorn City	36,707	37,800	12,500	12,991	2,411
Heidelberg City†	86,430	79,900	22,002	20,294	29,080
Keilor City	29,519	34,300	7,653	9,049	24,265
Kew City	33,341	33,800	9,441	9,575	3,596
Lillydale Shire (Part)* ..	12,894	14,200	4,145	4,646	49,045
Malvern City	47,870	48,800	15,376	15,759	3,935
Melbourne City	76,810	75,900	19,711	20,183	7,765
Moorabbin City	95,669	100,100	25,825	27,098	12,655
Mordialloc City	26,526	27,800	7,555	7,932	3,013
Northcote City†	44,746	56,100	13,364	16,556	4,229
Nunawading City	53,246	61,100	14,359	16,636	10,275
Oakleigh City	48,017	50,000	12,736	13,314	7,486

For footnotes see page 133.



STATISTICAL DIVISIONS OF VICTORIA



REFERENCE	MALLEE
Statistical Division Boundaries	—
City, Town and Borough	—
State Boundary	—
Non-Municipal Town	—

Not Municipal Towns and Towns with a population of 1,000 persons or more are separately designated for local government for which boundaries have been indicated by dotted outlines.

Boundaries of Municipalities and Statistical Divisions in Color. Government Printer.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
MELBOURNE METROPOLITAN AREA—<i>continued</i>					
Port Melbourne City ..	12,370	12,200	3,399	3,393	2,628
Prahran City ..	52,554	54,700	19,259	20,212	2,361
Preston City ..	84,146	86,600	21,124	21,835	9,155
Richmond City ..	33,863	33,500	9,662	9,634	1,513
Ringwood City ..	24,427	26,000	6,661	7,129	5,625
Sandringham City ..	37,001	37,300	10,910	11,060	3,700
South Melbourne City ..	32,528	32,200	9,878	9,851	2,203
Springvale City ..	28,526	32,300	7,439	8,534	24,000
St. Kilda City ..	52,205	55,000	19,668	20,837	2,118
Sunshine City ..	62,321	64,800	14,470	15,414	19,775
Waverley City ..	44,987	53,200	11,702	14,081	14,585
Whittlesea Shire (Part)* ..	8,912	10,600	2,313	2,812	34,206
Williamstown City† ..	30,606	30,800	8,538	8,671	3,582
Total—Melbourne Metropolitan Area ..	1,911,895	2,003,100	541,441	571,593	519,791

CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION

Bacchus Marsh Shire† ..	4,425	4,680	1,183	1,258	139,904
Ballan Shire ..	2,440	2,450	907	915	227,200
Bannockburn Shire ..	2,200	2,230	685	693	174,080
Barrabool Shire ..	2,344	2,470	1,517	1,719	146,560
Bass Shire ..	3,851	3,880	1,314	1,357	129,920
Bellarine Shire ..	10,127	11,220	3,587	4,031	81,920
Berwick Shire (Part)* ..	10,815	11,200	3,564	3,702	218,343
Bulla Shire (Part)* ..	4,243	4,440	831	886	89,779
Bungaree Shire ..	2,049	2,160	561	595	56,320
Buninyong Shire ..	4,313	4,500	1,236	1,287	192,000
Corio Shire ..	29,450	31,750	7,009	7,687	172,800
Cranbourne Shire ..	10,908	11,700	3,431	3,716	183,680
Eltham Shire (Part)* ..	3,830	3,950	1,331	1,370	64,736
Fern Tree Gully Shire (Part)* ..	1,660	1,800	826	868	20,871
Flinders Shire ..	10,512	11,930	8,731	9,749	80,000
Geelong City ..	18,019	18,190	5,336	5,388	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	18,100	5,345	5,465	1,299
Gisborne Shire† ..	2,145	2,210	812	841	68,736
Hastings Shire ..	6,883	7,290	2,367	2,532	71,680
Healesville Shire ..	6,068	6,180	1,968	1,980	248,960
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See North-Central Division)† ..	773	770	229	229	63,360
Korumburra Shire ..	7,813	7,930	2,142	2,177	151,680
Lillydale Shire (Part)* ..	5,390	5,480	1,814	1,850	49,197
Melton Shire ..	1,804	1,960	505	550	111,298
Mornington Shire ..	7,819	8,640	3,375	3,758	22,400
Newtown and Chilwell City ..	11,788	12,030	3,435	3,506	1,480
Phillip Island Shire ..	1,241	1,330	794	934	24,960
Queenscliffe Borough ..	2,659	2,720	1,281	1,353	2,099
Romsey Shire ..	2,636	2,700	879	896	152,960
South Barwon Shire ..	16,794	18,690	5,207	5,817	40,856
Upper Yarra Shire ..	5,692	5,810	1,916	1,956	391,680

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Werribee Shire	13,689	14,840	2,947	3,275	165,120
Whittlesea Shire (Part)* ..	2,578	2,690	783	818	113,632
Wonthaggi Borough	4,190	4,250	1,335	1,352	13,088
Not Incorporated (French Is.)	228	230	47	47	41,600
Total—Central Statistical Division	239,057	252,400	79,230	84,557	3,717,520
NORTH-CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire	4,545	4,570	1,555	1,592	462,080
Broadford Shire†	2,076	2,080	589	602	142,400
Castlemaine Town	7,216	7,260	2,108	2,155	5,760
Clunes Borough	836	830	303	296	5,760
Creswick Shire	3,587	3,610	1,100	1,123	136,320
Daylesford Borough	2,776	2,780	1,067	1,073	4,013
Glenlyon Shire	1,869	1,870	814	812	146,560
Kilmore Shire (Part) (See Central Division)†	1,955	1,970	448	466	62,400
Kyneton Shire	5,979	6,010	2,022	2,053	179,200
Maldon Shire	2,008	2,020	715	724	138,240
Maryborough City	7,235	7,270	2,245	2,283	5,760
McIvor Shire	2,140	2,150	624	635	357,120
Metcalfe Shire	2,316	2,330	743	761	145,920
Newham and Woodend Shire	2,102	2,110	682	692	60,800
Newstead Shire	1,874	1,880	665	670	101,120
Pyalong Shire	456	460	141	145	149,120
Seymour Shire	9,254	9,280	2,285	2,325	234,656
Talbot Shire	742	740	276	275	126,080
Tullaroop Shire	1,376	1,380	433	439	157,440
Yea Shire	2,697	2,700	959	964	338,144
Total—North-Central Statistic Division	63,039	63,300	19,774	20,085	2,958,893
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Ararat City	7,934	8,120	1,999	2,039	4,710
Ararat Shire	4,600	4,780	1,333	1,372	903,629
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,570	11,850	11,963	8,550
Ballarat Shire	10,102	11,070	2,346	2,553	117,760
Belfast Shire	1,917	1,930	492	496	128,000
Camperdown Town	3,446	3,540	1,010	1,030	3,591
Colac City	9,252	9,710	2,545	2,642	2,688
Colac Shire	7,326	7,490	1,968	2,002	360,320
Dundas Shire	4,072	4,120	1,165	1,175	856,064
Glenelg Shire	5,887	5,950	1,734	1,748	885,120
Grenville Shire	1,833	1,850	605	609	208,640
Hamilton City	9,495	9,740	2,641	2,693	5,351
Hampden Shire	9,176	9,310	2,545	2,574	647,040

For footnotes see page 133.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA—continued

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—continued					
Heytesbury Shire	7,281	7,930	1,846	1,982	381,440
Koroit Borough	1,466	1,510	365	375	5,696
Leigh Shire	1,460	1,460	386	385	242,560
Lexton Shire	1,443	1,440	398	398	202,880
Minhamite Shire	2,907	2,960	762	774	337,280
Mortlake Shire	4,627	4,700	1,201	1,216	528,000
Mount Rouse Shire	3,056	3,110	858	870	350,720
Otway Shire	3,970	4,110	1,317	1,346	435,840
Port Fairy Borough	2,426	2,540	813	837	5,683
Portland Town	6,014	6,370	1,857	1,933	5,978
Portland Shire	6,982	7,110	2,091	2,119	912,000
Ripon Shire	3,581	3,700	1,099	1,125	378,880
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,840	1,186	1,224	1,747
Wannon Shire	4,154	4,250	1,175	1,196	488,576
Warrnambool City	15,702	16,680	4,198	4,408	7,091
Warrnambool Shire	7,610	7,800	1,951	1,992	392,320
Winchelsea Shire	4,603	4,810	1,743	1,787	344,960
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Is. and Tower Hill Lake Reserve) .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,112
Total—Western Statistical Division	198,022	204,500	55,479	56,863	9,155,226

WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION

Arapiles Shire	2,133	2,150	584	598	491,520
Avoca Shire	2,153	2,160	729	733	277,760
Dimboola Shire	6,038	6,080	1,781	1,817	1,215,360
Donald Shire	2,921	2,930	849	860	357,760
Dunmunkle Shire	4,086	4,110	1,181	1,200	382,080
Horsham City	9,240	9,430	2,646	2,817	5,939
Kaniva Shire	2,408	2,430	693	712	762,240
Kara Kara Shire†	1,421	1,420	441	443	566,560
Kowree Shire	5,426	5,450	1,492	1,513	1,331,200
Lowan Shire	3,872	3,900	1,212	1,235	663,040
St. Arnaud Town	3,150	3,170	922	938	6,279
Stawell Town	5,506	5,570	1,691	1,749	5,952
Stawell Shire†	2,193	2,210	784	799	646,240
Warracknabeal Shire	4,717	4,750	1,455	1,483	454,400
Wimmera Shire	3,535	3,540	961	963	645,760
Total—Wimmera Statistical Division	58,799	59,300	17,421	17,860	7,812,090

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,899	1,920	498	506	362,880
Karkaroc Shire	4,168	4,220	1,162	1,177	919,040
Mildura City	12,279	12,820	3,458	3,618	5,408
Mildura Shire	16,340	16,660	4,548	4,644	2,605,440
Swan Hill Borough	6,186	6,570	1,674	1,787	3,373
Swan Hill Shire	12,785	13,030	3,292	3,366	1,619,200
Walpeup Shire	4,548	4,600	1,191	1,205	2,667,520
Wycheproof Shire	4,747	4,880	1,243	1,283	1,016,960
Total—Mallee Statistical Division	62,952	64,700	17,066	17,586	9,199,821
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,900	9,110	9,310	8,032
Bet Bet Shire	2,078	2,090	694	699	229,120
Charlton Shire	2,492	2,520	683	691	290,560
Cobram Shire	4,798	5,000	1,212	1,269	108,800
Cohuna Shire	4,435	4,630	1,150	1,204	122,880
Deakin Shire	5,296	5,480	1,404	1,457	237,440
Eaglehawk Borough	4,926	4,990	1,511	1,530	3,584
East Loddon Shire	1,703	1,740	465	475	295,040
Echuca Borough	6,443	6,850	1,773	1,887	4,378
Gordon Shire	3,227	3,300	915	936	499,840
Goulburn Shire	1,900	1,930	643	652	254,720
Huntly Shire	2,295	2,330	696	707	216,960
Kerang Shire	9,095	9,340	2,483	2,551	823,680
Korong Shire	3,816	3,850	1,211	1,222	589,440
Kyabram Borough	3,936	4,150	1,125	1,185	5,152
Marong Shire	6,100	6,410	1,754	1,841	368,000
Nathalia Shire	3,208	3,320	887	918	305,920
Numurkah Shire	6,111	6,260	1,532	1,573	178,560
Rochester Shire	7,253	7,420	1,978	2,025	480,000
Rodney Shire	10,635	11,070	2,758	2,881	254,080
Shepparton City†	13,580	15,130	3,790	4,217	6,600
Shepparton Shire†	6,113	5,940	1,546	1,511	228,516
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,031	6,430	1,544	1,657	152,960
Tungamah Shire	2,446	2,690	667	737	282,240
Waranga Shire	4,528	4,630	1,304	1,332	408,320
Yarrowonga Shire	3,724	3,800	1,087	1,109	155,520
Total—Northern Statistical Division	156,364	162,200	43,922	45,576	6,510,342

For footnotes see page 133

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
NORTH-EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire	4,845	4,910	1,085	1,105	190,720
Benalla Borough	8,260	8,640	2,102	2,228	4,544
Benalla Shire†	3,692	3,350	1,022	1,042	573,568
Bright Shire	4,331	4,440	1,532	1,568	733,440
Chiltern Shire	1,652	1,660	498	501	122,880
Euroa Shire	4,833	4,900	1,433	1,454	330,880
Mansfield Shire	4,423	4,480	1,461	1,485	965,120
Myrtleford Shire	3,770	3,960	979	1,045	176,000
Omoo Shire	2,145	2,160	664	669	1,428,480
Oxley Shire	5,229	5,320	1,408	1,441	691,072
Rutherglen Shire	2,655	2,700	847	862	131,200
Towong Shire	4,207	4,240	1,234	1,246	1,025,280
Upper Murray Shire	2,938	3,130	820	894	607,360
Violet Town Shire	1,360	1,370	435	440	231,040
Wangaratta City	13,784	14,490	3,579	3,827	5,478
Wangaratta Shire	2,140	2,180	601	613	226,560
Wodonga Shire†	12,968	10,850	2,532	2,705	85,760
Yackandandah Shire	3,093	3,120	869	881	274,560
Total—North-Eastern Statistical Division	86,325	85,900	23,101	24,006	7,803,942
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,926	6,090	1,801	1,842	461,440
Avon Shire	3,214	3,260	793	805	588,800
Bairnsdale Shire	11,279	11,940	3,188	3,349	606,720
Buln Buln Shire	8,427	8,600	2,396	2,438	311,040
Maffra Shire	8,758	9,030	2,356	2,422	1,031,040
Mirboo Shire	2,052	2,130	556	575	62,720
Moe City†	15,463	16,320	3,727	3,937	5,286
Morwell Shire	18,359	19,750	4,511	4,855	165,760
Narracan Shire	9,343	9,550	2,545	2,596	570,880
Orbost Shire	6,179	6,320	1,818	1,853	2,368,000
Rosedale Shire	4,566	4,830	1,436	1,500	562,560
Sale City	7,899	8,420	2,135	2,262	5,363
South Gippsland Shire	5,247	5,490	1,506	1,565	353,920
Tambo Shire	5,431	5,600	1,889	1,931	867,840
Traralgon Borough	12,300	13,320	3,067	3,320	4,930
Traralgon Shire	1,229	1,250	330	336	115,390
Warragul Shire	9,585	9,880	2,601	2,674	87,040
Woorayl Shire	8,784	9,410	2,637	2,789	307,840
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,192	8,653
Not Incorporated (Gippsland Lakes (Part) and Bass Strait Islands) .. ..	..	..	..	..	82,886
Total—Gippsland Statistical Division	149,051	155,800	40,484	42,241	8,568,108

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Metropolitan	1,911,895	2,003,100	541,441	571,593	519,791
Central	239,057	252,400	79,230	84,557	3,717,520
North-Central	63,039	63,300	19,774	20,085	2,958,893
Western	198,022	204,500	55,479	56,863	9,155,226
Wimmera	58,799	59,300	17,421	17,860	7,812,090
Mallee	62,952	64,700	17,066	17,586	9,199,821
Northern	156,364	162,200	43,922	45,576	6,510,342
North-Eastern	86,325	85,900	23,101	24,006	7,803,942
Gippsland	149,051	155,800	40,484	42,241	8,568,108
Migratory	4,609	4,531	..	..	..
Total—Victoria ..	2,930,113	3,055,731	837,918	880,367	56,245,733
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS					
Geelong Urban Area—					
Geelong City	18,019	18,190	5,336	5,388	3,322
Geelong West City ..	17,681	18,100	5,345	5,465	1,299
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	12,030	3,435	3,506	1,480
Bellarine Shire (Part) ..	4,351	4,670	1,177	1,302	4,384
Corio Shire (Part) ..	25,712	27,780	6,083	6,659	7,546
South Barwon Shire (Part)	14,226	15,740	3,873	4,371	11,115
Total—Geelong Urban Area	91,777	96,510	25,249	26,691	29,146
Ballarat Urban Area—					
Ballaarat City	41,037	41,570	11,850	11,963	8,550
Sebastopol Borough ..	4,663	4,840	1,186	1,224	1,747
Ballarat Shire (Part) ..	8,348	9,240	1,854	2,046	3,744
Buninyong Shire (Part) ..	832	900	236	254	3,668
Total—Ballarat Urban Area	54,880	56,550	15,126	15,487	17,709
Bendigo Urban Area—					
Bendigo City	30,195	30,900	9,110	9,310	8,032
Eaglehawk Borough ..	4,926	4,990	1,511	1,530	3,584
Marong Shire (Part) ..	2,527	2,700	659	709	1,005
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,679	3,020	745	842	1,683
Total—Bendigo Urban Area	40,327	41,610	12,025	12,391	14,304

For footnotes see page 133.

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

Municipality	Population		Occupied plus Unoccupied Dwellings		Area at 30.6.63 acres
	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	At 30.6.61 (Census)	At 30.6.63 (Estimated)	
PRINCIPAL URBAN AREAS— <i>continued</i>					
Latrobe Valley—Urban§					
Yallourn Works Area ..	5,010	4,610	1,192	1,192	8,653
Moe City† ..	15,463	16,320	3,727	3,937	5,286
Traralgon Borough ..	12,300	13,320	3,067	3,320	4,930
Morwell (N.M.) ..	14,833	16,010	3,582	3,858	5,504
Yallourn North (N.M.) ..	1,867	1,910	449	459	320
Total—Latrobe Valley—Urban	49,473	52,170	12,017	12,766	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, 1963, 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.

Heidelberg City to Northcote City—1st October, 1962, 1,410 acres.

The Borough of Moe was proclaimed a City from 6th March, 1963.

‡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 55,800 at 30th June, 1963.

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, 1963, 1,976,686 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 990,384 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
1962-63	125,000	137,235

The 1963-64 programme provides for 145,000 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, Denmark, Sweden (also covering Finland and Norway), 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, 1963, a total of 990,384 assisted migrants came to Australia. More than half (50·1 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, 1963, have been as follows :—

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

Assisted Migration Scheme	Date of Commencement of Scheme	Number
United Kingdom	April, 1947	469,638
Refugee	November, 1947	207,616
German	August, 1952	69,814
Netherlands	April, 1951	65,649
Italian	August, 1951	40,675*
Greek	August, 1952	33,008
Maltese	January, 1949	28,944
General Assisted Passage Schemes	September, 1954	20,188
Austrian	August, 1952	17,122
Spanish	August, 1958	7,880
Belgian	February, 1961	1,152
Other Schemes .. .. .	.. .. .	28,698
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	990,384

* Now excludes Triestians.

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 arriving under State auspices.

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration has a Migrant Reception Centre at Bonegilla for assisted European migrants, and a Migrant Accommodation Centre at Benalla, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fisherman's Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

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 results of the 1961 Census with those 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—569,690 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 206,369, Italy 91,075, Germany 39,291, Netherlands 36,284, Greece 31,763, Poland 23,794, Malta 17,844, and New Zealand 11,476.

Of the 569,690 Victorian residents born overseas 236,890 had been in Australia for less than seven years, 202,490 arrived between 1947 and 1954, and 119,306 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 11,004 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Oversea Arrivals and Departures

Oversea arrivals and departures in each State, during the years 1959 to 1963, 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								
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
1963..	249,208	71,860	22,280	8,845	25,354	130	3,050	380,727
DEPARTURES								
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
1963..	215,889	44,711	23,674	6,031	16,020	199	2,558	309,082

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 overseas 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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								
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
1963	144,168	111,182	123,377	380,727	43,412	16,061	12,387	71,860
DEPARTURES								
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
1963	67,324	112,427	129,331	309,082	16,709	17,275	10,727	44,711

* 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 year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1963

Countries	Number	
	Embarking	Disembarking
Commonwealth Countries—		
United Kingdom and Ireland	21,591	11,582
Canada	400	331
Ceylon	420	235
Fiji	189	104
Hong Kong	249	255
India	399	374
Malta	2,358	231
Malaya	369	148
Nauru	348	431
New Guinea	80	8
New Zealand	14,617	13,306
Pakistan	20	4
Papua	2	76
Singapore	1,616	1,590
Other	871	429
Total Commonwealth	43,529	29,104
Foreign Countries—		
Austria	212	..
Belgium	12	1
Egypt	1,111	126
France	156	337
Germany	1,988	472
Greece	5,895	1,826
Indonesia	129	198
Italy	12,923	7,876
Japan	818	983
Netherlands	1,710	1,758
South Africa	647	555
Spain	1,135	31
United States of America	711	875
Other	884	569
Total Foreign	28,331	15,607
Total Commonwealth and Foreign	71,860	44,711

The following table shows the nationalities of the permanent and long term arrivals and departures in 1963 whose State of disembarkation or embarkation was Victoria :—

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF PERMANENT AND LONG TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, 1963

Nationality	Arrivals	Departures	Nationality	Arrivals	Departures
British ..	22,242	11,114	Latvian ..	..	..
Irish ..	193	137	Lebanese ..	120	5
American (U.S.)	188	105	Lithuanian ..	2	..
Austrian ..	165	216	Norwegian ..	45	15
Belgian ..	194	15	Polish* ..	422	39
Chinese ..	52	59	Portuguese ..	9	..
Czechoslovak ..	3	1	Romanian ..	8	2
Danish ..	66	37	Russian† ..	13	20
Dutch ..	795	999	South African	121	44
Egyptian ..	356	1	(So Described)		
Estonian ..	..	..	Spanish ..	1,185	44
Finnish ..	24	32	Swedish ..	29	12
French ..	170	38	Swiss ..	135	61
German ..	1,692	1,070	Turkish ..	17	1
Greek ..	5,730	508	Ukrainian ..	..	7
Hungarian ..	57	33	Yugoslav ..	1,247	73
Indonesian ..	7	19	Stateless‡ ..	818	38
Israeli ..	90	10	Other ..	64	32
Italian ..	7,150	1,921			
Japanese ..	3	1	Total ..	43,412	16,709

* 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALIZED

Nationality	Number of Naturalization Certificates Granted					Total Granted 1959 to 1963	
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	No.	%
Albanian ..	23	29	27	55	25	159	0·24
Austrian ..	100	169	219	269	245	1,002	1·52
Belgian ..	12	11	8	8	16	55	0·08
Bulgarian ..	21	21	19	15	23	99	0·15
Czechoslovak ..	191	159	134	136	99	719	1·09
Danish ..	12	13	10	70	66	171	0·26
Dutch ..	1,258	2,065	1,557	2,399	1,465	8,744	13·29
Estonian ..	121	161	67	86	45	480	0·73
Finnish ..	5	24	13	25	16	83	0·13
French ..	47	45	39	56	41	228	0·35
German ..	849	1,669	1,018	1,466	1,052	6,054	9·20
Greek ..	536	1,170	1,405	2,104	1,885	7,100	10·79
Hungarian ..	253	340	191	1,435	1,082	3,301	5·02
Italian ..	2,953	4,136	3,222	3,839	3,038	17,188	26·13
Latvian ..	600	485	268	327	202	1,882	2·86
Lithuanian ..	329	267	129	184	85	994	1·51
Norwegian ..	15	18	17	36	16	102	0·16
Polish ..	1,952	1,822	907	1,232	1,130	7,043	10·71
Romanian ..	73	50	28	64	41	256	0·39
Russian ..	154	111	69	119	101	554	0·84
Swedish ..	13	11	8	13	4	49	0·07
Swiss ..	43	46	38	54	32	213	0·32
Ukrainian ..	751	723	342	439	302	2,557	3·89
Yugoslav ..	735	818	513	825	812	3,703	5·63
Other European ..	54	61	30	49	34	228	0·35
U.S. American ..	10	13	10	20	16	69	0·11
Other Nationalities	242	361	428	499	374	1,904	2·89
Stateless ..	204	244	102	146	149	845	1·29
Total ..	11,556	15,042	10,818	15,970	12,396	65,782	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 3,071 children in 1959, 4,231 in 1960, 2,610 in 1961, 3,538 in 1962 and 2,055 in 1963 affected by the grant of certificates.

Aborigines of Victoria

Aboriginal Prehistory

When the Aborigines first arrived in Victoria is not known, because little archaeological excavation has been attempted in Australia. It is certain, however, that the duration of their occupation spans thousands rather than hundreds of years. The earliest Radiocarbon 14 age estimations for aboriginal implements come from Queensland, where toolmakers lived by 14,000 B.C., producing implements which resembled Tasmanian tools. Such dates belong to the last Ice Age, when Victoria and Tasmania probably were connected by land and environmental conditions were quite different from those prevailing at present.

From Victoria come hints of possible greater antiquity, but systematic excavations are needed to clarify the position. In 1940, a human cranium was discovered in a clay pit in a Maribyrnong River terrace near Keilor. The possibility that the skull was an intrusive burial appears ruled out, and different climatic conditions for this period are inferred. At the same site, traces of charcoal occur in the clay, and these may be the remains of camp fires. Radiocarbon 14 establishes the age of two concentrations a few feet below the level of the skull discovery as 13,000 B.C. and 16,000 B.C. However, it still has to be established conclusively that the charcoal did result from aboriginal activity and not from natural causes.

It is known that around 13,000 B.C. species of now extinct giant mammals lived in the Western District, and there is a possibility that aboriginal implements dating from that time were found, last century, associated with their bones in deposits near Terang and Lake Colongulac. However, for such crucial ancient evidence, judgment must be suspended until more archaeological fieldwork is attempted.

However, there is no doubt that the Aborigines witnessed volcanic eruptions on the basalt plains, and one stone axe has been found buried, apparently beneath the tuff of Tower Hill, while implements are known sealed beneath Mt. Gambier ejectamenta of about 2,000 B.C.

Prehistoric Culture

Excavations, so far limited to the Lower River Murray valley and near Cape Otway, indicate that aboriginal stone craftsmanship in south-eastern Australia was more highly skilled and diversified 2,000 to 5,000 years ago than at the time of European contact. In pre-European times the production of several specialized implement types had ceased, while only one new stone technique was adopted—that of grinding the cutting edge of axes. This is a reminder that although the Aborigines are known as a stone age people, stone utilization played a relatively minor role in Victorian economy and technology.

It is logical to interpret this to mean that they were adjusted to Victorian conditions, which furnished them with a variety of plant and animal raw materials, whose archaeological survival is uncommon. European descriptions and museum collections of ethnographic specimens provide proof that the Aborigines were adept at wood carving and skin dressing. Some of the finest wooden implements were engraved with tools made from the lower jaw and incisor of possum or wallaby.

Unfortunately 19th Century observers seldom understood the closely knit social and ceremonial structure of tribal society. Most accounts are superficial, anecdotal, or concentrate on those matters of greatest interest to the writer. In a period before the development of anthropological teaching, they interpreted tribal behaviour in terms of European morality and political prejudices. It is not surprising that the Aborigines were claimed by most commentators as lacking all religious concepts or that "chiefs" were thought, erroneously, to rule

tribes after the fashion of American Indians. For various reasons, therefore, tribal organization in Victoria can be reconstructed only conjecturally and is of limited value. The total number of tribes is disputed: possibly there were about 30. Several distinct languages were claimed, but probably most regional differences were not great. Recent opinion assumes a common linguistic origin for Victoria, but allows two major sub-groups within it.

Population in 1835

All population estimates are conjectural. In 1877, only 774 natives of pure descent survived. Estimates made by early settlers ranged between 3,000 and 7,500 for the State, an average density of between 12 and 30 square miles for each native. A figure of 10,000 may be postulated as the extreme limit, because this was a hunting-fishing-gathering society, where despite regional bounties, the land only fed a population adapted for survival during the leanest season.

Batman's Treaty

On 6th June, 1835 the natives of Port Phillip ceded 600,000 acres to John Batman and the Port Phillip Association. Unfortunately for Batman, the treaty was repudiated by the British Government, which denied the aboriginal title to the land. Indeed, if the eight "chiefs" who affixed their mark to the document had comprehended what it meant, they would have agreed that land ownership did not rest with them, nor yet with the tribe. There was such an intimate spiritual bond between the tribal land and its people, that they could not sell this birthright.

Judging from the official reaction which this treaty provoked, it is best considered as a calculated bluff by the Association to force the issue on permission to settle in areas remote from Sydney's control. Batman's policy deserves credit as a rare example of conciliatory race relations and a recognition of the justice of some compensation. But the lack of anthropological understanding is evident in this treaty, probably modelled on Penn's treaty with American Indians, and expressing sentiments more appropriate to South Seas trading than to Aboriginal society. Whatever the merits of Association welfare (and its subsequent record was quite honourable), the economic motive of pastoral expansion dominated.

Port Phillip 1835 to 1838

In Britain, the post-Reform Bill Parliament was motivated by genuine humanitarianism, which resulted in its appointment in 1836 of a Select Committee on Aborigines in colonial possessions. Governors Bourke and Gipps (who executed Europeans who murdered Aborigines at Myall Creek, N.S.W., in 1838) reflected this attitude in their native policies. Bourke instructed Lonsdale to be humane to the Port Phillip Aborigines as Resident Police Magistrate, and he arrived bearing 500 red night caps, 200 check suits, and 250 blankets for the natives; Bourke visited Melbourne in 1837, commended Lonsdale's work, and anticipated mutually beneficial race relations.

George Langhorne, sponsored by the Government and Port Phillip Association as a missionary from 1836, was unsuccessful in his ministrations, chiefly centred on a school sited near the Botanic Gardens. Lonsdale's endeavour to develop "self-help" through a native police force proved futile. Armed conflicts were minimal in the Melbourne area, yet within four years the population of the Yarra tribe fell from perhaps 350 to 200. In the spreading pastoral areas, however, there were signs of European brutality as tempers frayed owing to isolation, privation, and aboriginal sheep spearing.

1838 to 1850 : *The Protectorate*

Guided protection for native peoples was now considered necessary and Victoria was the first colony in which the new concept was implemented. In 1838 Gipps was informed that a Chief Protector and four assistants had been appointed "for the better protection and government of the native tribes" of Port Phillip. G. A. Robinson, fresh from his previous labours for Tasmanian Aborigines, was placed in charge at an annual salary of £500; his Assistants sailed from England on a salary of £250 each. Skilled dedication was the prerequisite, for the official communication informed Gipps that while Robinson was to be based in Melbourne, the others were to live with the tribes, learn the language, induce them to cease nomadism, instruct them in agricultural and building pursuits, distribute food and clothing, collect data on their customs, preach Christian doctrine, and instil moral behaviour into their untutored minds.

In 1839, the Assistants entered the field, based respectively on the Goulburn, Loddon, Geelong, and Mornington Peninsula areas. It is significant that at this time nine out of the twenty salaried officers in the Port Phillip administration were connected with aboriginal welfare. Within four years, £25,000 was expended, and when the scheme was abandoned in 1850, the total cost had been £42,200, an extraordinary sum for the decade of the Irish famine.

The Protectorate was an enlightened concept and ameliorated the lot of the Aborigines to some extent, but it was also a failure. Robinson was a poor administrator and even worse at maintaining good relations with his staff and the Government; two of the Assistants were incompetent; pastoralists were antagonistic, as they refused to co-operate with protectors who demanded that land be reserved from pastoral occupation; and the Aborigines continued to die through disease and drink, evidencing little interest in education or agriculture.

It is doubtful whether anyone could have succeeded at this period before the development of anthropological knowledge, in the face of European antipathy and Aboriginal apathy. The decision to abandon the Protectorates was recommended by a committee of the N.S.W. Legislative Council, which used the written denunciations of 45 Justices of the Peace (squatters almost to a man), and failed to question a single informed witness. There was no recognition of the fact that by destroying hunting lands, the Europeans had destroyed the aborigines' spiritual past, present, and expectations for the future.

1850 to 1861 : Guardian Thomas

William Thomas was dedicated champion of Victorian Aborigines from 1839 until his death in 1867. His diaries show his personal friendship for many Aborigines and the arduous life he endured living with them. Robinson consistently ignored his Assistant's advice or requests, but when Port Phillip gained separation from N.S.W., Thomas became Guardian of Aborigines and remained an influential consultant on government policy. It was probably his presence which explains the retention of a modicum of protectorate policy, even though he was the sole full-time official. During the decade of gold discoveries annual expenditure on Victorian Aborigines fluctuated between merely £1,000 and £2,000, of which Thomas received an amount of £600. It is interesting that from the inception of self-government in 1855, the same electoral laws applied to black and white.

In 1858, Victorian parliamentarians appointed a Select Committee to enquire into Aboriginal welfare. Public opinion had been aroused to some extent by missionaries whose work developed during the 1850's. It was a modified version of Thomas' advice which the Select Committee recommended, and the result was the appointment on 18th June, 1860 of the first public body in Australia to deal specifically with Aboriginal affairs, with the emphasis on protection.

1861 to 1885 : Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines

There were now perhaps 2,000 Aborigines surviving in the Colony, but the seven Board members (six of whom were active in mission affairs and three Members of Parliament) entered upon their task with optimism and energy (they met 27 times during 1862). They intended spending £11,500 during their first year, but government economy limited them to £6,000. Working closely with Anglican, Presbyterian, and Moravian mission authorities, the Board adapted Thomas' scheme by establishing native reservations and supply depots in various parts of the colony. By 1874, 24,692 acres had been reserved in thirteen localities and a network of depots, supervised by honorary correspondents, covered the country. The six largest Government stations, supervised by managers or missionaries, had resident populations totalling about 500, and several times annual expenditure topped £10,000. The stations were at Lakes Tyers, Wellington (Sale), Hindmarsh (Antwerp), Condah, Framlingham, and Coranderrk (Healesville). This was the period when the Board's secretary, R. Brough Smyth, assembled the data for that useful compendium, "The Aborigines of Victoria" (1878).

The Board received statutory authority by the *Aborigines Protection Act 1869*—An Act to provide for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria—with its broad definition of "aboriginal" including all part aborigines, if "habitually associating and living with aboriginals", and its prohibition on the sale of spirituous liquor. Regulations under this Act in 1871 gave the Board powers over aboriginal domicile, contracts, money, and child custody.

The guiding principles of Board and legislation were paternalistic charity and the segregation of Aborigines in reserves where they could be protected from the evils of European society. Food and clothing

were available as a right at stations and depots, and although the pious hope was expressed frequently that stations would become self-supporting through the inculcation of habits of industry, there was little demand on the Aborigines to work in return for sustenance. In fact, crops of hops, arrowroot, and vegetables seldom proved commercial propositions.

Aboriginal mortality continued and the count of 1877 revealed an Aboriginal population of 774 full-blood and 581 mixed blood people. Concentration in villages on reserves encouraged pulmonary diseases and exile from tribal territories must have increased psychological problems. Unsuitability of "hand-outs" also constituted a factor in the death rate. European clothing of Victorian proportions was bestowed liberally; diet was deficient in protein. Quantities of flour, oatmeal, rice, sugar, tea, and tobacco were consumed and 10,508 lb. of soap dispensed in 1877.

By 1876 this alarming mortality, and public allegations of corruption and mismanagement on stations, resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission. A Board of Enquiry into Coranderrk station followed in 1882. A related factor was that the decline in numbers was accompanied by mounting administrative costs. In 1885, £11,342 (0.2 per cent. of the budget) was spent, 81 per cent. of it on the 556 station residents; each Aboriginal at Coranderrk cost the Government £30. It was widely noted that part Aborigines constituted a growing proportion of those receiving charity, and official reports foreshadowed drastic action to curb expenditure.

Aboriginal Cricketers 1866 to 1868

Perhaps the most colourful episode in the story of Victoria's de-tribalized Aborigines was their entry into the field of international cricket. In 1866, interested pastoralists in the Edenhope area recruited a number of Aborigines to be coached by T. W. Wills. On Boxing Day, 1866, before a crowd of 10,000, they made an undistinguished entry on the Melbourne Cricket Ground, but the following week they defeated the Corio team. They returned to the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and in the Governor's presence won a two-day match.

Their promoters, considering them a sound investment, decided to send them on tour. In February 1868, the Duke of Edinburgh twice drove his four greys to the Sydney ground to watch them lose the game but win the audience with exhibitions of boomerang and spear throwing and athletics.

On 8th February the team sailed for England, the first Australian team to tour that country. Tarpot was too ill to sail, but Bullocky, Cuzens, Dick-a-Dick, King Cole (who died on tour), Mullagh, Peter, Mosquito, Jim Crow, Charley, Tiger, Twopenny and Red-Cap arrived under the captaincy of English professional C. Lawrence. (See Photographic Section.) They played 47 games in England winning fourteen and losing fourteen, including the games at Lords and The Oval.

1885 to 1910 : Self-help and Extinction

“Self-reliance and labour” were European virtues commented upon by the 1882 Board of Enquiry. With the *Aborigines Protection Act* 1886 all mixed bloods were expected to conform to this pattern by leaving the reserves, fending for themselves, and integrating with the European community. Its effect was the exclusion of mixed bloods under 34 years old from the definition of “aboriginal”, and without a special Board permit, their residence on any reserve was prohibited. Through this legal device Victoria’s Aboriginal population was virtually halved and administrative problems were eased. By 1893, 227 of the 233 mixed bloods resident on stations had departed and expenditure dropped to £6,057 ; in 1900 Aboriginal welfare cost under £5,000.

As for the surviving full blood population, it was expected to make the stations more economical propositions by working harder. Yet no great pressure was exerted, because the Central Board during this bleak period considered that time was on its side. As death would soon solve the Aboriginal problem, some interim charity was in order. The Board observed of its 388 wards in 1902 that they were “steadily decreasing in numbers, and the expense of managing them also decreases. In another twenty years they will probably be extinct, and in the meantime, the poor remnant of the original owners of this splendid State of Victoria should be dealt with kindly, wisely, and generously”.

Fewer Aborigines required fewer stations and depots. Between 1887 and 1902, 12,543 acres of reserve land was returned to the Crown and most supply depots were closed.

1910 to 1957

By 1910 it was evident to the Board that it was impossible and unjust to exclude part Aborigines from charity. The policy was too harsh. “Petitions for assistance are being constantly received from half-castes, who have no legal right to support from the Board”. When the Attorney-General introduced the *Aborigines Act* 1910, which returned to the pre-1886 situation by extending Board powers to apply to “half-castes”, he claimed that “the additional expense of maintaining the few half-castes would not amount to a great deal”. Indeed, expenditure never exceeded £4,500 between 1903 and 1921.

In 1912, the mixed blood population of 136 receiving support from the Board for the first time outnumbered the 133 full bloods. A decade passed before the Board issued another report.

In 1917, the Board decided to concentrate all activities on the 4,000-acre reserve at Lake Tyers, established as an Anglican Mission in 1862 with State financial assistance, and taken over by the C.3100/64.—6

Government in 1908. Other stations were closed, although some Aborigines continued to live on or near these areas. Additional cottages were erected at Lake Tyers and the transfer was completed by 1922, by which time the Aboriginal population maintained or assisted by the Board numbered 88 full bloods and 303 mixed bloods. Consolidating Acts of 1915 and 1928 did not alter the provisions of the 1910 Aborigines Act.

In 1957 the McLean *Report upon the operation of the Aborigines Act and Regulations made thereunder* suggested many sweeping policy changes.

1957 : *Aborigines Welfare Board*

The McLean recommendations were implemented in *The Aborigines Act* (1957) and consolidated in 1958. The Central Board for the Protection of Aborigines became the Aborigines Welfare Board and this change of emphasis was deliberate. The basis of membership of the Board widened to include the Chief Secretary or Minister nominated by him (Chairman), the Under-Secretary, members nominated by the Ministers of Education, Housing and Health, and five others, two of whom should be aborigines, and one an expert in Anthropology or Sociology.

The Act states that "it shall be the function of the Board to promote the moral, intellectual and physical welfare of aborigines (which term includes not only full-blooded aboriginal natives of Australia but also any person of aboriginal descent) with a view to their assimilation into the general community". *The Aborigines (Houses) Act* 1959 empowered the Board to enter into contract with the Housing Commission to build houses for Aborigines.

In 1960, Aborigines within the meaning of the Act numbered about 2,260 but few of them were full-bloods, and it is doubtful whether any of these was born in Victoria. Quite a substantial proportion of Victoria's Aborigines originated in New South Wales. Legally, all Aboriginal residents are citizens and subject to no civil disabilities or discriminations. Their voting rights have been similar to those of Europeans since the colony was founded, although it seems doubtful whether they made use of this right in earlier days.

A Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare was appointed in 1958, and during the period 1958-59 expenditure by the Board totalled £33,587; during 1960-61, the net expenditure on Lake Tyers alone was £27,774. Attention was directed to Aboriginal welfare throughout the State, and was not confined to Lake Tyers.

It is evident that Aboriginal policy has undergone vicissitudes ; the highlights were the well-meaning, though often misguided decisions in the 1840's and 1860's. But the most positive attempt to deal with the problem came a century later. Unfortunately, by 1957 it was too late to do anything for pure blood Victorian Aborigines. But Aboriginal welfare still poses a challenge, as many families are not well adjusted in society and are sometimes living under depressed conditions. As the Board Chairman commented in 1959 "Aboriginal welfare is a community responsibility and it is the duty of everyone to face up to this social problem".

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Aborigines in Victoria, 1964

There are about 3,000 part-Aborigines in Victoria, of whom 150 live on reserves. There are 600 in Melbourne, and the rest are in country districts. Welfare staff pay particular attention to health, housing, education, employment and general welfare, and work in close co-operation with the Department of Health, hospitals, and municipal authorities to ensure that the health of the Aborigines is improved.

Eighty-one houses for Aboriginal families have been provided by the Aborigines Welfare Board in the last six years, the majority being new homes, specially designed and constructed, and located in ordinary town allotments, with three bedrooms and at an average cost of £3,250—plus land cost.

Forty other families have become tenants of Housing Commission homes in the usual way. The Government is expanding this programme through the agency of the Board and the Housing Commission. Low rents and a scheme of rental subsidies have been approved.

In co-operation with the Education Department, Aborigines Welfare Board Officers are ensuring that, as far as possible, children of school age are enrolled and attend school regularly. One hundred and four were enrolled in 1964, half being new enrolments. Most receive some financial assistance from Government or voluntary sources, according to need. Aboriginal children also participate in special holiday schemes.

The constant aim of the Board is to encourage Aborigines to become self-reliant and able to take their place in the Australian community.

There are 4,548 acres set aside as Aboriginal reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham. Lake Tyers, including resident staff, has a population of 83 and Framlingham, with no resident staff, has 70. Those families who desire to leave these settlements will be re-housed in towns of their own nomination.

In 1962-63 government expenditure on Aboriginal welfare was £75,000, in addition to Commonwealth Social Service payments.

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.

FURTHER REFERENCE

Year Book 1964 (123-124).

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1959 to 1963 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
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
1963	22,061	65,649	26,920	1,242	7·22	21·49	8·81	18·92

* Included in deaths.

† Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to revision.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1963 numbered 22,061, a decrease of 332 on the number registered in 1962. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1963 was 7·22, compared with a rate of 7·49 in 1962. 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963.. ..	30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,579	260	529	80,916

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963.. ..	7·65	7·22	7·32	7·24	7·44	7·08	9·07	7·21	7·41

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

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides who married in Victoria in 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1963

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
16	4	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
17	3	18	23	29	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
18	4	10	74	88	74	44	17	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
19 ..	1	2	15	95	137	159	106	60	59	4	..	..	..	..	..	638
20	3	18	69	150	257	229	143	181	13	3	..	..	..	..	1,066
21 to 24 ..	1	2	31	181	407	813	1,370	1,596	4,118	374	37	5	1	1	1	8,938
25 to 29	1	7	33	101	271	495	695	3,014	1,109	159	46	12	3	1	5,947
30 to 34	1	9	12	31	58	108	744	684	319	127	40	8	2	2,143
35 to 39	1	3	7	14	17	149	271	252	201	84	22	6	1,027
40 to 44	2	2	28	81	94	137	87	56	21	508
45 to 49	2	1	6	21	45	78	86	95	55	389
50 to 54	4	5	11	46	61	82	97	306
55 to 59	1	2	7	14	26	46	116	212
60 to 64	2	4	6	17	25	119	173
65 and over	3	2	4	7	12	262	290
Total Brides	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,314	2,569	933	664	421	350	680	22,061

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1963, 793 were older and 120 were younger than their brides, and 87 were of the same age. In 1963 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest bride 82 years; the youngest bridegroom was aged fifteen years, and the youngest bride thirteen years.

The percentages in age groups of bridegrooms and brides who married in 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1963

Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total		Age Group (Years)	Percentage of Total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
Under 16 ..	..	0·6	35 to 39 ..	4·6	3·0
16 ..	0·1	2·2	40 to 44 ..	2·3	1·9
17 ..	0·4	4·2	45 to 49 ..	1·8	1·6
18 ..	1·5	7·4	50 to 54 ..	1·4	1·1
19 ..	2·9	10·5	55 to 59 ..	1·0	0·8
20 ..	4·8	12·0	60 and over ..	2·1	1·2
21 to 24 ..	40·5	37·7			
25 to 29 ..	26·9	11·6			
30 to 34 ..	9·7	4·2			
				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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in Years								Total		
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of Total Marriages	
BRIDEGROOMS											
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	
1963	1	14	89	320	638	1,066	2,128	9.60	
BRIDES											
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
1963	..	2	16	104	491	930	1,622	2,325	2,640	8,130	36.85

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 1963, these percentages were 9.64 and 36.85 respectively, and in 8.42 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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All Bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All Brides
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
1963	26.0	56.3	42.3	27.9	22.8	49.6	38.3	24.6

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 1959 to 1963, 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	
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
1963 ..	20,142	839	1,080	20,112	784	1,165	22,061

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1963 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1930 TO 1963

Marriages Between—	1963		Conjugal Condition	Percentage of Total—			
	Number	Percentage		1930-39	1940-49	1950-59	1963
BRIDEGROOMS							
Bachelors and Spinsters ..	19,242	87.2	Bachelors	92.3	90.5	89.5	91.3
Bachelors and Widows ..	268	1.2	Widowers	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.8
Bachelors and Divorced Women	632	2.9	Divorced	2.2	4.6	6.0	4.9
Widowers and Spinsters ..	293	1.3	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and Widows ..	375	1.7					
Widowers and Divorced Women	171	0.8					
BRIDES							
Divorced Men and Spinsters	577	2.6	Spinsters	94.4	91.4	89.2	91.1
Divorced Men and Widows	141	0.6	Widows ..	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.5
Divorced Men and Divorced Women	362	1.7	Divorced	2.2	4.7	6.4	5.4
Total Marriages ..	22,061	100.0	Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1963, the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 20,160, representing 91 per cent. of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 1,901, 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 1943, 1953, and 1963 are shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL

Denomination	1943		1953		1963	
	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages	Number	Per-centage of Total Marriages
Roman Catholic	3,664	19·96	4,380	22·77	6,279	28·46
Church of England	5,882	32·04	5,140	26·72	4,988	22·61
Presbyterian	3,469	18·90	3,691	19·18	3,314	15·02
Methodist	2,712	14·78	2,682	13·94	2,658	12·05
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, &c.)	19	0·10	145	0·75	1,154	5·23
Churches of Christ	408	2·22	319	1·66	448	2·03
Baptist	606	3·30	306	1·59	338	1·53
Lutheran	94	0·51	212	1·10	264	1·20
Congregational	203	1·11	315	1·64	253	1·15
Hebrew	138	0·75	212	1·10	151	0·69
Salvation Army	113	0·62	107	0·56	98	0·44
Other Denominations	150	0·82	176	0·92	215	0·97
Civil Marriages	898	4·89	1,553	8·07	1,901	8·62
Total	18,356	100·00	19,238	100·00	22,061	100·00

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1959 to 1963. 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
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
1963	1,901	8·62	1,673	88·01

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. As the new Act introduced changes in provisions on divorce, figures since the date of operation of the Commonwealth Act may not be comparable with those of earlier years.

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 1963. 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, 1963

Petition for—	Petitions Filed by—			Decrees Granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of Marriage	945*	1,227*	2,172*	759	857	1,616
Nullity of Marriage ..	1	6	7	2	5	7
Judicial Separation ..	1	6	7	..	3	3
Total	947	1,239	2,186	761	865	1,626

* Includes three husbands' and five wives' petitions for dissolution or nullity, and one wife's petition for dissolution or judicial separation.

The following table shows the number of petitions filed and decrees granted for dissolution, nullity, and judicial separation for each of the five years 1959 to 1963 :—

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
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	..
1963 ..	2,172*	7	7	1,616	7	3

* Includes seven petitions for dual relief—dissolution or nullity—in 1961, nine in 1962, and nine in 1963, eight for dissolution or nullity and one for dissolution or judicial separation.

The grounds upon which divorces were granted during the year 1963 are set out in the following table :—

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1963

Grounds on Which Granted	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Adultery	163	115	..	..	..	1
Adultery and Desertion ..	33	29	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	12	..	..	..	2
Desertion	295	347	..	..	..	..
Separation	137	118	..	..	..	..
Desertion and Separation	103	163	..	..	..	..
Other Grounds ..	26	73	2	5	..	..
Total	759	857	2	5	..	3

The following table shows the number of petitioners to whom decrees were granted in 1963, 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, 1963

Ages of Petitioners (Years)	Dissolution of Marriage		Nullity of Marriage		Judicial Separation		Number of Children*	
	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions	Husbands' Petitions	Wives' Petitions
Under 21 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21-24 ..	11	37	..	2	..	..	8	28
25-29 ..	80	153	..	1	..	..	56	117
30-34 ..	123	162	..	..	..	..	116	219
35-39 ..	146	173	..	..	..	..	153	226
40-44 ..	99	123	..	..	..	1	144	173
45-49 ..	87	92	..	2	..	1	101	94
50-54 ..	92	71	1	..	..	..	76	31
55-59 ..	66	28	1	..	..	..	24	10
60 and over ..	55	18	..	..	..	1	11	1
Total ..	759	857	2	5	..	3	689	899

* Of the total of 1,588, two children were the issue of marriages which were annulled and six were the issue of marriages for which judicial separations were granted.

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 1963 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1963

Duration of Marriage (Years)	Number of Children							Total Dissolutions of Marriage	Total Children
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
3	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
4	38	17	7	..	1	..	..	63	35
5	46	17	5	1	..	..	..	69	30
6	52	23	9	2	1	..	..	87	51
7	52	31	15	..	1	..	..	99	65
8	37	25	18	9	1	..	..	90	92
9	40	14	18	1	1	..	..	74	57
10	23	21	20	2	2	..	..	68	75
11	27	13	13	9	..	..	..	62	66
12	23	20	11	8	3	1	..	66	83
13	24	21	16	3	6	1	..	71	91
14	33	17	15	7	2	..	..	74	76
15-19	83	66	97	34	13	4	7	304	477
20-24	73	48	51	22	9	..	..	203	252
25-29	70	32	20	2	2	..	..	128	96
30-34	59	14	6	2	..	..	..	81	32
35-39	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	36	1
40 and over ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Total Dissolutions of Marriage ..	755	381	321	102	42	8	7	1,616	..
Total Children ..	..	381	642	306	168	40	43	..	1,580

The following table shows the ages of the parties concerned in the decrees for dissolution of marriage, petitions for which had been granted during 1963 :—

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1963

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	
21-24	3	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
25-29	1	61	90	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	162
30-34 .. ..	..	14	140	111	21	3	1	..	..	..	290
35-39 .. ..	..	5	35	124	127	25	7	..	..	..	323
40-44 .. ..	..	..	4	26	85	92	15	4	4	1	231
45-49 .. ..	..	..	1	6	31	69	74	18	2	..	201
50-54 .. ..	..	..	1	5	15	32	64	51	6	2	176
55-59 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	9	18	52	35	11	126
60 and over ..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	14	22	43	91
Total Wives ..	4	88	275	283	283	234	184	139	69	57	1,616

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1963 was 65,649.

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 792 and corresponded to a ratio of 12·06 per 1,000 infants born alive in 1963. 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976
1960..	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1961..	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081
1963..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
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
1963..	20·75	21·49	23·00	21·18	22·36	23·42	29·96	27·20	21·59

NOTE.—Rates from 1961 onwards are subject to 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity*	Average Age†	
					Father	Mother
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
1963..	33,988	31,661	65,649	107·35	31·1	27·7

* 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 1963 the number of previous issue to mothers in the various age groups :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE*, 1963

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	3,126	747	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,944
20-24	9,381	6,466	2,388	658	163	27	5	..	..	..	..	19,088
25-29	4,459	6,206	4,871	2,337	920	321	123	34	5	3	3	19,282
30-34	1,506	2,411	3,044	2,246	1,245	650	312	165	56	40	21	11,696
35-39	602	866	1,248	1,173	858	552	314	213	86	52	61	6,025
40-44	144	185	275	292	241	201	115	102	58	50	52	1,715
45-49	4	7	8	17	16	10	15	3	5	..	7	92
Total ..	19,226	16,888	11,904	6,724	3,443	1,761	884	517	210	145	144	61,846
Proportion of Total Married Mothers	31.08	27.31	19.25	10.87	5.57	2.85	1.43	0.84	0.34	0.23	0.23	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 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS, TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1963

Age Group of Mother (Years)	Number of Mothers	Total Issue*	Average Issue
Under 20	3,948	4,868	1.23
20-24	19,088	33,324	1.75
25-29	19,282	48,813	2.53
30-34	11,696	39,372	3.37
35-39	6,025	24,380	4.05
40-44	1,715	8,207	4.79
45-49	92	515	5.60
Total	61,846	159,479	2.58

* 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 1963 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1963

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 ..	561	101	..	..	..	..	..	662
20-24 ..	2,579	6,559	634	44	4	..	..	9,820
25-29 ..	663	9,373	8,625	793	68	9	..	19,531
30-34 ..	114	2,480	7,460	5,375	666	53	2	16,150
35-39 ..	23	486	2,143	4,172	2,814	265	3	9,906
40-44 ..	4	61	317	1,046	1,793	773	11	4,005
45-49 ..	1	19	76	192	494	422	40	1,244
50 and over ..	3	9	27	74	186	193	36	528
Married Mothers	3,948	19,088	19,282	11,696	6,025	1,715	92	61,846

Nuptial first births according to age group of mother and duration of marriage are shown in the following table for the year 1963 :—

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1963

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 ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15-19..	24	47	91	154	237	524	731	343	107	157	131	93	413	57	14	3	..	3,126
20-24..	28	42	50	105	175	360	574	330	367	872	701	568	3,119	1,290	515	201	84	9,381
25-29..	12	11	13	17	36	65	74	70	104	269	238	187	1,122	700	531	402	608	4,459
30-34..	8	8	7	7	13	15	26	26	45	83	74	45	327	181	122	79	440	1,506
35-39..	1	1	7	7	3	6	5	8	19	23	28	23	137	60	42	27	205	602
40-44..	..	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	..	7	5	2	32	19	14	10	45	144
45-49..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total	73	110	169	291	466	972	1,414	778	643	1,412	1,178	918	5,150	2,308	1,238	723	1,383	19,226

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 1959 to 1963 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
1959	711	7	718	11·67
1960	734	4	738	11·66
1961	713	8*	721	11·06
1962	737	13	750	11·51
1963	776	6	782	12·05

* Includes one case of quadruplets.

On the average of the five years 1959 to 1963, mothers of twins were one in 87 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 8,650, and mothers of all multiple births one in 86 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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Territory	Aus-tralian Capital Territory	Aus-tralia
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
1963.. ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	Western Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Northern Territory	Aus-tralian Capital Territory	Aus-tralia
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
1963.. ..	5·74	4·69	7·41	4·96	7·11	5·43	11·87	1·90	5·71

The ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria are shown in the following table for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of Mother (Years)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
12 .. .. .	..	2	..	..	1
13	3	2	1	2	4
14	4	9	18	15	9
15	43	37	41	68	73
16	96	87	131	128	150
17	142	167	180	196	239
18	157	200	238	263	279
19	175	222	209	253	289
20	176	165	221	225	241
21-24	478	487	539	594	645
25-29	388	385	403	480	461
30-34	353	346	378	356	325
35-39	201	177	229	253	243
40-44	61	73	76	82	73
45 and over ..	9	3	5	9	5
Total	2,286	2,362	2,669	2,924	3,037

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 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of Children Adopted	
	Males	Females
1959	576	656
1960	633	649
1961	772	806
1962	840	767
1963	834	780

Legitimations Registered

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*. Legitimations registered under the provisions of the new Act numbered 388 in the year 1963.

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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959 ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212
1960 ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1961 ..	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962 ..	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894

AUSTRALIA—DEATH-RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959 ..	9·37	9·01	8·43	8·62	7·72	8·14	5·25	4·12	8·87
1960 ..	9·14	8·59	8·36	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
1963 ..	9·19	8·81	8·50	8·13	7·73	7·74	5·62	4·32	8·69

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

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.

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 1963, 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,
1963

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	101	0.38	33
2. Tuberculosis, Other Forms	010-019	8	0.03	3
3. Syphilis and its Sequelae	020-029	25	0.09	8
6. Dysentery, All Forms	045-048	3	0.01	1
8. Diphtheria	055	1	§	§
9. Whooping Cough	056	1	§	§
10. Meningococcal Infections	057	4	0.01	1
14. Measles	085	9	0.03	3
17. All Other Diseases Classified as Infective and Parasitic	†	72	0.27	24
18. Malignant Neoplasms—				
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ..	150-159	1,633	6.07	534
Lung	162, 163	615	2.29	201
Breast	170	405	1.50	133
Genital Organs	171-179	607	2.26	199
Urinary Organs	180, 181	161	0.60	53
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	204	160	0.59	52
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	‡	788	2.93	258
19. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	210-239	56	0.21	18
20. Diabetes Mellitus	260	455	1.69	149
21. Anaemias	290-293	84	0.31	27
22. Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	330-334	3,489	12.96	1,142
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	340	35	0.13	11
24. Rheumatic Fever	400-402	2	0.01	1
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	410-416	241	0.90	79
26. { Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease	420	7,170	26.64	2,347
{ Degenerative Heart Disease	421, 422	1,100	4.09	360
27. Other Diseases of Heart	430-434	937	3.48	307
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	440-443	388	1.44	127
29. Hypertension without Mention of Heart ..	444-447	215	0.80	70
30. Influenza	480-483	17	0.06	6

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH : NUMBERS AND RATES, 1963—
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	841	3.12	275	
32. Bronchitis	500-502	521	1.94	170	
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	540-541	160	0.59	52	
34. Appendicitis	550-553	28	0.10	9	
35. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ..	560, 561, 570	126	0.47	41	
36. Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, except Diarrhoea of the Newborn ..	543, 571, 572	89	0.33	29	
37. Cirrhosis of Liver	581	174	0.65	57	
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis	590-594	219	0.81	72	
39. Hyperplasia of Prostate	610	119	0.44	39	
40. Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	640-652, 660, 670-689	14	0.05	5	
41. Congenital Malformations	750-759	329	1.22	108	
42. Birth Injuries, Post-natal Asphyxia, and Atelectasis	760-762	434	1.61	142	
43. Infections of the Newborn	763-768	42	0.16	14	
44. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity Unqualified	769-776	302	1.12	99	
45. Senility without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	780-795	186	0.69	61	
46. {	General Arteriosclerosis	450	884	3.28	289
	Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	451-468	283	1.05	93
	Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	470-475, 510-527	320	1.19	105
	All Other Diseases	Residual	1,143	4.25	374
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents	E810-E835	827	3.07	271	
48. All Other Accidents	E800-E802 E840-E962	696	2.59	228	
49. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	E963, E970-E979	363	1.35	119	
50. Homicide and Operations of War	E964, E965, E980-E999	38	0.14	12	
Total All Causes .. .. .	..	26,920	100.00	8,811

* No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1963 :—4. Typhoid Fever (040), 5. Cholera (043), 7. Scarlet Fever and Streptococcal Sore Throat (050, 051), 11. Plague (058), 12. Acute Poliomyelitis (080), 13. Smallpox (084), 15. Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases (100-108), 16. Malaria (110-117).

† 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.

Deaths in 1963 comprised 14,709 males and 12,211 females.

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, the decline in infant mortality, and increases in death rates from malignant neoplasms and accidents.

The following table shows deaths in 1963, in certain age groups, detailing the main causes of death within those age groups :—

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS),
1963

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	1,242	100.0	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	301	24.2	301	100.0
750-759	Congenital malformations	244	19.7	329	74.2
774-776	Immaturity	174	14.0	174	100.0
760, 761	Birth injuries	133	10.7	133	100.0
480-502, 763	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	87	7.0	1,413	6.1
	Other causes	303	24.4	..	..
	1-4 years	215	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	78	36.3	1,924	4.1
750-759	Congenital malformations	23	10.7	329	7.0
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	19	8.8	4,369	0.4
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	19	8.8	1,413	1.3
001-138	Infective and parasitic diseases	16	7.4	224	7.1
	Other causes	60	28.0	..	..
	5-14 years	225	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	98	43.5	1,924	5.1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	27	12.0	4,369	0.6
750-759	Congenital malformations	20	8.9	329	6.1
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	6	2.7	1,413	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	6	2.7	9,838	0.1
	Other causes	68	30.2	..	..
	15-19 years	204	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	125	61.3	1,924	6.5
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	27	13.2	4,369	0.6
750-759	Congenital malformations	9	4.4	329	2.7
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	4	2.0	1,413	0.3
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	1.5	219	1.4
	Other causes	36	17.6	..	..
	20-24 years	201	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	128	63.7	1,924	6.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	19	9.4	4,369	0.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	11	5.5	9,838	0.1
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	7	3.5	219	3.2
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	4	2.0	1,413	0.3
	Other causes	32	15.9	..	..
	25-34 years	425	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	213	50.1	1,924	11.1
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	70	16.5	4,369	1.6
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	26	6.1	9,838	0.3
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	14	3.3	3,489	0.4
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	13	3.0	219	5.9
	Other causes	89	21.0	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATHS (IN AGE GROUPS), 1963—
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	974	100.0	..	..
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	280	28.8	1,924	14.6
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	238	24.4	4,369	5.4
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	220	22.6	9,838	2.2
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	52	5.3	3,489	1.5
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	21	2.2	1,413	1.5
	Other causes	163	16.7	..	..
	45-54 years	2,133	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	732	34.3	9,838	7.4
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	579	27.1	4,369	13.3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	272	12.8	1,924	14.1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	174	8.2	3,489	5.0
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	48	2.2	1,413	3.4
	Other causes	328	15.4	..	..
	55-64 years	4,174	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	1,762	42.2	9,838	17.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	967	23.2	4,369	22.1
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	389	9.3	3,489	11.1
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	235	5.6	1,924	12.3
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	161	3.9	1,413	11.4
	Other causes	660	15.8	..	..
	65-74 years	6,840	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	2,938	43.0	9,838	29.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,258	18.4	4,369	28.8
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	938	13.7	3,489	26.9
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	353	5.2	1,413	25.0
450-456	Diseases of the arteries	208	3.0	1,083	19.2
	Other causes	1,145	16.7	..	..
	75 years and over	10,287	100.0	..	..
401, 410-443	Diseases of the heart	4,133	40.2	9,838	42.0
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	1,915	18.6	3,489	54.9
140-205	* Cancer (all forms)	1,164	11.3	4,369	26.6
450-456	Diseases of arteries	786	7.6	1,083	72.6
480-502	Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	700	6.8	1,413	49.5
	Other causes	1,589	15.5	..	..

* Includes Hodgkin's disease and the leukaemias.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1963 was 109, the rate per million of mean population being 36.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1963 numbered 101 and equalled a rate of 33 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 1963, tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 93 per cent. of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 86 males and 15 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1963, two males and one female were under the age of 45 years.

The introduction of compulsory chest X-rays for the detection and treatment of tuberculosis is discussed on pages 244 and 251–252.

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 1963, there were 21 cases notified which represented a rate of 7 per million of population. No 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 1963 numbered 4,369 and represented a rate of 1,430 per million of mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 1,368 in 1962, 1,366 in 1961, 1,349 in 1960, and 1,403 in 1959.

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 are prominent at most 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 1963 were at ages 45 years and upwards.

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1963, according to the site of the disease and in age groups :—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

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	18	39	59
	F	..	1	10	11	22
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	3	22	29	54
	F	..	1	7	24	32
Stomach (151)	M	..	15	100	183	298
	F	..	11	45	135	191
Intestine, except Rectum (152, 153)	M	1	12	60	144	217
	F	1	18	96	194	309
Rectum (154)	M	..	1	47	68	116
	F	..	3	17	51	71
Trachea, Bronchus and Lung, Not Specified as Secondary (162, 163)	M	1	21	240	272	534
	F	1	3	27	50	81
Breast (170)	M	..	..	..	1	1
	F	..	45	173	186	404
Cervix Uteri (171)	F	..	24	43	48	115
Other and Unspecified Parts of Uterus (172-174)	F	..	5	37	31	73
Ovary, Fallopian Tube, and Broad Ligament (175)	F	2	15	81	61	159
Prostate (177)	M	..	..	17	207	224
Kidney (180)	M	1	2	19	24	46
	F	..	1	9	12	22
Bladder and Other Urinary Organs (181)	M	..	1	19	49	69
	F	..	..	5	19	24
Brain and Other Parts of Nervous System (193)	M	10	14	41	11	76
	F	9	12	26	5	52
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia (204)	M	24	7	25	29	85
	F	18	8	21	28	75
Other Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic System (200-203, 205)	M	9	10	52	36	107
	F	4	9	37	44	94
All Other and Unspecified Sites	M	8	38	139	199	384
	F	4	26	113	232	375
Total	M	54	126	799	1,291	2,270
	F	39	182	747	1,131	2,099

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

Diabetes Mellitus

During 1963, diabetes was responsible for 195 male and 260 female deaths, representing a rate of 149 per million of the mean population.

Rates for previous periods were 150 in 1962, 152 in 1961, 137 in 1960, and 131 in 1959.

Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System

In 1963, 1,379 male and 2,110 female deaths were ascribed to vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,142 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 167 and 168 shows that vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 25 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 19 per cent. of deaths at ages 75 years and over. Deaths from this cause according to sex and age are given below:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM VASCULAR LESIONS
AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM BY SEX
IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

Cause of Death*	Sex	Age Group (Years)					Total Deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage (330)	M	24	14	20	9	3	70
	F	18	37	19	26	8	108
Cerebral Haemorrhage (331) ..	M	11	50	102	238	309	710
	F	14	51	132	281	610	1,088
Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (332)	M	4	10	58	142	255	469
	F	1	6	40	159	500	706
Spasm of Cerebral Arteries (333)	M	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other and Ill-defined Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System (334) ..	M	1	4	11	34	79	129
	F	..	2	7	49	150	208
Total	M	40	78	191	423	647	1,379
	F	33	96	198	515	1,268	2,110

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

Diseases of the Heart

During 1963, there were 9,836 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart, including 241 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 8,270 to arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, 937 to other diseases of

the heart, and 388 to hypertension with heart disease. The total of these causes in 1963 represented a rate of 3,219 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart disease occurs at ages under 45 years of age. However, as the tables on pages 167 and 168 show, increases in the numbers of deaths from heart disease are already apparent at ages between 15 and 45 years, and become an increasing proportion of deaths with increase in age. At ages 75 years and over, deaths from this cause in 1963 accounted for 40 per cent. of all deaths.

The following table shows deaths in Victoria in 1963 from heart diseases, according to sex and age group:—

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1963

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	22	26	23	24	16	111
	F	15	15	28	43	29	130
Arteriosclerotic Heart Disease (420)	M	135	529	1,112	1,466	1,232	4,474
	F	24	84	384	874	1,330	2,696
Degenerative Heart Disease (421, 422)	M	26	21	53	103	299	502
	F	10	18	27	77	466	598
Other Diseases of Heart (430-434)	M	16	17	51	133	243	460
	F	16	5	37	100	319	477
Hypertension with Heart Disease (440-443)	M	2	16	28	45	69	160
	F	6	1	19	72	130	228
Total	M	201	609	1,267	1,771	1,859	5,707
	F	71	123	495	1,166	2,274	4,129

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

Diseases of the Respiratory System

In 1963, deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,699 which represented a rate of 556 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1963, 17 were due to influenza, 76 to lobar pneumonia, 628 to broncho-pneumonia, 137 to other and unspecified pneumonia, 521 to bronchitis, seven to empyema and abscess of lung, ten to pleurisy, 44 to pulmonary congestion and hypostasis, 30 to bronchiectasis, and 229 to other diseases.

The 17 deaths from influenza in 1963 represented a rate of six per million of the mean population.

Influenza has more often proved fatal to elderly people than to those at middle or young ages. In 1963, only 12 per cent. of the deaths were of persons under 50 years of age.

Diseases of the Digestive System

In 1963, there were 464 male and 317 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 256 per million of the mean population. Rates for previous periods were 268 in 1962, 246 in 1961, 270 in 1960, and 303 in 1959. Deaths from these causes in 1963 were: 160 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, five from gastritis and duodenitis, 28 from appendicitis, 126 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 84 from gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn, 174 from cirrhosis of the liver, 88 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 116 from other diseases.

Diseases of the Genito-urinary System

In 1963, there were 568 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 186 per million of the mean population. In 1963, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 219 deaths, infections of the kidney for 145, calculi of the urinary system for 18, hyperplasia of prostate for 119, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 67.

Accidental Deaths

The following table shows particulars of deaths in Victoria in 1963 which were due to accidents. These represented 6 per cent. of total deaths. Reference to the table on pages 167 and 168 shows that accidents were the most frequent cause of death in every age group after the first year and under the age of 45 years. Accidents accounted for 32 per cent. of all deaths between these ages.

VICTORIA—ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, 1963

International List No.	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
E800-E802	Railway accidents	15	6	21
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	610	217	827
E840-E845	Other road vehicle accidents	8	3	11
E850-E858	Water transport accidents	19	2	21
E860-E866	Aircraft accidents	5	1	6
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	37	26	63
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	14	10	24
E900-E904	Accidental falls	109	148	257
E912	Accident caused by machinery	17	..	17
E914	Accident caused by electric current	16	5	21
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	25	20	45
E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam, and radiation	2	3	5
E919	Accident caused by firearm	15	2	17
E924, E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation	12	2	14
E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	1	..	1
E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	..	1
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	72	26	98
E935	Lightning	1	..	1
E910, E911, E913, E915, E920-E923, E926, E930-E934, E936, E940-E946, E950-E959, E960-E962	All other accidental causes	60	13	73
	Total	1,039	484	1,523

For the five years 1959 to 1963, female deaths from accidents were 31 per cent. of total accidental deaths.

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 1959 to 1963, 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
1959	789,358	670	8.5	238
1960	846,830	742	8.8	257
1961	892,144	816	9.1	279
1962	926,737	824†	8.9	276†
1963	977,071	827	8.5	271

* Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 192, 227, 238, 247, and 260 respectively.

† Revised.

Transport Accidents

In 1963, deaths from all transport accidents numbered 886, as against 893 in 1962, 875 in 1961, 799 in 1960, and 739 in 1959.

During the year 1963, deaths connected with transport represented 58 per cent. of the total deaths from accidents. The corresponding percentage in 1962 was 57.

Suicide and Self-inflicted Injury

In the year 1963, 250 males and 113 females died from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury. These deaths represented a rate of 119 per million of the population as compared with 116 in 1962, 93 in 1961, 89 in 1960, and 94 in 1959.

Of the 250 male deaths in 1963, 66 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 60 with poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances. The latter accounted for 49 of the 113 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1963 was 34 (17 males and 17 females).

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

Maternal, Perinatal, and Infant Mortality

An article on maternal, perinatal and infant mortality in Victoria appeared in the Victorian Year Book 1964, pages 152–156.

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 1959–63—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 1959 to 1963 :—

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959 ..	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
1960 ..	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643
1961 ..	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962 ..	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1959 ..	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	38.94	11.75	21.54
1960 ..	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	33.46	17.69	20.16
1961 ..	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	23.92	15.57	19.54
1962 ..	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	40.04	17.59	20.41
1963 ..	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	31.43	19.05	19.55

* 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 1959 to 1963, 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
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
1963 ..	791	18.9	451	18.8	1,242	18.9

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 1963, the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 69 per cent. of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

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			
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	
1963 ..	13·2	1·7	1·4	1·2	1·4	18·9	21·3	16·4	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1963

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	500	68	56	43	56	723
Rate*	14·7	2·0	1·6	1·3	1·7	21·3
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·16	9·40	7·75	5·95	7·74	100·00
Females—						
Number	363	46	36	36	38	519
Rate*	11·5	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·2	16·4
Percentage of Deaths in Each Age Group ..	69·94	8·86	6·94	6·94	7·32	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 1959-63 exceeded the female rate by 26 per cent. In the same period, male infant deaths exceeded female deaths by 884 and male births were 9,515 in excess of female births.

In 1963, in the group of causes of death peculiar to early infancy, 530 were connected with immaturity, either directly or in association with other causes, and all except one of these deaths were of children under one month of age. The deaths connected with immaturity represented 43 per cent. of the total infant deaths. Congenital malformations were responsible for 244, or 19 per cent., of the infant deaths. It will thus be seen that 62 per cent. of the total infant mortality in 1963 was related to congenital malformations and to immaturity in the manner described.

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 1963 :—

**VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES,
BY CAUSE, 1963**

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) ..	..	5	3	2	6	16
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-493, 500-502) ..	..	..	17	16	19	52
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (except Ulcerative), Age Four Weeks and over (571) ..	..	..	5	2	5	12
Congenital Malformations (750-759) ..	113	52	34	22	23	244
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy—						
Birth Injuries (760, 761)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	71	6	..	..	..	77
(b) With Immaturity ..	54	2	..	..	..	56
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis (762)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	73	4	..	2	3	82
(b) With Immaturity ..	216	3	..	..	..	219
Infections of the Newborn (763-768)—						
Pneumonia of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	17	12	..	..	..	29
(b) With Immaturity ..	1	4	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea of Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With Immaturity ..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other Infections of the Newborn—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	1	2	..	..	..	3
(b) With Immaturity ..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (769-775)—						
(a) Without Mention of Immaturity ..	46	4	4	2	1	57
(b) With Immaturity ..	68	5	1	..	..	74
Immaturity Unqualified (776) ..	169	2	..	..	..	171
All Other Diseases ..	26	8	22	27	27	110
Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence ..	6	2	6	6	10	30
Total All Causes ..	863	114	92	79	94	1,242

* 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 1959 to 1963 :—

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)
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
1963 ..	792	11·92	977	14·70	1,769	26·63	2,034	30·61

* Revised.

The causes of stillbirths in Victoria, classified according to the International Statistical Classification, are given in the following table for the years 1959 to 1963 :—

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Classification Number	Cause of Stillbirth	Number of Stillbirths				
		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Y 30 ..	Chronic Disease in Mother	26	32	22	9	24
Y 31 ..	Acute Disease in Mother	1	9	9	5	4
Y 32 ..	Diseases and Conditions of Pregnancy and Childbirth	53	52	48	41	28
Y 33 ..	Absorption of Toxic Substance from Mother	..	..	..	..	..
Y 34 ..	Difficulties in Labour	80	80	76	39	37
Y 35 ..	Other Causes in Mother	11	4	3	2	2
Y 36 ..	Placental and Cord Conditions	361	342	397	322	389
Y 37 ..	Birth Injury	6	17	12	5	3
Y 38 ..	Congenital Malformation of Foetus ..	65	84	85	79	95
Y 39 ..	Diseases of Foetus, and Ill-defined Causes	196	230	233	273	210
	Total	799	850	885	775	792

Cremation

There are now four crematoria in Victoria, of which three are situated in the Metropolitan Area

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1959 to 1963 is shown in the following table :—

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year						Total Cremations	Total Deaths	Percentage of Cremations to Deaths
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
1963	..	..	..	..	..	8,782	26,920	32·62