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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 25 May 1836, less than one year after the date of the arrival of John Batman (29 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 767,185 on a base population of 2,452,341 in the twelve years from 1954 to 1966.

The 1850s and the 1950s represented 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 overseas service, which were taken into account in population estimates during the First World War.

Following the Second World War, coinciding with the generally increased level of migration, natural increase maintained a higher level than during the great economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, but did not attain the yet higher levels characteristic of the earlier years of settlement. In Victoria natural increase figures decreased each year from 1961 to 1966, but increased in 1967, 1968, and 1969.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1969 was 3,420,142.

Census populations 1933 to 1966

The following table shows the census populations, excluding Aborigines, of Australian States from 1933 to 1966 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Population at Census of—				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
New South Wales	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822
Victoria	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526
Queensland	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685
South Australia	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,091,875
Western Australia	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	836,673
Tasmania	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,435
Northern Territory	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	37,433
Australian Capital Territory	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013
Australia	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,550,462

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1933 to 1966 are given below:

AUSTRALIA—AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION DURING INTERCENSAL PERIODS

(Per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1933-1947	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966
New South Wales	0.99	1.98	1.94	1.57
Victoria	0.87	2.56	2.58	1.90
Queensland	1.11	2.53	2.04	1.84
South Australia	0.76	3.05	2.83	2.41
Western Australia	0.97	3.51	2.03	2.58
Tasmania	0.87	2.65	1.82	1.18
Northern Territory	5.93	6.12	7.37	6.68
Australian Capital Territory	4.65	8.70	9.94	10.29
Australia	0.96	2.46	2.26	1.91

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory, between 1931 and 1969 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									
1931-1940 (a)	22,159	10,811	9,880	3,716	4,396	2,438	32	138	53,570
1941-1950 (a)	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									
1965	39,120	35,519	19,437	12,103	9,912	4,492	753	1,803	123,139
1966	37,212	35,335	17,982	10,996	10,235	4,242	818	1,877	118,697
1967	39,228	37,112	19,956	11,315	11,244	4,319	1,394	2,025	126,593
1968	39,893	40,261	19,112	11,291	12,073	5,033	1,541	2,155	131,359
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947, natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

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									
1931-1940 (a)	8.32	5.87	10.14	6.33	9.74	10.50	5.73	(b)13.18	7.92
1941-1950 (a)	11.53	10.45	14.35	12.50	14.02	14.83	11.86	(b)28.03	12.04
1951-1960	12.32	13.20	15.55	13.81	16.50	17.23	26.49	(b)26.63	13.71
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1965	9.37	11.22	11.90	11.38	12.16	12.21	21.29	20.40	10.86
1966	8.78	10.97	10.81	10.07	12.22	11.41	21.78	19.45	10.27
1967	9.10	11.32	11.72	10.18	12.82	11.47	23.36	19.52	10.71
1968	9.09	12.10	11.02	10.03	13.27	13.17	23.97	19.11	10.91
1969	10.13	12.42	11.75	10.88	14.15	13.22	26.23	20.38	11.67

(a) For the period September 1939 to June 1947 natural increase was calculated as the excess of births over civilian deaths.

(b) Rates affected by special local features.

(c) Rates from 1966 onwards are subject to revision.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 33 years from 1933 to 1966 the increase in population was 1,399,265 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing a percentage increase of 76.87 per cent and 51.55 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1966 Victoria's population increased by 1,164,825. Of this increase 501,998 (43.1 per cent) were born overseas, mainly in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Greece, Malta, Germany, and the Netherlands. In 1966, 32 per cent of Australia's overseas born population lived in Victoria and 21 per cent of the State's population was overseas born.

The population of Victoria at each Census from 1901 to 1966, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table:

VICTORIA—POPULATION

Year of Census	Persons			Males			Females		
	Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase	
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage
1901	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5·35	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0·92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)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
1966	3,219,526	289,413	9·88	1,613,904	139,509	9·46	1,605,622	149,904	10·30

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1933 to 1966, are shown in the following table :

AUSTRALIA—POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Metropolitan Area	Population at Census of—				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Sydney	1,235,267	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,446,345
Melbourne	991,934	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,110,168
Brisbane	299,748	402,030	502,320	587,634	718,822
Adelaide	312,619	382,454	483,508	580,449	727,916
Perth	207,440	272,528	348,647	423,930	499,969
Hobart	60,406	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469
Canberra	7,325	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,308
Total	3,114,739	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,714,997
Percentage of Australia	47	51	54	55	58

(a) 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 ; in particular the 1966 Census figures have been based on the "Linge Concepts" explained on page 120. Figures for 1961 in the above table have been revised in accordance with these concepts.

Sydney has been the most populous city in Australia since 1902. However, the absolute increase in population in Melbourne over the period 1954 to 1966 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1933 and 1966 is made in the following table :

VICTORIA—ANALYSIS OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN POPULATION

Intercensal period	Population at end of period	Total increase	Natural increase	Net migration (a)
1933 to 1947	2,054,701	234,440	192,260	42,180
1947 to 1954	2,452,341	397,640	192,741	204,899
1954 to 1961	2,930,113	477,772	256,420	221,352
1961 to 1966	3,219,526	289,413	189,372	100,041

(a) Net intercensal gain after deducting natural increase from total increase.

For purposes of the 1966 Census (see page 120), the Melbourne Statistical Division and Melbourne Metropolitan Area, previously conterminous, became separate entities. The boundary of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area, located within the long term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at Census dates. Simultaneously with the defining of the Melbourne Statistical Division the former Central Statistical Division became reduced and divided, and the two parts were named the West Central Statistical Division and East Central Statistical Division, respectively. The boundaries of these new Statistical Divisions are shown in a map of Victoria to be found in the pocket inside the back cover of this *Victorian Year Book*.

VICTORIA—POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census (a)				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Melbourne	1,094,269	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,580
West Central	76,345	82,739	107,163	129,843	147,684
North Central	58,860	54,780	67,657	63,085	64,124
Western	158,374	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,350
Wimmera	61,131	54,171	57,686	58,799	59,989
Mallee	63,404	52,770	58,070	62,952	64,967
Northern	128,766	121,674	139,977	156,364	167,280
North Eastern	59,736	60,160	78,770	86,406	86,711
Gippsland	83,905	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,556
East Central	33,893	32,406	37,210	36,167	36,297
Migratory	1,578	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988
Total	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526

(a) Figures from 1933 to 1961 have been adjusted to show population in Statistical Divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1966. Figures for Melbourne and East Central Statistical Divisions for 1933, 1947, and 1954 have been estimated.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1954 TO 1966

Statistical Division	Population at Census 1954	1954-1961		Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966
		Natural increase	Net migration (a)		Natural increase	Net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,589,185	(b)167,209	(b)250,058	1,984,815	122,554	123,211	2,230,580
West Central	107,163	(c)	(c)	129,843	9,022	8,819	147,684
North Central	67,657	5,587	— 10,159	63,085	3,215	— 2,176	64,124
Western	180,051	20,738	— 2,767	198,022	12,537	— 7,209	203,350
Wimmera	57,686	6,388	— 5,275	58,799	3,892	— 2,702	59,989
Mallee	58,070	10,044	— 5,162	62,952	6,460	— 4,445	64,967
Northern	139,977	17,680	— 1,293	156,364	12,011	— 1,095	167,280
North Eastern	78,770	8,290	— 654	86,406	5,189	— 4,884	86,711
Gippsland	128,531	20,484	36	149,051	12,323	— 5,818	155,556
East Central	37,210	(c)	(c)	36,167	2,169	— 2,039	36,297
Migratory	8,041	..	— 3,432	4,609	..	— 1,621	2,988
Total	2,452,341	256,420	221,352	2,930,113	189,372	100,041	3,219,526

NOTE. In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1954 and 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1966 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions have been estimated. As changes affecting the North Central and Northern Statistical Divisions had only a slight effect on population, figures of components of increase for these divisions have been shown without adjustment.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

(a) Total increase less natural increase.

(b) Figures for Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions. Separate figures not available.

(c) See note to Melbourne Statistical Division.

In the above table "net migration" is considered to be the net intercensal gain or loss of population after deducting natural increase.

Population of the Melbourne Statistical Division and remainder of the State

The figures in the following table have been re-calculated on the basis of the boundary of the Melbourne Statistical Division as determined at the 1966 Census. The table shows that as early as the 1921 Census the population of the Melbourne Statistical Division exceeded that of the rest of the State.

VICTORIA—POPULATION OF VICTORIA, MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION, AND REMAINDER OF THE STATE

Census year	Victoria	Melbourne Statistical Division (a)		Remainder of State	
		Number	Percentage of Victoria	Number	Percentage of Victoria
1901	1,201,070	535,008	44.54	666,062	55.46
1911	1,315,551	643,027	48.88	672,524	51.12
1921	1,531,280	863,692	56.40	667,588	43.60
1933	1,820,261	1,094,269	60.12	725,992	39.88
1947	2,054,701	1,341,382	65.28	713,319	34.72
1954	2,452,341	1,589,185	64.80	863,156	35.20
1961	2,930,113	1,984,815	67.74	945,298	32.26
1966	3,219,526	2,230,580	69.28	988,946	30.72

(a) Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1966.

Ages of the population

VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION: PERCENTAGE INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1947 TO 1966

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966
0-4	197,239	258,335	307,532	320,581	30.98	19.04	4.24
5-9	154,111	238,857	288,770	320,587	54.99	20.90	11.02
10-14	135,393	180,807	277,854	298,725	33.54	53.67	7.51
15-19	151,994	153,721	219,365	289,716	1.14	42.70	32.07
20-24	165,883	160,930	195,076	237,896	-2.99	21.22	21.95
25-29	159,483	194,470	186,724	209,731	21.94	-3.98	12.32
30-34	160,325	195,595	209,542	194,382	22.00	7.13	-7.24
35-39	151,734	173,694	217,856	216,297	14.47	25.43	-0.72
40-44	139,302	172,584	187,624	217,853	23.89	8.71	16.11
45-49	133,002	152,358	181,826	186,125	14.55	19.34	2.36
50-54	122,875	137,512	158,846	176,845	11.91	15.51	11.33
55-59	112,040	114,856	131,730	150,817	2.51	14.69	14.49
60-64	89,379	108,442	115,027	122,989	21.33	6.07	6.92
65-69	68,608	83,158	95,755	100,326	21.21	15.15	4.77
70-74	49,523	58,227	73,610	78,660	17.58	26.42	6.86
75-79	35,129	36,970	45,364	54,474	5.24	22.70	20.08
80-84	19,569	20,454	24,232	28,078	4.52	18.47	15.87
85-89	7,397	8,733	10,080	11,546	18.06	15.42	14.54
90-94	1,505	2,346	2,809	3,269	55.88	19.74	16.38
95-99	199	276	451	582	38.69	63.41	29.05
100 and over	11	16	40	47	45.45	150.00	17.50
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526	19.35	19.48	9.88
Under 21	670,448	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	28.49	31.57	13.01
21-64	1,202,312	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	14.84	11.86	7.60
65 and over	181,941	210,180	252,341	276,982	15.52	20.06	9.76

(a) Recorded ages, adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change between 1933 and 1966. Most notable is the growth of the under 21 years group.

VICTORIA—PROPORTIONS OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (a)
(Per cent)

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
0-4	7.94	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96
5-9	9.01	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96
10-14	8.99	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28
15-19	8.85	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00
20-24	8.53	8.07	6.56	6.66	7.39
25-29	8.01	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51
30-34	7.58	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04
35-39	7.29	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72
40-44	7.05	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77
45-49	6.08	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78
50-54	5.08	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49
55-59	4.15	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68
60-64	3.88	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82
65-69	3.29	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12
70-74	2.35	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44
75-79	1.23	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69
80-84	0.46	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87
85-89	0.18	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36
90 and over	0.05	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.12
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	36.57	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79
21-64	55.87	58.57	56.30	52.71	51.61
65 and over	7.56	8.80	8.57	8.61	8.60

(a) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

VICTORIA—MASCULINITY (a) OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUPS (b)

Age last birthday (years)	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
0-4	104.11	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11
5-9	104.32	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02
10-14	103.59	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30
15-19	101.66	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31
20-24	100.97	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55
25-29	103.75	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65
30-34	101.93	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07
35-39	92.44	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37
40-44	94.34	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26
45-49	96.03	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15
50-54	95.49	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88
55-59	92.26	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16
60-64	88.53	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54
65-69	92.07	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03
70-74	90.60	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62
75-79	87.39	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31
80-84	72.66	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66
85-89	62.61	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45
90-94	57.20	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88
95-99	39.13	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79
100 and over	33.33	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50
All ages	98.50	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

(b) Recorded ages adjusted by distribution of unspecified ages.

Census 1966
VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1961			Census 1966			Increase in persons 1961 to 1966
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	157,534	149,998	307,532	164,283	156,298	320,581	13,049
5-9	148,199	140,571	288,770	164,216	156,371	320,587	31,817
10-14	142,119	135,735	277,854	153,220	145,505	298,725	20,871
15-19	112,556	106,809	219,365	147,914	141,802	289,716	70,351
20-24	100,750	94,326	195,076	120,447	117,449	237,896	42,820
25-29	97,160	89,564	186,724	107,745	101,986	209,731	23,007
30-34	109,792	99,750	209,542	100,508	93,874	194,382	— 15,160
35-39	111,929	105,927	217,856	112,493	103,804	216,297	— 1,559
40-44	95,120	92,504	187,624	111,196	106,657	217,853	30,229
45-49	92,443	89,383	181,826	94,051	92,074	186,125	4,299
50-54	81,322	77,524	158,846	88,808	88,037	176,845	17,999
55-59	66,826	64,904	131,730	76,214	74,603	150,817	19,087
60-64	53,988	61,039	115,027	60,411	62,578	122,989	7,962
65-69	41,897	53,858	95,755	44,600	55,726	100,326	4,571
70-74	31,258	42,352	73,610	32,010	46,650	78,660	5,050
75-79	18,127	27,237	45,364	21,117	33,357	54,474	9,110
80-84	8,919	15,313	24,232	9,923	18,155	28,078	3,846
85-89	3,417	6,663	10,080	3,662	7,884	11,546	1,466
90-94	908	1,901	2,809	932	2,337	3,269	460
95-99	123	328	451	147	435	582	131
100 and over	8	32	40	7	40	47	7
Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	289,413
Under 21	581,042	552,337	1,133,379	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	147,459
21-64	788,696	755,697	1,544,393	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	117,313
65 and over	104,657	147,684	252,341	112,398	164,584	276,982	24,641
Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	289,413

NOTE. Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
Born outside Australia	198,484	165,744	364,228	255,273	219,718	474,991
Total British	1,359,490	1,365,161	2,724,651	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919
Foreign—						
Austrian	3,000	2,069	5,069	1,941	1,438	3,379
Dutch	15,091	12,540	27,631	8,655	7,394	16,049
German	13,448	10,456	23,904	8,529	6,903	15,432
Greek	14,705	13,449	28,154	26,104	27,337	53,441
Hungarian	3,120	2,317	5,437	1,230	949	2,179
Italian	37,507	30,821	68,328	37,499	34,030	71,529
Polish	4,538	3,629	8,167	2,838	2,414	5,252
Russian(b)	1,448	1,215	2,663	1,102	922	2,024
Spanish	490	300	790	1,536	1,269	2,805
U.S. American	1,427	976	2,403	1,790	1,265	3,055
Yugoslav	6,570	3,823	10,393	8,029	5,678	13,707
Other (including stateless)	13,561	8,962	22,523	10,010	6,745	16,755
Total foreign	114,905	90,557	205,462	109,263	96,344	205,607
Grand total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

(a) 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.
(b) Includes Ukrainian.

VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
New Zealand	5,624	5,852	11,476	5,738	5,945	11,683
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	108,693	97,676	206,369	124,415	114,991	239,406
Germany	20,723	18,568	39,291	18,982	18,288	37,270
Greece	17,246	14,517	31,763	32,884	31,391	64,275
Italy	52,110	38,965	91,075	61,091	50,128	111,219
Malta	10,216	7,628	17,844	14,804	11,648	26,452
Netherlands	20,201	16,083	36,284	19,092	15,554	34,646
Poland	13,807	9,988	23,795	13,986	10,711	24,697
Yugoslavia	10,867	6,351	17,218	14,574	10,060	24,634
Other	32,037	23,950	55,987	31,082	24,496	55,578
Total Europe	285,900	233,726	519,626	330,910	287,267	618,177
Other birthplaces	21,865	16,723	38,588	27,888	22,850	50,738
Grand total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

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

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,855	17,313	42,168	24,474	21,213	45,687
1	16,376	13,499	29,875	20,061	17,973	38,034
2	16,279	15,451	31,730	19,153	17,784	36,937
3	13,428	15,442	28,870	15,352	14,184	29,536
4	15,079	15,672	30,751	11,349	12,884	24,233
Under 5	86,017	77,377	163,394	90,389	84,038	174,427
5 and under 12	221,386	173,906	395,292	104,277	96,881	201,158
12 and over				161,959	128,470	290,429
Not stated	5,986	5,018	11,004	7,911	6,673	14,584
Born outside Australia	313,389	256,301	569,690	364,536	316,062	680,598
Born in Australia	1,161,006	1,199,417	2,360,423	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928
Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under fifteen years of age	447,852	426,304	874,156	481,719	458,174	939,893
Fifteen years of age and over	303,290	222,756	526,046	344,297	260,301	604,598
Total never married	751,142	649,060	1,400,202	826,016	718,475	1,544,491
Married	664,992	660,473	1,325,465	725,320	722,266	1,447,586
Married but permanently separated	18,302	21,927	40,229	19,938	24,134	44,072
Widowed	31,497	113,940	145,437	32,875	128,311	161,186
Divorced	8,462	10,318	18,780	9,755	12,436	22,191
Total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1961			Census 1966		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Christian—						
Baptist	18,225	20,402	38,627	19,469	21,950	41,419
Brethren	1,558	1,799	3,357	1,605	1,741	3,346
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,536	116,287	250,823	134,108	119,839	253,947
Catholic(a)	254,236	257,676	511,912	314,704	320,844	635,548
Churches of Christ	17,883	20,056	37,939	18,560	20,703	39,263
Church of England	443,023	450,136	893,159	455,772	467,306	923,078
Congregational	5,552	6,552	12,104	5,394	6,426	11,820
Lutheran	18,267	17,101	35,368	19,052	18,585	37,637
Methodist	134,040	141,165	275,205	135,296	144,004	279,300
Orthodox	29,759	25,064	54,823	52,279	48,108	100,387
Presbyterian	179,466	187,880	367,346	188,067	199,041	387,108
Protestant, undefined	20,348	19,592	39,940	22,046	22,410	44,456
Salvation Army	6,323	7,274	13,597	6,954	7,796	14,750
Seventh-day Adventist	2,560	3,161	5,721	3,220	3,929	7,149
Other	11,858	13,032	24,890	16,554	17,339	33,893
Total Christian	1,277,634	1,287,177	2,564,811	1,393,080	1,420,021	2,813,101
Non-Christian—						
Hebrew	14,993	14,939	29,932	15,456	15,602	31,058
Other	1,962	911	2,873	2,699	1,491	4,190
Total non-Christian	16,955	15,850	32,805	18,155	17,093	35,248
Indefinite	3,637	3,014	6,651	5,078	4,400	9,478
No religion	7,081	3,715	10,796	17,569	10,396	27,965
No reply	169,088	145,962	315,050	180,022	153,712	333,734
Grand total	1,474,395	1,455,718	2,930,113	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526

(a) So described on individual census schedules.

VICTORIA—INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION

Industry group	Census 1966			Percentage of work force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	92,791	19,179	111,970	9.76	4.49	8.13
Mining and quarrying	4,799	400	5,199	0.51	0.09	0.38
Manufacturing	311,680	126,810	438,490	32.80	29.71	31.84
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply, and maintenance)	31,416	2,383	33,799	3.30	0.56	2.45
Building and construction	104,783	4,093	108,876	11.03	0.96	7.91
Transport and storage and communication	86,104	13,077	99,181	9.06	3.06	7.20
Finance and property	30,219	20,520	50,739	3.18	4.81	3.68
Commerce	135,139	81,352	216,491	14.22	19.06	15.72
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	41,964	11,254	53,218	4.42	2.64	3.87
Community and business services (incl. professional) (a)	65,087	88,322	153,409	6.85	20.69	11.14
Amusements, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	34,444	46,077	80,521	3.62	10.80	5.85
Other industries and industry inadequately described or not stated	11,801	13,354	25,155	1.25	3.13	1.83
Total in work force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons not in work force	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	..	..	..
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	..	..	..

(a) 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, etc.

The preceding table showed the industries in which persons were engaged at the time of the Census. Population has also 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

Occupation group	Census 1966			Percentage of work force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical, and related workers	76,622	54,301	130,923	8·06	12·72	9·51
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	79,074	10,584	89,658	8·32	2·48	6·51
Clerical workers	80,828	122,898	203,726	8·51	28·79	14·80
Sales workers	57,441	48,045	105,486	6·04	11·26	7·66
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters, and related workers	98,112	18,728	116,840	10·33	4·38	8·49
Miners, quarrymen, and related workers	2,376	2	2,378	0·25	0·01	0·17
Workers in transport and communication operations	66,693	9,352	76,045	7·02	2·19	5·52
Craftsmen, production process workers and labourers (not elsewhere classified)	428,287	93,502	521,789	45·07	21·90	37·89
Service, sport and recreation workers	38,505	57,103	95,608	4·05	13·38	6·94
Members of armed forces, enlisted personnel	14,530	725	15,255	1·53	0·17	1·11
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	7,759	11,581	19,340	0·82	2·72	1·40
Total persons in the work force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	100·00	100·00	100·00
Persons not in the work force	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	..	..	..
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	..	..	..

VICTORIA—OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Occupational status	Census 1966			Percentage of Population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
IN WORK FORCE—						
Employed—						
Employer	67,236	16,747	83,983	4·16	1·04	2·61
Self-employed	92,302	20,008	112,310	5·72	1·25	3·49
Employee	777,217	374,625	1,151,842	48·16	23·33	35·77
Helper (not on wage or salary)	3,333	8,191	11,524	0·21	0·51	0·36
Total employed	940,088	419,571	1,359,659	58·25	26·13	42·23
Unemployed(a)	10,139	7,250	17,389	0·63	0·45	0·54
Total in work force	950,227	426,821	1,377,048	58·88	26·58	42·77
NOT IN WORK FORCE—						
Child not attending school	167,858	159,767	327,625	10·40	9·95	10·17
Full-time student or child attending school	376,213	345,855	722,068	23·31	21·54	22·43
Independent means, including "Retired" (so described)	14,602	17,544	32,146	0·91	1·09	1·00
Home duties		508,249	508,249		31·66	15·79
Pensioner or annuitant	72,213	117,975	190,188	4·47	7·35	5·91
Inmate of institution	10,402	11,867	22,269	0·64	0·74	0·69
Other	22,389	17,544	39,933	1·39	1·09	1·24
Total not in work force	663,677	1,178,801	1,842,478	41·12	73·42	57·23
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	100·00	100·00	100·00

(a) At the 1966 Census this category was restricted to persons actively looking for work, i.e., (1) registered with Commonwealth Employment Service or (2) approaching prospective employers or (3) placing or answering advertisements or (4) writing letters of application or (5) awaiting the result of recent applications.

VICTORIA—POPULATION BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, CENSUS 1966

Highest level of education attained	Census 1966			Percentage of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Tertiary—						
University	25,385	8,467	33,852	1·57	0·53	1·05
Other tertiary qualifications	40,149	29,031	69,180	2·49	1·81	2·15
Secondary—						
Passed Leaving or Matriculation	147,237	129,937	277,174	9·12	8·09	8·61
Passed Intermediate	208,282	208,183	416,465	12·91	12·96	12·94
Attended secondary school(a)	394,502	381,174	775,676	24·44	23·74	24·09
Primary—						
Attended primary school(b)	588,593	643,663	1,232,256	36·47	40·09	38·27
No schooling	176,230	169,419	345,649	10·92	10·55	10·74
No reply	33,526	35,748	69,274	2·08	2·23	2·15
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	100·00	100·00	100·00

(a) Passed no examination at Intermediate level or above.

(b) Or passed final primary examinations.

Delimitation of urban boundaries

The concepts applied to the 1966 Census in delimiting urban boundaries were adopted by the Statisticians Conference in August 1965 and follow closely a set of recommendations made by Dr G. J. R. Linge of the Australian National University after a study of methods used in other countries.

For the purpose of presenting population and dwelling statistics obtained at the Census of 30 June 1966 the new concepts have been used for the delimitation of the boundaries of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area and certain other urban centres.

Around each capital city and each town with a population of 75,000 or more *two* boundaries have been drawn.

The *Outer* boundary, which is fixed, circumscribes the area in close economic and social contact with the main city or town. These areas are designated Statistical Divisions or Statistical Districts. Thus in Victoria there is the Melbourne Statistical Division and the Geelong Statistical District.

The *Inner* boundary indicates the area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of at least 500 persons per square mile. This density is determined for each Census Collector's District (the smallest geographical area available). From census to census, as urbanisation proceeds, this inner boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas) are classified as urban on other grounds.

The principal urban centre within the Melbourne Statistical Division has been designated the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. Outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area population clusters of 1,000 or more persons, having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile, have been designated urban centres. Because of practical difficulties the new criteria have at present been uniformly applied only to urban centres within the Melbourne Statistical Division, to the Geelong Statistical District, to urban centres in Victoria with a population of 30,000 or more, and to the Moe-Yallourn Urban Centre. It is proposed to extend the application of the new criteria to smaller centres in future censuses.

The results of the 1966 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 56·7 per cent since 1947, to reach 3,219,526, which is 28 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 37 persons per square mile is considerably higher than the Australian average of 3·9 persons per square mile. However, the population is unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF AREA IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Statistical Division	Per cent area of State	Males	Females	Persons	Per cent population of State
Melbourne	2·80	1,108,020	1,122,560	2,230,580	69·28
West Central	2·71	74,813	72,871	147,684	4·59
North Central	5·28	33,303	30,821	64,124	1·99
Western	16·28	102,091	101,259	203,350	6·32
Wimmera	13·89	30,342	29,647	59,989	1·86
Mallee	16·35	33,447	31,520	64,967	2·02
Northern	11·58	84,553	82,727	167,280	5·20
North Eastern	13·90	45,252	41,459	86,711	2·69
Gippsland	15·24	80,935	74,621	155,556	4·83
East Central	1·97	18,629	17,668	36,297	1·13
Migratory	..	2,519	469	2,988	0·09
Total	100·00	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	100·00

The concentration of population in the urban areas of the State is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AND MASCULINITY IN METROPOLITAN, URBAN, AND RURAL AREAS (a)

Area(a)	Percentage of population				Masculinity(b)
	Census 1961	Census 1966			Census 1966
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Urban— Metropolitan	63·42	64·81	66·28	65·54	98·28
Other	19·80	19·82	20·12	19·97	99·00
Rural	16·62	15·22	13·57	14·40	112·76
Migratory	0·16	0·15	0·03	0·09	535·96
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·52

(a) Metropolitan, urban, and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the "Linge Concepts" explained under the heading *Delimitation of urban boundaries* on page 120.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the Census 1966 and as estimated at 30 June 1969 appear in the table on pages 127 to 132.

Urban centres

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on page 120. Urban centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 20 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 105,059, followed by Ballarat (56,290), Bendigo (42,208), and Moe-Yallourn (23,198).

Urban centres with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 include Shepparton (17,506), Warrnambool (17,499), Morwell (16,610), Wangaratta (15,175), Traralgon (14,079), Mildura (12,931), Horsham (10,562), and Hamilton (10,054). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Ararat, Bairnsdale, Benalla, Castlemaine, Colac, Dromana-Sorrento, Echuca, Maryborough, Mornington-Balcombe, Sale, Swan Hill, Werribee, and Wodonga.

It should be remembered in reading the tables relating to urban centres which follow that where the populations given relate to the limits of urban development at each Census date, as determined by application of the concepts for delimiting urban boundaries, the areas are not necessarily the same. The geographical limits of urban development may undergo change from one census date to another.

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	1961 Census population	1966 Census		
		Population	Dwellings	
			Occupied	Total
Melbourne Metropolitan Area	1,858,534	2,110,168	593,408	616,609
Other urban :				
Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (Part)	2,914	6,584	1,663	1,741
Corio Shire (Part)	24,542	33,296	7,695	7,846
Geelong City	17,427	18,129	5,348	5,598
Geelong West City	17,681	17,538	5,327	5,569
Newtown and Chilwell City	11,788	11,700	3,391	3,553
South Barwon Shire (Part)	13,570	17,812	4,730	4,915
Total urban Geelong	87,922	105,059	28,154	29,222
Ballarat—				
Ballarat City (Part)	40,520	41,026	11,418	11,956
Ballarat Shire (Part)	8,348	10,245	2,251	2,323
Grenville Shire (Part)	50	53	14	14
Sebastopol Borough	4,663	4,966	1,206	1,261
Total urban Ballarat	53,581	56,290	14,889	15,554
Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (Part)	29,634	30,159	8,897	9,357
Eaglehawk Borough (Part)	4,426	5,033	1,444	1,542
Marong Shire (Part)	2,527	2,988	767	793
Strathfieldsaye Shire (Part)	2,859	4,028	995	1,033
Total urban Bendigo	39,446	42,208	12,103	12,725

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	1961 Census population	1966 Census		
		Population	Dwellings	
			Occupied	Total
Other urban—<i>continued</i>				
Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City	15,463	16,531	4,091	4,221
Morwell Shire (Part)	653	537	153	171
Narracan Shire (Part)	1,867	1,880	445	471
Yallourn Works Area	5,010	4,250	1,020	1,096
Total urban Moe-Yallourn	22,993	23,198	5,709	5,959
Urban centres with—				
10,000–19,999	(8) 101,241	114,416	30,014	31,212
9,000–9,999	(2) 17,520	19,433	6,156	12,364
8,000–8,999	(5) 36,564	(a)41,978	10,696	11,131
7,000–7,999	(6) 40,208	(b)44,368	12,344	13,632
6,000–6,999	(2) (c)16,571	13,536	3,716	3,971
5,000–5,999	(2) 10,610	11,414	3,224	3,382
4,000–4,999	(3) 12,627	13,484	3,774	4,134
3,000–3,999	(11) 35,068	(d)37,050	9,808	11,146
2,000–2,999	(21) 50,442	52,618	14,728	16,370
1,000–1,999	(45) 50,839	62,030	17,160	19,403
Less than 1,000	(8) 5,307	(e)5,905	1,878	4,381
Total other urban	580,939	642,987	174,353	194,586
Rural	486,031	463,383	121,222	142,546
Migratory	4,609	2,988	..	..
Total Victoria	(118) 2,930,113	3,219,526	888,983	953,741

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria (Population 8,653). Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1961, 28,796 ; 1966, 32,032.

(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria (Population 7,043). Total population of Echuca-Moama—1961, 7,253 ; 1966, 8,010.

(c) Includes urban Laverton in 1961. This formed part of the Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

(d) Includes that part of urban Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria (Population 3,163). Total population of Yarrawonga-Mulwala—1961, 3,770 ; 1966, 3,990.

(e) Includes that part of urban Barham-Koondrook in Victoria (Population 604). Total population of Barham-Koondrook—1961, 1,736 ; 1966, 1,743.

NOTE. Figures in brackets indicate the number of urban centres in the size groups in 1966.

It should be noted that the boundary of an urban centre is not necessarily identical with the boundary of a municipality of the same name. Figures of census populations in local government areas of the State appear on pages 127 to 132.

Figures of population and total dwellings in urban centres are given in the following table. Again, where necessary, 1961 Census populations have been adjusted to conform with boundaries in force in 1966.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966

Urban centre	1961 Census population	1966 Census		Urban centre	1961 Census population	1966 Census	
		Population	Total number of dwellings			Population	Total number of dwellings
Melbourne Metropolitan Area—				Other urban centres—			
Altona	15,758	25,020	6,252	<i>continued</i>			
Berwick(a)	6,526	13,124	2,796	Beaufort	1,240	1,264	404
Box Hill	50,412	54,529	15,284	Beechworth	3,508	3,554	703
Brighton	41,302	40,617	13,355	Benalla	8,234	8,224	2,336
Broadmeadows(a)	64,992	86,911	20,122	Bendigo	39,446	42,208	12,725
Brunswick	53,093	52,012	15,286	Berwick	1,262	1,720	515
Camberwell	99,353	99,908	32,011	Birchip	1,065	1,147	302
Caulfield	74,859	76,119	26,598	Bright	705	747	383
Chelsea	22,355	24,789	7,669	Broadford	1,678	1,605	476
Coburg	70,771	68,568	19,257	Camperdown	3,446	3,540	1,060
Collingwood	25,413	22,459	6,373	Casterton	2,442	2,492	722
Cranbourne (a)	(b)	143	40	Castlemaine	7,216	7,103	2,220
Croydon (a)	14,803	21,353	6,008	Charlton	1,587	1,603	444
Dandenong (a)	23,379	31,054	8,242	Cobden	(d)	1,233	342
Diamond Valley (a)	11,693	20,997	5,306	Cobram	2,498	2,888	785
Doncaster and Templestowe (a)	13,940	33,382	9,333	Cohuna	1,843	2,061	577
Eltham (a)	10,545	15,216	4,180	Colac	9,252	9,498	2,732
Essendon	58,987	58,258	17,894	Coleraine	1,503	1,518	466
Fitzroy	29,399	27,219	7,484	Corryong	1,129	1,665	425
Footscray	60,734	58,823	16,790	Cowes	607	765	694
Frankston (a)	23,692	38,718	11,833	Creswick	1,670	1,658	488
Hawthorn	36,707	36,728	13,749	Crib Point	2,078	1,829	428
Heidelberg	59,795	63,929	16,813	Daylesford	2,776	2,664	1,076
Keilor (a)	26,798	40,430	10,337	Dimboola	1,923	1,872	589
Kew	33,341	32,816	9,827	Donald	1,517	1,626	493
Knox (a)	15,697	32,394	8,927	Dromana-Sorrento	8,268	9,935	9,632
Laverton (b)		6,128	1,169	Drouin	2,511	2,655	791
Lillydale (a)	5,329	14,066	4,177	Echuca-Moama (part) (f)	6,443	7,043	2,017
Malvern	47,870	50,059	17,133	Euroa	3,020	2,789	882
Melbourne	76,810	75,997	21,554	Geelong	87,922	105,059	29,222
Moorabbin	94,242	103,787	28,778	Hamilton	9,495	10,054	2,774
Mordialloc	26,526	28,076	8,530	Hastings (d)		1,136	393
Mornington (a)	546	1,704	787	Healesville	2,368	2,676	840
Northcote	55,750	56,200	17,078	Heathcote	1,287	1,187	347
Nunawading	53,133	74,577	20,086	Heyfield	1,917	1,893	505
Oakleigh	47,300	52,766	14,011	Heywood (d)		1,011	275
Port Melbourne	12,370	12,591	3,487	Hopetoun (d)		1,024	291
Prahran	52,554	54,655	21,537	Horsham	9,240	10,562	3,024
Preston	84,146	89,767	23,202	Inverloch	845	851	696
Richmond	33,863	32,530	9,913	Kerang	3,838	4,164	1,175
Ringwood	24,136	29,141	7,943	Kilmore	1,010	1,096	292
St Kilda	52,205	58,129	24,511	Koo-Wee-Rup (d)		1,014	294
Sandringham	37,001	36,671	11,241	Koroit	1,466	1,416	375
Sherbrooke (a)	9,414	9,999	3,449	Korumburra	3,237	2,991	882
South Melbourne	32,528	30,233	9,918	Kyabram	3,936	4,645	1,303
Springvale (a)	25,630	37,668	10,049	Kyneton	3,366	3,446	1,115
Sunshine (a)	61,960	69,072	16,566	Lakes Entrance	1,602	1,837	764
Waverley (a)	43,269	68,896	17,982	Laverton (g)	4,152		
Whittlesea (a)	6,646	11,491	2,923	Leongatha	3,059	3,246	943
Williamstown	30,962	30,449	8,819	Lorne	1,080	958	735
				Maffra	3,404	3,569	1,018
				Maldon	1,071	1,065	432
				Mansfield	1,944	2,019	572
Total Melbourne Metropolitan Area	1,858,534	2,110,168	616,609	Maryborough	7,235	7,707	2,365
Other urban centres—				Merbein	1,737	1,684	494
Albury-Wodonga (Part) (c)	7,398	8,653	2,340	Mildura	12,279	12,931	3,755
Alexandra	1,945	2,014	610	Moe-Yallourn	22,993	23,198	5,959
Angelsea	522	726	901	Mooroopna	2,505	2,568	683
Apollo Bay	948	957	346	Mornington-Balcombe	5,701	7,349	2,799
Ararat	7,934	8,233	2,116	Mortlake	1,297	1,248	369
Avoca (d)	3,336	1,016	336	Morwell	14,542	16,610	4,113
Bacchus Marsh	3,427	3,707	1,039	Mount Beauty	1,509	1,568	496
Bairnsdale	53,581	7,785	2,231	Murtoa	1,135	1,109	343
Ballarat		56,290	15,554	Myrtleford	2,163	2,545	673
Barham-Koon-drook (part) (e)	600	604	175	Nathalia	1,276	1,369	394
				Nhill	2,233	2,251	756
				Numurkah	2,687	2,770	800
				Ocean Grove-Barwon Heads	2,585	3,144	1,772

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, CENSUSES 1961 AND 1966, AND NUMBER OF DWELLINGS, CENSUS 1966—*continued*

Urban centre	1961 Census population	1966 Census		Urban centre	1961 Census population	1966 Census	
		Population	Total number of dwellings			Population	Total number of dwellings
<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>				<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>			
Orbost	2,613	2,797	726	Tatura	2,166	2,496	709
Ouyen	1,628	1,645	414	Terang	2,137	1,991	611
Pakenham East	1,324	1,680	485	Torquay	1,243	1,477	1,060
Portarlinton	1,003	1,224	539	Trafalgar	1,774	1,729	518
Port Fairy	2,426	2,579	849	Traralgon	12,300	14,079	3,662
Portland	6,014	6,690	2,063	Wangaratta	13,784	15,175	4,139
Queenscliffe	2,659	2,787	1,531	Warburton	1,630	1,545	591
Red Cliffs	2,440	2,439	727	Warracknabeal	3,061	3,151	1,014
Robinvale	1,243	1,404	344	Warragul	6,405	6,846	1,908
Rochester	1,965	2,122	611	Warrandyte	(d)	1,085	337
Rushworth	1,077	1,093	341	Warrnambool	15,702	17,499	4,839
Rutherglen	1,222	1,287	410	Werribee	5,099	8,228	2,025
Sale	7,899	8,640	2,317	Wonthaggi	4,853	4,675	1,654
Sea Lake	(d)	1,026	284	Woodend	1,224	1,221	391
Seymour	5,104	5,505	1,536	Wycheproof	(d)	1,005	276
Shepparton	13,899	17,506	4,910	Yarra Junction	1,259	1,121	398
St Arnaud	3,150	3,004	948	Yarram	2,001	2,015	588
Stawell	5,506	5,909	1,846	Yarrowonga— Mulwala (part) (h)	3,022	3,163	945
St Leonards	(d)	297	419	Yea	1,113	1,084	337
Sunbury	3,131	3,526	589				
Swan Hill	6,186	7,381	2,007	Total other urban centres	580,939	642,987	194,586
Tallangatta	1,003	1,000	295				

(a) Includes only that part of the local government area which is within the Melbourne Metropolitan Area. The remainder is in each case included under other urban or is rural.

(b) Non-Metropolitan in 1961.

(c) That part of Albury—Wodonga in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

(d) Non-urban in 1961.

(e) That part of Barham—Koondrook in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

(f) That part of Echuca—Moama in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

(g) Part of Melbourne Metropolitan Area in 1966.

(h) That part of Yarrowonga—Mulwala in Victoria. See notes to previous table.

Population estimates

The following table gives the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1969.

The estimated population in each State or Territory is now derived by a new method and represents the population ascertained at the Census plus recorded natural increase and recorded net gain from overseas migration for that State or Territory; gains and corresponding losses that result from movements between States and Territories are also taken into account insofar as they are recorded as transfers of State of residence under child endowment procedures or Commonwealth electoral procedures, supplemented by results of any special count or sample survey. Holiday, business, or other similar short-term movements between States and Territories are omitted. As records of migration by State or Territory are not complete the estimated State and Territory populations so derived are approximate and are subject to revision when the actual population of each State is ascertained at the next Census.

AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION (a) OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
AT 31 DECEMBER 1969

State or Territory	Area in square miles	Estimated population at 31 December 1969	Persons to the square mile	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,529,918	14.64	36.40
Victoria	87,884	3,420,142	38.92	27.48
Queensland	667,000	1,785,394	2.68	14.34
South Australia	380,070	1,155,303	3.04	9.28
Western Australia	975,920	966,740	0.99	7.77
Tasmania	26,383	391,151	14.83	3.14
Northern Territory	520,280	69,657	0.13	0.56
Australian Capital Territory(b)	939	127,722	136.02	1.03
Australia	2,967,909	12,446,027	4.19	100.00

(a) Including Aborigines.

(b) Including Jervis Bay.

The following table shows the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION

Year	Estimated population, 31 December		
	Males	Females	Persons
1836 (25 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
1959	1,413,523	1,397,906	2,811,429
1960	1,453,815	1,434,475	2,888,290
1961	1,485,348	1,469,951	2,955,299
1962	1,511,418	1,499,625	3,011,043
1963	1,540,749	1,530,297	3,071,046
1964	1,573,966	1,563,955	3,137,921
1965	1,602,058	1,593,802	3,195,860
1966	1,628,672	1,621,198	3,249,870
1967	1,655,935	1,647,696	3,303,631
1968	1,683,474	1,673,407	3,356,881
1969	1,716,126	1,704,016	3,420,142

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines.

The following table shows the population and the number of dwellings in each of the municipalities and Statistical Divisions of Victoria at the 1966 Census and as estimated at 30 June 1969, together with the area of

the municipality at 30 June 1969. In this table both Census figures and estimates are inclusive of Aborigines. However, the difference between the Census date figures including Aborigines and Census figures published earlier, although occasioned by the necessity to include full-blooded Aborigines for comparison with later populations, is not to be taken as a reliable measure of Aboriginal population of the area concerned. Census information regarding Aborigines is to be found in the Special Census publication *The Aboriginal Population of Australia*, issued on 16 April 1969.

For the purpose of the Census, a "dwelling" is any habitation occupied by a household group living together as a domestic unit, with common eating arrangements, 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.

VICTORIA—POPULATION, DWELLINGS, AND AREA BY MUNICIPALITY

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30.6.1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Altona City (d)	25,020	27,800	6,252	7,297	15.52
Berwick Shire (part)(b)	19,880	21,800	4,913	5,636	108.94
Box Hill City	54,534	55,900	15,284	15,781	8.30
Brighton City	40,618	40,800	13,355	13,677	5.28
Broadmeadows City	88,080	93,900	20,403	22,644	27.33
Brunswick City	52,018	51,600	15,286	15,928	4.10
Bulla Shire	5,711	6,700	1,145	1,541	163.00
Camberwell City	99,913	100,400	32,011	32,901	13.57
Caulfield City	76,119	78,200	26,598	30,270	8.49
Chelsea City	24,789	26,200	7,669	8,207	4.72
Coburg City	68,577	68,700	19,257	19,455	7.21
Collingwood City	22,469	21,500	6,373	6,553	1.84
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	9,307	10,400	3,023	3,523	153.69
Croydon Shire	21,769	24,900	6,106	7,290	13.00
Dandenong City	31,700	35,900	8,410	10,004	14.00
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	28,700	5,852	7,999	32.94
Doncaster and Templestowe City (d)	38,087	48,400	10,719	14,656	34.52
Eltham Shire	20,211	22,100	5,828	6,543	116.01
Essendon City	58,258	58,800	17,894	18,878	6.36
Fitzroy City	27,227	26,600	7,484	7,545	1.41
Flinders Shire	12,525	14,100	11,409	12,952	125.00
Footscray City	58,832	59,200	16,790	17,419	6.94
Frankston City (d)	42,085	49,200	12,759	15,463	27.28
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,100	2,847	3,303	112.00
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,200	13,749	14,943	3.77
Healesville Shire (part)(b)	5,136	5,300	1,612	1,693	108.88
Heidelberg City	63,932	67,700	16,813	18,214	12.50
Keilor City	43,398	49,000	11,146	13,322	37.91
Kew City	32,819	33,000	9,827	10,250	5.62
Knox Shire	36,514	44,500	10,089	13,136	42.50
Lillydale Shire	24,494	28,500	7,746	9,469	153.50
Malvern City	50,061	51,400	17,133	17,975	6.15
Melbourne City	76,006	76,500	21,554	23,623	12.13
Melton Shire	2,559	3,600	734	1,133	173.91
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,100	28,778	30,808	19.77

For footnotes see page 132.

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

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30.6.1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	
MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Mordialloc City	28,078	30,100	8,530	9,575	4.71
Mornington Shire	10,217	11,900	4,201	5,133	35.00
Northcote City	56,213	57,500	17,078	18,498	6.60
Nunawading City	74,578	84,100	20,086	23,649	16.05
Oakleigh City	52,769	55,900	14,011	15,178	11.70
Port Melbourne City	12,591	12,500	3,487	3,451	4.11
Prahran City	54,658	57,100	21,537	23,841	3.69
Preston City	89,775	93,200	23,202	24,487	14.30
Richmond City	32,532	31,700	9,913	9,805	2.36
Ringwood City	29,141	32,000	7,943	9,046	8.79
St Kilda City	58,138	60,300	24,511	26,037	3.31
Sandringham City	36,672	36,900	11,241	11,581	5.78
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	18,400	6,636	6,977	74.50
South Melbourne City	30,233	28,900	9,918	9,805	3.44
Springvale City	39,431	48,500	10,512	13,980	37.68
Sunshine City	69,264	73,700	16,605	18,636	30.89
Waverley City	69,845	81,400	18,303	22,712	22.61
Werribee Shire	18,380	21,300	4,035	5,134	258.00
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	21,000	4,372	6,021	231.00
Williamstown City	30,449	30,600	8,819	9,340	5.60
Total Division	2,230,793	2,372,700	661,788	732,917	2,368.25
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	4,840	1,319	1,391	218.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,330	909	918	355.00
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,210	692	690	272.00
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,230	1,963	2,269	229.00
Bellarine Shire	14,523	16,260	5,425	6,312	128.00
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,330	599	644	88.00
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,030	1,345	1,423	300.00
Corio Shire	36,222	39,000	8,689	9,819	270.00
Geelong City	18,129	18,220	5,598	5,739	5.19
Geelong West City	17,538	17,500	5,569	5,671	2.03
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,440	914	981	107.40
Kilmore Shire (part)	720	700	220	230	99.00
Newtown City (e)	11,700	11,670	3,553	3,669	2.31
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,930	1,531	1,643	3.28
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,490	885	906	239.00
South Barwon Shire	22,056	24,200	7,026	7,979	63.84
Total Division	147,696	155,380	46,237	50,284	2,382.65
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alexandra Shire	4,484	4,450	1,648	1,685	735.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,950	633	668	222.50
Castlemaine City	7,103	7,070	2,220	2,263	9.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,520	1,117	1,134	213.00
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,390	1,832	1,858	235.27
Kilmore Shire (part)	2,019	2,060	483	522	97.50
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,970	2,033	2,051	280.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,920	729	729	216.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,850	2,365	2,463	9.00
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,870	580	589	558.00
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	2,140	747	755	228.00
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	1,970	707	734	95.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,760	667	680	158.00

For footnotes see page 132.

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

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30.6.1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Pyalong Shire	456	460	129	128	233·00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,580	2,550	2,806	366·65
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,480	534	533	206·00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,250	424	428	246·00
Yea Shire	2,620	2,610	927	935	528·35
Total Division	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,961	4,636·27

WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION

Ararat City	8,246	8,430	2,116	2,268	7·36
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,660	1,382	1,393	1,411·92
Ballaarat City	41,661	41,890	12,133	12,270	13·36
Ballarat Shire	12,246	12,870	2,876	3,306	184·00
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,870	477	480	200·00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,590	1,060	1,100	5·61
Colac City	9,499	9,650	2,732	2,873	4·20
Colac Shire	6,959	6,900	1,960	1,957	563·00
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,920	1,183	1,206	1,337·60
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,850	1,735	1,761	1,383·00
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,700	581	610	326·00
Hamilton City	10,062	10,180	2,774	2,852	8·36
Hampden Shire	8,773	8,730	2,598	2,574	1,011·00
Heytesbury Shire (c)	8,182	8,350	2,129	2,255	584·00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,400	375	376	8·90
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,380	394	391	379·00
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,370	373	380	317·00
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,800	769	778	527·00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,380	1,215	1,211	825·00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	3,050	905	933	548·00
Otway Shire (c)	3,908	3,900	1,486	1,582	736·30
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,590	849	860	8·88
Portland Town (c)	6,697	7,300	2,063	2,382	13·17
Portland Shire (c)	6,875	6,570	2,152	2,135	1,421·17
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,510	1,104	1,129	592·00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,070	1,261	1,339	2·73
Wannon Shire	4,059	4,030	1,199	1,205	763·40
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,170	4,839	5,225	11·08
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	7,540	2,032	2,063	613·00
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	4,230	1,743	1,772	495·70
Not Incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	..	3·30
Total Division	203,432	205,880	58,495	60,666	14,305·04

WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION

Arapiles Shire	2,142	2,150	589	597	768·00
Avoca Shire	2,133	2,130	719	731	434·00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,890	1,745	1,750	1,899·00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,950	852	857	559·00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,920	1,162	1,166	597·00
Horsham City	10,562	11,020	3,024	3,312	9·28
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,360	708	719	1,191·00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,360	411	415	885·25
Kowree Shire	5,362	5,380	1,535	1,576	2,080·00

For footnotes see page 132.

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

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30.6.1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,830	1,218	1,243	1,036·00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,990	948	964	9·81
Stawell Town	5,909	6,020	1,846	1,909	9·30
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,370	792	812	1,009·75
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,710	1,478	1,501	710·00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,460	912	913	1,009·00
Total Division	60,017	60,540	17,939	18,465	12,206·39
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,930	503	503	567·00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	4,270	1,186	1,207	1,436·00
Mildura City	12,934	13,200	3,755	3,957	8·45
Mildura Shire	16,315	16,410	4,980	5,078	4,071·00
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,820	2,007	2,264	5·27
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	13,230	3,451	3,521	2,530·00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	4,430	1,208	1,246	4,168·00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,800	1,263	1,291	1,589·00
Total Division	65,021	66,090	18,353	19,067	14,374·72
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bendigo City	30,806	31,520	9,500	9,951	12·55
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,930	682	665	358·00
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,490	697	692	454·00
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,390	1,375	1,446	170·00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,760	1,271	1,330	192·00
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,820	1,546	1,609	371·00
Eaglehawk Borough	5,230	5,370	1,602	1,685	5·60
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,760	486	512	461·00
Echuca City	7,044	7,400	2,017	2,181	7·84
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,360	936	957	781·00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	1,860	653	685	398·00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,380	699	730	339·00
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,250	1,175	1,228	8·83
Kerang Shire	5,264	5,260	1,468	1,473	1,278·17
Korong Shire	3,663	3,630	1,186	1,169	921·00
Kyabram Borough	4,645	4,950	1,303	1,460	8·05
Marong Shire	6,488	6,750	1,847	1,996	575·00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,400	928	964	478·00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	6,340	1,661	1,713	279·00
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,640	2,141	2,259	749·00
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,260	3,159	3,341	397·00
Shepparton City	17,488	18,480	4,906	5,405	10·31
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,350	1,564	1,668	357·06
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,160	1,749	2,004	239·00
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,270	812	831	441·00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,540	1,313	1,346	638·00
Yarrowonga Shire	3,805	3,930	1,180	1,257	243·00
Total Division	167,317	172,250	47,856	50,557	10,172·41
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,790	1,110	1,133	297·90
Benalla City	8,224	8,330	2,336	2,478	6·77
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,750	1,056	1,072	896·53
Bright Shire	4,526	4,680	1,655	1,755	1,146·00

For footnotes see page 132.

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

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30. 6. 1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1969	Census 30. 6. 1966	Estimate 30. 6. 1969	
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION—<i>continued</i>					
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,490	492	495	192·10
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,560	1,470	1,506	545·00
Mansfield Shire	4,275	4,310	1,709	1,825	1,508·00
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,530	1,140	1,243	275·00
Omoo Shire	2,026	2,020	627	652	2,232·00
Oxley Shire (c)	5,362	5,390	1,486	1,518	1,079·57
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,530	821	826	205·00
Towong Shire	4,079	4,060	1,243	1,274	1,602·00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	3,410	952	999	949·00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,200	436	438	361·00
Wangaratta City (c)	15,181	15,790	4,139	4,459	9·30
Wangaratta Shire (c)	1,957	1,880	588	583	353·49
Wodonga Shire (f)	11,878	12,600	2,779	3,081	134·00
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	3,050	879	887	429·00
Total Division	86,719	88,370	24,918	26,224	12,221·66
GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,830	1,861	1,908	721·00
Avon Shire (c)	3,236	3,160	838	857	976·50
Bairnsdale Town (c)(d)	..	8,360	..	2,527	10·50
Bairnsdale Shire (c)	11,566	3,500	3,550	1,273	879·50
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,850	2,525	2,658	486·00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,500	2,463	2,546	1,611·00
Mirboo Shire	2,116	2,130	586	598	98·00
Moe City	16,555	16,760	4,221	4,385	8·26
Morwell Shire	20,829	21,800	5,257	5,998	259·00
Narracan Shire	9,045	9,030	2,616	2,713	892·00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,700	1,999	2,136	3,700·00
Rosedale Shire	4,904	5,020	1,719	1,861	879·00
Sale City (c)	8,643	9,250	2,317	2,709	9·88
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,580	1,725	1,882	553·00
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,620	2,038	2,239	1,356·00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,510	3,662	3,907	7·70
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,280	336	353	180·30
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,150	2,783	2,941	136·00
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,160	3,039	3,300	481·00
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	4,160	1,096	1,084	13·52
Not incorporated (Gippsland Lakes, Bass Strait Islands)	..	..	..	..	129·51
Total Division	155,796	159,350	44,631	47,875	13,387·67
EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION					
Bass Shire	3,857	3,870	1,505	1,598	203·00
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	8,909	8,960	2,907	3,043	280·06
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	3,793	3,810	1,101	1,150	133·31
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	1,299	1,290	482	493	239·12
Korumburra Shire	7,354	7,310	2,171	2,206	237·00
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,440	1,468	1,838	39·00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	5,460	2,112	2,252	612·00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	4,010	1,419	1,476	20·45
Not incorporated (French Island)	210	190	34	40	65·00
Total Division	36,312	36,340	13,199	14,096	1,828·94

For footnotes see page 132.

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

Local government area	Population		Dwellings (a)		Area at 30.6.1969 (sq miles)
	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	Census 30.6.1966	Estimate 30.6.1969	
SUMMARY					
Statistical Divisions—					
Melbourne	2,230,793	2,372,700	661,788	732,917	2,368.25
West Central	147,696	155,380	46,237	50,284	2,382.65
North Central	64,126	64,300	20,325	20,961	4,636.27
Western	203,432	205,880	58,495	60,666	14,305.04
Wimmera	60,017	60,540	17,939	18,465	12,206.39
Mallee	65,021	66,090	18,353	19,067	14,374.72
Northern	167,317	172,250	47,856	50,557	10,172.41
North Eastern	86,719	88,370	24,918	26,224	12,221.66
Gippsland	155,796	159,350	44,631	47,875	13,387.67
East Central	36,312	36,340	13,199	14,096	1,828.94
Migratory	2,988	2,900	..	..	..
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,384,100	953,741	1,041,112	87,884.00

NOTE. Due to rounding, the sums of the areas of the individual municipalities do not add to the area of their Statistical Division in all cases, nor to the area of the State as a whole.

(a) Dwellings include private and other dwellings, whether occupied or unoccupied.

(b) The following portions of the Shires of Berwick, Cranbourne, and Healesville are included in the Melbourne Statistical Division:

Berwick: Berwick and Doveton Ridings, and parts of Pakenham and Beaconsfield Ridings.

Cranbourne: Cranbourne Riding and part of Tooradin Riding.

Healesville: Town Riding, West Riding and part of Central Riding.

(c) During the period 1 July 1966 to 30 June 1969 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 square miles involved are shown in each case.

Avon Shire to Sale City—1 October 1966, 0.017 sq miles.

Avon Shire to Sale City—31 May 1967, 1.48 sq miles.

Bairnsdale Shire to Bairnsdale Town—31 May 1967, 10.50 sq miles.

Oxley Shire to Wangaratta City—1 June 1968, 0.23 sq miles.

Portland Shire to Portland Town—31 May 1968, 3.83 sq miles.

Wangaratta Shire to Wangaratta City—1 June 1968, 0.51 sq miles.

Otway Shire to Heytesbury Shire—31 May 1969, 10.00 sq miles.

(d) Bairnsdale Town was created on 31 May 1967. The following Shires were declared Cities: Frankston (24 August 1966), Doncaster and Templestowe (28 February 1967), Altona (21 December 1968).

(e) The City of Newtown and Chilwell was renamed Newtown City (14 November 1967).

(f) The population of the Shire of Wodonga includes residents at Bonegilla Migrant Centre. The Benalla Migrant Centre closed on 8 December 1967.

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 included:

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

Strategic factors. The Second World War brought realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible.

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.

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 December 1969, 3,256,994 persons came to Australia as "permanent and long-term arrivals", 1,594,135 of whom were assisted migrants.

Annual immigration programmes

Australia's annual immigration programmes are based on "settler arrivals", i.e., persons who on arrival in Australia declare their intention of remaining here permanently. The target figure for each year is based on an appraisal of the likely availability of suitable migrants in the overseas source countries, and the absorptive capacity of the Australian economy. The 1968-69 immigration programme provided for 160,000 settlers. During this period arrivals against this programme totalled 175,657, constituting a record immigration year.

Sources of migrants

The immigration programme has three major components:

1. assisted migrants from the United Kingdom, Europe, and certain other countries ;
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 representatives overseas

The Commonwealth Department of Immigration maintains representatives in the United Kingdom, Eire, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden (covering Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, United Arab Republic, Hong Kong, India, Ceylon, Fiji, and the United States of America.

Assisted migration

Australia has assisted migration agreements with the United Kingdom, Malta, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, and Turkey. 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 and Italy.)

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED
MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1969
United Kingdom	April 1947	897,981
Refugee	November 1947	233,961
German	August 1952	89,521
Netherlands	April 1951	77,441
Greek	August 1952	58,419
Italian	August 1951	50,364
General Assisted Passage Schemes	September 1954	40,370
Maltese	January 1949	40,312
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	39,581
Austrian	August 1952	21,010
Spanish	August 1958	9,615
Belgian	February 1961	2,695
Turkish	October 1968	3,533
Other schemes		29,332
Total		1,594,135

Assistance is also given by Australia under the Special Passage Assistance Programme which is available to selected applicants (who are not eligible under national or refugee assisted passage schemes) resident in most of the countries in which Australia has a representative. A similar programme operates in the United States of America.

Immigration organisation

The State Government, through its Immigration Office, plays an important part in British assisted migration. (See also below.) 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 organisations, including the Commonwealth Immigration Planning Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Advisory Council, the Commonwealth Immigration Publicity Council, the Citizenship Convention held every second year in Canberra, and the Good Neighbour Movement. The Good Neighbour Movement is a nation-wide voluntary organisation formed with the basic objective of assisting the satisfactory integration of every new settler into the national community family. In Victoria there are over 150 centres of operation and 181 affiliated organisations. Contained in these bodies are 600 members of branches and committees and eighty-five individual representatives who are directly engaged in the specific task of aiding the integration of newcomers.

Welfare

The Commonwealth provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators, and interpreters through its Melbourne Immigration Office. In addition, grants in aid are paid to selected voluntary welfare agencies in the community for the employment of qualified social workers who assist with settlement problems. Commonwealth Hostels Limited has available within its hostel network a number of welfare services officers who help migrants with their social problems arising soon after arrival in Australia.

English instruction

The ability to speak and understand English is a vital link in the process of integration. The Commonwealth Department of Immigration operates, in conjunction with State Education Departments, a free "Learn English" programme to assist migrants above the normal school leaving age to overcome their language problems.

Language instruction is given in Europe, on board ships sailing to Australia, and throughout Australia. Class tuition, correspondence, radio, and recorded courses are provided, as is a television series. Recently, part-time and full-time intensive and accelerated courses were introduced to meet the needs of certain groups of migrants. Expenditure on this Adult Migrant Education Programme has increased from \$381,442 in 1951-52 to an estimated expenditure of \$1,076,000 for 1969-70. Since

the inception of the programme in 1947 some 680,000 migrants have enrolled for instruction.

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, while Commonwealth Hostels Limited has nine hostels in Victoria at Altona, Broadmeadows, Brooklyn, Fishermens Bend, Holmesglen, Maribyrnong, Norlane, Nunawading, and Preston where assisted British and European migrants stay until they have arranged private accommodation.

Additionally, 100 self-contained flats are to be provided in Melbourne as transitory accommodation for Commonwealth sponsored assisted passage migrants. These flats represent Melbourne's share out of a total of 350 flats being provided as an experiment in Melbourne, Sydney, Perth, and four centres in Tasmania.

The Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service administers a scheme under which migrant families arriving as Commonwealth nominees and electing to settle in country areas may be accommodated in selected private establishments for periods of up to twenty-six weeks. While in private accommodation the difference between board and lodging charges and prevailing tariffs in Commonwealth hostels is met by a Commonwealth subsidy of up to \$10 weekly per person.

State Immigration Office

The State Immigration Office was formed as a result of an agreement at the Premiers' Conference of 1946, when the States undertook the responsibility of dealing with nominations of British migrants, their reception, transit accommodation, travel to their final destination, and aftercare.

The ultimate arrival of a migrant in Victoria usually stems from a personal nomination lodged on his account by a resident of the State or by a group nomination. The former may be a relative, friend, or employer; the latter are usually commercial enterprises which seek to recruit particular categories of workers. The most essential requirement of any nomination is that an adequate guarantee of accommodation be provided. Between January 1947 and December 1969, the State approved 60,569 personal nominations involving 151,696 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 144,677 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominations such as Victorian Railways, Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the State Electricity Commission. Their arrival has greatly augmented Victoria's labour force.

The State Immigration Office has its own group nomination, under which single persons or married couples who are without sponsors may apply for assisted passages. The nomination is in no way restricted to any particular type of occupation; it is open to all. Migrants who arrive under this nomination are provided with accommodation at the State Immigration Reception Centre until such time as private accommodation

is available. At the same time, the Office undertakes to secure employment for these migrants.

The State Immigration Office renders every assistance in order that migrants may be quickly assimilated into the Victorian community. Where migrants who have arrived under personal nomination are experiencing accommodation difficulties, temporary hostel accommodation is sometimes provided. Assistance is also given in securing suitable employment. The welfare facilities of the State Office are also available to migrants and close liaison is maintained with churches and social organisations.

In co-operation with the State Immigration Office the Commonwealth Department of Immigration undertakes research into aspects of migrant integration and welfare, and for this purpose employs a number of psychologists, and has an establishment in Melbourne. Such field research provides essential information concerning the adjustment of migrants, and allows the identification of problems and remedial action to be taken where problems are found to exist.

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 1966 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,219,526—an increase of 1,164,825. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia since 30 June 1947, totalled 565,431 in 1966, representing just under half—48·5 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 30 June 1966, 31·9 per cent were living in Victoria. At 30 June 1966 one person in every five in Victoria was born outside Australia—680,598 persons in a population of 3,219,526. This is more than twice the proportion and nearly four 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 1966 were United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland 239,406, Italy 111,219, Greece 64,275, Germany 37,270, Netherlands 34,646, Malta 26,452, Poland 24,697, Yugoslavia 24,634, and New Zealand 11,683. Of the 680,598 Victorian residents born overseas, 174,427 had been in Australia for less than five years, 391,004 arrived between 1947 and 1961, and 100,583 arrived prior to 1947. (Details for the remaining 14,584 overseas-born persons are not known.)

Overseas visitors to Australia

Policy in relation to the admission of overseas visitors to Australia is administered by the Commonwealth Department of Immigration. The Department has branch offices under the control of a Commonwealth Director of Migration in the capital city of each Australian State and the Northern Territory.

Bona fide business and tourist visitors are welcome in Australia and Government policy is designed to facilitate their travel by keeping to a minimum the formalities for obtaining visas where these are required.

British Europeans traditionally have had freedom of movement to Australia and do not require visas.

Visitor visas are available from Australian representatives abroad as a rule within 24 hours of receipt of completed applications. Visas are granted normally for initial periods of stay of three months but extensions up to a maximum of twelve months may be granted after arrival to persons whose continued bona fides as visitors are not in doubt. In many cases, particularly where businessmen are concerned, multiple entries may be made on the one visa. Persons wishing to enter Australia temporarily for periods in excess of twelve months would not normally be considered under visitor policy, but under a policy relating to admission for temporary residence.

Overseas arrivals and departures

AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ARRIVALS									
1965	346,099	100,525	32,766	9,869	31,735	101	4,041	(a)	525,136
1966	369,679	94,276	39,188	10,095	39,565	185	4,603	(a)	557,591
1967	428,797	95,852	51,874	6,963	47,536	281	5,418	449	637,170
1968	558,512	82,452	60,264	7,175	56,360	421	6,393	215	771,792
1969	676,452	79,955	66,528	7,264	59,736	79	8,744	100	898,858
DEPARTURES									
1965	297,716	55,706	32,374	8,706	22,298	208	3,272	(a)	420,280
1966	331,993	58,667	39,362	9,019	26,776	317	4,531	(a)	470,665
1967	386,130	60,393	51,668	8,222	32,697	346	5,480	325	545,261
1968	493,290	58,956	51,698	7,912	40,213	310	6,128	232	658,739
1969	584,574	60,600	60,371	8,792	46,388	291	8,546	250	769,812

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.

(a) Included with New South Wales.

AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA—OVERSEAS MIGRATION

Year	Australia					Victoria (a)			
	Permanent and long-term movement (b)		Short-term movement		Total	Permanent and long term movement (b)	Short-term movement		Total
	Settlers	Other	Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors			Australian residents returning or departing temporarily	Visitors	
ARRIVALS									
1965	147,507	43,757	160,544	173,328	525,136	62,375	22,093	16,057	100,525
1966	141,033	47,526	181,770	187,262	557,591	55,254	23,230	15,792	94,276
1967	135,019	57,292	223,038	221,821	637,170	54,409	24,800	16,643	95,852
1968	159,270	59,860	252,773	299,889	771,792	44,443	22,029	15,980	82,452
1969	183,416	65,175	288,990	361,277	898,858	39,394	22,104	18,457	79,955
DEPARTURES									
1965	14,803	64,852	161,692	178,933	420,280	18,373	23,138	14,195	55,706
1966	18,343	74,285	183,161	194,876	470,665	20,822	23,478	14,367	58,667
1967	22,302	73,451	217,746	231,762	545,261	20,071	24,482	15,840	60,393
1968	23,814	71,864	251,880	311,181	658,739	19,096	23,845	16,015	58,956
1969	24,739	83,521	288,805	372,747	769,812	18,177	24,533	17,890	60,600

(a) See note to preceding table.

(b) "Permanent and long-term" movement relates to persons arriving who state that they intend to reside in Australia permanently or for a period of one year or more, and to persons departing who state that they intend to reside abroad permanently or for a period of one year or more.

Citizenship and naturalisation

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 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 26 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 naturalised in Australia; or (c) had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 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 the Territories of the Commonwealth that are not Trust Territories. On 4 June 1969 the *Nationality and Citizenship Act* became the *Citizenship Act* 1949-1969.

Australian citizenship may now be acquired in the following ways: (a) by birth in Australia; (b) by birth outside Australia. In such cases citizenship is acquired through the registration of the birth at an Australian consulate. Births may be registered if, at the time of the child's birth, the father was an Australian citizen or in the case of a child born out of wedlock if the mother was an Australian citizen; (c) by registration. Australian citizenship may be granted to citizens of other Commonwealth countries and Irish citizens who, after one year of residence in Australia, satisfy the Minister that they comply with specified requirements relating to good character and intention to reside in Australia; and (d) by naturalisation. Australian citizenship may be granted to aliens and protected persons who can comply with the requirements of the Act. Generally the Act requires an applicant to have lived here for 5 years, be of good character, have an adequate knowledge of English and other responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship, and an intention to continue to reside here. Persons who are able to read and write English proficiently may be granted citizenship after three years residence. Persons who have either voluntarily enlisted in the Commonwealth Forces or who are called up for National Service may be granted Australian citizenship after three months service or upon discharge if discharged earlier on medical grounds attributable to that service.

Under the Act, the independence of married women in nationality matters is recognised, and marriage does not affect a woman's nationality. Alien women who marry Australian citizens may, however, be naturalised under easier conditions than those which apply to other aliens.

The following table shows the persons of each nationality granted naturalisation certificates in Victoria during the five years 1965 to 1969:

VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1965 to 1969	
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Number	Per cent
Albanian	15	15	20	10	7	67	0.11
Austrian	207	175	269	183	136	970	1.57
Belgian	7	13	40	12	21	93	0.15
Bulgarian	15	14	18	14	7	68	0.11
Byelorussian	10	15	16	5	6	52	0.08
Chinese	59	106	332	237	177	911	1.48
Czechoslovak	84	56	52	45	35	272	0.44
Danish	46	26	40	29	23	164	0.27
Dutch	1,503	1,047	1,495	1,138	764	5,947	9.64
Estonian	16	27	21	16	9	89	0.14
Finnish	54	36	64	67	50	271	0.44
French	32	35	52	39	50	208	0.34
German	1,062	890	1,320	990	595	4,857	7.88
Greek	1,579	1,322	2,853	2,852	2,943	11,549	18.73
Hungarian	599	446	564	328	238	2,175	3.53
Israeli	128	67	160	148	83	586	0.95
Italian	3,209	3,296	5,742	3,549	2,763	18,559	30.10
Japanese	16	11	10	8	8	53	0.09
Latvian	108	122	147	72	36	485	0.79
Lebanese	35	31	70	70	87	293	0.47
Lithuanian	66	63	48	35	24	236	0.38
Norwegian	15	16	15	12	10	68	0.11
Polish	903	626	1,028	734	477	3,768	6.11
Romanian	29	24	57	23	20	153	0.25
Russian	72	98	152	137	96	555	0.90
Spanish	16	22	40	68	95	241	0.39
Swedish	6	13	15	5	11	50	0.08
Swiss	33	31	56	51	31	202	0.33
Turkish	12	11	15	6	18	62	0.10
Ukrainian	199	160	158	71	67	655	1.06
United Arab Republic	4	8	21	94	199	326	0.53
U.S. American	16	20	38	26	27	127	0.21
Yugoslav	1,120	946	1,907	1,591	1,235	6,799	11.03
Other nationalities	26	22	75	75	83	281	0.45
Stateless	97	59	122	92	100	470	0.76
Total	11,398	9,869	17,032	12,832	10,531	61,662	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 1,670 children in 1965, 1,330 in 1966, 1,974 in 1967, 1,523 in 1968, and 1,229 in 1969 affected by grant of certificates.

Aboriginals in Victoria

The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs was constituted by the *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967 which came into operation on 1 January 1968. The purpose of the Ministry is to promote the social and economic advancement of Aboriginals in Victoria. The method by which this is achieved is to open to Aboriginals new opportunities for education and employment. They are also assisted to achieve better health standards, housing, house-keeping, and child care, where this is necessary.

The present Aboriginal population in Victoria is approximately 5,000. Since this population is overall a young one and large families are customary, it is growing rapidly. The majority of Aboriginal people reside in country towns and about 1,000 live in the Melbourne metropolitan area. The main districts of residence are Shepparton-Mooroopna, Echuca, Swan Hill, Robinvale, Horsham-Dimboola, Heywood-Portland, Warrnambool-Purnim, Drouin-Warragul, Latrobe Valley, East Gippsland, Healesville, and the Melbourne metropolitan area.

As at 30 June 1969 the Ministry had provided 186 houses, including six housing loans for Aboriginal families. A total of 171 Aboriginal families received Ministry rental subsidies for Housing Commission

tenancies and additional families are tenants and purchasers of Housing Commission homes without Ministry assistance.

A small number of Aborigines is self-employed or follows skilled trades. Some follow semi-skilled occupations where skill is learned on the job without formal training, but the majority are unskilled labourers or casual or itinerant workers. Few Aborigines are employed as pastoral workers or farm hands, but many work on farms as pickers and harvesters for short periods during the summer.

As at 30 June 1969 the staff of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs consisted of seventy-four persons, the majority being attached to country offices at Bairnsdale, Horsham, Lake Tyers, Morwell, Robinvale, Shepparton, Swan Hill, and Warrnambool. Twenty-three of the staff were Aboriginal persons.

Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council

Aboriginal people themselves are consulted by the Ministry and their wishes carried out as far as it is practicable. The Ministry provides a formal framework for this consultation through the Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council. Under the Director of Aboriginal Affairs as Chairman, the Council consists of six members elected by Aborigines themselves and six other members appointed by the Minister. Of the latter members two are Aborigines, giving a majority of Aborigines on the present Council. Other consultation takes place through contact with Aboriginal people in groups or individually.

During the financial year ended 30 June 1969 the Ministry expenditure on Aboriginal Affairs was \$751,034.

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 (relating to their registration duties) the clergymen who celebrate marriages. Copies of entries certified by the Government Statist or by an Assistant Government Statist or an authorised 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 1 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 reorganise 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 1 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 (6 May 1961), and the remainder of the Act came into operation on 1 September 1963. On this date the Act superseded the marriage laws of all the States, the two mainland Territories, and Norfolk Island.

The principal numbers and rates relating to vital statistics in Victoria from 1965 to 1969 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 (a)	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
1965	26,421	63,550	28,031	1,109	8·35	20·08	8·86	17·5
1966	27,089	64,008	28,673	1,116	8·41	19·87	8·90	17·4
1967	28,004	65,485	28,373	1,101	8·55	19·98	8·66	16·8
1968	29,724	70,228	29,967	1,010	8·93	21·10	9·01	14·4
1969	30,860	71,035	28,976	1,066	9·11	20·97	8·55	15·0

(a) Included in deaths.

Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1969 numbered 30,860, an increase of 1,136 on the number registered in 1968. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1969 was 9·11, compared with a rate of 8·93 in 1968. 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 1965 to 1969 and relative ages of bridegrooms and brides for Victoria in 1969.

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	35,176	26,421	12,967	8,680	6,448	2,888	296	670	93,546
1966	35,575	27,089	13,325	9,051	7,001	2,946	312	747	96,046
1967	37,077	28,004	13,634	9,434	7,430	3,213	325	883	100,000
1968	39,213	29,724	14,860	9,652	8,086	3,426	419	965	106,345
1969	41,286	30,860	15,669	10,599	8,993	3,532	413	1,118	112,470

AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory (a)	Australian Capital Territory (a)	Australia
1965	8.43	8.35	7.94	8.16	7.91	7.85	8.4	7.6	8.25
1966	8.40	8.41	8.01	8.29	8.36	7.93	8.3	7.7	8.31
1967	8.60	8.55	8.01	8.49	8.47	8.53	5.4	8.5	8.46
1968	8.94	8.93	8.57	8.57	8.89	8.96	6.5	8.6	8.83
1969	9.22	9.11	8.86	9.26	9.49	9.09	6.1	9.1	9.14

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1969

Ages of bridegrooms (a) (years)	Ages of brides (a) (years)													Total bridegrooms	
	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
16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
17	4	11	12	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
18	1	..	80	135	164	76	25	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
19	..	1	102	229	330	274	146	142	11	2	..	..	..	..	1,242
20	..	2	93	224	450	436	337	370	23	2	..	..	..	..	1,937
21 to 24	..	8	167	496	1,302	2,135	2,893	7,283	594	49	9	..	..	..	14,940
25 to 29	..	1	41	84	272	494	690	3,786	1,370	206	34	13	4	1	6,996
30 to 34	5	12	37	66	91	724	642	310	90	26	13	6	2,022
35 to 39	1	1	9	10	14	122	239	217	131	69	34	15	862
40 to 44	2	..	..	6	4	40	111	143	136	126	63	30	661
45 to 49	1	..	19	34	64	82	123	104	74	501
50 to 54	5	16	19	30	60	85	122	330
55 to 59	1	..	..	3	3	11	12	33	68	169	300
60 to 64	4	..	4	9	27	142	186
65 and over	1	2	8	16	295	322
Total brides	1	18	495	1,192	2,577	3,506	4,200	12,530	3,048	1,024	530	469	415	855	30,860

(a) The number of bridegrooms under 18 years and brides under 16 years of age is restricted by the provisions of the *Marriage Act* 1961. See page 141.

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1969, 761 were older and 133 were younger than their brides, and 106 were of the same age. In 1969 the oldest bridegroom was aged 86 years and the oldest bride was also aged 86 years.

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1969

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bridegrooms	Brides		Bridegrooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.6	3.3
15	..	0.1	35 to 39	2.8	1.7
16	(a)	1.6	40 to 44	2.1	1.5
17	0.1	3.9	45 to 49	1.6	1.4
18	1.7	8.3	50 to 54	1.1	1.0
19	4.0	11.4	55 to 59	1.0	0.6
20	6.3	13.6	60 and over	1.6	1.1
21 to 24	48.4	40.6			
25 to 29	22.7	9.9	Total	100.0	100.0

(a) Less than 0.1.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES OF MINORS

Year	Age in years							Total	
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Number	Percentage of total marriages
BRIDEGROOMS									
1965	..	..	3	40	531	1,009	1,501	3,084	11·67
1966	..	..	3	32	499	1,303	1,467	3,304	12·20
1967	..	..	..	36	479	1,204	1,798	3,517	12·56
1968	..	..	1	50	512	1,171	1,919	3,653	12·29
1969	..	..	1	36	517	1,242	1,937	3,733	12·10
BRIDES									
1965	1	17	519	1,165	2,271	2,848	3,305	10,126	38·33
1966	2	24	530	1,105	2,162	3,488	3,529	10,840	40·02
1967	4	23	479	1,138	2,118	3,283	4,291	11,336	40·48
1968	2	17	540	1,227	2,303	3,373	4,079	11,541	38·83
1969	1	18	495	1,192	2,577	3,506	4,200	11,989	38·85

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 1969 these percentages were 12·10 and 38·85, respectively, and in 10·19 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All bridegrooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All brides
1965	25·6	56·0	41·8	27·5	22·5	50·1	37·9	24·3
1966	25·4	56·4	41·2	27·2	22·4	50·2	38·4	24·1
1967	25·3	56·3	41·6	27·0	22·4	50·3	38·0	24·1
1968	25·1	57·1	41·6	26·9	22·3	50·7	37·7	24·0
1969	24·8	56·8	41·0	26·7	22·3	50·5	37·5	23·9

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 23·6 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21·4 years. More bachelors were married at 22 years and spinsters at 21 years (the modal ages) than at any other age.

The following tables show the number of persons in each conjugal condition marrying from 1965 to 1969 and the proportions in each condition for periods since 1940.

VICTORIA—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING

Period	Bridegrooms			Brides			Total marriages
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	
1965	24,190	870	1,361	24,126	927	1,368	26,421
1966	24,834	915	1,340	24,773	918	1,398	27,089
1967	25,786	845	1,373	25,704	931	1,369	28,004
1968	27,248	899	1,577	27,192	954	1,578	29,724
1969	28,308	965	1,587	28,324	1,023	1,513	30,860

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1969 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1940 TO 1969

Marriages between—	1969		Conjugal condition	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Percentage		1940-49	1950-59	1960-69	1969
				BRIDEGROOMS			
Bachelors and spinsters	27,215	88·2	Bachelors	90·5	89·5	91·6	91·7
Bachelors and widows	292	0·9	Widowers	4·9	4·5	3·4	3·1
Bachelors and divorced women	801	2·6	Divorced	4·6	6·0	5·0	5·2
Widowers and spinsters	260	0·8	Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Widowers and widows	504	1·6					
Widowers and divorced women	201	0·7					
Divorced men and spinsters	849	2·8					
Divorced men and widows	227	0·7					
Divorced men and divorced women	511	1·7					
				BRIDES			
			Spinsters	91·4	89·2	91·2	91·8
			Widows	3·9	4·4	3·6	3·3
			Divorced	4·7	6·4	5·2	4·9
Total marriages	30,860	100·0	Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1969 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 28,484 representing 92 per cent of the total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 2,376 or 8 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1969

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
Ministers of religion :		
Recognised denominations (a)—		
Roman Catholic Church	9,070	29·39
Church of England in Australia	7,142	23·14
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,767	15·45
The Methodist Church of Australia	3,269	10·59
Orthodox Church (b)	1,486	4·81
Churches of Christ in Australia	588	1·91
The Baptist Union of Australia	516	1·67
Congregational Union of Australia	383	1·24
Lutheran Church (b)	316	1·02
Jewry	267	0·87
The Salvation Army	153	0·50
Unitarians	116	0·38
Jehovah's Witnesses	74	0·24
Seventh-day Adventist Church	57	0·18
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	40	0·13
Christian Brethren	31	0·10
Other recognised denominations	145	0·47
Other ministers	64	0·21
Total ministers of religion	28,484	92·30
Civil officers	2,376	7·70
Total marriages	30,860	100·00

(a) Under authority of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961.

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1965 to 1969. 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
1965	2,254	8·53	1,962	87·05
1966	2,161	7·98	1,850	85·61
1967	2,203	7·87	1,846	83·79
1968	2,337	7·87	1,942	83·10
1969	2,376	7·70	2,041	85·90

Divorce

Until the operation of the *Matrimonial Causes Act* 1959 from 1 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 1969. Every decree of dissolution of marriage is in the first instance a decree *nisi* and is generally not made absolute until the expiration of not less than three months thereafter.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE, 1969

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution of marriage	(a)1,189	(b)1,869	3,058	911	1,303	(c)2,220
Nullity of marriage	3	6	9	6	9	15
Judicial separation	..	1	1	..	..	..
Total	1,192	1,876	3,068	917	1,312	(c)2,235

(a) Includes four petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes five petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes six petitions granted to both parties of the marriage.

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

Year	Petitions filed			Decrees granted		
	Dissolution (a)	Nullity	Judicial separation	Dissolution	Nullity	Judicial separation
1965	2,516	12	4	2,089	13	1
1966	2,629	14	1	2,131	11	2
1967	2,714	16	2	2,039	15	..
1968	2,787	10	6	2,515	10	..
1969	3,058	9	1	2,220	15	..

(a) Includes fifteen petitions for dual relief in 1965, nine in 1966, fourteen in 1967, sixteen in 1968, and nine in 1969.

VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1969

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	336	294	..	..	..	..
Adultery and desertion	5	10	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	39	..	..	..	..
Desertion	407	675	..	..	..	..
Separation	149	249	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	3	3	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	9	33	6	9	..	..
Total	911	1,303	6	9	..	..

NOTE. In addition to the above there were six instances where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DIVORCE PETITIONS GRANTED: AGES OF PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1969

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution of marriage ^(a)		Nullity of marriage		Judicial separation		Number of children ^(a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	25	90	..	2	..	..	11	80
25-29	151	275	2	1	..	..	127	306
30-34	179	236	1	2	..	..	209	416
35-39	127	203	2	1	..	..	223	401
40-44	154	205	1	1	..	..	266	383
45-49	112	128	..	..	..	..	166	188
50-54	67	90	..	1	..	..	65	71
55-59	51	43	..	1	..	..	34	17
60 and over	45	32	..	..	..	..	16	..
Total	911	1,303	6	9	..	..	1,117	1,862

^(a) Of the total of 2,979 children shown above, two children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition to the above there were six instances involving a total of twelve children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE: PETITIONS GRANTED: AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1969

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	5	40	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
25-29	4	115	213	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	354
30-34	1	20	195	169	19	2	..	..	1	..	407
35-39	..	4	46	160	109	25	6	..	1	..	350
40-44	..	..	12	43	138	150	27	6	1	1	378
45-49	..	..	6	9	44	112	83	25	2	1	282
50-54	..	..	..	3	6	29	63	52	12	3	168
55-59	..	..	1	2	6	12	22	47	20	7	117
60 and over	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	26	32	42	112
Total wives	10	179	479	404	326	334	209	156	68	54	^(a) 2,219

^(a) Excludes one petition where the age of the wife was not stated but where the age of the husband was 28 years at time of dissolution.

**VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : PETITIONS GRANTED :
DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1969**

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions of marriage	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	2
3	26	15	..	1	..	1	..	43	23
4	61	31	4	..	..	..	..	96	39
5	65	37	13	3	..	1	..	119	77
6	60	66	17	8	1	..	..	152	128
7	45	64	30	4	..	..	..	143	136
8	28	39	23	4	..	..	..	94	97
9	32	36	49	6	2	1	..	126	165
10	21	29	31	11	3	..	..	95	136
11	28	25	34	10	5	1	..	103	148
12	18	23	26	16	7	2	3	95	180
13	21	21	31	21	9	1	..	104	187
14	16	18	32	16	5	2	2	91	172
15-19	52	79	117	60	27	15	3	353	696
20-24	62	66	86	52	33	5	6	310	589
25-29	63	39	29	15	4	1	1	152	169
30-34	58	13	7	3	..	..	..	81	36
35-39	24	3	2	..	..	..	..	29	7
40 and over	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Total dissolutions of marriage	712	604	533	230	96	30	15	2,220	..
Total children	..	604	1,066	690	384	150	95	..	2,989

(a) Of the total of 2,989 children, twelve children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

Births

General

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1969 was 71,035.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 761 and correspond to a ratio of 10.60 per 1,000 births live and still in 1969. The compulsory registration of stillborn 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 1965 to 1969 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854
1966	77,758	64,008	32,843	20,319	17,007	7,401	972	2,318	222,626
1967	78,841	65,485	34,692	20,386	18,023	7,547	1,921	2,401	229,296
1968	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906
1969	86,036	71,035	36,576	21,977	20,754	8,445	2,274	3,079	250,176

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory (a)	Australian Capital Territory (a)	Australia
1965	18·71	20·08	20·54	19·63	19·85	20·48	25·8	24·4	19·65
1966	18·35	19·87	19·74	18·62	20·31	19·92	25·9	24·0	19·27
1967	18·30	19·98	20·38	18·34	20·55	20·04	32·3	23·1	19·40
1968	18·62	21·10	20·30	18·83	21·47	21·76	33·4	23·4	20·00
1969	19·21	20·97	20·67	19·19	21·91	21·73	33·3	25·2	20·33

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

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 1965 to 1969:

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age (b)	
					Father	Mother
1965	32,494	31,056	63,550	104·63	30·9	27·5
1966	32,782	31,226	64,008	104·98	30·8	27·3
1967	33,529	31,956	65,485	104·92	30·6	27·2
1968	36,145	34,083	70,228	106·05	30·3	27·0
1969	36,421	34,614	71,035	105·22	30·2	27·0

(a) Number of male births per 100 female births.

(b) Average age of father and mother of nuptial children only.

The following tables relating to confinements show age group of mother together with previous issue, average issue, relative age of father, and duration of marriage.

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, 1969

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 20	3,758	706	61	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,531
20-24	12,412	7,536	2,216	513	90	20	4	..	..	..	..	22,791
25-29	5,777	7,929	5,175	2,050	691	237	76	18	6	..	..	21,959
30-34	1,373	2,569	2,962	2,058	1,004	487	221	108	36	14	9	10,841
35-39	480	741	898	896	613	411	281	138	94	57	54	4,663
40-44	127	133	206	200	206	142	106	66	58	39	48	1,331
45-49	6	8	16	15	14	18	12	9	11	3	6	118
Age not stated	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Total	23,935	19,622	11,535	5,737	2,619	1,315	701	339	205	113	117	66,238
Proportion of total married mothers	36·14	29·62	17·41	8·66	3·95	1·99	1·06	0·51	0·31	0·17	0·18	100·00

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS:
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1969

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	4,531	5,411	1.19
20-24	22,791	36,951	1.62
25-29	21,959	51,214	2.33
30-34	10,841	34,716	3.20
35-39	4,663	18,958	4.07
40-44	1,331	6,460	4.85
45-49	118	667	5.65
Age not stated	4	12	3.00
Total	66,238	154,389	2.33

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS; RELATIVE AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1969

Age group of father (years)	Age group of mother (years)							Not stated	Total fathers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Under 20	728	136	1	..	..	..	..	..	865
20-24	3,050	8,818	744	.. 22	.. 2	..	..	..	12,636
25-29	599	10,890	10,499	803	49	.. 4	..	..	22,844
30-34	116	2,443	8,216	4,895	449	35	..	3	16,157
35-39	28	392	2,012	3,803	2,032	177	.. 2	..	8,446
40-44	4	74	365	1,067	1,626	613	23	..	3,772
45-49	..	21	84	197	388	361	61	..	1,112
50 and over	2	6	27	51	106	139	31	..	362
Not stated	4	11	11	3	11	2	1	..	44
Married mothers	4,531	22,791	21,959	10,841	4,663	1,331	118	4	66,238

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1969

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 20	44	78	140	218	368	743	786	275	105	137	134	109	521	86	11	3	..	3,758
20-24	28	40	65	135	279	615	763	336	300	681	558	471	4,130	2,448	1,097	354	112	12,412
25-29	8	12	11	23	34	56	65	63	102	207	159	141	1,248	1,144	1,035	703	766	5,777
30-34	6	4	3	5	12	19	20	18	22	67	57	34	328	217	109	116	335	1,372
35-39	4	..	..	3	3	7	9	11	11	19	14	14	114	66	42	33	130	480
40-44	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	5	5	35	13	15	9	34	127
45-49	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	6
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	90	135	220	385	698	1,441	1,643	704	541	1,115	927	774	6,378	3,975	2,309	1,218	1,380	23,933

On the average of the five years 1965 to 1969, mothers of twins were one in 89 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 9,463 and mothers of all multiple births one in 88 mothers.

VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 of total confinements
1965	639	12	651	10.35
1966	714	7	721	11.39
1967	691	11	(b)703	10.85
1968	730	5	735	10.57
1969	742	7	(c)751	11.34

(a) Excludes confinements where the births were of stillborn children only.

(b) Includes one case of quadruplets.

(c) Includes two cases of quadruplets.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1965 to 1969 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria.

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	5,700	3,245	3,202	1,310	1,439	471	102	62	15,531
1966	6,024	3,578	3,227	1,372	1,607	524	135	74	16,541
1967	6,300	3,699	3,525	1,375	1,944	562	259	70	17,734
1968	6,622	4,166	3,756	1,558	2,014	657	312	86	19,171
1969	6,860	4,098	3,835	1,508	2,231	647	315	91	19,585

AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS: PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	7.30	5.11	9.54	6.27	8.89	6.25	11.16	2.87	6.97
1966	7.75	5.59	9.83	6.75	9.45	7.08	13.89	3.19	7.43
1967	7.99	5.65	10.16	6.74	10.79	7.45	13.48	2.92	7.73
1968	8.11	5.93	10.67	7.35	10.31	7.90	14.97	3.25	7.96
1969	7.97	5.77	10.49	6.86	10.75	7.66	13.85	2.96	7.83

VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
12	..	..	1	1	..
13	1	4	..	1	1
14	20	21	11	10	17
15	80	79	70	66	69
16	167	178	207	200	194
17	276	328	320	396	345
18	376	381	417	477	447
19	335	413	401	475	452
20	282	271	373	386	363
21-24	673	778	823	952	1,001
25-29	416	478	502	553	580
30-34	303	290	283	320	322
35-39	204	219	179	194	215
40-44	80	93	56	81	81
45 and over	5	6	12	10	4
Not stated	..	..	3	1	7
Total	3,218	3,539	3,658	4,123	4,098

Adoption of children

Provision for the legal adoption of children and the registration of each adoption are contained in the Adoption of Children Act.

The following table shows the number of legal adoptions (male and female) from 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—CHILDREN LEGALLY ADOPTED

Period	Number of children adopted	
	Males	Females
1965	1,005	946
1966	835	786
1967	1,011	1,057
1968	939	893
1969	1,052	1,073

Legitimations registered

Until the operation of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961 on 1 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 488 in 1969.

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 1965 to 1969 :

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715
1966	40,546	28,673	14,861	9,323	6,772	3,159	154	441	103,929
1967	39,613	28,373	14,736	9,071	6,779	3,228	527	376	102,703
1968	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,468	3,284	543	488	109,547
1969	40,665	28,976	15,786	9,337	7,350	3,309	485	588	106,496

AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory(a)	Australian Capital Territory(a)	Australia
1965	9.33	8.86	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	4.6	4.0	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	4.1	4.6	8.99
1967	9.19	8.66	8.65	8.16	7.73	8.57	8.8	3.6	8.69
1968	9.53	9.01	9.27	8.81	8.21	8.59	8.4	4.3	9.10
1969	9.08	8.55	8.92	8.15	7.76	8.51	7.1	4.8	8.65

(a) Based on too few events to warrant calculation to second place of decimals.

Causes of death*Classification*

The Eighth (1965) Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was used for the first time in 1968, replacing the Seventh (1955)

Revision which had been used from 1958 to 1967.

Major changes have been made in several sections of the International Classification of Diseases, namely, infective and parasitic diseases, mental disorders, diseases of the circulatory system, congenital malformations, diseases and conditions peculiar to the perinatal period, and the nature of injury and external causes in respect of accidents, poisonings, and violence.

Infective and parasitic diseases

The changes in the classification of infective and parasitic diseases reflect mainly the accumulation of knowledge on viral diseases. Also, more detailed classifications have been provided to show the various clinical manifestations of zoonotic bacterial diseases and of spirochaetal and mycotic diseases. An important change is the transfer to this section of diarrhoeal conditions, which, in the Seventh Revision, were distributed among several sections of the classification.

Neoplasms

No basic changes have been made in the classification of neoplasms, but more detail is provided on specific anatomical sites. Sub-divisions by detailed topography similar to those for the malignant neoplasms have been introduced under the categories for benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature. For leukaemia a differentiation is now made between the acute and chronic forms of the disease. Polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis now appear with neoplasms of the lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue.

Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases

The most important change in this class is the transfer of allergic disorders to diseases of respiratory system (asthma and hay fever) and to diseases of skin and sub-cutaneous tissue. The section dealing with avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases has been reorganised and enlarged.

Diseases of blood and blood forming organs

In the Eighth Revision polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis have been excluded from this class and transferred to the section dealing with neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue.

Mental disorders

The listing of mental disorders differs from that in the Seventh Revision both in detail and in arrangement. Important changes are the inclusion of categories showing the association between psychoses and physical conditions and the sub-divisions indicating the pathogenesis of mental retardation.

Diseases of circulatory system

The section on diseases of the circulatory system now includes the cerebrovascular diseases which have been transferred from the section on diseases of the nervous system and sense organs. Such conditions as occlusion of pre-cerebral arteries, cerebral thrombosis, cerebral embolism, and transient cerebral ischaemia are tabulated more specifically.

The Eighth Revision gives more emphasis to hypertension and its manifestations. In addition to the inclusion of categories for hypertensive

diseases, the associations of hypertension with ischaemic heart disease and cerebrovascular disease are identified at the fourth-digit level. Acute myocardial infarction is differentiated from the other forms of ischaemic heart disease.

Diseases of respiratory system

The classification of pneumonias is now by the type of infecting organism. Also, a new category has been created for emphysema which with asthma and chronic or unspecified bronchitis has been included in the group "Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma". Acute bronchitis does not appear in this group but has been placed with "Acute respiratory infections (except influenza)".

Congenital malformations

The section on congenital malformations has been greatly expanded; classification is again by the site but a substantial increase in individual categories will result in more precise classification. Mongolism (Down's disease) which in the Seventh Revision was classified as a mental disorder has been included under congenital syndromes affecting multiple systems.

Metabolic defects of congenital origin are included in the section on endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic diseases.

Perinatal morbidity and mortality

A new section on certain causes of perinatal morbidity and mortality was created by integrating the former section on certain diseases of early infancy with the classification of causes of stillbirth, the latter being a supplementary classification in the Seventh Revision. Whereas formerly the emphasis was on the disease or condition in the child which led to its death, the new classification often places emphasis on the maternal condition, or complication of pregnancy or labour, which led to the death of the child. This section also provides for specific perinatal conditions such as haemolytic disease of the newborn, whereas conditions that can occur in other periods of life are classified outside the perinatal classification.

The classification of immaturity as associated with the various diseases of early infancy in the previous revisions has been deleted as well as the age qualifications used to classify the same conditions in or outside this section.

External causes of accidents, poisonings, and violence

The section dealing with accidental poisoning by drugs and medicaments has been greatly expanded, as have the sections dealing with falls and fires which give more emphasis to the circumstances surrounding the accidents. In addition the "E code" also provides for the classification of those injuries where it cannot be determined whether the injury was accidental, suicidal, or homicidal.

In order to accommodate the expansion in the "E code", the number of categories relating to transport accidents has been reduced. However, the use of four digits now enables classes of persons killed in all transport accidents to be identified.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1969

Cause of death (a)	International List Numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis	004.006	1	(d)	(d)
4. Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008.009	61	0.21	18
5. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	49	0.17	14
6. Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	12	0.04	3
11. Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
14. Measles	055	7	0.02	2
17. Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	6	0.02	2
18. All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	83	0.29	25
19. Malignant neoplasms—				
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,743	6.02	515
Lung	162	848	2.93	250
Skin	172, 173	108	0.37	32
Breast	174	426	1.47	126
Genital organs	180-187	602	2.08	178
Urinary organs	188, 189	216	0.75	64
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	187	0.65	55
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	812	2.80	240
20. Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	51	0.18	15
21. Diabetes mellitus	250	613	2.12	181
22. Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	25	0.09	7
23. Anaemias	280-285	67	0.23	20
24. Meningitis	320	26	0.09	8
25. Active rheumatic fever	390-392	10	0.03	3
26. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	285	0.98	84
27. Hypertensive disease	400-404	469	1.62	138
28. Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,820	30.44	2,604
29. Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,191	4.11	352
30. Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	3,861	13.32	1,140
31. Influenza	470-474	45	0.16	13
32. Pneumonia	480-486	634	2.19	187
33. Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	490-493	1,057	3.65	312
34. Peptic ulcer	531-533	166	0.57	49
35. Appendicitis	540-543	19	0.07	6
36. Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	107	0.37	32
37. Cirrhosis of liver	571	209	0.72	62
38. Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	157	0.54	46
39. Hyperplasia of prostate	600	81	0.28	24
40. Abortion	640-645	1	(d)	(d)
41. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	630-639	9	0.03	3
42. Congenital anomalies	650-678	328	1.13	97
43. Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	740-759	268	0.92	79
44. Other causes of perinatal mortality	764-768			
	772, 776			
	760-763			
	769-771			
	773-775			
	777-779	301	1.04	89
45. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	777-796	82	0.28	24
General arteriosclerosis	780-796	822	2.84	243
Other diseases of circulatory system	440	441	1.52	130
46. Other diseases of respiratory system	441-458	259	0.89	76
All other diseases	460-466	1,208	4.17	357
47. Motor vehicle accidents	500-519	1,087	3.75	321
48. All other accidents	Residual			
49. Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E810-E823	652	2.25	192
50. All other external causes	E800-E807	337	1.16	99
	E825-E949	123	0.43	36
	E950-E959			
	E960-E999			
Total all causes		28,976	100.00	8,554

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1969: 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 7. Plague (020), 8. Diphtheria (032), 9. Whooping cough (033), 10. Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever (034), 12. Acute poliomyelitis (040-043), 13. Smallpox (050), 15. Typhus and other rickettsioses (080-083), 16. Malaria (084).

(b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-068, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.

(c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

(d) Too small to register within the limits of the table.

Deaths in 1969 comprised 15,860 males and 13,116 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1969, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups :

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH (IN AGE GROUPS), 1969

International List Numbers	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	Under 1 year	1,066	100.0		
740-759	Congenital anomalies	234	21.9	328	71.2
776	Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified	204	19.1	204	100.0
760-763, 769, 773, 777-779, 470-493	Other causes of perinatal mortality	200	18.8	201	99.5
	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	70	6.6	1,736	4.0
764-768, 772	Birth injury and difficult labour	64	6.0	64	100.0
770, 771	Conditions of placenta and cord	64	6.0	64	100.0
000-136	Infective and parasitic diseases	38	3.6	223	17.1
774, 775	Haemolytic disease of newborn	37	3.5	37	100.0
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	14	1.3	2,199	0.6
	Other causes	141	13.2		
	1-4 years	234	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	88	37.6	2,199	4.0
740-759	Congenital anomalies	28	12.0	328	8.5
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	28	12.0	4,942	0.6
000-136	Infective and parasitic diseases	23	9.8	223	10.3
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	14	6.0	1,736	0.8
	Other causes	53	22.6		
	5-14 years	276	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	129	46.7	2,199	5.9
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	48	17.4	4,942	1.0
740-759	Congenital anomalies	19	6.9	328	5.8
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	9	3.2	1,736	0.5
000-136	Infective and parasitic diseases	5	1.8	223	2.2
	Other causes	66	24.0		
	15-19 years	291	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	221	76.0	2,199	10.1
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	15	5.2	4,942	0.3
740-759	Congenital anomalies	6	2.1	328	1.8
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	6	2.1	1,736	0.3
000-136	Infective and parasitic diseases	3	1.0	223	1.3
	Other causes	40	13.6		
	20-24 years	334	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	252	75.4	2,199	11.4
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	25	7.5	4,942	0.5
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429, 471-493	Diseases of the heart	6	1.8	10,585	(b)
	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	10	3.0	1,736	0.6
345	Epilepsy	5	1.5	42	11.9
	Other causes	36	10.8		
	25-34 years	429	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	240	56.0	2,199	10.9
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	64	14.9	4,942	1.3
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429, 470-493	Diseases of the heart	33	7.7	10,585	0.3
	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	15	3.5	1,736	0.9
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	12	2.8	3,861	0.3
	Other causes	65	15.1		

For footnotes see page 156.

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH (IN AGE GROUPS), 1969—*continued*

International List Numbers	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	35-44 years	967	100.0		
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	250	25.9	2,199	11.4
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	Diseases of the heart	219	22.6	10,585	2.1
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	214	22.1	4,942	4.3
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	66	6.8	3,861	1.7
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	47	4.9	1,736	2.7
	Other causes	171	17.7		
	45-54 years	2,250	100.0		
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	Diseases of the heart	794	35.3	10,585	7.5
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	600	26.7	4,942	12.1
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	258	11.5	2,199	11.7
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	172	7.6	3,861	4.4
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	94	4.2	1,736	5.4
	Other causes	332	14.7		
	55-64 years	4,580	100.0		
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	Diseases of the heart	1,923	42.0	10,585	18.2
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	1,133	24.7	4,942	22.9
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	437	9.5	3,861	11.3
800-999	Accidental and violent deaths	254	5.6	2,199	11.6
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	227	5.0	1,736	13.1
	Other causes	606	13.2		
	65-74 years	7,067	100.0		
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	Diseases of the heart	3,004	42.5	10,585	28.4
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	1,402	19.8	4,942	28.4
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	944	13.4	3,861	24.4
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	467	6.6	1,736	26.9
440-448	Disease of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	211	3.0	1,196	17.6
	Other causes	1,039	14.7		
	75 years and over	11,481	100.0		
391, 393-398, 402, 404, 410-414, 420-429	Diseases of the heart	4,593	40.0	10,585	43.4
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	2,219	19.3	3,861	57.5
140-209	Cancer (all forms)	1,408	12.3	4,942	28.5
440-448	Diseases of arteries, arterioles and capillaries	892	7.8	1,196	74.6
470-493	Influenza, pneumonia, bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	777	6.8	1,736	44.8
	Other causes	1,592	13.8		

(a) Deaths in this age group expressed as a percentage of all deaths from this cause.

(b) Less than 0.1.

Tuberculosis

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1969 was 61, the rate per million of mean population being 18.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1969 numbered 49 and equalled a rate of 14 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier 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 1969 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 80 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 40 males and 9 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1969, only one male 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 505 and 506.

Malignant neoplasms

Since the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 1968, deaths classified as malignant neoplasms include deaths from polycythaemia vera and myelofibrosis. These were not previously included with neoplasms. Deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1969 numbered 4,942, and represented a rate of 1,459 per million of mean population.

Deaths from malignant neoplasms are prominent at most age periods, but the rates in the table below show characteristic increases with age, reaching a maximum mortality rate in the oldest age group.

Ninety-two per cent of the deaths from malignant neoplasms in the year 1969 were at ages 45 years and over.

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					
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67
MALES						
Under 5	0·46	0·27	0·60	1·11	1·06	0·79
5-9	0·13	0·20	0·34	0·98	0·85	0·95
10-14	0·14	0·24	0·24	0·69	0·59	0·57
15-19	0·30	0·37	0·61	0·93	0·95	0·86
20-24	0·64	0·73	0·69	1·27	0·86	1·25
25-34	0·76	0·93	1·20	1·32	1·34	1·62
35-44	3·31	3·04	3·00	4·01	3·93	4·50
45-54	13·94	10·13	11·65	13·25	14·54	14·64
55-64	40·46	37·25	32·73	36·99	41·16	42·09
65-74	78·21	85·19	80·46	82·41	90·40	98·12
75 and over	110·12	133·78	148·20	163·06	161·58	170·73
All ages	9·52	11·63	13·51	13·76	14·15	14·90

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

Age group (years)	Annual deaths from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 of each sex in each age group					
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1965-67
FEMALES						
Under 5	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37	1.04	0.68
5-9	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60	0.92	0.66
10-14	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.64	0.46
15-19	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49	0.66	0.71
20-24	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56	0.99	0.82
25-34	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.50
35-44	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14	5.76	5.38
45-54	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46	15.02	16.40
55-64	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93	30.20	30.30
65-74	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38	50.34	57.01
75 and over	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02	103.68	96.93
All ages	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16	13.12	13.00

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1969 in age groups according to the site of the disease :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1969

Site of disease (a)	Sex	Age group (years)				
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	5	30	39	75
	F	1	..	15	18	34
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	3	26	39	68
	F	..	..	8	37	45
Stomach (151)	M	1	13	109	172	295
	F	..	6	51	155	212
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	1	16	65	150	232
	F	..	14	89	227	330
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	..	1	34	71	106
	F	..	4	27	81	112
Trachea, bronchus and lung (162)	M	..	17	304	401	722
	F	..	6	59	61	126
Breast (174)	M	..	..	1	..	1
	F	..	50	196	179	425
Cervix uteri (180)	F	..	16	50	41	107
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	..	2	17	42	61
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	..	3	70	72	145
Prostate (185)	M	1	..	24	226	251
Bladder (188)	M	1	1	26	56	84
	F	..	..	10	28	38
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	1	5	34	20	60
	F	..	1	13	20	34
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	18	16	26	13	73
	F	9	11	30	6	56
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	31	10	37	37	115
	F	20	8	18	26	72
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	5	20	47	71	143
	F	8	11	37	55	111
All other and unspecified sites	M	17	32	177	233	459
	F	6	7	103	234	350
Total	M	77	139	940	1,528	2,684
	F	44	139	793	1,282	2,258

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diabetes mellitus

During 1969, diabetes was responsible for 269 male and 344 female deaths, representing a rate of 181 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 209 in 1968, 173 in 1967, 181 in 1966, 166 in 1965, and 163 in 1964.

Cerebrovascular disease

In 1969, 1,566 male and 2,295 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,140 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 155 and 156 shows that cerebrovascular diseases 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 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS, 1969

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	22	19	16	15	9	81
	F	23	31	25	35	16	130
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	21	34	93	114	142	404
	F	13	27	70	143	307	560
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	12	51	133	234	432
	F	..	3	33	119	458	613
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	1	23	70	153	245	492
	F	5	22	53	155	512	747
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	1	1	18	33	104	157
	F	1	..	8	44	192	245
Total	M	47	89	248	448	734	1,566
	F	42	83	189	496	1,485	2,295

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the heart

During 1969 there were 10,585 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 9 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 285 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 280 to hypertensive heart disease, 6,210 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,610 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,191 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1969 represented a rate of 3,125 per million of the mean population. Only a small proportion of deaths from heart diseases occurs at ages under 45 years. However, as the table on pages 155 and 156 shows, increases in the number of deaths from heart diseases are already apparent at ages between 25 and 45 years, and become the major cause of death at ages 45 and over. Deaths in 1969 from this cause by sex and age group are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY SEX IN VARIOUS
AGE GROUPS, 1969

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total deaths
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involvement (391)	M	1	2	1	1	1	6
	F	..	..	2	1	..	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393-398)	M	15	13	35	35	26	124
	F	12	17	38	43	51	161
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	3	3	14	30	48	98
	F	..	..	12	39	131	182
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	95	404	977	1,212	1,075	3,763
	F	24	100	320	766	1,237	2,447
Other ischaemic heart disease (411-414)	M	66	179	317	391	521	1,474
	F	7	35	114	270	710	1,136
Other forms of heart disease (420-429)	M	26	26	59	114	293	518
	F	22	15	34	102	500	673
Total	M	206	627	1,403	1,783	1,964	5,983
	F	65	167	520	1,221	2,629	4,602

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death.

Diseases of the respiratory system

In 1969 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 1,995 which represented a rate of 589 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1969, 45 were due to influenza, 114 to other acute respiratory infections, 634 to pneumonia, 1,057 to bronchitis, emphysema and asthma, and 145 to other diseases.

The 45 deaths from influenza in 1969 represented a rate of 13 per million of the mean population. Seventy-one per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

Diseases of the digestive system

In 1969 there were 421 male and 322 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 219 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1969 were: 166 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 6 from gastritis and duodenitis, 19 from appendicitis, 107 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 10 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 209 from cirrhosis of the liver, 64 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 162 from other diseases.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system

In 1969 there were 515 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 152 per million of the mean population. In 1969 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 157 deaths, infections of the kidney for 177, calculi of the urinary system for 17, hyperplasia of prostate for 81, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 83.

Deaths from external causes

Deaths in 1969 from external causes, including suicide and homicide, represented approximately 8 per cent of total deaths. Accidents and violence feature as the main cause of death after the first year of life until middle age, but in age groups from 40 years onward they progressively assume a less prominent position. In 1969 male deaths from external causes were 68 per cent of the total deaths in this category.

Accidental deaths involving motor vehicles

The number of motor vehicles (including motor cycles) registered in Victoria and the deaths in which they were involved were as follows for the years 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June	Deaths involving motor vehicles		
		Number (a)	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of mean population
1965	1,049,814	907	8.6	283
1966	1,092,980	918	8.4	285
1967	1,136,548	993	8.7	303
1968	1,193,536	904	7.6	272
1969	1,254,638	1,087	8.7	321

(a) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 238, 242, 260, 238, and 286, respectively.

Transport accidents

In 1969 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,137, as against 948 in 1968, 1,052 in 1967, 968 in 1966, and 957 in 1965. During 1969 deaths connected with transport represented 65 per cent of the total deaths from accidents.

Injury undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted

In many cases it is not possible to determine whether death from an external cause was accidentally or purposely inflicted, i.e., whether the death was due to accident, suicide, or homicide. Before 1968 such deaths had been included with known accidental deaths. With the introduction of the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death a separate category was created to include cases where the mode of infliction was undetermined. Deaths allocated to this category in 1969 totalled 91.

Suicide and self-inflicted injury

In 1969 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 230 males and 107 females. These deaths represented a rate of 99 per million of the mean population. Of the 230 male deaths in 1969, 64 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 54 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 66 of the 107 female deaths.

Homicide

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1969 was 30 (20 males and 10 females). Deaths from criminal abortion are excluded from this category and are included with deaths from maternal causes.

Infant mortality

The mortality of children under one year, in proportion to live births, has revealed a remarkable decline. The deaths per 1,000 children born

fell from 133 in 1885-1889 to 16 in 1965-1969 (a reduction of 88 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 12 would have died in the latter.

A significant part of the improvement in the rate in recent years has been effected in relation to deaths of infants during the first four weeks of life, commentary on which appears on the following pages.

The following tables 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 1965 to 1969 :

AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	1,492	1,109	598	385	351	125	23	34	4,117
1966	1,490	1,116	581	356	329	108	19	46	4,045
1967	1,452	1,101	678	346	314	130	122	44	4,187
1968	1,525	1,010	716	345	397	143	101	45	4,282
1969	1,625	1,066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4,482

AUSTRALIA—INFANT MORTALITY RATES (a)

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1965	19.1	17.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	16.6	25.2	15.8	18.47
1966	19.2	17.4	17.7	17.5	19.3	14.6	(b)	19.8	18.17
1967	18.4	16.8	19.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	63.5	18.3	18.26
1968	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.3	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.77
1969	18.9	15.0	18.9	15.8	21.8	16.5	45.3	18.8	17.92

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

(b) Less than 20 deaths; rates not calculated.

The infant death rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1965 to 1969, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the 1966 Census (see page 120).

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division		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
1965	738	17.0	371	18.4	1,109	17.5
1966	784	17.8	332	16.7	1,116	17.4
1967	746	16.4	355	17.8	1,101	16.8
1968	685	13.9	325	15.4	1,010	14.4
1969	730	14.5	336	16.2	1,066	15.0

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 live births for the first time. In 1968 the rate was 14.4, the lowest ever recorded in Victoria.

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 for infants "one week and under one month" declined from 11.1 in 1910-1914 to 1.3 in 1965-1969, a decrease of 88 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 4.2, a decrease of 90 per cent. Between the ages of one month and one year, Victoria lost 64 out of every 1,000 children born in 1900-1904, 33 in 1915-1919, and 4 in 1965-1969. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 10.7 in 1965-1969. In 1969 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 65 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1965 to 1969 :

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES

Year	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			
1965	11.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	17.5	19.2	15.6	
1966	11.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	17.4	18.8	16.0	
1967	11.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	16.8	18.2	15.3	
1968	9.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	14.4	16.1	12.6	
1969	9.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	15.0	16.6	13.4	

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1969

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	403	45	43	60	52	603
Rate (a)	11.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	16.6
Percentage of deaths in each age group	66.8	7.5	7.1	10.0	8.6	100.0
Females—						
Number	288	41	44	47	43	463
Rate (a)	8.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	13.4
Percentage of deaths in each age group	62.2	8.8	9.5	10.2	9.3	100.0

(a) Number of deaths in each age group per 1,000 live births.

The rate for male infants is consistently higher than that for females, and in the period 1965-1969 exceeded the female rate by 22 per cent.

In 1969, 302 or 28 per cent of infant deaths were attributed to maternal conditions or complications of pregnancy or labour. Other perinatal causes, including anoxic and hypoxic conditions not elsewhere classified, accounted for 266 deaths. Congenital anomalies were responsible for 234 or 22 per cent and pneumonia for 64 or 6 per cent of infant deaths.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants at certain ages, by cause, in 1969 :

VICTORIA—INFANT MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1969

Cause of death (a)	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	
Chronic circulatory and genito-urinary disease in mother (760)	7	1	..	..	..	8
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	12	1	..	..	..	13
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	22	..	..	..	..	22
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	11	2	..	..	..	13
Difficult labour (764-768)	32	2	..	..	..	34
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	75	2	..	..	..	77
Conditions of placenta (770)	55	..	..	..	..	55
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	9	..	..	..	..	9
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	29	3	..	1	1	34
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	35	2	..	..	..	37
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	194	9	1	..	..	204
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	45	1	..	..	..	46
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	12	3	1	..	..	16
Congenital anomalies (740-759)	112	33	27	36	26	234
Infections (000-136)	3	6	9	8	12	38
Pneumonia (480-486)	15	6	15	17	11	64
Other diseases (140-474, 490-738, 780-796)	21	15	33	41	38	148
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911-E913)	1	..	1	2	4	8
Other external causes (E800-E910, E914-E999)	1	..	..	2	3	6
Total all causes	691	86	87	107	95	1,066

(a) Figures in parentheses are in respect of the Eighth 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 stillborn 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". Action is being taken with a view to having a uniform definition of stillbirth for all States, using the 20th week of pregnancy.

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)
1965	747	11·62	807	12·55	1,554	24·17	1,856	28·87
1966	762	11·76	844	13·03	1,606	24·80	1,878	28·99
1967	797	12·02	828	12·49	1,625	24·52	1,898	28·64
1968	734	10·34	746	10·51	1,480	20·86	1,744	24·58
1969	761	10·60	777	10·82	1,538	21·42	1,827	25·45

Cremation

There are four crematoria in Victoria, of which three are situated in the metropolitan area.

The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1965 to 1969 is shown in the following table :

VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
1965	9,857	28,031	35·16
1966	10,362	28,673	36·14
1967	10,173	28,373	35·85
1968	10,939	29,967	36·50
1969	10,617	28,976	36·64