

## DEMOGRAPHY

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### 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 767,876 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, the net loss from migration exceeded the gain from natural increase, and 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, and 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.

The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1972 was 3,581,017.

#### Census populations 1947 to 1971

It should be recognised that in processing Australian census data for 13 million persons and 4.5 million households there are innumerable possibilities

for error. As in other areas of statistics, much of the effort of statisticians is directed to devising procedures which prevent most errors from occurring or which detect and eliminate those which do occur. Despite such efforts it is impracticable to eliminate every inaccuracy but special steps such as editing and quality control procedures are taken to measure and control the level of such inaccuracy. Thus while some minor errors and discrepancies may be evident in the final results, it is unlikely that they would have any practical significance in the interpretation of the census data.

In the following tables Aboriginals are included in population totals for 1966 and 1971, but excluded for earlier years. They are included in natural increase calculations from 1 January 1966. Aboriginals are included in tables of population characteristics (pages 117-22) for 1971 only. All censuses from 1933 onwards have been held on 30 June.

The following table shows the census populations of Australian States from 1947 to 1971 :

AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
New South Wales	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,237,901	4,601,180
Victoria	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351
Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,674,324	1,827,065
South Australia	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,094,984	1,173,707
Western Australia	502,480	639,771	736,629	848,100	1,030,469
Tasmania	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,436	390,413
Northern Territory	10,868	16,469	27,095	56,504	86,390
Australian Capital Territory	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,032	144,063
<b>Australia</b>	<b>7,579,358</b>	<b>8,986,530</b>	<b>10,508,186</b>	<b>11,599,498</b>	<b>12,755,638</b>

Details of the average annual rate of increase of population in each State and Territory and in Australia during intercensal periods from 1947 to 1971 are given below :

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

(per cent)

State or Territory	Intercensal period			
	1947-1954	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
New South Wales	1.98	1.94	1.58	1.66
Victoria	2.56	2.58	1.90	1.69
Queensland	2.53	2.04	1.85	1.76
South Australia	3.05	2.83	2.42	1.40
Western Australia	3.51	2.03	2.58	3.97
Tasmania	2.65	1.82	1.18	1.00
Northern Territory	6.12	7.37	4.90	8.86
Australian Capital Territory	8.70	9.94	10.30	8.45
<b>Australia</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.92</b>

Numbers and rates of natural increase, i.e., excess of births over deaths in each State and Territory, between 1931 and 1972 are given in the following tables :

## AUSTRALIA—NATURAL INCREASE

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1961-1970	43,346	39,057	20,727	12,369	11,517	5,124	1,170	1,964	135,274
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1968	39,893	40,261	19,112	11,291	12,073	5,033	1,541	2,155	131,359
1969	45,371	42,059	20,790	12,640	13,404	5,136	1,789	2,491	143,680
1970	44,847	42,684	20,475	12,479	14,075	5,011	2,016	2,881	144,468
1971	56,775	44,900	23,631	13,310	16,433	5,026	2,195	3,442	165,712
1972	53,626	41,951	22,653	12,080	14,736	4,597	2,169	3,397	155,209

(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	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1961-1970	10.30	12.25	12.54	11.57	13.58	13.84	23.78	21.05	11.78
ANNUAL TOTALS (c)									
1968	9.14	12.10	11.04	10.06	13.18	13.25	22.81	19.21	10.93
1969	10.20	12.41	11.78	11.09	14.03	13.34	24.46	20.48	11.71
1970	9.90	12.37	11.40	10.77	14.16	12.91	25.42	21.85	11.53
1971	12.31	12.79	12.91	11.31	15.93	12.85	25.40	23.88	12.96
1972	11.47	11.79	12.09	10.16	13.95	11.65	23.68	21.61	11.95

(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 1971 onwards are subject to revision.

The growth which has taken place in Victoria since the 1930s is evidenced by the fact that during the 38 years from 1933 to 1971 the increase in population was 1,682,090 compared with an increase of 619,191 over the period of 32 years from 1901 to 1933, representing an increase of 92.4 per cent and 51.5 per cent on the respective base populations.

Between 1947 and 1971 Victoria's population increased by 1,447,650. In 1947 the Australian born population was 91.0 per cent, the highest ever recorded in the State's history. By 1971, as a result of the migrant inflow, mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, and Poland, this figure had dropped to 77.2 per cent.

The population of Victoria at each census from 1901 to 1971, and the numerical and percentage increase during each intercensal period, are shown in the following table:

## VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF INTERCENSAL INCREASES

Census Year	Males				Females				Persons			
	Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase		Population	Intercensal increase				
		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage		Numerical	Percentage			
1901	603,720	(a)5,498	(a)0.92	597,350	(a)55,484	(a)10.24	1,201,070	(a)60,982	(a)5.35			
1911	655,591	51,871	8.59	659,960	62,610	10.48	1,315,551	114,481	9.53			
1921	754,724	99,133	15.12	776,556	116,596	17.67	1,531,280	215,729	16.40			
1933	903,244	148,520	19.68	917,017	140,461	18.09	1,820,261	288,981	18.87			
1947	1,013,867	110,623	12.25	1,040,834	123,817	13.50	2,054,701	234,440	12.88			
1954	1,231,099	217,232	21.43	1,221,242	180,408	17.33	2,452,341	397,640	19.35			
1961	1,474,395	243,296	19.76	1,455,718	234,476	19.20	2,930,113	477,772	19.48			
1966	1,614,240	139,845	9.48	1,605,977	150,259	10.32	3,220,217	290,104	9.90			
1971	1,750,061	135,821	8.41	1,752,290	146,313	9.11	3,502,351	282,134	8.76			

(a) Since 1891.

The populations of Australian capital cities at each Census, 1947 to 1971, are shown in the following table :

## AUSTRALIA—CENSUS POPULATIONS OF CAPITAL CITIES (a)

Urban centre	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Sydney	1,484,004	1,863,161	2,197,022	2,447,219	2,725,064
Melbourne	1,226,409	1,524,111	1,858,534	2,108,401	2,394,117
Brisbane	402,030	502,320	587,634	716,402	818,423
Adelaide	382,454	483,508	580,449	728,279	809,482
Perth	272,528	348,647	423,930	500,246	641,800
Hobart	76,534	95,206	110,217	119,469	129,928
Canberra	15,156	28,277	55,746	92,311	156,298
Total	3,859,115	4,845,230	5,813,532	6,712,327	7,675,112
Percentage of Australian population	51	54	55	58	60

(a) Some of the apparent increase in the percentage of total population living in capital cities is due to periodic revision and extension of urban boundaries ; in particular Census figures from 1966 onwards have been based on the concepts explained on page 122. 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 1961 to 1971 has slightly exceeded the increase in Sydney over the same period.

An analysis of intercensal increases in the population of Victoria between 1947 and 1971 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)
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	3,220,217	290,104	190,070	100,034
1966 to 1971	3,502,351	282,134	202,777	79,357

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

For purposes of the 1971 Census, the boundary of urban Melbourne, located within the long-term Melbourne Statistical Division, shows the limits of urban development about the capital city at census date. The statistical division boundaries 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)				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
Melbourne	1,341,382	1,589,185	1,984,815	2,230,793	2,503,450
West Central	82,109	106,499	129,070	146,976	161,530
North Central	55,381	68,377	63,858	64,846	63,039
Western	159,368	180,051	198,022	203,432	199,505
Wimmera	54,171	57,686	58,799	60,017	55,587
Mallee	52,770	58,070	62,952	65,021	63,816
Northern	121,759	139,977	156,364	167,317	171,815
North Eastern	60,260	78,866	86,406	86,719	86,134
Gippsland	91,400	128,531	149,051	155,796	158,142
East Central	32,250	37,058	36,167	36,312	37,030
Migratory	3,851	8,041	4,609	2,988	2,303
Total	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,220,217	3,502,351

(a) Figures from 1947 to 1966 have been adjusted to show population in statistical divisions as defined for the Census 30 June 1971.

VICTORIA—COMPONENTS OF INTERCENSAL CHANGES IN POPULATIONS OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUSES 1961 TO 1971

Statistical division	Population at Census 1961	1961-1966		Population at Census 1966	1966-1971		Population at Census 1971
		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)		Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	
Melbourne	1,984,815	122,092	123,886	2,230,793	144,422	128,235	2,503,450
West Central	129,070	8,900	9,006	146,976	9,148	5,406	161,530
North Central	63,858	3,425	- 2,437	64,846	2,662	- 4,469	63,039
Western	198,022	13,181	- 7,771	203,432	9,911	- 13,838	199,505
Wimmera	58,799	4,014	- 2,796	60,017	2,773	- 7,203	55,587
Mallee	62,952	5,641	- 3,572	65,021	4,594	- 5,799	63,816
Northern	156,364	11,788	- 835	167,317	10,734	- 6,236	171,815
North Eastern	86,406	6,324	- 6,011	86,719	5,301	- 5,886	86,134
Gippsland	149,051	12,532	- 5,787	155,796	11,373	- 9,027	158,142
East Central	36,167	2,173	- 2,028	36,312	1,859	- 1,141	37,030
Migratory	4,609	..	- 1,621	2,988	..	- 685	2,303
Total	2,930,113	190,070	100,034	3,220,217	202,777	79,357	3,502,351

NOTE. In the above table, populations of statistical divisions in 1961 have been adjusted to conform with boundaries as defined at the 1971 Census. Figures shown for natural increase in the Melbourne, West Central, and East Central Statistical Divisions for the 1961-1966 period 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.

In the above table "apparent 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 1971 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	3,220,217	2,230,793	69.27	989,424	30.73
1971	3,502,351	2,503,450	71.48	998,901	28.52

(a) Area as defined for Census, 30 June 1971.

*Characteristics of the population*

**VICTORIA—AGES (a) OF THE POPULATION : PERCENTAGE  
INTERCENSAL INCREASES, 1954 TO 1971**

Age group (years)	Population at Census				Percentage increase		
	1954	1961	1966	1971	1954-1961	1961-1966	1966-1971
0-4	258,335	307,532	320,581	344,721	19.04	4.24	7.53
5-9	238,857	288,770	320,587	335,180	20.90	11.02	4.55
10-14	180,807	277,854	298,725	332,648	53.67	7.51	11.36
15-19	153,721	219,365	289,716	304,663	42.70	32.07	5.16
20-24	160,930	195,076	237,896	296,349	21.22	21.95	24.57
25-29	194,470	186,724	209,731	253,026	- 3.98	12.32	20.64
30-34	195,595	209,542	194,382	220,325	7.13	- 7.23	13.35
35-39	173,694	217,856	216,297	205,217	25.43	- 0.72	- 5.12
40-44	172,584	187,624	217,853	219,030	8.71	16.11	0.54
45-49	152,358	181,826	186,125	216,452	19.34	2.36	16.29
50-54	137,512	158,846	176,845	179,590	15.51	11.33	1.55
55-59	114,856	131,730	150,817	164,015	14.69	14.49	8.75
60-64	108,442	115,027	122,989	136,174	6.07	6.92	10.72
65-69	83,158	95,755	100,326	106,055	15.15	4.77	5.71
70-74	58,227	73,610	78,660	81,408	26.42	6.86	3.49
75-79	36,970	45,364	54,474	56,411	22.70	20.08	3.56
80-84	20,454	24,232	28,078	33,087	18.47	15.87	17.84
85-89	8,733	10,080	11,546	13,355	15.42	14.54	15.67
90-94	2,346	2,809	3,269	3,872	19.74	16.38	18.45
95-99	276	451	582	713	63.41	29.05	22.51
100 and over	16	40	47	60	150.00	17.50	27.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,452,341</b>	<b>2,930,113</b>	<b>3,219,526</b>	<b>3,502,351</b>	<b>19.48</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>8.78</b>
Under 21	861,456	1,133,379	1,280,838	1,376,188	31.57	13.01	7.44
21-64	1,380,705	1,544,393	1,661,706	1,831,202	11.86	7.60	10.20
65 and over	210,180	252,341	276,982	294,961	20.06	9.76	6.49

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

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

The age distribution of the population has shown considerable change between 1947 and 1971. 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				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	9.60	10.53	10.50	9.96	9.84
5-9	7.50	9.74	9.85	9.96	9.57
10-14	6.59	7.37	9.48	9.28	9.50
15-19	7.40	6.27	7.49	9.00	8.70
20-24	8.08	6.56	6.66	7.39	8.46
25-29	7.76	7.93	6.37	6.51	7.23
30-34	7.80	7.98	7.15	6.04	6.29
35-39	7.39	7.08	7.43	6.72	5.86
40-44	6.78	7.04	6.40	6.77	6.25
45-49	6.47	6.21	6.20	5.78	6.18
50-54	5.98	5.61	5.42	5.49	5.13
55-59	5.45	4.68	4.50	4.68	4.68
60-64	4.35	4.42	3.93	3.82	3.89
65-69	3.34	3.39	3.27	3.12	3.03
70-74	2.41	2.38	2.51	2.44	2.32
75-79	1.71	1.51	1.55	1.69	1.61
80-84	0.95	0.83	0.83	0.87	0.95
85-89	0.36	0.36	0.34	0.36	0.38
90 and over	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Under 21	32.63	35.13	38.68	39.79	39.29
21-64	58.52	56.30	52.71	51.61	52.29
65 and over	8.85	8.57	8.61	8.60	8.42

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

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

Age last birthday (years)	Census				
	1947	1954	1961	1966	1971
0-4	104.59	104.78	105.02	105.11	104.46
5-9	104.07	104.76	105.43	105.02	105.46
10-14	103.13	104.00	104.70	105.30	104.98
15-19	101.93	105.11	105.38	104.31	105.01
20-24	98.04	108.47	106.81	102.55	99.81
25-29	97.47	108.93	108.48	105.65	103.20
30-34	97.11	105.66	110.07	107.07	105.45
35-39	100.75	102.26	105.67	108.37	105.09
40-44	105.25	105.37	102.83	104.26	106.75
45-49	99.81	107.60	103.42	102.15	103.53
50-54	92.13	102.83	104.90	100.88	100.17
55-59	93.81	92.01	102.96	102.16	98.17
60-64	89.07	85.99	88.45	96.54	93.82
65-69	84.45	83.43	77.79	80.03	87.28
70-74	77.44	75.41	73.81	68.62	70.44
75-79	75.56	68.96	66.56	63.31	58.71
80-84	72.51	62.29	58.24	54.66	51.80
85-89	64.41	59.77	51.28	46.45	43.68
90-94	56.93	50.10	47.76	39.88	33.79
95-99	50.76	35.29	37.50	33.79	34.53
100 and over	10.00	33.33	25.00	17.50	66.67
All ages	97.41	100.81	101.28	100.52	99.87

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

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

## Census 1971

## VICTORIA—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Age last birthday (years)	Census 1966			Census 1971			Increase in persons 1966 to 1971
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
0-4	164,283	156,298	320,581	176,117	168,604	344,721	24,140
5-9	164,216	156,371	320,587	172,047	163,133	335,180	14,593
10-14	153,220	145,505	298,725	170,368	162,280	332,648	33,923
15-19	147,914	141,802	289,716	156,051	148,612	304,663	14,947
20-24	120,447	117,449	237,896	148,030	148,319	296,349	58,453
25-29	107,745	101,986	209,731	128,503	124,523	253,026	43,295
30-34	100,508	93,874	194,382	113,084	107,241	220,325	25,943
35-39	112,493	103,804	216,297	105,157	100,060	205,217	- 11,080
40-44	111,196	106,637	217,833	113,093	105,937	219,030	1,177
45-49	94,051	92,074	186,125	110,102	106,350	216,452	30,327
50-54	88,808	88,037	176,845	89,870	89,720	179,590	2,745
55-59	76,214	74,603	150,817	81,249	82,766	164,015	13,198
60-64	60,411	62,578	122,989	65,916	70,258	136,174	13,185
65-69	44,600	55,726	100,326	49,427	56,628	106,055	5,729
70-74	32,010	46,650	78,660	33,644	47,764	81,408	2,748
75-79	21,117	33,357	54,474	20,868	35,543	56,411	1,937
80-84	9,923	18,155	28,078	11,290	21,797	33,087	5,009
85-89	3,662	7,884	11,546	4,060	9,295	13,355	1,809
90-94	932	2,337	3,269	978	2,894	3,872	603
95-99	147	435	582	183	530	713	131
100 and over	7	40	47	24	36	60	13
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825
Under 21	655,694	625,144	1,280,838	704,291	671,897	1,376,188	95,350
21-64	845,812	815,894	1,661,706	925,296	905,906	1,831,202	169,496
65 and over	112,398	164,584	276,982	120,474	174,487	294,961	17,979
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	282,825

Minus ( - ) sign denotes decrease.  
See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

Nationality	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
British (a)—						
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Born outside						
Australia	255,273	219,718	474,991	284,306	251,990	536,296
Total British	1,504,641	1,509,278	3,013,919	1,613,454	1,627,471	3,240,925
Foreign—						
Dutch	8,655	7,394	16,049	6,048	5,324	11,372
German	8,529	6,903	15,432	6,302	5,261	11,563
Greek	26,104	27,337	53,441	27,819	28,280	56,099
Italian	37,499	34,030	71,529	35,981	32,963	68,944
Polish	2,838	2,414	5,252	1,410	1,307	2,717
U.S. American	1,790	1,265	3,055	2,466	2,086	4,552
Yugoslav	8,029	5,678	13,707	15,025	12,694	27,719
Other (including stateless and not stated)	15,819	11,323	27,142	41,556	36,904	78,460
Total foreign	109,263	96,344	205,607	136,607	124,819	261,426
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

(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. See also introductory note on pages 112-3.



## VICTORIA—BIRTHPLACE OF THE POPULATION

Birthplace	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
New Zealand	5,738	5,945	11,683	7,948	7,952	15,900
Europe—						
United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland	124,415	114,991	239,406	139,071	131,500	270,571
Germany	18,982	18,288	37,270	18,472	18,227	36,699
Greece	32,884	31,391	64,275	40,441	38,607	79,048
Italy	61,091	50,128	111,219	65,614	56,144	121,758
Malta	14,804	11,648	26,452	14,110	11,677	25,787
Netherlands	19,092	15,554	34,646	18,558	15,381	33,939
Poland	13,986	10,711	24,697	13,164	10,475	23,639
Yugoslavia	14,574	10,060	24,634	27,630	22,126	49,756
Other	31,082	24,496	55,578	32,502	26,759	59,261
Total Europe	330,910	287,267	618,177	369,562	330,896	700,458
Other birthplaces	27,888	22,850	50,738	43,403	37,961	81,364
Grand total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA

Number of completed years of residence	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1	24,474	21,213	45,687	24,238	21,641	45,879
1	20,061	17,973	38,034	23,152	21,401	44,553
2	19,153	17,784	36,937	20,387	18,626	39,013
3	15,352	14,184	29,536	15,499	14,265	29,764
4	11,349	12,884	24,233	15,503	14,084	29,587
Under 5	90,389	84,038	174,427	98,779	90,017	188,796
5 and under 12	104,277	96,881	201,158	92,195	85,173	177,368
12 and over	161,959	128,470	290,429	199,444	170,422	369,866
Not stated	7,911	6,673	14,584	30,495	31,197	61,692
Born outside Australia	364,536	316,062	680,598	420,913	376,809	797,722
Born in Australia	1,249,368	1,289,560	2,538,928	1,329,148	1,375,481	2,704,629
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital status	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Never married—						
Under fifteen years of age	481,719	458,174	939,893	518,532	494,017	1,012,549
Fifteen years of age and over	344,297	260,301	604,598	357,626	268,004	625,630
Total never married	826,016	718,475	1,544,491	876,158	762,021	1,638,179
Married	725,320	722,266	1,447,586	803,203	804,701	1,607,904
Married but permanently separated	19,938	24,134	44,072	22,659	27,063	49,722
Widowed	32,875	128,311	161,186	34,402	141,767	176,169
Divorced	9,755	12,436	22,191	13,639	16,738	30,377
Total	1,613,904	1,605,622	3,219,526	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—RELIGION OF THE POPULATION

Religion	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Christian—</b>						
Baptist	19,469	21,950	41,419	19,357	22,396	41,753
Brethren	1,605	1,741	3,346	2,520	2,842	5,362
Catholic, Roman(a)	134,108	119,839	253,947	208,731	200,133	408,864
Catholic(a)	314,704	320,844	635,548	292,174	302,788	594,962
Church of England	455,772	467,306	923,078	434,106	458,462	892,568
Churches of Christ	18,560	20,703	39,263	15,089	17,861	32,950
Congregational	5,394	6,426	11,820	4,144	5,108	9,252
Lutheran	19,052	18,585	37,637	19,770	20,062	39,832
Methodist	135,296	144,004	279,300	121,962	134,096	256,058
Orthodox	52,279	48,108	100,387	72,801	67,799	140,600
Presbyterian	188,067	199,041	387,108	174,396	189,942	364,338
Protestant, undefined	22,046	22,410	44,456	54,505	58,846	113,351
Salvation Army	6,954	7,796	14,750	7,958	9,329	17,287
Seventh-day Adventist	3,220	3,929	7,149	3,421	4,218	7,639
Other	16,554	17,339	33,893	27,260	28,568	55,828
<b>Total Christian</b>	<b>1,393,080</b>	<b>1,420,021</b>	<b>2,813,101</b>	<b>1,458,194</b>	<b>1,522,450</b>	<b>2,980,644</b>
<b>Non-Christian—</b>						
Hebrew	15,456	15,602	31,058	14,899	15,218	30,117
Other	2,699	1,491	4,190	7,164	4,992	12,156
<b>Total non-Christian</b>	<b>18,155</b>	<b>17,093</b>	<b>35,248</b>	<b>22,063</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>42,273</b>
<b>Indefinite</b>	<b>5,078</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>9,478</b>	<b>4,394</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>7,792</b>
No religion	17,569	10,396	27,965	152,161	104,269	256,430
No reply	180,022	153,712	333,734	113,249	101,963	215,212
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,613,904</b>	<b>1,605,622</b>	<b>3,219,526</b>	<b>1,750,061</b>	<b>1,752,290</b>	<b>3,502,351</b>

(a) So described on individual census schedules.  
See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—INDUSTRY (a) OF THE POPULATION, CENSUS 1971

Industry group	Number			Percentage of employed		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting</b>	<b>77,579</b>	<b>18,070</b>	<b>95,649</b>	<b>7.96</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>6.60</b>
Mining	5,287	855	6,142	0.54	0.18	0.42
Manufacturing	282,475	119,884	402,359	28.97	25.28	27.77
Electricity, gas, and water	24,467	2,178	26,645	2.51	0.46	1.84
Construction	93,047	5,212	98,259	9.55	1.10	6.78
Wholesale and retail trade	167,598	103,307	270,905	17.19	21.78	18.69
Transport and storage	59,585	8,336	67,921	6.11	1.76	4.69
Communication	21,447	6,818	28,265	2.20	1.44	1.95
Finance, insurance, real estate, and business services	57,845	41,858	99,703	5.93	8.83	6.88
Public administration and defence	52,675	16,373	69,048	5.40	3.45	4.76
Community services	60,138	90,840	150,978	6.17	19.16	10.42
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels, and personal service	27,410	37,841	65,251	2.81	7.98	4.50
Other and not stated	45,436	22,613	68,049	4.66	4.77	4.70
<b>Total employed</b>	<b>974,989</b>	<b>474,185</b>	<b>1,449,174</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Unemployed	14,078	9,739	23,817			
<b>Total labour force</b>	<b>989,067</b>	<b>483,924</b>	<b>1,472,991</b>			
<b>Persons not in labour force</b>	<b>760,994</b>	<b>1,268,366</b>	<b>2,029,360</b>			
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,750,061</b>	<b>1,752,290</b>	<b>3,502,351</b>			

(a) Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business, or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed. Establishments have been classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

See also introductory note on pages 112-3.

## VICTORIA—POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING, CENSUS 1971

Highest level attended	Number			Percentage		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Currently attending school—</b>						
Grades 1 and 2	102,387	95,889	198,276	5.85	5.47	5.66
Grade 3	36,518	34,276	70,794	2.09	1.96	2.02
Grade 4	36,266	34,185	70,451	2.07	1.95	2.01
Grade 5	35,237	33,248	68,485	2.01	1.90	1.96
Grade 6	34,416	32,812	67,228	1.97	1.87	1.92
Form 1	34,050	32,101	66,151	1.95	1.83	1.89
Form 2	33,712	31,970	65,682	1.93	1.82	1.88
Form 3	31,517	29,593	61,110	1.80	1.69	1.74
Form 4	25,028	23,355	48,383	1.43	1.33	1.38
Forms 5 and 6	26,200	24,539	50,739	1.50	1.40	1.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>395,331</b>	<b>371,968</b>	<b>767,299</b>	<b>22.60</b>	<b>21.22</b>	<b>21.91</b>
<b>Not currently attending school—</b>						
Grades 1 and 2	5,814	6,481	12,295	0.33	0.37	0.35
Grade 3	9,258	10,596	19,854	0.53	0.60	0.57
Grade 4	18,288	20,175	38,463	1.04	1.15	1.10
Grade 5	32,410	32,515	64,925	1.85	1.86	1.85
Grade 6	131,765	149,036	280,801	7.53	8.51	8.02
Form 1	51,274	54,594	105,868	2.93	3.12	3.02
Form 2	231,381	270,447	501,828	13.22	15.43	14.33
Form 3	160,780	154,609	315,389	9.19	8.82	9.01
Form 4	171,065	181,343	352,408	9.77	10.35	10.06
Forms 5 and 6	301,129	256,970	558,099	17.21	14.67	15.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,113,164</b>	<b>1,136,766</b>	<b>2,249,930</b>	<b>63.60</b>	<b>64.88</b>	<b>64.24</b>
Child not yet attending school	178,447	170,780	349,227	10.20	9.75	9.97
Never attended school	7,393	9,494	16,887	0.42	0.54	0.48
Not stated	55,726	63,282	119,008	3.18	3.61	3.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750,061</b>	<b>1,752,290</b>	<b>3,502,351</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Delimitation of urban boundaries*

The criteria used for delimiting urban centres at the 1971 Census of Population and Housing were determined by the Thirty-First Conference of Statisticians in October 1969 and have been used in determining urban boundaries to be used for statistical purposes throughout Australia.

In general terms all population clusters of 1,000 or more persons (and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contained 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 were occupied) were named urban centres.

Around each capital city, and each town with a population of at least 100,000 two boundaries have been drawn.

The *outer* boundary which is fixed, was defined after consultation with planners, to contain the anticipated development of the urban centre and associated smaller urban centres for a period of at least twenty years. This boundary circumscribes an area which is now, or is expected to be, socially and economically oriented towards the urban centre. 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* (urban) boundary indicates an area within which, at the time of the census, there was a density of 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 urban boundary will move outwards to encompass peripheral development. Some specified areas of lower density (e.g., industrial areas, holiday areas, etc.) are classified as urban on other grounds. In Victoria these inner areas are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong, respectively.

Similar criteria are also used in defining the urban boundaries of other urban centres which have populations of 25,000 or more. In Victoria the centres delimited in this way are Ballarat, Bendigo, and Albury-Wodonga.

For the smaller urban centres the boundaries were delimited subjectively using the most recent available aerial photographs, by field inspection and/or by consideration of any other information that was available.

Further details regarding the criteria used in 1971 and the main changes between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses are contained in the *Australian Year Book 1972* and the 1971 Field Count Statements.

The results of the 1971 Census showed Victoria's population had increased 30.0 per cent since 1954 to reach 3,502,351, which was 27.5 per cent of the Australian population.

Victoria's density of 40 persons per square mile was considerably higher than the Australian average of 4.3 persons per square mile. However, the population was unevenly distributed throughout the State, as is shown by the table below :

VICTORIA—PERCENTAGE AREA OF STATE AND POPULATION IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CENSUS 1971

Statistical division	Percentage of State area	Males	Females	Persons	Percentage of State population	Persons to the square mile
Melbourne	2.7	1,242,823	1,260,627	2,503,450	71.5	1,057.2
West Central	2.6	81,048	80,482	161,530	4.6	70.7
North Central	5.4	32,705	30,334	63,039	1.8	13.3
Western	16.3	99,543	99,962	199,505	5.7	13.9
Wimmera	13.9	27,785	27,802	55,587	1.6	4.6
Mallee	16.3	32,512	31,304	63,816	1.8	4.4
Northern	11.6	86,374	85,441	171,815	4.9	16.9
North Eastern	13.9	44,384	41,750	86,134	2.5	7.0
Gippsland	15.2	81,607	76,535	158,142	4.5	11.8
East Central	2.1	19,178	17,852	37,030	1.0	20.2
Migratory	..	2,102	201	2,303	0.1	..
Total	100.0	1,750,061	1,752,290	3,502,351	100.0	39.9

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

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

Area (a)	Percentage of population				Masculinity (b)
	Census 1966		Census 1971		Census 1971
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Major urban	68.7	71.1	72.2	71.6	98.3
Other urban	16.8	15.9	16.2	16.1	98.1
Rural	14.4	12.9	11.6	12.2	111.1
Migratory	0.1	0.1	(c)	0.1	1 051.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9

(a) Urban and rural in this table are determined on the basis of the concepts explained under the heading *Delimitation of urban boundaries* on pages 122-3.

(b) Number of males per 100 females.

(c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

The proportion of the population of the State in rural areas has again declined between the Censuses of 1966 and 1971.

Populations in local government areas in Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972 appear in the table on pages 129-34.

#### *Urban centres*

The concepts applied in delimiting urban boundaries have been referred to on pages 122-3. Urban centres outside the Melbourne Metropolitan Area account for 19 per cent of the State's population. Geelong is the largest of these with a population of 115,181, followed by Ballarat (58,620), Bendigo (45,936), and Moe-Yallourn (20,863).

Urban centres with a population between 10,000 and 20,000 are Shepparton (19,410), Warrnambool (18,684), Morwell (16,853), Wangaratta (15,586), Traralgon (14,666), Mildura (13,198), Werribee (12,872), Horsham (11,045), Wodonga (10,528), Sale (10,436), and Colac (10,362). In the 7,000 to 10,000 population groups are Hamilton, Bairnsdale, Ararat, Benalla, Portland, Swan Hill, Castlemaine, Echuca, Maryborough, and Warragul.

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.

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 129-34.

#### VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Melbourne (See page 126 for details)	2,108,401	2,394,117	285,716	13.6
Urban Geelong—				
Bellarine Shire (part)	6,584	8,766	2,182	33.1
Corio Shire (part)	33,297	36,614	3,317	10.0
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	— 293	— 1.6
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	— 290	— 1.7
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	— 79	— 0.7
South Barwon Shire (part)	17,812	23,096	5,284	29.7
Total urban Geelong	105,060	115,181	10,121	9.6
Urban Ballarat—				
Ballarat City (part)	41,048	39,358	— 1,690	— 4.1
Ballarat Shire (part)	10,245	12,566	2,321	22.7
Buninyong Shire (part)	(a)	1,074	1,074	..
Bungaree Shire (part)	(a)	322	322	..
Grenville Shire (part)	53	32	— 21	— 39.6
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	302	6.1
Total urban Ballarat	56,312	58,620	2,308	4.1

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF POPULATION—*continued*

Area	Census populations		Intercensal variation	
	1966	1971	Numerical	Per cent
Urban Bendigo—				
Bendigo City (part)	30,159	31,866	1,707	5.7
Eaglehawk Borough (part)	4,726	4,820	94	2.0
Marong Shire (part)	2,988	3,722	734	24.6
Strathfieldsaye Shire (part)	4,029	5,528	1,499	37.2
Total urban Bendigo	41,902	45,936	4,034	9.6
Urban Moe-Yallourn—				
Moe City	16,555	15,605	—950	— 5.7
Morwell Shire (part)	537	229	— 308	—57.4
Narracan Shire (part)	1,880	1,808	—72	— 3.8
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	—1,029	—24.2
Total urban Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	—2,359	—10.2
Balance of urban population in Victoria	418,642	437,411	18,769	4.5
State summary—				
Major urban (b)	2,213,461	2,509,298	295,837	13.4
Other urban	540,078	562,830	22,752	4.2
Total all urban	2,753,539	3,072,128	318,589	11.6
Rural	463,690	427,920	—35,770	— 7.7
Migratory	2,988	2,303	—685	—22.9
Total Victoria	3,220,217	3,502,351	282,134	8.8

(a) Due to variations in area, no population estimates were made for these areas in 1966.

(b) Components are urban Melbourne and urban Geelong.

Minus (—) sign denotes decrease.

NOTE. The 1966 figures in this table have been revised to include Aborigines.

## VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS OF VARIOUS SIZES

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000-499,999	1	105,060	3.3	1	115,181	3.3
50,000-99,999	1	56,312	1.7	1	58,620	1.7
25,000-49,999 (a)	2	50,555	1.6	2	56,464	1.6
20,000-24,999	1	23,222	0.7	1	20,863	0.6
15,000-19,999	4	66,891	2.1	4	70,533	2.0
10,000-14,999	4	47,638	1.5	6	72,579	2.1
5,000-9,999 (b)	16	122,688	3.8	14	102,255	2.9
2,500-4,999 (c)	26	83,144	2.6	28	90,685	2.6
2,000-2,499	9	19,917	0.6	11	24,336	0.7
1,000-1,999	47	63,797	2.0	43	61,480	1.8
Less than 1,000	8	5,914	0.2	7	5,015	0.1
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

VICTORIA—URBAN CENTRES: NUMBER AND POPULATION IN GROUPS  
OF VARIOUS SIZES—*continued*

Population size of urban centres	Census 1966			Census 1971		
	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population	Number of urban centres	Population	Percentage of State population
500,000 and over	1	2,108,401	65.5	1	2,394,117	68.4
100,000 " "	2	2,213,461	68.8	2	2,509,298	71.6
50,000 " "	3	2,269,773	70.5	3	2,567,918	73.3
25,000 " "	5	2,320,328	72.1	5	2,624,382	74.9
20,000 " "	6	2,343,550	72.8	6	2,645,245	75.5
15,000 " "	10	2,410,441	74.9	10	2,715,778	77.5
10,000 " "	14	2,458,079	76.3	16	2,788,357	79.6
5,000 " "	30	2,580,767	80.2	30	2,890,612	82.5
2,500 " "	56	2,663,911	82.7	58	2,981,297	85.1
2,000 " "	65	2,683,828	83.4	69	3,005,633	85.8
1,000 " " (d)	112	2,747,625	85.3	112	3,067,113	87.6
Total urban population	120	2,753,539	85.5	119	3,072,128	87.7

(a) Includes that part of urban Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. Total population of Albury-Wodonga—1966, 32,032; 1971, 37,931.

(b) Includes that part of urban Echuca-Moama in Victoria. Total population of Echuca-Moama—1966, 8,011; 1971, 8,631.

(c) Includes that part of urban Yarrowonga-Mulwala in Victoria. Total population of Yarrowonga-Mulwala—1966, 3,990; 1971, 3,980.

(d) Includes 8 centres in 1966 and 7 centres in 1971 having a population of less than 1,000.

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
<b>Urban Melbourne—</b>							
Altona	25,020	30,589	22.3	Whittlesea (a)	11,497	25,319	120.2
Berwick (a)	13,137	14,372	9.4	Williamstown	30,449	30,055	- 1.3
Box Hill	54,534	54,635	0.2	Total urban Melbourne	2,108,401	2,394,117	13.6
Brighton	40,618	39,109	- 3.7	<b>Other urban centres—</b>			
Broadmeadows (a)	86,926	100,690	15.8	Albury-Wodonga (part) (b)	8,653	10,528	21.7
Brunswick	52,018	51,560	- 0.9	Alexandra	2,014	1,864	- 7.4
Camberwell	99,913	98,302	- 1.6	Anglesea	726	1,065	46.7
Caulfield	76,119	81,865	7.5	Apollo Bay	957	829	- 13.4
Chelsea	24,789	26,372	6.4	Ararat	8,246	8,312	0.8
Coburg	68,577	65,662	- 4.3	Bacchus Marsh	3,707	4,137	11.6
Collingwood	22,469	21,022	- 6.4	Bairnsdale	7,960	8,552	7.4
Cranbourne (a)	143	909	535.7	Ballarat	56,312	58,620	4.1
Croydon (a)	21,357	27,556	29.0	Barham-Koondrook (part) (c)	604	593	- 1.8
Dandenong (a)	31,056	40,652	30.9	Beaufort	1,264	1,201	- 5.0
Diamond Valley (a)	20,997	34,439	64.0	Beechworth	3,555	3,119	- 12.3
Doncaster and Templestowe (a)	33,383	59,561	78.4	Benalla	8,224	8,255	0.4
Eltham (a)	14,115	18,026	27.7	Bendigo	41,902	45,936	9.6
Essendon	58,258	57,583	- 1.2	Berwick	1,720	3,289	91.2
Fitzroy	27,227	25,708	- 5.6	Birchip	1,147	1,041	- 9.2
Flinders (a) (e)		13,135	..	Bright	747	858	14.9
Footscray	58,832	57,810	- 1.7	Broadford	1,605	1,534	- 4.4
Frankston (a)	38,718	58,048	49.9	Camperdown	3,540	3,477	- 1.8
Hawthorn	36,728	37,571	2.3	Casterton	2,492	2,175	- 12.7
Heidelberg	63,932	68,013	6.4	Castlemaine	8,030	7,699	- 4.1
Keilor (a)	40,430	54,935	35.9	Charlton	1,605	1,403	- 12.6
Kew	32,819	32,564	- 0.8	Churchill (h)		2,416	..
Knox (a)	32,394	54,213	67.4	Cobden	1,233	1,329	7.8
Lillydale (a)	13,232	26,792	102.5	Cobram	2,892	3,191	10.3
Malvern	50,061	50,560	1.0	Cohuna	2,069	2,136	3.2
Melbourne	76,006	75,830	- 0.2	Colac	9,499	10,362	9.1
Moorabbin	103,787	109,588	5.6	Coleraine	1,518	1,386	- 8.7
Mordialloc	28,078	29,753	6.0	Corowa-Wahgunyah (part) (f)		390	..
Mornington (a)	1,704	13,354	683.7	Corryong	1,665	1,402	- 15.8
Northcote	56,213	59,303	5.5	Coves	766	1,029	34.3
Nunawading	74,578	90,702	21.6	Craigieburn (h)		1,337	..
Oakleigh	52,769	57,284	8.6	Cranbourne (h)		2,437	..
Port Melbourne	12,591	11,705	- 7.0	Creswick	1,658	1,756	5.9
Prahran	54,658	56,766	3.9	Crib Point	1,829	1,915	4.7
Preston	89,775	91,584	2.0	Daylesford	2,664	2,926	9.8
Richmond	37,432	28,341	- 17.9	Dimboola	1,898	1,696	- 10.6
Ringwood	29,141	34,751	19.3	Donald	1,626	1,448	- 10.9
St Kilda	58,138	61,203	5.3	Drouin	2,655	2,954	11.3
Sandringham	36,672	35,460	- 3.3	Echuca-Moama (part) (d)	7,044	7,505	6.5
Sherbrooke (a)	9,999	15,381	53.8	Emerald (h)		1,591	..
South Melbourne	30,233	26,995	- 10.7				
Springvale (a)	37,664	57,385	57.3				
Sunshine (a)	69,086	75,809	9.7				
Waverley (a)	68,896	96,826	40.5				
Werribee (a)	6,128	8,467	38.2				

VICTORIA—POPULATIONS OF CERTAIN URBAN CENTRES—*continued*

Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)	Urban centre	Census populations		Percentage variation (i)
	1966	1971			1966	1971	
<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>				<i>Other urban centres—continued</i>			
Euroa	2,789	2,679	- 3.9	Pakenham East	1,680	2,017	20.1
Geelong	105,060	115,181	9.6	Paynesville	611	958	56.8
Hamilton	10,062	9,673	- 3.9	Portarlington	1,224	1,360	11.1
Hampton Park	(h)	1,330	..	Port Fairy	2,579	2,427	- 5.9
Hastings	1,136	1,897	67.0	Portland	7,022	8,216	17.0
Healesville	2,683	3,129	16.6	Queenscliff	2,788	2,807	0.7
Heathcote	1,187	1,082	- 8.8	Red Cliffs	2,439	2,246	- 7.9
Heyfield	1,893	1,830	- 3.3	Robinvale	1,420	1,547	8.9
Heywood	1,016	1,299	27.9	Rochester	2,122	2,232	5.2
Horsham	10,562	11,045	4.6	Rushworth	1,093	1,072	- 1.9
Inverloch	852	1,074	26.1	Rutherglen	1,287	1,177	- 8.5
Kerang	4,164	4,103	- 1.5	St Arnaud	3,004	2,779	- 7.5
Kilmore	1,096	1,475	34.6	St Leonards	297	475	59.9
Koroit	1,006	1,019	1.3	Sale	8,708	10,436	19.8
Korumburra	2,991	2,891	- 3.3	Seymour	5,505	5,779	5.0
Kyabram	4,645	5,081	9.4	Shepparton	17,488	19,410	11.0
Kyneton	3,446	3,492	1.3	Stawell	5,909	5,800	- 1.8
Lakes Entrance	1,851	2,591	40.0	Sunbury	3,526	5,098	44.6
Lara	1,510	2,095	38.7	Swan Hill	7,398	7,712	4.2
Leongatha	3,246	3,389	4.4	Tatura	2,496	2,508	0.5
Leopold	(h)	1,444	..	Terang	1,991	1,730	- 13.1
Lorne	958	912	- 4.8	Torquay	1,477	1,937	31.1
Maffra	3,569	3,666	2.7	Trafalgar	1,729	1,832	6.0
Mansfield	2,019	1,956	- 3.1	Traralgon	14,080	14,666	4.2
Maryborough	7,707	7,472	- 3.0	Wangaratta	15,268	15,586	2.1
Melton	(h)	4,511	..	Warburton	1,545	1,583	2.5
Merbein	1,684	1,588	- 5.7	Warracknabeal	3,151	2,868	- 9.0
Mildura	12,934	13,198	2.0	Warragul	6,846	7,101	3.7
Moe-Yallourn	23,222	20,863	- 10.2	Warrandyte	1,085	2,812	159.2
Mooroopna	2,570	3,534	37.5	Warrnambool	17,500	18,684	6.8
Mortlake	1,248	1,266	1.4	Werribee	8,233	12,872	56.3
Morwell	16,635	16,853	1.3	Wonthaggi	4,561	4,438	- 2.7
Mount Beauty	1,568	1,571	0.2	Woodend	1,221	1,290	5.7
Murtoa	1,109	1,035	- 6.7	Yarra Junction	1,121	1,193	6.4
Myrtleford	2,545	2,741	7.7	Yarram	2,015	2,046	1.5
Nathalia	1,369	1,277	- 6.7	Yarrawonga-			
Nhill	2,251	2,109	- 6.3	Mulwala (part) (e)	3,163	3,118	- 1.4
Numurkah	2,770	2,582	- 6.8	Yea	1,084	1,055	- 2.7
Ocean Grove-							
Barwon Heads	3,144	4,016	27.7				
Orbost	2,797	2,938	5.0				
Ouyen	1,645	1,564	- 4.9				
				<b>Total other urban centres</b>	<b>621,631</b>	<b>678,011</b>	<b>9.1</b>

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

(b) That part of Albury-Wodonga in Victoria. See note (a) to previous table.

(c) That part of Barham-Koondrook in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.

(d) That part of Echuca-Moama in Victoria. See note (b) to previous table.

(e) That part of Yarrawonga-Mulwala in Victoria. See note (c) to previous table.

(f) That part of Corowa-Wahgunyah in Victoria. See note (d) to previous table.

(g) Not part of urban Melbourne in 1966.

(h) Non-urban in 1966.

(i) Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

### Population estimates

The estimated population in each State or Territory 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 resulting 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 Australian 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.

The following tables give the estimated population of each Australian State and Territory at 31 December 1972 and the estimated population of Victoria from 1836 to 1972.



AUSTRALIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES  
AT 31 DECEMBER 1972

State or Territory	Area in square miles	Estimated population at 31 December 1972	Persons per square mile	Percentage of population in each State or Territory
New South Wales	309,433	4,697,231	15.18	35.88
<b>Victoria</b>	<b>87,884</b>	<b>3,581,017</b>	<b>40.75</b>	<b>27.36</b>
Queensland	667,000	1,898,633	2.85	14.50
South Australia	380,070	1,196,541	3.15	9.14
Western Australia	975,920	1,065,763	1.09	8.14
Tasmania	26,383	395,552	14.99	3.02
Northern Territory	520,280	93,355	0.18	0.71
Australian Capital Territory (a)	939	163,205	173.81	1.25
Australia	2,967,909	13,091,297	4.41	100.00

(a) Including Jervis Bay.

VICTORIA—ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31 DECEMBER

Year	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
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	1,627,787	1,622,056	3,249,843
1967	1,653,363	1,650,243	3,303,606
1968	1,679,213	1,677,614	3,356,827
1969	1,710,586	1,710,592	3,421,178
1970	1,739,916	1,742,115	3,482,031
1971	1,766,582	1,770,953	3,537,535
1972	1,787,949	1,793,068	3,581,017

NOTE. Estimates of population from 1961 onwards include Aborigines. A table showing estimated population for each year from 1836 to 1971 is published in the *Victorian Year Book 1973*, pages 1069-71.

The following table shows the population in each of the municipalities and statistical divisions of Victoria at the 1966 and 1971 Censuses and as estimated at 30 June 1972, together with the area of each municipality at 30 June 1972. In this table both Census figures and estimates include 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 the 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.

Estimates given below are subject to amendment in the light of Census results.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AT 30 JUNE

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
<b>MELBOURNE STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Altona City	25,020	30,589	31,200	15.52
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	19,880	23,460	24,000	108.94
Box Hill City	54,534	54,635	54,600	8.30
Brighton City	40,618	39,109	38,700	5.28
Broadmeadows City	88,080	101,100	103,100	27.33
Brunswick City	52,018	51,560	51,500	4.10
Bulla Shire	5,711	8,243	8,500	163.00
Camberwell City	99,913	98,302	97,800	13.57
Caulfield City	76,119	81,865	82,000	8.49
Chelsea City	24,789	26,372	26,600	4.72
Coburg City	68,577	65,662	64,800	7.21
Collingwood City	22,469	21,022	20,700	1.84
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	9,307	12,511	13,100	153.69
Croydon City	21,769	28,708	29,300	13.00
Dandenong City	31,700	40,883	42,100	14.00
Diamond Valley Shire	22,999	36,245	38,100	32.94
Doncaster and Templestowe City	38,087	64,286	68,900	34.52
Eltham Shire	20,211	24,140	24,600	116.01
Essendon City	58,258	57,583	57,100	6.36
Fitzroy City	27,227	25,708	25,500	1.41
Flinders Shire	12,525	15,481	15,800	125.00
Footscray City	58,832	57,810	57,700	6.94
Frankston City	42,085	59,410	63,000	27.28
Hastings Shire	7,280	8,927	9,200	112.00
Hawthorn City	36,728	37,571	37,600	3.77
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	5,136	5,223	5,200	108.88
Heidelberg City	63,932	68,013	68,400	12.50
Keilor City	43,398	55,616	58,500	37.91
Kew City	32,819	32,564	32,400	5.62
Knox City	36,514	56,786	60,900	42.50
Lillydale Shire	24,494	36,162	38,800	153.50
Malvern City	50,061	50,560	50,600	6.15
Melbourne City	76,006	75,830	75,800	12.13
Melton Shire	2,559	5,974	6,400	173.91
Moorabbin City	103,787	109,588	110,100	19.77
Mordialloc City	28,078	29,753	29,900	4.71
Mornington Shire	10,217	14,289	14,800	35.00
Northcote City	56,213	59,303	59,500	6.60
Nunawading City	74,578	90,702	92,400	16.05
Oakleigh City	52,769	57,284	57,600	11.70
Port Melbourne City	12,591	11,705	11,200	4.11
Prahran City	54,658	56,766	56,900	3.69
Preston City	89,775	91,584	91,800	14.30
Richmond City	32,532	28,341	28,300	2.36
Ringwood City	29,141	34,751	35,400	8.79
St Kilda City	58,138	61,203	61,300	3.31
Sandringham City	36,672	35,460	35,300	5.78
Sherbrooke Shire	17,674	20,484	21,200	74.50
South Melbourne City	30,233	26,995	26,600	3.44
Springvale City	39,431	58,374	62,100	37.68
Sunshine City	69,264	76,427	77,900	30.89
Waverley City	69,845	97,033	102,400	22.61
Werribee Shire	18,380	25,116	26,100	258.00
Whittlesea Shire	16,713	30,327	33,500	231.00
Williamstown City	30,449	30,055	29,900	5.60
<b>Total division</b>	<b>2,230,793</b>	<b>2,503,450</b>	<b>2,546,700</b>	<b>2,368.25</b>

For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
WEST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bacchus Marsh Shire	4,674	5,083	5,150	218.60
Ballan Shire	2,349	2,163	2,140	355.00
Bannockburn Shire	2,213	2,072	2,050	272.00
Barrabool Shire	2,914	3,471	3,570	229.00
Bellarine Shire	14,523	18,791	19,630	128.00
Bungaree Shire	2,207	2,514	2,570	88.00
Buninyong Shire	4,836	5,124	5,180	300.00
Corio Shire	36,222	40,544	41,550	270.00
Geelong City	18,129	17,836	17,790	5.19
Geelong West City	17,538	17,248	17,210	2.03
Gisborne Shire	2,311	2,917	3,030	107.40
Newtown City	11,700	11,621	11,610	2.31
Queenscliffe Borough	2,788	2,807	2,810	3.28
Romsey Shire	2,516	2,575	2,590	239.00
South Barwon Shire	22,056	26,764	27,940	63.84
Total division (f)	146,976	161,530	164,820	2,283.65
NORTH CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Alexandra Shire (c)	4,484	4,480	4,480	723.00
Broadford Shire	1,978	1,929	1,920	222.50
Castlemaine City	7,103	6,915	6,880	9.00
Creswick Shire	3,540	3,414	3,390	213.00
Daylesford and Glenlyon Shire	4,398	4,105	4,050	235.27
Kilmore Shire (f)	2,739	2,798	2,810	196.50
Kyneton Shire	5,970	5,959	5,960	280.00
Maldon Shire	1,953	1,759	1,720	216.00
Maryborough City	7,707	7,472	7,420	9.00
McIvor Shire	1,896	1,789	1,770	561.00
Metcalfe Shire	2,163	1,983	1,950	228.00
Newham and Woodend Shire	1,995	2,092	2,110	95.00
Newstead Shire	1,781	1,622	1,590	158.00
Pyalong Shire	456	439	480	233.00
Seymour Shire	11,272	11,103	11,130	366.65
Talbot and Clunes Shire	1,514	1,445	1,430	206.00
Tullaroop Shire	1,277	1,193	1,180	246.00
Yea Shire	2,620	2,542	2,530	528.35
Total division (e) (f)	64,846	63,039	62,800	4,726.27
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Ararat City	8,246	8,312	8,310	7.36
Ararat Shire	4,644	4,178	4,060	1,411.92
Ballaarat City	41,661	39,778	39,290	13.36
Ballarat Shire	12,246	14,405	15,050	184.00
Belfast Shire	1,857	1,643	1,590	200.00
Camperdown Town	3,540	3,477	3,460	5.61
Colac City	9,499	9,679	9,730	4.20
Colac Shire	6,959	6,264	6,090	563.00
Dundas Shire	3,923	3,667	3,600	1,337.60
Glenelg Shire	5,838	5,148	4,980	1,383.00
Grenville Shire	1,692	1,802	1,830	326.00
Hamilton City	10,062	9,673	9,570	8.36
Hampden Shire	8,773	7,411	7,080	1,011.00
Heytesbury Shire	8,202*	8,208	8,210	584.00
Koroit Borough	1,416	1,429	1,430	8.90

\* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).  
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
WESTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION— <i>continued</i>				
Leigh Shire	1,402	1,177	1,120	379.00
Lexton Shire	1,375	1,315	1,300	317.00
Minhamite Shire	2,824	2,503	2,420	527.00
Mortlake Shire	4,400	4,073	3,990	825.00
Mount Rouse Shire	3,042	2,693	2,610	548.00
Otway Shire	3,888*	3,921	3,930	736.30
Port Fairy Borough	2,579	2,427	2,390	8.88
Portland Town	7,022*	8,216	8,340	13.17
Portland Shire	6,550*	6,439	6,410	1,421.17
Ripon Shire	3,520	3,212	3,140	592.00
Sebastopol Borough	4,966	5,268	5,350	2.73
Wannon Shire	4,059	3,646	3,540	763.40
Warrnambool City	17,500	18,684	19,010	11.08
Warrnambool Shire	7,506	6,859	6,690	613.00
Winchelsea Shire	4,241	3,998	3,940	495.70
Not incorporated (Lady Julia Percy Island and Tower Hill Lake Reserve)	..	..	..	3.30
Total division	203,432	199,505	198,460	14,305.04
WIMMERA STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Arapiles Shire	2,142	1,926	1,870	768.00
Avoca Shire	2,133	1,962	1,920	434.00
Dimboola Shire	5,907	5,013	4,960	1,899.00
Donald Shire	2,947	2,639	2,590	559.00
Dunmunkle Shire	3,952	3,544	3,500	597.00
Horsham City	10,562	11,045	11,040	9.28
Kaniva Shire	2,371	2,104	2,060	1,191.00
Kara Kara Shire	1,360	1,193	1,170	885.25
Kowree Shire	5,362	4,795	4,640	2,080.00
Lowan Shire	3,824	3,489	3,430	1,036.00
St Arnaud Town	3,004	2,779	2,740	9.81
Stawell Town	5,909	5,800	5,750	9.30
Stawell Shire	2,345	2,034	2,020	1,009.75
Warracknabeal Shire	4,714	4,218	4,080	710.00
Wimmera Shire	3,485	3,046	3,030	1,009.00
Total division	60,017	55,587	54,800	12,206.39
MALLEE STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Birchip Shire	1,919	1,739	1,700	567.00
Karkaroc Shire	4,247	3,729	3,620	1,436.00
Mildura City (c)	12,934	13,198	14,240	11.11
Mildura Shire (c)	16,315	16,695	15,780	4,068.34
Swan Hill City	7,398	7,712	7,750	5.27
Swan Hill Shire	13,000	12,366	12,230	2,530.00
Walpeup Shire	4,431	3,964	3,870	4,168.00
Wycheproof Shire	4,777	4,413	4,340	1,589.00
Total division	65,021	63,816	63,530	14,374.72

\* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).  
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
NORTHERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Bendigo City	30,806	32,007	32,210	12.55
Bet Bet Shire	1,975	1,717	1,670	358.00
Charlton Shire	2,499	2,226	2,180	454.00
Cobram Shire	5,261	5,520	5,570	170.00
Cohuna Shire	4,658	4,768	4,790	192.00
Deakin Shire	5,705	5,666	5,660	371.00
Eaglehawk Borough	5,230	5,383	5,410	5.60
East Loddon Shire	1,722	1,598	1,580	461.00
Echuca City	7,044	7,505	7,590	7.84
Gordon Shire	3,320	3,124	3,090	781.00
Goulburn Shire	1,842	2,004	2,030	398.00
Huntly Shire	2,323	2,242	2,230	339.00
Kerang Borough	4,164	4,103	4,090	8.83
Kerang Shire	5,264	4,930	4,870	1,278.17
Korong Shire	3,663	3,203	3,130	921.00
Kyabram Borough	4,645	5,081	5,160	8.05
Marong Shire	6,488	6,905	6,980	575.00
Nathalia Shire	3,225	3,206	3,200	478.00
Numurkah Shire	6,242	5,801	5,730	279.00
Rochester Shire	7,428	7,587	7,620	749.00
Rodney Shire	11,891	12,406	12,500	397.00
Shepparton City	17,488	19,410	19,780	10.31
Shepparton Shire	6,183	6,477	6,530	357.06
Strathfieldsaye Shire	6,703	7,711	7,900	239.00
Tungamah Shire	3,237	3,147	3,130	441.00
Waranga Shire	4,506	4,333	4,300	635.00
Yarrawonga Shire	3,805	3,755	3,750	243.00
Total division	167,317	171,815	172,680	10,169.41
NORTH EASTERN STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Beechworth Shire	4,806	4,506	4,440	297.90
Benalla City (d)	8,224	8,255	8,250	6.82
Benalla Shire	3,728	3,329	3,240	896.48
Bright Shire	4,526	4,649	4,670	1,146.00
Chiltern Shire	1,522	1,400	1,370	192.10
Euroa Shire	4,589	4,191	4,100	545.00
Mansfield Shire (c)	4,275	4,260	4,250	1,520.00
Myrtleford Shire	4,374	4,434	4,440	275.00
Omoo Shire	2,026	1,868	1,830	2,232.00
Oxley Shire	5,318*	5,642	5,710	1,079.57
Rutherglen Shire	2,556	2,473	2,450	205.00
Towong Shire	4,079	3,768	3,750	1,602.00
Upper Murray Shire	3,337	2,676	2,550	949.00
Violet Town Shire	1,236	1,186	1,170	361.00
Wangaratta City	15,268*	15,586	15,620	9.30
Wangaratta Shire	1,914*	1,866	1,850	353.49
Wodonga Shire (d)	11,878	13,074	13,150	134.00
Yackandandah Shire	3,063	2,971	2,950	429.00
Total division (e)	86,719	86,134	85,790	12,233.66

\* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).  
For footnotes see page 134.

VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
AT 30 JUNE—*continued*

Local government area	Population			Area at 30.6.1972 (sq miles) (a)
	Census 1966	Census 1971	Estimated 1972	
<b>GIPPSLAND STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Alberton Shire	5,844	5,803	5,800	721.00
Avon Shire	3,171*	3,090	3,080	976.50
Bairnsdale Town	7,960*	8,552	8,550	10.50
Bairnsdale Shire	3,606*	3,741	3,740	879.50
Buln Buln Shire	8,700	8,414	8,380	486.00
Maffra Shire	8,510	8,515	8,520	1,611.00
Mirboo Shire	2,116	1,964	1,950	98.00
Moe City	16,555	15,605	15,480	8.26
Morwell Shire	20,829	22,443	22,540	259.00
Narracan Shire	9,045	8,607	8,550	892.00
Orbost Shire	6,434	6,301	6,280	3,700.00
Rosedale Shire	4,904	4,997	5,010	879.00
Sale City	8,708*	10,436	10,640	9.88
South Gippsland Shire	5,407	5,408	5,410	553.00
Tambo Shire	5,558	5,888	5,930	1,356.00
Traralgon City	14,080	14,666	14,750	7.70
Traralgon Shire	1,264	1,336	1,350	180.30
Warragul Shire	9,928	10,010	10,020	136.00
Woorayl Shire	8,927	9,145	9,170	481.00
Yallourn Works Area	4,250	3,221	3,120	13.52
Not incorporated (Gippsland lakes, Bass Strait islands)	..	..	..	129.51
<b>Total division</b>	<b>155,796</b>	<b>158,142</b>	<b>158,270</b>	<b>13,387.67</b>
<b>EAST CENTRAL STATISTICAL DIVISION</b>				
Bass Shire	3,857	3,752	3,730	203.00
Berwick Shire (part) (b)	8,909	9,650	9,780	280.06
Cranbourne Shire (part) (b)	3,793	3,755	3,750	133.31
Healesville Shire (part) (b)	1,299	1,187	1,170	239.12
Korumburra Shire	7,354	6,938	6,870	237.00
Phillip Island Shire	1,408	1,711	1,770	39.00
Upper Yarra Shire	5,456	6,014	6,110	612.00
Wonthaggi Borough	4,026	3,825	3,790	20.45
Not incorporated (French Island)	210	198	200	65.00
<b>Total division</b>	<b>36,312</b>	<b>37,030</b>	<b>37,170</b>	<b>1,828.94</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>				
Statistical divisions—				
Melbourne	2,230,793	2,503,450	2,546,700	2,368.25
West Central (f)	146,976	161,530	164,820	2,283.65
North Central (e) (f)	64,846	63,039	62,800	4,726.27
Western	203,432	199,505	198,460	14,305.04
Wimmera	60,017	55,587	54,800	12,206.39
Mallee	65,021	63,816	63,530	14,374.72
Northern	167,317	171,815	172,680	10,169.41
North Eastern (e)	86,719	86,134	85,790	12,233.66
Gippsland	155,796	158,142	158,270	13,387.67
East Central	36,312	37,030	37,170	1,828.94
Migratory (g)	2,988	2,303	2,350	..
<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>3,220,217</b>	<b>3,502,351</b>	<b>3,547,400</b>	<b>87,884.00</b>
<b>Geelong Statistical District</b>	<b>111,365</b>	<b>122,087</b>	<b>124,550</b>	<b>134.06</b>

\* Adjusted figure, see footnote (c).  
For footnotes see page 134.

**VICTORIA—POPULATION AND AREA OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS  
AT 30 JUNE—continued**

- (a) 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.
- (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) Local government area changes:

The 1966 figures in this statement have been adjusted where necessary to take account of local government area boundary changes effective between 1 July 1966 and 30 June 1971. These adjusted figures have been indicated with an asterisk (\*). The following table shows changes which have occurred in local government areas since the Census of 30 June 1971:

Local government area	Nature of change	Net change in area	Estimated population	Date of change
Alexandra (S)	Lost to Mansfield (S)	12 sq miles	Nil	31.5.72
Mansfield (S)	Gained from Alexandra (S)	12 sq miles	Nil	31.5.72
Mildura (C)	Gained from Mildura (S)	2.66 sq miles	+989	1.10.71
Mildura (S)	Lost to Mildura (C)	2.66 sq miles	-989	1.10.71

- (d) The populations of the City of Benalla and the Shire of Wodonga included residents at migrant centres. The Benalla migrant centre closed in December 1967. The Bonegilla (Wodonga) migrant centre closed in December 1971.
- (e) The statistical division boundary has been altered slightly to conform with the new municipal boundaries between Alexandra and Mansfield Shires.
- (f) Prior to 1971 the Shire of Kilmore was partly in both the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions. From 1 January 1971 the statistical division boundary was altered so that the Shire of Kilmore came entirely within the North Central Statistical Division. In this table the 1966 Census totals for the North Central and West Central Statistical Divisions have been revised to conform to the new boundaries.
- (g) The category "migratory" includes persons not elsewhere enumerated, e.g., those on board ships in ports or travelling between ports, or on long distance trains, motor coaches, or aircraft.
- \* See footnote (c).

## Immigration

### *Historical outline*

From the earlier days of settlement in Australia free or assisted passages were given to large numbers of migrants from Britain but the overall size and content of the migrant inflow was not controlled. Before 1901 immigration was handled by the various colonies in Australia, and the inflow of migrants at any period was largely determined by economic conditions and the extent of assistance offered by colonial governments.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia (1901) gave the Australian Government power to legislate concerning migration, but until 1920 assisted migration remained in the hands of the States; the activities of the Australian Government were confined to advertising and information activities. In 1920, by arrangement with the States, the Australian Government assumed responsibility for the selection of migrants and their movement to Australia, while the State Governments advised on the numbers and types of migrants they were prepared to receive. Under a migration agreement in 1925 between the Australian and United Kingdom Governments, moneys were made available to the States by the two governments for public works and the development or expansion of land settlement. This scheme was continued until 1930 when, because of the depression, it was abandoned.

### *Immigration since the Second World War*

Only after the Second World War did a combination of circumstances occur which enabled large scale and organised immigration to be sustained.

The main factors were: the desire to develop Australia's resources in order to strengthen and diversify the economy, increase living standards, and maintain full employment; the realisation of the need to populate and develop Australia as rapidly as possible for strategic reasons; 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; and the low birth rate during the depression years which meant that the numbers entering the labour force would not be sufficient to meet the needs of expansion.

British migration to Australia in the past, particularly prior to the Second World War, and since then, has been the principal single element in both assisted and unassisted settler arrivals. After 1945 the Australian Government found it necessary to diversify its migrant sources to obtain the type of migrants Australia needed. Currently, migrants from Britain constitute approximately 55 per cent of the assisted component of annual immigration programmes. The remainder come from over 60 different countries, with European countries and the Americas providing the majority.

AUSTRALIA—PERSONS ARRIVING UNDER ASSISTED  
MIGRATION SCHEMES

Assisted migration scheme	Date of commencement of scheme	Number assisted to December 1972
United Kingdom	April 1947	1,053,918
Refugee	January 1947	259,136
German	August 1952	95,535
Special Passage Assistance Programme and United States Passage Assistance Programme	July 1966	95,143
Dutch	April 1951	81,657
Greek	August 1952	72,268
Italian	August 1951	62,283
Maltese	January 1949	43,163
General assisted passage schemes	September 1954	40,388
Austrian	August 1952	22,048
Spanish	August 1958	12,322
Turkish	October 1968	11,241
Belgian	February 1961	3,149
Other schemes		43,833
Total		1,896,084

*Australian migration representatives overseas*

The Australian Government maintains immigration representatives in the United Kingdom, Eire, Arab Republic of Egypt, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden (covering Norway, Finland, and Iceland), Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Lebanon, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Fiji, and the United States of America.

*Population and immigration*

In the post-war period Australia's population has risen from 7.4 million to over 13 million. This represents a population increase of nearly 6 million, much of which has resulted from migration and the Australian-born children of migrants.

It is the Government's intention to conduct public hearings in all States to help determine Australia's future population policies, under the aegis of



the National Population Inquiry currently being undertaken by Professor W. D. Borrie of the Australian National University. The primary purpose of the Inquiry is to determine the best possible size, composition, and distribution for Australia's population up to the end of this century.

#### *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 1971 Census with those of the 1947 Census shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Victoria's population growth. Between 1947 and 1971 the State's population grew from 2,054,701 to 3,502,351—an increase of 1,447,650. Of the 1971 total, 797,722 persons were born overseas.

Of all overseas-born persons living in Australia at 30 June 1971, 31 per cent were living in Victoria. The principal birthplaces of the overseas-born living in Victoria in 1971 were: United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland 270,571, Italy 121,758, Greece 79,048, Yugoslavia 49,756, Germany 36,699, The Netherlands 33,939, Malta 25,787, Poland 23,639, and New Zealand 15,900.

#### *Accommodation*

Initial accommodation for the great majority of migrants, assisted and unassisted, is provided by the people and organisations who nominate them. Generally the only people not requiring pre-arranged initial accommodation are those who are financially independent at the time of their arrival in Australia.

The Victorian Government provides initial accommodation in a reception centre in Melbourne for those British assisted migrants it nominates. Both British and non-British assisted migrants nominated by the Australian Government are offered initial accommodation in hostels run by a company, Commonwealth Hostels Ltd, established for this purpose. In Victoria, hostels are located at Altona, Norlane, Maribyrnong, Nunawading, and Springvale. Families may stay in Australian Government migrant hostels for up to twelve months, couples up to six months, and single men up to three months. Single women not accompanying their families are accommodated for up to three months in specially selected private hostels; in Victoria a hostel run by the Y.W.C.A. is generally used. The Australian Government subsidises this special arrangement for single unaccompanied women.

Families nominated by the Australian Government may also be eligible for a six month tenancy of a furnished, self-contained flat. There are some 400 such flats in use throughout Australia as transitory accommodation, of which 104 are in Victoria—all in Melbourne. To enable Australian Government-nominated families to settle in country towns there is also a scheme which subsidises accommodation in guest houses or hostels for up to six months.

#### *Immigration policy*

Australia's immigration policy is based on its national and economic security; the capacity to provide employment, housing, education, and social services; the welfare and integration of all its citizens; the preservation of the

democratic system and balanced development of the nation; the avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions, and cultures; and the avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race, colour of skin, or nationality.

For humanitarian reasons, priority is given to the reunion of families, i.e., residents of Australia sponsoring their spouses, dependent children, and aged or otherwise dependent parents. For these dependent family members no test of acceptability beyond sound health and good character is applied. Residents of Australia are also able to sponsor other close relatives and persons with recognised qualifications or experience commensurate with community needs. Other persons also are considered having regard to Australia's national needs. People found eligible for consideration on these bases must show, on assessment, that they will be economically viable in Australia; have the personal qualities which enable them to fit into the Australian community; are medically fit; have a satisfactory character record; and have a sincere intention of making a permanent home in Australia and of becoming an Australian citizen.

A new structured selection system is being introduced to provide a more comprehensive and uniform assessment of people applying to migrate to Australia. The new procedures will assist in identifying prospective migrants lacking either the capacity to be economically self-reliant in Australia or the ability to integrate readily into the Australian community. To prevent the migration of such people would be in the interests both of Australia and of the prospective migrants themselves.

#### *Welfare*

The Australian Government provides the services of professional social workers, welfare aides, translators, and interpreters through its Melbourne Immigration Office. Among the important new developments in these services was the introduction, in February 1973, of Australia's first telephone service to answer emergency pleas for assistance from migrants who have difficulty speaking English. The Emergency Telephone Interpreter Service provides help in more than 20 languages and is free. Sixteen interpreters, eight each in Sydney and Melbourne, provide a 24 hour service, seven days a week. A second major development announced is the intention to appoint 48 multi-lingual welfare officers to work in the migrant communities of all States, seeking out and helping migrant newcomers to take advantage of community services and welfare facilities available to them. The welfare officers will help to overcome the language and communication barriers faced, and perform a day-to-day role of spreading information and providing a welfare service. In doing this they will complement the work of task forces which have a major role in identifying problem areas.

The Department also operates a grants scheme whereby community voluntary welfare agencies are given financial assistance in order to aid migrants with settlement problems. Studies of migrant integration and overseas selection procedures are undertaken by the Survey Section.

#### *English instruction*

The Australian Department of Immigration, in conjunction with the State Education Departments and other educational authorities, provides free

facilities to enable migrants to learn the English language and to acquire an appreciation of the Australian way of life. These facilities are available to migrants prior to embarkation, on board ships sailing to Australia, and throughout Australia there are specialised courses with intensive and accelerated instruction to meet the needs of individual groups of adult migrants in addition to day and evening class tuition, correspondence, radio and recorded courses, and a newly developed television series. Special classes in the English language are financed and equipped by the Australian Government for migrant children of school age at migrant hostels and in government and non-government schools.

The first in a network of planned new centres providing a focal point for migrant education in the States was opened officially in Perth by the Minister for Immigration on 22 February 1973 as a further initiative to ensure a better deal for migrants and their welcome into the community. Larger premises are planned for centres already serving Sydney and Melbourne and new centres will be opened in Brisbane and Adelaide. The State centres, equipped with language laboratories and other teaching aids, will become the administrative headquarters for the child and adult migrant education programmes and for the radio and correspondence courses.

Expenditure on migrant education, now conducted under the *Immigration (Education) Act 1971*, increased from about \$1m per annum in the 1960s to an estimated \$15.5m in 1973-74.

#### *Community participation*

In planning and carrying out its immigration programme the Government is assisted by consultative bodies, namely, the Immigration Planning Council, which is concerned primarily with economic matters; the Immigration Advisory Council, which is concerned with administrative, legislative, and sociological aspects of immigration; and the Immigration Publicity Council, which is concerned with publicity and information activities in Australia and overseas.

In addition to these advisory bodies government activity is aided and supplemented by such voluntary organisations as the Good Neighbour Movement and by community participation in the Australian Citizenship Convention, which is usually held biennially in Canberra. The Good Neighbour Movement is a nationwide voluntary organisation formed with the basic objective of assisting the satisfactory integration of every new settler into the national community. In Victoria there are 27 centres of operation and 146 affiliated organisations. Contained in these bodies are over 735 members of branches and committees and 92 individual representatives who are directly engaged in the specific task of aiding the integration of newcomers.

#### *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 1972 the State approved 69,485 personal nominations involving 173,283 persons. Under personal and group nominations, 160,673 British migrants have arrived in Victoria. Many of these migrants have been skilled technicians sponsored by group nominators such as the Victorian Railways, the 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.

#### *Overseas visitors to Australia*

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

Genuine 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 genuineness 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

Details of overseas arrivals and departures during the years 1968 to 1972 are shown in the following tables:

#### AUSTRALIA—OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ARRIVALS									
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
1970	744,396	115,204	77,886	7,086	70,392	144	11,165	402	1,026,675
1971	752,014	157,842	71,257	6,405	75,650	252	14,925	453	1,078,798
1972	733,414	190,419	79,336	3,716	84,050	128	18,853	754	1,110,670
DEPARTURES									
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
1970	658,150	88,875	82,237	6,443	56,143	347	11,354	252	903,801
1971	687,792	138,456	79,658	5,853	66,130	397	15,581	326	994,193
1972	714,811	177,015	84,587	3,828	80,508	288	21,216	571	1,082,824

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. International air services commenced from the new Melbourne (Tullamarine) Airport on 1 July 1970.

#### 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									
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
1970	185,325	73,293	351,929	416,128	1,026,675	51,460	37,341	26,403	115,204
1971	155,525	78,282	412,598	432,393	1,078,798	58,282	60,732	38,828	157,842
1972	112,468	80,837	490,962	426,403	1,110,670	46,696	89,718	54,005	190,419
DEPARTURES									
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
1970	26,756	93,480	352,526	431,039	903,801	21,771	41,882	25,222	88,875
1971	29,449	100,805	413,917	450,022	994,193	27,895	70,074	40,487	138,456
1972	33,172	103,813	504,519	441,320	1,082,824	25,829	99,986	51,200	177,015

(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

The *Nationality and Citizenship Act* 1948 commenced on Australia Day (26 January) 1949 and repealed all previous Australian 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:

1. were born in Australia or New Guinea; or
2. were naturalised in Australia; or
3. had been residing in Australia during the five years immediately preceding 26 January 1949; or
4. were born outside Australia of fathers to whom 1 or 2 above applied (provided the persons concerned had entered Australia without being placed under any immigration restriction); or
5. were women who had been married to men who became Australian citizens under the above headings (provided that the women concerned had entered Australia prior to 26 January 1949 without being placed under immigration restriction).

For the purposes of the Act, "Australia" includes the Territories of Australia which are not Trust Territories. On 4 June 1969 the Nationality and Citizenship Act became the *Citizenship Act 1948-1969*. Australian citizenship may now be acquired in the following ways:

1. By birth in Australia.
2. 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 or mother was an Australian citizen or in the case of a child born out of wedlock if the mother was an Australian citizen.
3. 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.
4. By notification. Citizens of other Commonwealth countries specified in section 7 (2) of the Act may acquire Australian citizenship, as of right, by the simple process of notification provided they have lived in Australia for five years, have resident status, and are not liable to deportation.
5. 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 five years, to be of good character, to have an adequate knowledge of English and the responsibilities and privileges of Australian citizenship, as well as 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 voluntarily enlisted in the Australian defence forces 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 1968 to 1972:

## VICTORIA—PREVIOUS NATIONALITY OF PERSONS NATURALISED

Nationality	Number of naturalisation certificates granted					Total granted 1968 to 1972	
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Number	Per cent
Albanian	10	7	6	9	4	36	0.07
Austrian	183	136	108	111	92	630	1.21
Belgian	12	21	14	15	12	74	0.14
Bulgarian	14	7	14	12	10	57	0.11
Byelorussian	5	6	1	-	-	12	0.02
Chinese	237	177	110	97	99	720	1.39
Czechoslovak	45	35	64	151	343	638	1.23
Danish	29	23	4	19	18	93	0.18
Dutch	1,138	764	525	558	293	3,278	6.31
Estonian	16	9	2	10	1	38	0.07
Finnish	67	50	44	35	32	228	0.44
French	39	50	37	47	29	202	0.39
German	990	595	387	537	319	2,828	5.45
Greek	2,852	2,943	3,052	3,192	2,314	14,553	28.03
Hungarian	328	238	145	214	123	1,048	2.02
Israeli	148	83	62	81	69	443	0.85
Italian	3,549	2,763	2,228	2,424	1,677	12,641	24.34
Japanese	8	8	3	5	8	32	0.06
Latvian	72	36	35	26	19	188	0.36
Lebanese	70	87	113	190	220	680	1.31
Lithuanian	35	24	17	16	5	97	0.19
Norwegian	12	10	4	9	-	35	0.07
Polish	734	477	481	491	302	2,485	4.79
Romanian	23	20	34	22	4	103	0.20
Russian	137	96	59	56	56	404	0.78
Spanish	68	95	65	72	60	360	0.69
Swedish	5	11	9	8	4	37	0.07
Swiss	51	31	45	54	57	238	0.46
Turkish	6	18	19	70	48	161	0.31
Ukrainian	71	67	30	33	20	221	0.43
United Arab Republic	94	199	334	357	396	1,380	2.66
U.S. American	26	27	27	31	40	151	0.29
Yugoslav	1,591	1,235	1,212	1,599	1,128	6,765	13.03
Other nationalities	75	83	147	161	162	628	1.21
Stateless	92	100	94	91	64	441	0.85
Total	12,832	10,531	9,531	10,803	8,228	51,925	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 1,523 children in 1968, 1,229 in 1969, 1,123 in 1970, 1,271 in 1971, and 912 in 1972 affected by grant of certificates.

## Aboriginals in Victoria

In 1972 the Department of Aboriginal Affairs estimated that the number of persons of known Aboriginal blood in Victoria was approximately 6,000. Of this number more than 50 per cent was under the age of 21 at 30 June 1972.

Aboriginals are participating increasingly in decision-making processes concerning their own affairs. They are employed on the staff of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, and make their opinions and wishes known through regular State-wide consultations and smaller conferences with family groups organised by the Ministry. In 1972 they were a motivating force in the establishment of the Victorian Aboriginal Legal Service. The Aboriginal Affairs Advisory Council, in which eight of the twelve members are Aboriginals, acts as an advisory body to the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. Six of the eight Aboriginal members are elected by Aboriginal people throughout the State. In addition, there are a number of independent Aboriginal groups in the country and metropolitan areas, with which the Ministry maintains close liaison. These groups include the Aborigines' Advancement League, the United Council of Aboriginal Women, and the National Council of Aboriginal and Island Women. Aboriginal people are

among members of the committees of management of four Ministry projects: the Lionel Rose Hostel for young men at Morwell, Meerindoo Hostel for students at Bairnsdale, a hostel for young workers at Dandenong, and Wirraminna Family Group Home for Aboriginal wards of state at Essendon.

Since its establishment in 1968 the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs, with its head office in Melbourne and regional offices at Bairnsdale, Morwell, Shepparton, and Swan Hill, has introduced special health, housing, education, and employment programmes, designed to provide opportunities so that Aboriginals may gain skills leading to the acquisition of resources, thus enabling them to become independent members of society. The Ministry considers it undesirable for Aboriginals to be regarded as recipients of welfare provisions and services. Accordingly, emphasis in the Ministry's work is placed on disseminating information to the non-Aboriginal community to achieve a better understanding of the contribution Aboriginals make to the life of the community in Victoria, and their potential contribution, given equal opportunities. One result of this programme is a noticeable change in public attitudes towards Aboriginals, and the consequent abandonment of many erroneous beliefs. To further this understanding between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples, students of both groups attend regular holiday and educational camps provided by the Ministry.

The Government housing grant of \$1,500, designed to stimulate interest in home ownership and to facilitate house purchase, was paid to 20 applicants in 1971-72. The scheme acts partly as land compensation; since its introduction in 1969 to 30 June 1972, seventy people have received grants. The former universal system of subsidising rent for Aboriginals in Ministry and Housing Commission houses has been phased out, but the Ministry has adopted the formula of the Housing Commission with regard to rental subsidies for people on low incomes. Aboriginal cultural activities are encouraged and supported with financial assistance. The Ministry's professional staff, including social workers, teachers, and nurses, visits the homes of Aboriginal families to provide educative and casework services. The aim of this work is to encourage Aboriginal people to use the services available to all members of the community and to encourage the personnel operating those services to treat Aboriginal people in the same way as others are treated. As a result of research, the Ministry in 1972 appointed two qualified kindergarten teachers as pre-school advisors and instituted a pre-school scholarship scheme for Aboriginal children. This pays for pre-school attendance and allows a small sum for other expenses.

During 1971 the reserves at Lake Tyers and Framlingham were returned to the ownership of their Aboriginal residents. It was the first time in Australia that former Crown land reserved for Aboriginals had been returned with unconditional freehold title. The Ministry continues to provide services and finance to the Aboriginal management committees of the properties. The main State legislation operative concerning Aboriginal affairs since the Ministry was established comprises the *Aboriginal Affairs Act* 1967, the *Aboriginal Lands Act* 1970, and the *Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act* 1972. State Government expenditure in 1971-72 on Aboriginal affairs was \$818,667, excluding grants from Australian Government sources.



## 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 Act 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 (295 Queen Street, Melbourne) 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 Australian 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 1968 to 1972 are given in the following table:

VICTORIA—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Number				Rate per 1,000 of mean population			Infant death rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)
	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Infant deaths (a)	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	
1968	29,724	70,228	29,967	1,010	8.93	21.10	9.00	14.4
1969	30,860	71,035	28,976	1,066	9.11	20.96	8.55	15.0
1970	31,729	73,019	30,335	1,060	9.20	21.16	8.79	14.5
1971	32,386	75,498	30,598	1,107	9.23	21.51	8.72	14.7
1972	31,206	71,807	29,856	1,048	8.77	20.18	8.39	14.6

(a) Included in deaths.

### Marriages

Marriages in Victoria in 1972 numbered 31,206, a decrease of 1,180 on the number registered in 1971. The rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1972 was 8.77, compared with a rate of 9.23 in 1971. 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 1968 to 1972 and relative ages of bridegrooms and brides for Victoria in 1972.

#### AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF MARRIAGES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1970	42,928	31,729	16,082	10,864	9,227	3,535	501	1,200	116,066
1971	43,038	32,386	16,538	10,833	9,382	3,578	485	1,397	117,637
1972	41,520	31,206	16,066	10,829	9,120	3,426	490	1,372	114,029

#### AUSTRALIA—MARRIAGE RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	8.99	8.93	8.59	8.60	8.83	9.02	6.2	8.6	8.85
1969	9.29	9.11	8.88	9.30	9.41	9.17	5.6	9.2	9.16
1970	9.48	9.20	8.96	9.38	9.28	9.11	6.3	9.1	9.26
1971	9.33	9.23	9.03	9.21	9.09	9.15	5.6	9.7	9.20
1972	8.88	8.77	8.58	9.10	8.63	8.71	5.3	8.7	8.78

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

#### VICTORIA—RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES, 1972

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 to and over
16	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
17	..	..	8	22	17	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
18	..	5	112	192	177	74	26	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	621
19	..	2	116	279	333	307	157	137	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,342
20	..	4	120	274	517	584	427	408	16	1	..	..	..	..	2,353
21 to 24	3	10	211	533	1,297	2,407	2,922	6,637	648	65	6	4	..	..	14,743
25 to 29	..	3	56	124	266	540	700	3,503	1,524	235	45	10	2	3	7,011
30 to 34	..	..	5	18	35	66	89	612	690	283	106	22	11	1	1,938
35 to 39	..	..	..	..	7	7	14	142	212	209	133	58	27	11	822
40 to 44	..	..	..	..	2	4	3	29	95	121	137	129	55	51	626
45 to 49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	38	51	85	111	96	74	468
50 to 54	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	9	14	52	64	94	105	352
55 to 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	10	17	34	72	166	304
60 to 64	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	9	16	31	186	248
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	5	16	300	325
Total brides	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	11,530	3,248	993	591	454	405	897	31,206

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

Of every 1,000 men who married during 1972, 759 were older and 107 were younger than their brides, and 134 were of the same age. In 1972 the oldest bridegroom was aged 90 years and the oldest bride was aged 82 years.

**VICTORIA—PERCENTAGES OF BRIDEGROOMS  
AND BRIDES IN AGE GROUPS, 1972**

Age group (years)	Percentage of total		Age group (years)	Percentage of total	
	Bride- grooms	Brides		Bride- grooms	Brides
14	..	(a)	30 to 34	6.2	3.2
15	..	0.1	35 to 39	2.6	1.9
16	(a)	2.0	40 to 44	2.0	1.5
17	0.2	4.6	45 to 49	1.5	1.3
18	2.0	8.5	50 to 54	1.1	1.0
19	4.3	12.8	55 to 59	1.0	0.8
20	7.5	13.9	60 and over	1.8	1.1
21 to 24	47.3	36.9			
25 to 29	22.5	10.4	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 all marriages
	BRIDEGROOMS								
1968	..	..	1	50	512	1,171	1,919	3,653	12.29
1969	..	..	1	36	517	1,242	1,937	3,733	12.10
1970	..	..	5	50	589	1,294	2,244	4,182	13.18
1971	..	..	3	44	636	1,414	2,452	4,549	14.05
1972	..	..	2	51	621	1,342	2,353	4,369	14.00
	BRIDES								
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
1970	2	20	566	1,339	2,552	3,928	4,463	12,870	40.56
1971	..	13	656	1,491	2,766	4,011	4,720	13,657	42.17
1972	3	24	632	1,443	2,651	3,994	4,341	13,088	41.94

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 1972 these percentages were 14.00 and 41.94, respectively, and in 12.05 per cent of marriages both parties were under 21 years of age.

**VICTORIA—MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE**

Year	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	All bride- grooms	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	All brides
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
1970	24.7	57.3	40.6	26.5	22.2	50.2	37.1	23.8
1971	24.7	56.7	40.2	26.5	22.1	50.5	36.8	23.8
1972	24.7	56.9	40.2	26.5	22.1	51.4	36.5	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 23.5 years. The corresponding age for spinsters was 21.2 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 1968 to 1972 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	
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
1970	29,191	909	1,629	29,163	984	1,582	31,729
1971	29,549	1,001	1,836	29,587	1,045	1,754	32,386
1972	28,403	929	1,874	28,369	1,037	1,800	31,206

VICTORIA—TOTAL MARRIAGES IN 1972 AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS MARRYING IN EACH CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1940 TO 1972

Marriages between—	1972		Conjugal condition	Percentage of total—			
	Number	Percentage		1940-1949	1950-1959	1960-1969	1972
				BRIDEGROOMS			
Bachelors and spinsters	27,123	86.9	Bachelors	90.5	89.5	91.6	91.0
Bachelors and widows	296	0.9	Widowers	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.0
Bachelors and divorced women	984	3.2	Divorced	4.6	6.0	5.0	6.0
Widowers and spinsters	215	0.7	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Widowers and widows	504	1.6					
Widowers and divorced women	210	0.7					
Divorced men and spinsters	1,031	3.3					
Divorced men and widows	237	0.8					
Divorced men and divorced women	606	1.9					
				BRIDES			
			Spinsters	91.4	89.2	91.2	90.9
			Widows	3.9	4.4	3.6	3.3
			Divorced	4.7	6.4	5.2	5.8
			Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total marriages	31,206	100.0					

The following table shows the number of civil marriages and proportion to total marriages performed for each of the five years 1968 to 1972. 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
1968	2,337	7.86	1,942	83.10
1969	2,376	7.70	2,041	85.90
1970	2,479	7.81	2,070	83.50
1971	2,815	8.69	2,300	81.71
1972	3,505	11.23	3,008	85.82

NOTE. In August 1971 the Melbourne venue for civil marriages was moved to new premises where it became possible to perform more ceremonies per year.

In 1972 the number of marriages celebrated by ministers of religion was 27,701, representing 88.77 per cent of total marriages. Civil marriages numbered 3,505 or 11.23 per cent of the total.

VICTORIA—MARRIAGES, RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL, 1972

Category of celebrant	Number	Proportion of total marriages
<b>Ministers of religion :</b>		
<b>Recognised denominations (a)—</b>		
Roman Catholic Church	9,222	29.55
Church of England in Australia	6,645	21.29
The Presbyterian Church of Australia	4,541	14.55
The Methodist Church of Australasia	2,984	9.56
Orthodox Churches (b)	1,236	3.96
Churches of Christ in Australia	574	1.84
The Baptist Union of Australia	516	1.65
Congregational Union of Australia	366	1.17
Unitarians	303	0.97
Lutheran Church (b)	284	0.91
Jewry	262	0.84
The Salvation Army	192	0.62
Jehovah's Witnesses	77	0.25
Seventh-day Adventist Church	75	0.24
Christian Brethren	47	0.15
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	39	0.13
Other recognised denominations	158	0.51
Other ministers	180	0.58
<b>Total ministers of religion</b>	<b>27,701</b>	<b>88.77</b>
<b>Civil officers</b>	<b>3,505</b>	<b>11.23</b>
<b>Total marriages</b>	<b>31,206</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Under authority of the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1966.

(b) Includes churches grouped under this heading in the proclamation made under the Australian *Marriage Act* 1961-1966.

**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 Australian 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 1972. 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, 1972

Petition for—	Petitions filed by—			Decrees granted to—		
	Husbands	Wives	Total	Husbands	Wives	Total
Dissolution	(a)1,753	(b)2,765	4,518	1,394	2,179	(c)3,584
Nullity	1	10	11	3	6	9
Judicial separation	1	3	4	..	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>1,397</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>(c)3,593</b>

(a) Includes five petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(b) Includes ten petitions for dissolution or nullity.

(c) Includes eleven petitions granted to both parties of 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
1968	2,787	10	6	2,515	10	..
1969	3,058	9	1	2,220	15	..
1970	3,675	14	2	2,591	13	..
1971	4,256	13	2	3,072	6	1
1972	4,518	11	4	3,584	9	..

(a) Includes sixteen petitions for dual relief in 1968, nine in 1969, fourteen in both 1970 and 1971, and fifteen in 1972.

**VICTORIA—GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE, 1972**

Grounds on which granted	Dissolution		Nullity		Judicial separation	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Adultery	638	652	..	..	..	..
Adultery and desertion	6	3	..	..	..	..
Cruelty	2	46	..	..	..	..
Desertion	483	954	..	..	..	..
Separation	255	471	..	..	..	..
Desertion and separation	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other grounds	10	51	3	6	..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

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

**VICTORIA—DIVORCE DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF  
PETITIONERS (AT DATE OF DECREE) AND ISSUE, 1972**

Ages of petitioners (years)	Dissolution (a)		Nullity		Judicial separation		Number of children (a)	
	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions	Husbands' petitions	Wives' petitions
Under 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	36	167	..	1	..	..	17	137
25-29	284	507	1	2	..	..	238	548
30-34	270	394	..	1	..	..	321	745
35-39	200	318	..	..	..	..	355	685
40-44	186	284	1	1	..	..	385	638
45-49	165	230	..	..	..	..	262	318
50-54	112	164	1	1	..	..	100	148
55-59	71	73	..	..	..	..	43	41
60 and over	70	42	..	..	..	..	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>3,270</b>

(a) Of the total of 5,001 children shown above, eight children were the issue of marriages for which nullities were granted. In addition to the above, there were eleven instances involving a total of twenty-five children where dissolutions were granted to both parties.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED : AGES OF PARTIES AT DATE OF DECREE, 1972

Ages of husbands (years)	Ages of wives (years)										Total husbands
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and over	
20-24	2	73	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
25-29	..	218	442	36	4	..	..	1	..	..	701
30-34	..	26	330	265	32	2	2	..	..	..	657
35-39	..	..	76	239	207	18	5	1	..	..	546
40-44	..	..	16	62	192	194	40	7	4	..	515
45-49	..	..	5	15	43	171	161	34	2	2	433
50-54	..	..	1	3	9	37	121	114	16	3	304
55-59	..	..	..	1	1	13	35	64	51	16	181
60 and over	..	..	..	1	5	5	10	32	44	62	159
Total wives	2	317	881	622	493	440	375	252	117	83	(a)3,582

(a) Excludes two petitions where ages of wives were not stated but ages of husbands were 39 and 49 at time of dissolution.

VICTORIA—DISSOLUTIONS OF MARRIAGE : DECREES GRANTED : DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE, 1972

Duration of marriage (years)	Number of children							Total dissolutions	Total children (a)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 and over		
1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
2	27	4	1	1	..	..	..	33	9
3	57	8	2	..	..	..	..	67	12
4	116	48	6	4	..	..	..	174	72
5	143	78	20	2	3	1	..	247	141
6	107	78	39	7	2	..	1	234	191
7	85	88	42	19	2	..	..	236	237
8	53	58	53	15	6	..	..	185	233
9	41	46	55	18	5	4	1	170	256
10	32	30	69	24	7	3	..	165	283
11	24	32	61	21	7	..	..	145	245
12	25	25	42	29	12	..	..	133	244
13	14	23	26	29	18	..	1	111	240
14	18	21	43	23	17	3	..	126	265
15-19	90	76	171	123	63	18	14	555	1,216
20-24	70	79	127	78	45	18	14	431	929
25-29	144	83	58	29	5	3	4	326	346
30-34	118	28	9	7	4	1	..	167	88
35-39	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	44	9
40 and over	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1
Total dissolutions of marriage	1,235	810	827	429	196	51	36	3,584	..
Total children	..	810	1,654	1,287	784	255	228	..	5,018

(a) Of the total of 5,018 children, twenty-five children were the issue of marriages for which dissolutions were granted to both parties.

### Births

The number of births registered in Victoria during the year 1972 was 71,807.

Stillbirths, which are excluded from births and deaths, numbered 842 and corresponded to a ratio of 11.59 per 1,000 births live and still in 1972. 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 1968 to 1972:

AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906
1969	86,036	71,035	36,576	21,977	20,754	8,445	2,274	3,079	250,176
1970	88,448	73,019	37,530	22,617	21,618	8,185	2,624	3,475	257,516
1971	98,466	75,498	39,970	22,996	24,239	8,321	2,832	4,040	276,362
1972	95,278	71,807	39,251	21,844	22,177	7,824	2,722	4,066	264,969

AUSTRALIA—BIRTH RATES

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.(a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	18.72	21.10	20.33	18.89	21.34	21.89	30.8	23.6	20.04
1969	19.35	20.96	20.73	19.28	21.72	21.93	31.1	25.3	20.38
1970	19.52	21.16	20.90	19.52	21.74	21.09	33.1	26.4	20.55
1971	21.35	21.51	21.84	19.55	23.50	21.27	32.8	28.0	21.62
1972	20.39	20.18	20.95	18.37	20.99	19.90	29.7	25.9	20.39

(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 1968 to 1972:

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

Year	Males	Females	Total	Masculinity (a)	Average age		
					Nuptial births		Ex-nuptial births
					Father	Mother	Mother (b)
1968	36,145	34,083	70,228	106.05	30.3	27.0	23.1
1969	36,421	34,614	71,035	105.22	30.2	27.0	23.3
1970	37,350	35,669	73,019	104.71	30.1	26.9	23.1
1971	38,432	37,066	75,498	103.69	29.8	26.7	23.0
1972	36,842	34,965	71,807	105.37	29.7	26.7	22.8

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

(b) Information is not available to allow the calculation of the average age of fathers of ex-nuptial children.

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, 1972

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	4,015	714	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,776
20-24	12,220	7,858	1,988	389	85	14	1	..	..	..	..	22,555
25-29	6,838	9,164	5,054	1,740	503	140	53	19	4	..	..	23,515
30-34	1,519	2,605	2,935	1,786	820	351	172	65	33	13	3	10,302
35-39	460	668	837	716	438	317	210	87	56	24	25	3,838
40-44	90	151	168	160	129	99	77	57	41	16	38	1,026
45-49	6	3	4	7	7	7	8	12	4	4	8	70
Age not stated	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,150</b>	<b>21,164</b>	<b>11,033</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66,087</b>
<b>Proportion of total married mothers</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>32.02</b>	<b>16.70</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>



VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS.  
NUMBER OF MOTHERS IN AGE GROUPS,  
TOTAL ISSUE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE, 1972

Age group of mother (years)	Number of mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 20	4,776	5,614	1.18
20-24	22,555	36,183	1.60
25-29	23,515	51,480	2.19
30-34	10,302	31,199	3.03
35-39	3,838	14,518	3.78
40-44	1,026	4,790	4.67
45-49	70	461	6.59
Age not stated	5	20	4.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,087</b>	<b>144,265</b>	<b>2.18</b>

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS : RELATIVE  
AGE GROUPS OF PARENTS, 1972

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	820	134	8	..	..	..	..	..	962
20-24	3,186	8,963	930	40	4	..	..	..	13,123
25-29	659	10,923	11,914	867	55	2	1	1	24,422
30-34	96	2,114	8,463	4,977	423	27	..	1	16,101
35-39	9	322	1,756	3,205	1,603	127	1	..	7,023
40-44	2	58	341	947	1,306	468	7	1	3,130
45-49	1	16	63	205	351	316	44	..	996
50 and over	2	6	35	55	95	86	17	..	296
Not stated	1	19	5	6	1	..	..	2	34
<b>Married mothers</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>22,555</b>	<b>23,515</b>	<b>10,302</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66,087</b>

VICTORIA—NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS : AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND  
DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 1972

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	55	101	133	259	508	786	795	199	84	152	137	92	593	100	18	2	1	4,015
20-24	34	51	72	135	330	581	591	234	253	466	411	379	4,047	2,723	1,310	441	162	12,220
25-29	11	16	11	32	43	71	81	61	71	132	149	122	1,329	1,378	1,217	956	1,158	6,838
30-34	5	12	12	9	9	13	31	27	24	45	37	47	321	205	172	111	439	1,519
35-39	3	..	3	2	4	7	7	9	16	12	21	19	106	60	33	26	132	460
40-44	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	2	22	14	5	7	28	90
45-49	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	6
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>6,420</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>25,150</b>

On the average of the five years 1968 to 1972, mothers of twins were one in 94 of all mothers whose confinements were recorded, mothers of triplets one in 11,927, and mothers of all multiple births one in 93.

## VICTORIA—MULTIPLE CONFINEMENTS (a)

Year	Cases of twins	Cases of triplets	Total multiple cases	Multiple cases per 1,000 total confinements
1968	730	5	735	10.57
1969	742	7	(b)751	10.68
1970	772	10	(c)783	10.84
1971	790	3	793	10.61
1972	771	5	776	10.92

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

(b) Includes two cases of quadruplets.

(c) Includes one case of quadruplets.

The following tables show details of ex-nuptial births in each State and Territory for the years 1968 to 1972 and the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children in Victoria:

## AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1970	7,435	4,420	4,251	1,715	2,316	650	426	134	21,367
1971	9,674	5,010	4,859	1,782	2,720	722	664	198	25,629
1972	9,766	5,001	5,185	1,803	2,632	695	356	221	25,659

## AUSTRALIA—EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS : PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL BIRTHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
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
1970	8.43	6.05	11.33	7.58	10.71	7.94	16.23	3.86	8.30
1971	9.82	6.64	12.16	7.75	11.22	8.68	23.45	4.90	9.27
1972	10.25	6.96	13.21	8.25	11.87	8.88	13.08	5.44	9.68

## VICTORIA—AGES OF MOTHERS OF EX-NUPTIAL CHILDREN

Age of mother (years)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
12	1	..	1	..	..
13	1	1	5	1	2
14	10	17	11	16	18
15	66	69	95	98	105
16	200	194	228	250	307
17	396	344	419	423	514
18	477	446	507	582	550
19	475	448	525	517	523
20	386	360	410	506	456
21-24	952	990	962	1,172	1,156
25-29	553	575	590	750	685
30-34	320	314	320	377	366
35-39	194	212	218	206	196
40-44	81	81	83	58	60
45 and over	10	4	4	5	7
Not stated	1	7	4	2	2
Total	4,123	4,062	4,382	4,963	4,947

## VICTORIA—ADOPTIONS AND LEGITIMATIONS

Year	Number of children—	
	Adopted (a)	Legitimated (b)
1968	1,832	533
1969	2,125	488
1970	2,147	601
1971	2,084	558
1972	1,878	545

(a) Legal adoptions registered under the provisions of the *Adoption of Children Act 1964*.

(b) Legitimations registered. Under the provisions of the Australian *Marriage Act 1961-1966*, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimated on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963 at that date.

## 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 1968 to 1972:

## AUSTRALIA—NUMBER OF DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,468	3,284	543	488	109,547
1969	40,665	28,976	15,786	9,337	7,350	3,309	485	588	106,496
1970	43,601	30,335	17,055	10,138	7,543	3,174	608	594	113,048
1971	41,691	30,598	16,339	9,686	7,806	3,295	637	598	110,650
1972	41,652	29,856	16,598	9,764	7,441	3,227	553	669	109,760

## AUSTRALIA—DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. (a)	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
1968	9.58	9.00	9.29	8.83	8.16	8.64	8.0	4.4	9.11
1969	9.15	8.55	8.95	8.19	7.69	8.59	6.6	4.8	8.68
1970	9.62	8.79	9.50	8.75	7.59	8.18	7.7	4.5	9.02
1971	9.04	8.72	8.93	8.23	7.57	8.42	7.4	4.1	8.66
1972	8.91	8.39	8.86	8.21	7.04	8.21	6.0	4.3	8.45

(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. A summary of these changes is given on pages 152-3 of the *Victorian Year Book* 1971.

VICTORIA—CAUSES OF DEATH: NUMBERS AND RATES, 1972

International Classification of Diseases Code	Cause of death (a)	International List numbers	Number of deaths	Proportion of total	Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	008, 009	63	0.21	18
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	010-012	41	0.14	12
B6	Other tuberculosis, including late effects	013-019	11	0.04	3
B11	Meningococcal infection	036	4	0.01	1
B14	Measles	055	4	0.01	1
B17	Syphilis and its sequelae	090-097	7	0.02	2
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	(b)	95	0.32	27
B19	Malignant neoplasms—				
	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1,868	6.26	525
	Lung	162	955	3.20	268
	Skin	172, 173	100	0.33	28
	Breast	174	483	1.62	136
	Genital organs	180-187	640	2.14	180
	Urinary organs	188, 189	238	0.80	67
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204-207	218	0.73	61
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	919	3.08	258
B20	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	58	0.19	16
B21	Diabetes mellitus	250	575	1.93	162
B22	Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	260-269	18	0.06	5
B23	Anaemias	280-285	49	0.16	14
B24	Meningitis	320	12	0.04	3
B25	Active rheumatic fever	390-392	2	0.01	1
B26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	393-398	240	0.80	67
B27	Hypertensive disease	400-404	437	1.46	123
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	410-414	8,975	30.06	2,523
B29	Other forms of heart disease	420-429	1,137	3.81	320
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	430-438	4,211	14.10	1,184
B31	Influenza	470-474	47	0.16	13
B32	Pneumonia	480-486	619	2.07	174
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	490-493	1,156	3.87	325
B34	Peptic ulcer	531-533	155	0.52	44
B35	Appendicitis	540-543	17	0.06	5
B36	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553, 560	103	0.35	29
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	571	237	0.79	67
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	580-584	147	0.49	41
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	600	51	0.17	14
B40	Abortion	640-645	2	0.01	1
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 630-639 } { 650-678 }	5	0.02	1
B42	Congenital anomalies	{ 740-759 }	370	1.24	104
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	{ 764-768 } { 772-776 } { 760-763 } { 769-771 } { 773-775 } { 777-779 }	178	0.60	50
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	{ 773-775 } { 777-779 }	419	1.40	118
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	780-796	81	0.27	23
	General arteriosclerosis	440	745	2.50	209
B46	Other diseases of circulatory system	441-458	468	1.57	132
	Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 460-466 } { 500-519 }	248	0.83	70
	All other diseases	Residual	1,147	3.84	322
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E823	964	3.23	271
BE48	All other accidents	{ E800-E807 } { E825-E949 }	785	2.63	221
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E950-E959	433	1.45	122
BE50	All other external causes	E960-E999	120	0.40	34
Total all causes			29,856	100.00	8,392

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1972 : 1. Cholera (000), 2. Typhoid fever (001), 3. Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis (004, 006), 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), and 16. Malaria (084).  
 (b) 002, 003, 005, 007, 021-031, 035, 037-039, 044-046, 051-054, 056, 057, 060-063, 070-079, 085-089, 098-136.  
 (c) 140-149, 160, 161, 163, 170, 171, 190-199, 200-203, 208, 209.

Deaths in 1972 comprised 16,215 males and 13,641 females.

The following table shows deaths in 1972, in certain age groups, detailing the selected main causes of death within those age groups :

## VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1972

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	<b>Under 1 year</b>				
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	417	39.8	419	99.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	248	23.7	370	67.0
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	176	16.8	178	98.9
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	72	6.9	248	29.0
B32	Pneumonia	31	3.0	619	5.0
B18	All other infective and parasitic diseases	22	2.1	95	23.2
	<b>1-4 years</b>				
BE48	All other accidents	45	20.7	785	5.7
B42	Congenital anomalies	35	16.1	370	9.5
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	32	14.7	964	3.3
B19	Malignant neoplasms	20	9.2	5,421	0.4
B46 (part)	Other diseases of respiratory system	19	8.8	248	7.7
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	9	4.1	63	14.3
	<b>5-14 years</b>				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	60	26.2	964	6.2
B19	Malignant neoplasms	42	18.3	5,421	0.8
BE48	All other accidents	32	14.0	785	4.1
B42	Congenital anomalies	16	7.0	370	4.3
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	9	3.9	1,156	0.8
BE50	All other external causes	8	3.5	120	6.7
	<b>15-24 years</b>				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	341	54.1	964	35.4
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	10.3	433	15.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	51	8.1	5,421	0.9
BE48	All other accidents	51	8.1	785	6.5
B42	Congenital anomalies	16	2.5	370	4.3
BE50	All other external causes	11	1.7	120	9.2
	<b>25-34 years</b>				
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	115	25.5	964	11.9
B19	Malignant neoplasms	86	19.1	5,421	1.6
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	65	14.4	433	15.0
BE48	All other accidents	43	9.5	785	5.5
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	16	3.5	8,975	0.2
B29	Other forms of heart disease	16	3.5	1,137	1.4
	<b>35-44 years</b>				
B19	Malignant neoplasms	223	24.5	5,421	4.1
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	180	19.8	8,975	2.0
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	82	9.0	964	8.5
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	72	7.9	433	16.6
BE48	All other accidents	60	6.6	785	7.6
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	53	5.8	4,211	1.3
	<b>45-54 years</b>				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	702	30.1	8,975	7.8
B19	Malignant neoplasms	670	28.8	5,421	12.4
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	166	7.1	4,211	3.9
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	109	4.7	433	25.2
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents	98	4.2	964	10.2
B37	Cirrhosis of liver	70	3.0	237	29.5
	<b>55-64 years</b>				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	1,681	36.3	8,975	18.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,241	26.8	5,421	22.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	448	9.7	4,211	10.6
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	174	3.8	1,156	15.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	94	2.0	1,137	8.3
B21	Diabetes mellitus	91	2.0	575	15.8
	<b>65-74 years</b>				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	2,606	36.1	8,975	29.0
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,564	21.7	5,421	28.9
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	1,010	14.0	4,211	24.0
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	404	5.6	1,156	34.9
B29	Other forms of heart disease	189	2.6	1,137	16.6
B21	Diabetes mellitus	180	2.5	575	31.3

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

VICTORIA—MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS, 1972—*continued*

International Classification of Diseases Code	Age group and cause of death	Deaths from specified cause			
		In age group		At all ages	
		Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent (a)
	<b>75 years and over</b>				
B28	Ischaemic heart disease	3,786	31.1	8,975	42.2
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	2,513	20.6	4,211	59.7
B19	Malignant neoplasms	1,521	12.5	5,421	28.1
B29	Other forms of heart disease	750	6.2	1,137	66.0
B46 (part)	Arteriosclerosis	617	5.1	745	82.8
B33	Bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma	473	3.9	1,156	40.9

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

*Diseases of the heart*

During 1972 there were 10,625 deaths ascribed to diseases of the heart including 2 due to rheumatic fever with heart involvement, 240 due to chronic rheumatic heart disease, 271 to hypertensive heart disease, 6,113 to acute myocardial infarction, 2,862 to other ischaemic heart disease, and 1,137 to other forms of heart disease. The total of these causes in 1972 represented a rate of 2,986 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 156 and 157 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 1972 from this cause by sex and age group are given in the following table :

## VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASES BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Rheumatic fever with heart involve- ment (391)	M	..	1	..	..	..	1
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (393, 398)	M	9	17	26	33	24	109
	F	9	13	32	42	35	131
Hypertensive heart disease (402, 404)	M	3	5	20	26	55	109
	F	2	4	11	27	118	162
Acute myocardial infarction (410)	M	104	373	895	1,217	1,144	3,733
	F	10	79	287	709	1,295	2,380
Other ischaemic heart disease (411- 414)	M	72	207	376	442	563	1,660
	F	14	43	123	238	784	1,202
Other forms of heart disease (420- 429)	M	29	26	63	101	263	482
	F	28	21	31	88	487	655
Total	M	217	629	1,380	1,819	2,049	6,094
	F	64	160	484	1,104	2,719	4,531

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

*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 1972 numbered 5,421 and represented a rate of 1,524 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 1972 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)	Average annual death rates from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 of each sex in each age group						
	1920-1922	1932-1934	1946-1948	1953-1955	1960-1962	1965-1967	1970-1972
	MALES						
Under 5	0.46	0.27	0.60	1.11	1.06	0.79	0.79
5-9	0.13	0.20	0.34	0.98	0.85	0.95	0.76
10-14	0.14	0.24	0.24	0.69	0.59	0.57	0.55
15-19	0.30	0.37	0.61	0.93	0.95	0.86	0.76
20-24	0.64	0.73	0.69	1.27	0.86	1.25	1.33
25-34	0.76	0.93	1.20	1.32	1.34	1.62	1.55
35-44	3.31	3.04	3.00	4.01	3.93	4.50	4.42
45-54	13.94	10.13	11.65	13.25	14.54	14.64	17.21
55-64	40.46	37.25	32.73	36.99	41.16	42.09	48.40
65-74	78.21	85.19	80.46	82.41	90.40	98.12	111.07
75 and over	110.12	133.78	148.20	163.06	161.58	170.73	189.34
All ages	9.52	11.63	13.51	13.76	14.15	14.90	16.43
	FEMALES						
Under 5	0.39	0.38	0.48	1.37	1.04	0.68	0.81
5-9	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.60	0.92	0.66	0.74
10-14	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.71	0.64	0.46	0.39
15-19	0.15	0.17	0.04	0.49	0.66	0.71	0.64
20-24	0.30	0.39	0.60	0.56	0.99	0.82	0.78
25-34	1.28	1.57	1.75	1.81	1.88	1.50	1.78
35-44	6.61	6.00	6.23	6.14	5.76	5.38	5.49
45-54	19.14	17.31	16.47	16.46	15.02	16.40	17.20
55-64	34.48	35.82	33.40	30.93	30.20	30.30	34.04
65-74	63.05	61.17	61.44	59.38	50.34	57.01	58.09
75 and over	92.86	106.19	111.49	117.02	103.68	96.93	109.94
All ages	9.63	12.00	14.50	14.16	13.12	13.00	13.90

The following table shows deaths from malignant neoplasms recorded in 1972 in age groups according to the site of the disease :

VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS  
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Site of disease <sup>a)</sup>	Sex	Age group (years)				Total
		Under 25	25-44	45-64	65 and over	
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-149)	M	1	7	41	33	82
	F	..	1	11	22	34
Oesophagus (150)	M	..	5	39	46	90
	F	..	2	12	36	50
Stomach (151)	M	1	10	98	183	292
	F	..	8	43	175	226
Intestine, except rectum (152, 153)	M	..	13	101	143	257
	F	1	14	98	221	334
Rectum and rectosigmoid junction (154)	M	1	9	51	87	148
	F	..	2	30	65	97
Trachea, bronchus, and lung (162)	M	..	15	337	453	805
	F	1	5	67	77	150
Breast (174)	M	..	..	2	3	5
	F	..	44	216	218	478
Cervix uteri (180)	F	1	11	56	45	113
Other and unspecified parts of uterus (181, 182)	F	1	4	22	55	82
Ovary, fallopian tube, and broad ligament (183)	F	1	9	61	66	137
Prostate (185)	M	1	..	31	239	271
Bladder (188)	M	..	3	24	77	104
	F	..	1	5	28	34
Other and unspecified urinary organs (189)	M	..	1	24	32	57
	F	2	4	11	26	43
Brain and other parts of nervous system (191, 192)	M	14	11	40	16	81
	F	7	10	27	14	58
Leukaemia (204-207)	M	27	14	25	57	123
	F	21	12	19	43	95
Other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system (200-203, 208, 209)	M	8	17	65	67	157
	F	4	13	47	70	134
All other and unspecified sites	M	17	37	176	234	464
	F	7	27	132	254	420
Total	M	70	142	1,054	1,670	2,936
	F	46	167	857	1,415	2,485

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

*Cerebrovascular disease*

In 1972, 1,675 male and 2,536 female deaths were ascribed to cerebrovascular diseases, the total corresponding to a rate of 1,184 per million of the mean population. The table on pages 156 and 157 shows that cerebrovascular diseases appear as one of the leading causes of death at ages from 35 years and over; they have become an increasing proportion of deaths at higher ages accounting for 21 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 AGE GROUP AND SEX, 1972

Cause of death (a)	Sex	Age group (years)					Total
		Under 45	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage (430)	M	21	16	24	13	5	79
	F	16	34	33	21	17	121
Cerebral haemorrhage (431)	M	17	34	78	113	137	379
	F	10	32	72	119	287	520
Cerebral infarction (432-434)	M	2	10	39	110	247	408
	F	2	3	38	114	516	673
Acute but ill-defined cerebrovascular disease (436)	M	3	18	90	206	295	612
	F	..	17	59	211	595	882
Other and ill-defined cerebrovascular diseases (435, 437, 438)	M	1	2	9	49	136	197
	F	2	..	6	54	278	340
Total	M	44	80	240	491	820	1,675
	F	30	86	208	519	1,693	2,536

(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 1972 deaths from diseases of the respiratory system numbered 2,070, which represented a rate of 582 per million of the mean population. Of these deaths in 1972, 47 were due to influenza, 103 to other acute respiratory infections, 619 to pneumonia, 1,156 to bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma, and 145 to other diseases.

The 47 deaths from influenza in 1972 represented a rate of 13 per million of the mean population. Eighty-three per cent of the deaths were of persons aged 50 years or over.

*Diseases of the digestive system*

In 1972 there were 451 male and 305 female deaths from diseases of the digestive system, representing a rate of 213 per million of the mean population. Deaths from causes in this group in 1972 were: 155 from ulcers of the stomach and duodenum, 2 from gastritis and duodenitis, 17 from appendicitis, 103 from intestinal obstruction and hernia, 16 from chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis, 237 from cirrhosis of the liver, 55 from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, and 171 from other diseases.

*Diabetes mellitus*

During 1972 diabetes was responsible for 227 male and 348 female deaths, representing a rate of 162 per million of the mean population.

The rates for previous periods were 161 in 1971, 183 in 1970, 181 in 1969, 209 in 1968, and 173 in 1967.

*Diseases of the genito-urinary system*

In 1972 there were 393 deaths attributed to diseases of the genito-urinary system. This number represented a rate of 111 per million of the mean population. In 1972 nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 147 deaths, infections of the kidney for 120, calculi of the urinary system for 5, hyperplasia of prostate for 51, and other diseases of the genito-urinary system for 70.

*Tuberculosis*

The number of deaths ascribed to tuberculosis during 1972 was 52, the rate per million of mean population being 15.

Deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1972 numbered 41 and equalled a rate of 12 per million of the mean population. Rates for earlier periods were 130 for 1950-1954, 294 in 1945-1949, 660 in 1918-1922, 855 in 1908-1912, and 1,365 in 1890-1892. In 1972 tuberculosis of the respiratory system was responsible for 79 per cent of the total deaths from tuberculosis. Of the 25 males and 16 females dying from tuberculosis of the respiratory system in 1972, only 4 males and 2 females were under the age of 45 years.

*Deaths from external causes*

Deaths in 1972 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 1972 male deaths from external causes were 64 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 1968 to 1972 :

## VICTORIA—DEATHS INVOLVING MOTOR VEHICLES

Year	Number of motor vehicles on register at 30 June	Deaths involving motor vehicles (a)		
		Number (b)	Per 10,000 motor vehicles	Per 1,000,000 of mean population
1968	1,187,300	904	7.6	272
1969	1,247,900	1,087	8.7	321
1970	1,314,400	1,097	8.3	318
1971	1,379,200	1,064	7.7	303
1972	1,442,300	964	6.7	271

(a) Deaths are those registered during the calendar year.

(b) Deaths of pedestrians included in this column numbered 244, 287, 254, 257, and 263, respectively.

*Transport accidents*

In 1972 deaths from all transport accidents numbered 1,024 as against 1,126 in 1971, 1,158 in 1970, 1,137 in 1969, and 948 in 1968. During 1972 deaths connected with transport represented 59 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 1972 totalled 66.

*Suicide and self-inflicted injury*

In 1972 deaths from suicide or wilfully self-inflicted injury numbered 277 males and 156 females. These deaths represented a rate of 122 per million of the mean population. Of the 277 male deaths in 1972, 82 were connected with firearms and explosives, and 72 with poisoning by solid or liquid substances. The latter accounted for 113 of the 156 female deaths.

*Homicide*

The number of deaths ascribed to homicide and registered in 1972 was 52 (33 males and 19 females).

## VICTORIA—DEATHS FROM HOMICIDE (a)

Year	Males	Females	Total
1968	20	29	49
1969	20	10	30
1970	25	23	48
1971	44	12	56
1972	33	19	52

(a) Deaths from injuries inflicted by another person with intent to injure or kill, by any means.

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

## Infant deaths

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 15 in 1968–1972 (a reduction of 89 per cent). In other words, of every 100 infants who died in the earlier period, only 11 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 1968 to 1972 :

## AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATHS

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	1,525	1,010	716	345	398	143	101	45	4,283
1969	1,625	1,066	691	347	453	139	103	58	4,482
1970	1,743	1,060	672	367	459	116	126	61	4,604
1971	1,710	1,107	766	366	464	114	170	80	4,777
1972	1,663	1,048	697	367	348	127	113	67	4,430

## AUSTRALIA—INFANT DEATH RATES (a)

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1968	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.4	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.78
1969	18.9	15.0	18.9	15.8	21.8	16.5	45.3	18.8	17.92
1970	19.7	14.5	17.9	16.2	21.2	14.2	48.0	17.6	17.88
1971	17.4	14.7	19.2	15.9	19.1	13.7	60.0	19.8	17.29
1972	17.5	14.6	17.8	16.8	15.7	16.2	41.5	16.5	16.72

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

The infant death rates for the Melbourne Statistical Division, for the remainder of the State, and for the whole State, for the years 1968 to 1972, are shown in the following table. Figures relate to the Melbourne Statistical Division as defined for the 1971 Census (see pages 122–3).

## VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS

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
1968	685	13.9	325	15.4	1,010	14.4
1969	730	14.5	336	16.2	1,066	15.0
1970	721	13.7	339	16.7	1,060	14.5
1971	843	15.5	264	12.6	1,107	14.7
1972	764	14.8	284	14.1	1,048	14.6

NOTE. Births and deaths registered in Victoria 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 1.1 in 1968-1972, a decrease of 90 per cent, and that for infants "one month and under one year" from 41.2 to 4.0, 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 1968-1972. The rate per 1,000 live births for infants "under one week" has declined from 21.5 in the quinquennium 1910-1914 to 9.6 in 1968-1972. In 1972 the mortality of infants "under one week" comprised 67 per cent of the total infant mortality.

The following tables show mortality rates at certain ages under one year for the years 1968 to 1972 :

## VICTORIA—INFANT DEATH RATES BY AGE, 1972

Year	Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births					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	
1968	9.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	14.4
1969	9.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	15.0
1970	9.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	14.5
1971	9.3	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.2	14.7
1972	9.8	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	14.6

## VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY SEX, 1972

Particulars	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
<b>Males—</b>						
Number	409	35	39	61	50	594
Rate (a)	11.1	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	16.1
Percentage of total	68.8	5.9	6.6	10.3	8.4	100.0
<b>Females—</b>						
Number	298	37	40	39	40	454
Rate (a)	8.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	13.0
Percentage of total	65.6	8.2	8.8	8.6	8.8	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 1968–1972 exceeded the female rate by 23 per cent.

In 1972, 454 or 43 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 101 deaths. Congenital anomalies were responsible for 248 or 24 per cent and pneumonia for 31 or 3 per cent of infant deaths.

## VICTORIA—INFANT DEATHS AT CERTAIN AGES, BY CAUSE, 1972

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	..	..	..	..	7
Other maternal conditions unrelated to pregnancy (761)	35	3	1	..	..	39
Toxaemias of pregnancy (762)	31	..	..	..	..	31
Maternal ante- and intrapartum infection (763)	33	1	..	..	..	34
Difficult labour (764–768)	61	2	..	..	..	63
Other complications of pregnancy and childbirth (769)	169	6	..	..	..	175
Conditions of placenta (770)	79	3	..	..	..	82
Conditions of umbilical cord (771)	11	..	..	..	..	11
Birth injury and termination of pregnancy without mention of cause (772, 773)	10	1	1	..	..	12
Haemolytic disease of newborn (774, 775)	16	2	..	..	..	18
Anoxic and hypoxic conditions, not elsewhere classified (776)	96	3	1	1	..	101
Immaturity, unqualified (777)	14	..	..	..	..	14
Other conditions of newborn (778, 779)	5	1	..	..	..	6
Congenital anomalies (740–759)	126	36	30	29	27	248
Infections (000–136)	2	7	9	1	11	30
Pneumonia (480–486)	2	..	10	13	6	31
Other diseases (140–474, 490–738, 780–796)	7	6	21	51	36	121
Inhalation or ingestion of food or other object causing obstruction or suffocation, and accidental mechanical suffocation (E911–E913)	..	..	1	2	3	6
Other external causes (E800–E910, E914–E999)	3	1	5	3	7	19
<b>Total all causes</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1,048</b>

(a) Figures in parentheses refer to the Eighth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. NOTE. From 1 May 1971 onwards a new type of death certificate has been used in Victoria for infant deaths under 28 days of age, and stillbirths. The additional information obtained on the new certificate has made possible a more precise identification of the underlying cause of death. Consequently the figures in this table relating to deaths under one month of age are not strictly comparable with those for previous years.

*Perinatal deaths*

Consistent with action taken in other States, legislation was passed in Victoria in 1971 which introduced a new definition of a perinatal death, and a new type of death certificate which doctors were required to use for all perinatal deaths occurring on or after 1 May 1971.

Perinatal deaths comprise :

*Stillbirths.* Any child born of its mother after the twentieth 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 400 grams.

*Neonatal deaths.* The death within 28 days after birth of any liveborn infant.

## VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATHS

Year	Stillbirths			Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
	20 to 27 weeks gestation	28 weeks or more gestation	Total stillbirths	Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1968	(a)	768	(a) 768	678	68	746	(a) 1,514
1969	(a)	761	(a) 761	691	86	777	(a) 1,538
1970	(a)	782	(a) 782	697	81	778	(a) 1,560
1971	(a)	760	(a) 760	701	81	782	(a) 1,542
1972	213	629	842	707	72	779	1,621

(a) Details of stillbirths of 20 to 27 weeks gestation are not available for years prior to 1972. The 1972 totals for stillbirths and perinatal deaths are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

## VICTORIA—PERINATAL DEATH RATES (a)

Year	Stillbirths			Neonatal deaths			Total perinatal deaths
	20 to 27 weeks gestation	28 weeks or more gestation	Total stillbirths	Under 1 week	One week but less than 1 month	Total neonatal deaths	
1968	..	10.8	10.8	9.7	1.0	10.6	21.3
1969	..	10.6	10.6	9.7	1.2	10.9	21.4
1970	..	10.6	10.6	9.5	1.1	10.7	21.1
1971	..	10.0	10.0	9.3	1.1	10.4	20.2
1972 (b)	3.0	8.7	11.6	9.8	1.0	10.8	22.3

(a) Number of stillbirths and perinatal deaths per 1,000 births (live and still) and number of neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.

(b) Rates for total stillbirths and total perinatal deaths are not comparable with those for earlier years. See note (a) to previous table.

**Cremation**

There are four crematoria in Victoria, three in the metropolitan area and one in Ballarat. The number of cremations in relation to total deaths from 1968 to 1972 is shown in the following table :

## VICTORIA—CREMATIONS AND DEATHS

Year	Total cremations	Total deaths	Percentage of cremations to deaths
1968	10,939	29,967	36.50
1969	10,617	28,976	36.64
1970	11,265	30,335	37.14
1971	11,134	30,598	36.39
1972	11,226	29,856	37.60