

AUSTRALIANS

HISTORICAL STATISTICS



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AUSTRALIANS

HISTORICAL STATISTICS

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WRAY VAMPLEW

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AUSTRALIANS: A HISTORICAL LIBRARY
AUSTRALIANS: HISTORICAL STATISTICS

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FOREWORD

THIS BOOK and its ten companions have been ten years in the making. They have been created to mark the bicentenary of European settlement in this country, and they are the outcome of collaboration on a scale never before attempted in the writing of Australian history. Hundreds of people in and beyond universities have joined together to re-create the experience of people living in Australia since 1788 and to place that experience in the wider context of a human occupation that began tens of thousands of years ago.

The editors and contributors have worked in a variety of modes: from slicing into the past at fifty-year intervals (*Australians 1838, 1888 and 1938*) to laying out, in terse chronology, events as they happened year by year (*Events and places*), and from portraying processes and movements on maps of the country (*A historical atlas*) to briefing readers for explorations of their own (*A guide to sources*). The authors represent diverse approaches, in terms both of occupation—historian, economist, archaeologist, geographer, librarian, journalist—and of outlook. We have sought the best person for each part of the job, and not altered or muffled anybody's voice. We have also tried to make the work of scholars readily accessible to general readers.

In this aspiration we have been strengthened by a close working relationship with the publishers. From early days the project has benefited from continuous consultation with representatives of Fairfax, Syme & Weldon about its form and presentation. Their confidence in our enterprise has heartened us throughout the long journey.

Together, we and they present *Australians: a historical library* to the people of Australia as an offering for 1988 and beyond.

OLIVER MACDONAGH

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PREFACE

HISTORIANS are professionally interested in the passing of time, and in 1977 a few historians in Canberra began to think about 1988 as a year offering a special opportunity to their craft. That year, we guessed, would inspire a larger and more general commemoration than Australians had organised at the end of any previous half-century. The coming occasion was sure to be more *national* than those others, for advances in central government, transport and communication had accelerated the transformation of states that had once been separate colonies into provinces of a single polity, whose people travelled about as never before, talked to each other on STD, watched all over the continent the same prime ministerial news conference and the same cricket match. Moreover, Australian history itself was gaining a new popularity, as Stuart Macintyre comments at the end of the first chapter in *Australians: a guide to sources*. The names of Manning Clark and Geoffrey Blainey were better known than those of any scholarly historian in earlier times; historical and genealogical societies were burgeoning, and tourists flocked to Ballarat to see gold-rush days reconstructed at Sovereign Hill and to Old Sydney Town to see convict floggings re-enacted. Television viewers switched on to Australian costume dramas; and cinema audiences were offered, in 1977 alone, eight feature films based on life in the remote and recent Australian past.

All in all, it appeared likely that public and private enterprise would make 1988 a year for intense consciousness of Australian history. What might historians contribute? Individually, of course, whatever scholarly article or biography or general history an author was moved to attempt. Collectively? The Canberra group, consulting widely, found some antipathy towards the very idea of collaborative enterprise — ‘history by committee’ — and some particular doubts about proposed approaches. But it also found much interest and enthusiasm, and eventually enough support to embark on the project that has become *Australians: a historical library*.

The makers of these books do not see them as official history in any sense. The project has had no money from the Australian Bicentennial Authority.

Money for general administration and for research on different volumes has been provided from universities (especially the Australian National University and the University of New South Wales), and from the Australian Research Grants Scheme. General and volume editors have taken on the job as part of their work in universities and colleges of advanced education. With few exceptions, contributors are also unpaid. Royalties will go into a fund to support Australian studies. Some advance royalties paid years ahead of publication, have been ploughed into research for the books.

That was a source of funds unforeseen when we began. Some potential publishers told us that they would need a subsidy; Fairfax, Syme & Weldon asked for no subsidy, anticipated larger sales than any other publisher we approached, and encouraged us to plan without any inhibitions the size of the books and the quantity and quality of illustrations. The scale on which the publishers have been willing to undertake the project has helped us keep two early resolutions: to write for general readers, addressing them with respect but without assuming prior knowledge and to illustrate the books richly, not for mere decorative effect but to integrate visual material with text.

Historians had long lamented the absence of a set of reference books that would deliver essential information about Australian history to students, authors and browsers. The *Australian encyclopaedia*, first published in 1925 and revised three times since, included much information about Australia's past, but its focus was not primarily historical. Many reference works were devoted to particular subject areas, from A. McCulloch's *Encyclopaedia of Australian art* and E. M. Miller and F. T. Macartney's *Australian literature* to C. A. Hughes and B. D. Graham's *A handbook of Australian government and politics* and the official histories of Australia's part in two world wars.

Taken together, such books made up a valuable reference library. Few people, however, possessed them all; and those who did still found large gaps in their library's historical coverage. The committee planning this project had an impressive precedent in the *Australian dictionary of biography*, a multi-volume enterprise which draws on scholars throughout the nation.

Australians lacked an atlas of their history and a convenient compilation of historical statistics. Information about other aspects of the past was scattered and hard to come by. We decided, therefore, that the series should include five reference volumes, presenting our past in an accessible and inviting format. This is the purpose of *Australians: a historical atlas*, *Australians: events and places*, *Australians: a historical dictionary*, *Australians: a guide to sources* and *Australians: historical statistics*.

These five volumes build on earlier generations of reference works, including encyclopaedias, colonial, state and commonwealth yearbooks, census reports, *Who's who*, the *Australian dictionary of biography* and atlases. Our editors, writers and researchers have also used many books published about aspects of Australian life and unpublished material in libraries, government and private archives and museums. We have drawn on the expertise of the staff of such institutions and of individual researchers across the nation.

Each reference book approaches the past in different ways. *Events and places* combines a chronology and a gazetteer, providing a reference that is both historical and geographical in approach. In the *Events* section we set out what we consider to be the most important and interesting happenings in Australian history. We intend *Events* to have many uses: for example, to settle arguments about who was the first to do what; to help a reader imagine Australia in the year in which he or she was born or when a parent, grandparent or greatgrand-

parent first arrived. The *Places* section provides a summary history of more than seven hundred cities, towns and geographical features. Some of the towns, especially those founded near goldfields, now scarcely exist. There are 32 regional essays in *Places* which put the localities in a wider historical and economic framework.

Australians: a historical dictionary has over 1000 entries on people, movements, ideas and institutions which have shaped Australia's past. Readers will find short biographies on such prominent Australians as Dame Nellie Melba, Jack Lang, Judith Wright and Rupert Murdoch. Historical developments including land settlement schemes and the spread of the railway system are explained, as are terms such as 'peacocking' and 'cabbage tree hat'. Readers can discover information on such diverse topics as the creation of Vegemite and the invention of the combine harvester.

Like every work of reference published, these volumes draw on original sources and the knowledge of researchers and specialists. Often original sources that might confirm a detail no longer survive, and often those that do survive cannot be relied on. There will be experts on particular topics, localities and events who will dispute our knowledge, unearth new facts and disprove old ones. We are keen to receive such information for additions or corrections to future printings.

Together, these five books provide the most extensive reference library ever produced on Australian history.

PETER SPEARRITT

INTRODUCTION

STATISTICAL INFORMATION reveals much about a nation; indeed, it is indispensable in the analysis of social and economic development. This volume is designed to assist those readers who utilise historical data to make more precise assessments of Australia's past. It brings together for the first time, in a convenient form, material from a variety of sources that quantitatively illustrates major aspects of Australian life since European settlement. In doing so it goes beyond the economic and demographic collections typical of most other national compilations of historical statistics.

Australia is heir to a rich tradition of official statistics. In the early years of penal settlement it was essential to keep a record of prisoners; often more is known about the white Australian population at this time than about the British population from which it came. Other statistics were compiled as the cost and progress of the early Australian settlements were monitored by the British colonial administration. Further, in the early nineteenth century there was a heightened interest in the quantification of the economic and social effects of British industrialisation and this proliferation of statistical inquiry spilled over into colonial affairs. Later, with self-government and internal economic development, Australian colonial administrators sought information on aspects of economic and social change within their own boundaries.

Until 1822 most statistics were contained in reports commissioned by British authorities, many of which were never published on a systematic basis. From 1822, *Blue books*, common to all British colonies, were the major means of statistical reporting. The contents of these volumes, named for the colour of their covers, were influenced increasingly by local conditions and concerns, particularly after the introduction of self-government, when the hand-written *Blue books* gave way to the variously titled statistical registers. Typically, these books contained summaries of vital statistics, census returns, and information on immigration, land settlement, mineral and agricultural production, charities and government finance. Other sources of printed official statistics include the annual reports of the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, the population censuses, and the reports

of government departments on subjects such as lands, mines, education and railways.

Pre-eminent among the colonial statisticians responsible for the provision of this material was T. A. Coghlan, who was appointed head of the New South Wales statistical bureau in 1886 and remained in that post until 1906. He systematised the existing statistical collections, improved their quality and extended their range, often imaginatively so, and used the data to illustrate and research the social and economic issues of the day, effectively utilising maps, charts and diagrams to present his points. In the process he became the first Australian statistician to gain an international reputation.

Unfortunately not all other colonial statisticians came near to Coghlan in either calibre or insight. Nor did they accept the need for uniformity in statistical collection and presentation. The British colonial administrators had treated each of the Australian colonies as a separate entity, which renders it difficult, often impossible, for historians to produce Australia-wide statistical series. Even after the coming of responsible government, colonial rivalry hindered the development of a uniform approach. Although the first intercolonial statistical conference was held in 1861, the second did not take place until 1875. Little progress was made; for example, only in 1902 did all states accept a standardised definition of what constituted a factory.

Federation elevated the importance of securing national uniformity and opened a new chapter in the history of Australian official statistics. In 1905 the Commonwealth Government founded the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and created the position of Commonwealth Statistician. The New South Wales government prevented Coghlan taking the appointment and instead G. H. Knibbs, professor of physics at the University of Sydney, was appointed. In 1906 he took action to promote standardisation in the states' statistical returns to the Commonwealth by presiding over a conference of the state statisticians. The fruits of this came in the first issue of the *Commonwealth of Australia Year Book* in 1908, a work that received international praise and was the model for a similar exercise in South Africa. In his fifteen years as Commonwealth Statistician, Knibbs was also responsible for the first national population census (1911), the first household-based survey of income and expenditure (1912), the creation of a labour and industrial branch (1912) to record data on prices, wages, trade unions and industrial disputes, and the holding of a unique census of wealth (1915). In the three decades following Knibbs' retirement in 1921 few major statistical collections were commenced, though in the late 1940s the first census of retail trade was conducted and the first official estimates of national income and expenditure, the beginnings of the Australian national accounts series, were released.

In 1956 legislation was introduced to enable the commonwealth to enter into an agreement with a state to integrate its statistical service into the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. This process, designed to improve both the efficiency of collection and the quality of national statistics, was begun in Tasmania in 1924 and was completed in 1958. The next decade witnessed large-scale expansion in the work of the CBCS, including the inauguration of a labour force survey based on households, and the creation of an integrated economic census. The momentum has continued. In 1975 the CBCS was renamed the Australian Bureau of Statistics, and it has since increased further its range of economic, demographic and, especially, social statistics.

Australia has one of the most accessible and comprehensive collections of official statistics in the world. As the sources to the tables show, this volume has drawn extensively on this information. Nevertheless, official coverage has been limited

to fields that administrations felt should be quantified, and on occasions some authors have supplemented this material from unofficial sources. It should be emphasised, however, that newspaper estimates of crowd sizes, charitable institution inmate figures, royal society membership and public opinion poll data are not necessarily less (or more) reliable because they are not official. Statistics, official or otherwise, like any other historical source should be viewed with a critical eye.

It is important to know how the statistics were compiled. Although censuses, covering whole populations of people, livestock and so on, are more accurate than sample surveys, they too have weaknesses. In nineteenth-century Victoria, for example, the collection of manufacturing statistics was let out to annual tender from private contractors, which led to inconsistencies in compilation. Other influences on accuracy include suspicions among those questioned as to the real reason for data collection, the severity of the penalty for non-compliance, and the optional nature of the supply of some information. Moreover, changing definitions can alter the composition of what is being counted, as with the inclusion or exclusion of tents as dwellings, extensions to metropolitan boundaries and, more recently, the attempts to render Australian statistics comparable with those of other nations by adopting international standard classifications. Readers are thus cautioned to consult the notes to the tables and the endnotes to chapters before using the data.

This collection of statistics is not comprehensive. One notable omission is a chapter on Aborigines who, because of Australia's racist past, usually have not been included in statistical compilations relating to the general community. Aboriginal institutions and individuals who were asked for assistance to compile material, although they welcomed the idea, were reluctant to become actively involved.

Before work on this book began, the Departments of Economic History and Demography in the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, had established large databases of Australian statistics. The production of statistics for this volume drew heavily on these databases and amplified them. The two departments made their material readily available to authors, who in turn made their own research results and compilations available to the databases. Initial formatting was carried out by the Department of Economic History. The two departments in the Research School of Social Sciences will continue to amplify and update the records.

This book is a reference volume that aims to entice its readers to pursue quantitative historical research of their own. It is hoped that they will be encouraged to expand and improve on the statistics presented here. Yet it should be emphasised that the compilation of historical statistics is the beginning, not the end, of research. Statistics in themselves do not tell the whole story. Nevertheless they can be utilised to good effect to assist in the interpretation and understanding of Australia's past.

WRAY VAMPLEW

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

TC 1-9 GOVERNMENT RAILWAY ROUTE-KILOMETRES OPEN,
COLONIES AND STATES 1855-1979

Year 31 Dec	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	ACT	Aust
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1855	23	3		11	0	2.7	7	15	37
1861	117	183		90	0				390
1871	576	444	351	214	72				1 657
1881	1 603	2007	1 287	1339	72	148	..	..	6 456
<i>30 June</i>									
1891	3 512	4447	3 533	2681	565	319	233	0*	15 290
1901	4 580	5209	4 508	2794	735	2181	233	0*	20 240
1911	6 054	5670	6 225	3114	756	3824	233	0*	25 876
1921	8 116	6867	9 257	5485	1014	6425	320	8	37 492
1931	10 054	7265	10 507	5995	1070	7458	510	8	42 867
1941	10 248	7271	10 569	6130	1033	7781	789	8	43 829
1951	10 226	7154	10 557	6124	987	7535	789	8	43 380
1961	10 144	6518	10 177	6173	832	7366	789	8	42 007
1971	10 129	6376	9 328	5927	805	6906	789	8	40 269
1979	10 148	5876	9 789	5944	864	6501	278	8	39 388

NOTE Includes private railways until 1951. After 1979 statistics were taken on a systems basis rather than a state basis.

- .. Data not available
- (blank) Data not in existence
- 0 No output
- 0* Value less than 0.5
- Discontinuity in the series (within column, between figures)
- (italics) Estimate



Frank Hinder, Subway, Wynyard, 1948, tempera on hardboard, 22.9 × 19 cm. Wynyard subway, trains and trams are often said to be major themes in Hinder's work and his treatment of them varies from concentration on the setting to studying people en masse.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

I

PEOPLE AND
LAND

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

CHARLES PRICE

IMMIGRATION HAS BEEN far and away the most important factor in increasing Australia's population from maybe half a million Aborigines in 1788 to sixteen million persons, mainly European in origin, in 1988. It has also been the major factor in the substantial ethnic changes of the last fifty years; a population that was 90 per cent Anglo-Celtic in 1938 has now become one of the most ethnically mixed in the world. The statistics given in this chapter make these two points very plain.

After the European settlement of Australia, the Aboriginal population rapidly declined to a low point of 70 000 or so in the 1930s, but it has been recovering steadily ever since. Based on a careful assessment of various colonial, state and commonwealth records, the statistics on Aboriginal population avoid the vexed question of how many Aborigines were in Australia in 1788. Some recent estimates are as high as 900 000, but until these have been more completely assessed it is sensible to work with more certain minimum figures; the 314 500 given here is the minimum size of the population ancestral to those currently identifiable as Aborigines.

According to estimates of the convict and free elements in early immigration to the Australian colonies, convict immigration exceeded free immigration until the mid-1840s, except in South Australia and Western Australia, which were both founded as free settlements, though Western Australia accepted convicts between 1850 and 1868.

The great distance from Europe, and the heavy travel expenses involved, meant that Australia could not compete with Canada and the United States in attracting free settlers, except at unusual times, such as during the gold rushes. The colonial governments overcame this by assisting families with their migration costs, either by granting free land or by paying most of the passage and settlement expenses. This system brought nearly 3.3 million persons (over half of all immigrants) to Australia between 1831 and 1980; since then assisted passages have been restricted to refugees.

Migration has been treated as a factor of population growth in table IEO 33-41; when added to natural increase (births minus deaths) it gives total population increase or decrease. The last column in the table shows net overseas migration (total arrivals less total departures) for Australia as a whole. The colony/state columns combine net overseas migration (calculated from numbers embarking on, or disembarking from, overseas ships or planes entering or leaving a colony/state's major sea and air ports) with net interstate migration (calculated from estimates of persons

moving interstate via riverboat, ship, railway, bus or aircraft). Interstate estimates are less reliable than overseas estimates, but are very useful in showing the times when some colonies or states—notably Tasmania and South Australia—were losing population to other states.

The ethnic aspects of immigration are more complex. There are numerous statistics about these in censuses, overseas arrival and departure statistics, and birth, death and marriage records. Statistics of period of residence, nationality, race, language and religion are all useful but are much less complete, and much more changeable, than statistics of birthplace. Accordingly the following data concentrate on birthplace (or race, for Aborigines), but it should be remembered that birthplace statistics, while an excellent measure of the numbers and characteristics of the overseas-born in Australia, are less reliable as an ethnic measure; for instance, they do not distinguish the Slovenes, Croats, Serbs and Macedonians of Yugoslavia or the Tamils, Bengalis, Parsees, and so on, of India, let alone the children born to English, Irish, Scottish, Dutch or French families temporarily located in India, Hong Kong, Indonesia or New Caledonia.

The early material is very thin. Except for the Swan River colony in 1829 the colonial counts did little more than note whether persons were born in the colony or not. Then the counts, or 'censuses' as they were becoming known, began to indicate immigrant origins in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and sometimes a few countries such as France, Germany, China and the United States; persons from these latter countries became quite noticeable during the gold rushes and began to nibble into the great Anglo-Celtic dominance. But it was only with the 1861 censuses that an Australian-wide picture of birthplaces emerged. Thereafter the number of birthplaces recorded steadily increased until by 1981 they numbered well over a hundred.

Birthplace totals for 1861, 1901, 1947 and 1981 are found in tables IEO 82–118, which show where ethnic groups were concentrating. In 1861 Germans mainly lived in South Australia and Victoria, Chinese in Victoria and New South Wales, Welsh in Victoria. By 1981 great changes had occurred with Greeks and Italians concentrating in Victoria, Lebanese and other Arabs in New South Wales, Burmese in Western Australia, Papuans in Queensland, and so on. These tables also give sex ratios, to show how much ethnic immigration involved whole families or just men. In 1901 there were, for every ethnic woman, about seventy-five Chinese men, twelve Greek men and two Lebanese men, but there were more Irish women than Irish men. These sex ratios greatly affected the speed at which ethnic groups grew by natural increase after arrival, and show why the Irish element has been so strong. In general the tables show that the early predominance of the Anglo-Celts lasted right up to World War II but has declined quite rapidly since.

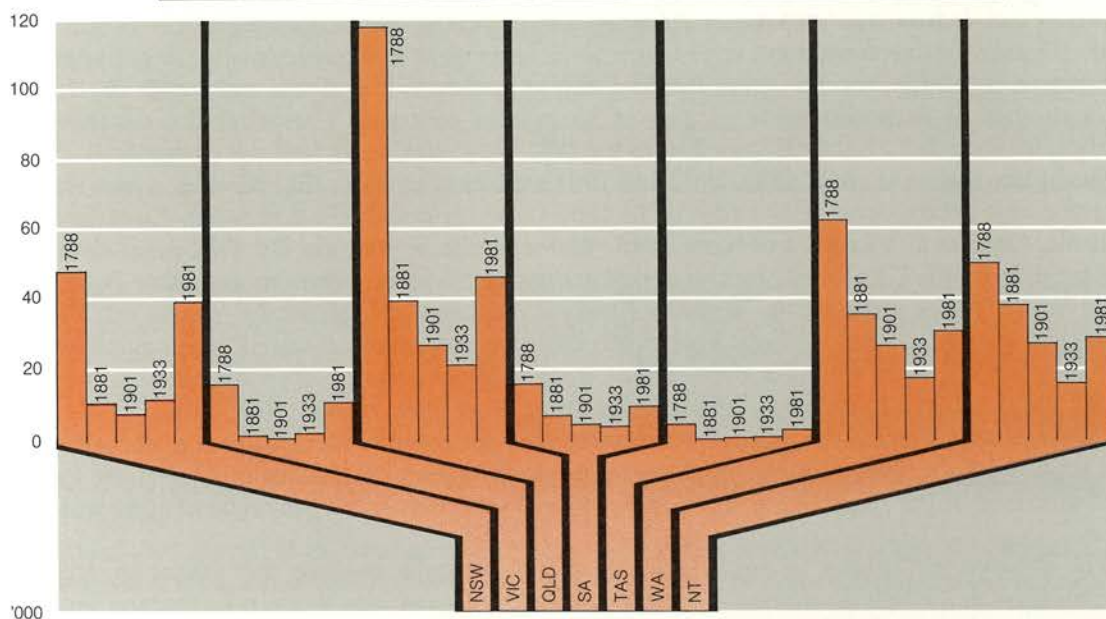
The relative birthplaces of bride and groom in Australia indicate the extent of ethnic intermixture in the first generation. Generally speaking Anglo-Celts, western Europeans, North Americans and many Asian peoples have intermarried very freely, eastern Europeans somewhat less, Italians, Greeks and Lebanese more slowly; the second-generation intermarry much more. Intermarriage proportions are easily calculated from the numbers given in the tables. An important measure of ethnic strength within Australia is the degree to which ethnic groups reproduce themselves, as indicated in table IEO 159–168 for the period 1907–78.

There are many more statistics on immigration and ethnic origin in census, immigration and birth, death and marriage records. The federal and state offices of the Australian Bureau of Statistics are among the best places to consult such records.



IEO 1-9 ESTIMATED MINIMUM POPULATION OF ABORIGINAL DESCENT, COLONIES AND STATES 1788-1981

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	ACT	Aust
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1788	48 000	15 000	120 000	15 000	4500	62 000	50 000		314 500
1861	16 000	2 384	60 000	9 000	18	44 500	48 500		180 402
1871	12 000	1 700	50 000	7 500	85	40 000	44 000		155 285
1881	10 000	1 200	40 000	6 346	120	35 500	38 500		131 666
1891	8 280	900	32 000	5 600	139	31 000	33 000		110 919
1901	7 434	850	27 500	4 888	157	26 500	27 235		94 564
1911	8 650	1 000	24 500	4 692	230	22 498	22 000	18	83 588
1921	9 350	1 400	22 500	4 598	400	19 547	17 809	33	75 604
1933	11 000	2 000	22 500	4 699	675	17 500	15 386	68	73 828
1947	14 500	3 000	27 500	5 600	1175	18 250	16 875	100	87 000
1954	17 500	3 800	32 000	6 300	1525	20 000	18 750	173	100 048
1961	23 107	5 872	29 375	6 284	2273	19 572	18 772	512	106 124
1966	26 918	6 676	34 213	7 270	2325	22 370	21 386	539	121 697
1971	31 572	7 740	39 008	8 249	2595	25 501	24 187	604	139 456
1976	36 082	8 997	43 415	9 104	2781	28 648	26 829	700	156 556
1981	39 879	10 439	46 819	9 830	2936	31 347	29 086	815	171 151



ESTIMATED MINIMUM POPULATION OF ABORIGINAL DESCENT
With European settlement Aborigines soon became a minority in their own country. In two centuries they have been unable to regain their presettlement population levels in any state.

IEO 10-23 IMMIGRATION TO THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1788-1860

Period	NSW & QLD			VIC ^c	SA	VDL ^a			WA			AUST		
	Convict	Free ^b	Total			Convict	Free ^b	Total	Convict	Free ^b	Total	Convict	Free ^b	Total
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1788-1800	6 650	1 100	7 750									6 650	1 100	7 750
1801-1810	4 300	1 200	5 500			290	200	490				4 590	1 400	5 990
1811-1820	15 030	1 500	16 530			2 140	500	2 640				17 170	2 000	19 170
1821-1830	21 820	6 500	28 320			10 570	2 900	13 470		1 800	1 800	32 390	11 200	43 590
1831-1840	31 200	40 300	71 500		13 400	19 490 ^d	11 700	31 190		1 000	1 000	50 690	66 400	117 090
1841-1850	3 340	76 650	79 990		24 900	29 810 ^d	4 900	34 710	175	2 500	2 675	33 325	108 950	142 275
Total	82 340	127 250	209 590		38 300	62 300	20 200	82 500	175	5 300	5 475	144 815	191 050	335 865
1851-1860	0	137 600	137 600	313 000 ^e	68 600	6 190	77 100	83 290	5270 ^f	5 900	11 170	11 460	602 200	613 660

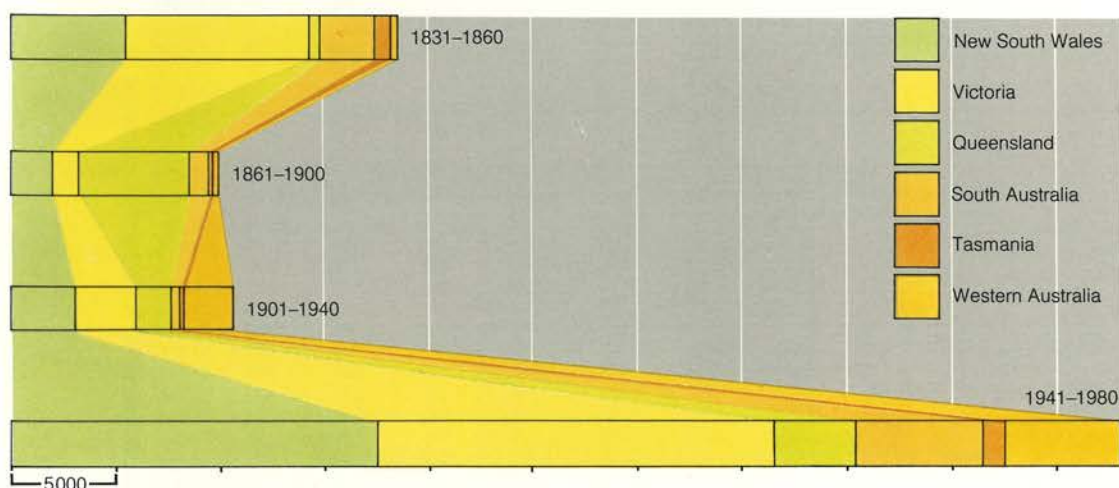
(a) Tasmania after 1853.
 (b) Free immigrants include: those arriving as free settlers; wives and children arriving to join convict husbands; a share of the military and civil establishment, and their families, to indicate those staying on as settlers. These last are estimates, but even apparently precise statistics of convict and settler arrivals are rough before 1851 because of inadequate records.
 (c) Vic figures included in NSW until 1851.
 (d) Convicts sent direct to Norfolk Island (617 in 1840 and 1951 in 1844-86) are included in VDL; Norfolk Island belonged to VDL 1844-56 and some Norfolk Island convicts were evacuated to VDL 1808, 1811, 1856.
 (e) Free immigrants only.
 (f) A further 4198 convicts arrived in WA 1861-68.

IEO 24-32 ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA, 1831-1980

Period	NSW	Vic ^a	Qld ^b	SA	Tas	WA	NT ^c	ACT ^d	Aust
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1831-35	3 074				2 041				5 115
1836-40	24 627			12 200	1 350				38 177
1841-45	31 574			700	990	300			33 564
1846-50	29 713			6 400	320	700			37 133
1851-55	39 115	58 169		34 227	11 025	4 000			146 536
1856-60	32 534	29 794	479	14 678	5 575	1 000			84 060
1831-60	160 637	87 963	479	68 205	21 301	6 000			344 585
Ann av	5 355	8 796	479	2 728	710	200			18 268
1861-65	15 547	27 767	36 151	9 403	1 309	1 173			91 350
1866-70	2 711	18 827	14 582	4 327	234	445			41 126
1871-75	2 876	5 419	23 435	4 445	270	457			36 902
1876-80	20 602	126	22 254	20 970	203	967			65 122
1881-85	27 301	2	65 447	7 295	2 329	1 299			103 673
1886-90	6 778	0	41 583	0	405	3 378			52 144
1891-95	593	0	5 279	0	0	980			6 852
1896-1900	66	0	5 636	0	0	586			6 288
1861-1900	76 474	52 141	214 367	46 440	4 750	9 285			403 457
Ann av	1 912	1 304	5 359	1 161	119	232			10 087
1901-05	0	0	2 858	0	0	1 001			3 859
1906-10	15 921	2 829	14 034	0	0	8 148			40 932
1911-15	42 061	43 250	29 789	7 359	492	26 592			150 570
1916-20	4 389	3 476	1 803	0	334	1 654			11 656
1921-25	32 071	39 946	9 341	6 481	1 785	25 824			115 448
1926-30	38 427	25 654	11 127	6 623	665	16 841		66	99 403
1931-35	120	55	69	7	10	519		1	781
1936-40	1 875	778	418	176	65	511		5	3 828
1901-40	134 864	115 988	69 439	20 646	3 351	81 090		72	426 477
Ann av	3 372	2 900	1 736	516	84	2 027		2	10 662
1941-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1946-50	101 679	103 375	14 754	12 979	4 763	32 672	247	2 726	273 195
1951-55	74 448	137 282	19 117	12 912	4 866	22 267	279	4 070	275 241
1956-60	71 126	151 332	24 148	36 922	5 554	14 185	268	1 982	305 517
1961-65	105 240	107 329	26 947	59 183	4 969	30 860	276	2 328	337 132
1966-70	193 038	145 678	37 000	71 868	7 984	77 715	576	3 619	537 478
1971-75	113 185	79 406	23 523	33 745	3 292	34 943	506	2 282	290 882
1976-80	40 267	30 906	7 219	7 469	745	11 095	321	945	98 967
1941-80	698 983	755 308	152 708	235 078	32 173	223 737	2473	17 952	2 118 412
Ann av	17 475	18 883	3 818	5 877	804	5 593	62	449	52 960

NOTE Ann av =annual average. Figures by colony or state of residence. Assisted immigrants are those receiving passage assistance from colonial funds, not from the British govt (as did convicts, paupers, military, civil servants) or from employers or land companies. Some immigrants received colonial govt assistance before 1831, but the records are poor and vague.

- (a) Vic figures included in NSW until 1850.
- (b) Qld figures included in NSW until 1859.
- (c) NT figures included in SA until 1901.
- (d) ACT figures included in NSW until 1926.



ANNUAL AVERAGE NUMBER OF ASSISTED MIGRANTS TO AUSTRALIA
Before the commonwealth government took the responsibility for immigration in 1920 the states actively competed against each other for migrants.

IEO 33-41 NET MIGRATION, COLONIES AND STATES 1860-1982

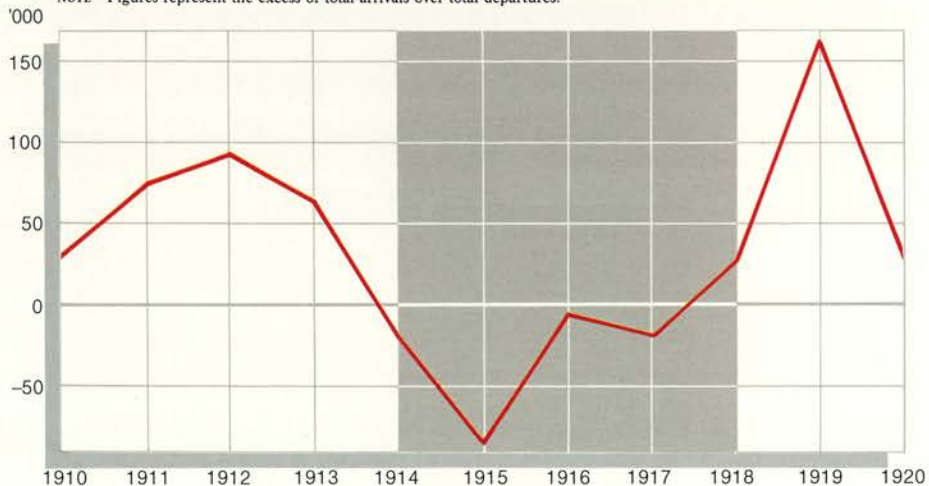
Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	ACT	Aust
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1860	13 416	6 360	3 778	-385	650	130			23 949
1861	-522	-11 409	5 388	1641	-1643	262			-6 283
1862	-173	-2 687	9 805	1593	-1579	1 340			8 299
1863	1 958	2 114	15 444	2477	-1057	1 385			22 321
1864	2 710	13 304	10 674	4327	18	517			31 550
1865	7 589	4 334	11 544	6225	-94	661			30 259
1866	10 072	3 087	6 334	3401	445	606			23 945
1867	6 206	825	971	-134	-699	383			7 552
1868	7 210	5 846	4 718	-1 038	467	759			17 962
1869	5 703	10 028	167	274	-1072	-56			15 044
1870	4 118	10 432	2 851	-1 538	46	7			15 916
1871	4 976	5 061	3 051	-606	-684	-116			11 682
1872	4 708	-3 552	3 435	-1 025	-468	-61			3 037
1873	4 809	-2 219	7 951	1 381	-259	-295			11 368
1874	7 617	-2 278	10 826	2 299	-1457	114			17 121
1875	7 631	-2 607	12 160	2 558	-1548	260			18 454
1876	7 816	-2 718	9 644	9 810	394	136			25 082
1877	15 575	277	9 813	8 190	439	90			34 384
1878	13 653	-2 896	1 508	8 411	1033	-107			21 602
1879	20 870	-2 880	78	6 634	637	-39			25 300
1880	15 545	2 352	641	4 988	377	-129			23 774
1881	18 426	517	5 909	2 882	795	-1			28 528
1882	15 492	5 687	16 236	-330	570	201			37 856
1883	26 963	5 153	33 437	3 077	663	572			69 865
1884	24 079	7 979	17 154	-18	800	1 073			51 067
1885	24 903	8 450	9 657	-7 693	-406	1 813			36 724
1886	17 954	18 007	8 623	-9 546	-321	3 985			38 702
1887	7 301	14 721	11 222	-3 559	1776	2 361			33 822
1888	5 566	35 385	6 568	-7 336	-405	-851			38 927
1889	7 351	8 894	6 054	-1 681	1125	863			22 606
1890	14 393	9 224	858	-2 083	431	1 821			24 644
1891	16 723	4 770	-1 266	-738	3626	3 758			26 873
1892	4 356	-11 605	-356	3 842	-3834	4 475			-3 122
1893	-980	-12 621	618	3 377	-2960	5 187			-7 379
1894	1 477	-12 843	2 319	-2 600	-804	15 614			3 163
1895	-112	-14 549	3 351	-3 410	-590	18 167			2 857
1896	-3 806	-22 290	1 269	-5 866	1699	35 539			6 545
1897	242	-13 928	1 699	-5 248	1929	22 301			6 995
1898	2 295	-11 302	3 877	-1 762	2254	4 131			-507
1899	1 209	-8 170	3 699	-459	1455	530			-1 736
1900	-937	-7 892	-1 522	-2 531	-2423	6 495			-8 810
1901	-6 704	-1 417	4 578	-3 025	-783	10 435	-125		2 959
1902	5 299	-15 953	-2 493	-7 014	1046	14 963	-141		-4 293
1903	3 771	-17 463	-787	-4 576	510	8 864	-195		-9 876
1904	6 968	-14 504	-1 625	-3 046	-1075	10 301	-2		-2 983
1905	7 903	-10 618	-1 576	-1 818	-2195	5 857	-153		-2 600
1906	7 761	-6 196	-1 433	-1 157	-4235	319	-108		-5 049
1907	14 164	-3 851	-2 110	1 675	833	-5 414	-102		5 195
1908	-4 052	2 311	2 144	6 246	-1351	255	-116		5 437
1909	2 004	9 465	10 724	784	-2272	1 106	-28		21 783
1910	670	7 681	10 746	7 445	-2782	6 312	-160		29 912
1911	26 775	20 675	13 667	5 511	-4388	11 923	-40	256	74 379
1912	53 037	23 453	3 813	5 812	-794	6 344	237	-10	91 892
1913	26 828	12 367	12 110	3 692	-7	8 030	192	15	63 227
1914	593	53	4 837	-4 868	-5071	-4 007	310	-73	-8 226
1915	-20 138	-29 929	-9 336	-9 015	-4997	-11 451	616	-160	-84 410
1916	-40 632	-37 528	-19 439	-10 927	-5519	-15 261	230	339	-1737
1917	485	-6 081	-3 754	-2 092	-1206	-5 155	131	-150	-17 822
1918	10 031	3 765	5 362	3 878	1360	-928	-194	85	23 359
1919	54 593	53 541	22 044	18 326	3906	14 330	-115	-322	166 303
1920	19 967	5 493	2 177	2 598	-819	-1 298	-556	44	27 606
1921	5 358	3 392	1 913	3 744	2366	898	-229	83	17 525
1922	13 823	18 413	3 820	2 467	-2728	4 032	-157	487	40 157
1923	8 341	16 524	7 376	3 879	-2877	6 391	4	76	39 714
1924	17 274	12 059	7 859	6 012	-3999	6 427	65	372	46 069
1925	15 524	6 815	10 020	5 624	-3530	4 333	90	925	39 801
1926	23 381	8 909	6 094	7 271	-4865	2 755	267	971	44 783
1927	25 887	11 544	2 144	2 341	-1224	9 575	507	806	51 580
1928	17 340	3 124	2 685	-3 304	-1391	9 660	-354	2294	30 054
1929	8 475	-364	1 082	-5 240	338	6 895	538	96	11 820
1930	-4 233	-2 832	3 116	-3 639	-819	-453	190	140	-8 530
1931	-6 490	-2 334	2 682	-1 579	462	-2 792	-120	77	-10 094
1932	1 865	-842	-183	-1 350	-326	-1 616	-66	-479	-2 997
1933	-85	156	1 138	-612	-858	-140	19	596	214

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

IEO 33-41 continued

Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	ACT	Aust
	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1934	2 998	3 263	1 532	-1 313	-2662	-638	113	13	3 306
1935	1 480	-4 493	2 616	-834	-318	1 893	148	197	689
1936	2 431	-2 093	1 519	-439	156	328	178	530	2 610
1937	6 961	-3 734	1 446	-1 711	1181	1 798	29	474	6 444
1938	4 434	2 719	1 152	174	-70	1 235	271	538	10 453
1939	8 044	1 718	3 760	-403	-1441	1 000	1 507	1105	15 290
1940	1 432	20 268	199	-4 534	-1841	-2 902	1 600	920	15 142
1941	-965	18 995	-4 458	3 089	-4381	-5 769	706	-281	6 936
1942	15 622	5 527	-10 498	1 070	-2247	-349	-1 482	-332	7 311
1943	-2 772	3 789	5 467	-814	-992	-3 528	2 092	-589	2 653
1944	-573	-955	-549	156	119	654	19	514	-615
1945	-221	-1 812	244	287	141	-105	15	517	-934
1946	-9 062	-327	-4 340	217	23	-392	19	518	-13 344
1947	-671	-2 952	-2 230	4 121	8594	3 670	39	634	11 205
1948	8 841	21 142	8 330	6 861	1014	4 991	1 086	1100	53 365
1949	62 052	35 877	14 188	15 334	3221	13 464	900	2068	147 104
1950	50 624	40 809	16 470	16 659	4214	19 295	766	670	149 507
1951	33 479	35 249	14 313	10 663	6664	8 184	-96	461	108 917
1952	11 156	36 765	13 196	13 951	2434	12 392	-202	1917	91 609
1953	-2 160	18 405	7 388	5 901	1722	8 018	520	1276	41 070
1954	12 842	29 845	7 229	11 537	-2321	6 400	414	853	66 799
1955	22 148	34 537	12 332	15 453	101	8 658	1 100	1919	96 248
1956	21 187	37 273	13 492	15 920	830	1 315	1 026	1958	93 001
1957	27 394	26 110	5 844	12 340	1702	2 339	762	1320	77 811
1958	18 201	26 966	6 419	9 497	-769	785	645	2746	64 490
1959	19 660	29 097	4 574	14 015	1606	-119	1 186	5827	75 846
1960	36 231	37 383	2 282	9 363	-1563	1 113	330	3951	89 090
1961	17 808	15 310	2 384	11 104	2033	4 661	-161	5519	58 658
1962	22 116	15 701	104	5 745	-1195	10 697	212	5612	58 992
1963	8 519	21 274	9 937	10 957	-1000	10 268	2 111	6051	68 117
1964	23 356	29 433	10 618	17 565	-1369	8 902	1 653	5658	95 816
1965	29 780	22 420	13 465	18 858	-1392	10 161	1 567	6470	101 329
1966	19 191	18 648	9 636	9 765	-541	15 553	2 656	5317	80 225
1967	23 233	16 651	8 785	871	213	21 651	3 653	5760	80 817
1968	31 406	12 960	12 809	4 920	181	28 739	4 283	6672	101 970
1969	44 182	22 292	11 176	4 598	-1193	25 416	3 819	7665	117 955
1970	38 123	18 169	12 619	8 376	-1756	23 357	4 975	7921	111 784
1971	20 978	10 604	15 905	1 955	-2455	18 412	3 877	9784	79 060
1972	5 571	12 410	19 729	3 073	-1748	7 875	2 927	6483	56 320
1973	5 462	10 258	27 829	4 611	-865	8 910	2 449	8840	67 494
1974	19 935	15 410	23 565	16 021	680	19 700	-17 324	9261	87 248
1975	-13 849	-9 188	11 279	2 898	-503	9 410	8 313	5153	13 513
1976	2 430	-10	13 738	1 729	-599	10 921	2 804	3017	34 030
1977	22 681	9 431	17 451	2 924	-325	11 392	2 797	1676	68 027
1978	22 832	3 133	17 770	-2 142	-671	4 980	1 745	-250	47 397
1979	32 291	7 776	23 858	-2 473	-226	6 847	893	-355	68 611
1980	35 876	12 518	37 632	-564	-148	12 627	2 552	447	100 940
1981	26 194	12 793	58 841	1 906	-738	21 088	2 758	-1057	121 785
1982	22 444	15 429	42 127	1 404	-1181	18 383	1 878	1047	101 531

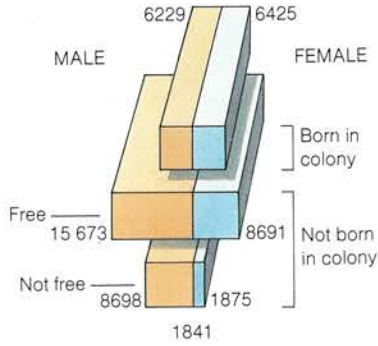
NOTE Figures represent the excess of total arrivals over total departures.



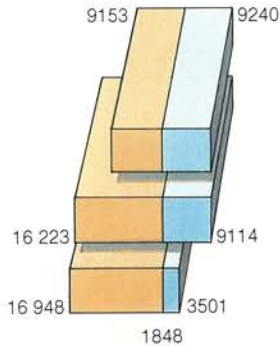
NET MIGRATION 1910 TO 1920

World War I reversed migration flows as thousands of Australians volunteered to serve overseas.

IEO 55-60 COLONIAL AND NON-COLONIAL BORN, NSW 1828, 1841 AND VDL 1841, 1848, 1851, 1857



Census year and colony	Born in colony		NOT BORN IN COLONY			
			Free		Not free	
	55	56	57	58	59	60
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>
1828 NSW	4 473	4 254	8 983	3 220	14 155	1513
1841 Rest of NSW	14 357	14 277	39 166	22 668	23 195	3125
Pt Phillip district	447	345	7 309	3 113	518	6
Moreton Bay	15	8	30	14	131	2
VDL	6 299	6 425	15 673	8 691	8 698	1875
1848 VDL	9 153	9 240	16 223	9 114	16 948	3501
1851 VDL	10 649	10 941	19 984	10 504	12 494	4037
1857 VDL	14 933	15 227	28 844	18 790	2 139	369

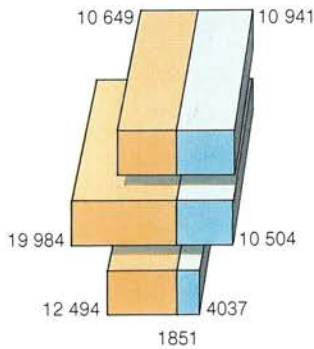


IEO 61-67 BIRTHPLACES OF NSW POPULATION 1846, 1851

Census year, colony		Aust	England	Wales	Scotland	Ireland	Other British possessions	Other countries
		61	62	63	64	65	66	67
1846 Rest of NSW	<i>m</i>	27 120	32 992	358	6168	21 915	1076	862
	<i>f</i>	27 237	13 376	176	3896	15 814	743	278
Eventual Qld ^a	<i>m</i>	241	764	6	241	530	77	39
	<i>f</i>	255	117	1	74	162	9	9
Pt Phillip district ^b	<i>m</i>	3 855	7 407	83	2757	5 037	800	245
	<i>f</i>	3 728	2 693	38	1468	4 089	603	76
1851 Rest of NSW	<i>m</i>	39 691	32 531	345	5947	19 237	1006	1460
	<i>f</i>	39 853	15 418	175	4167	17 483	804	551
Eventual Qld ^a	<i>m</i>	974	2 490	31	584	1 203	112	618
	<i>f</i>	873	683	7	209	736	33	22
Pt Phillip district ^b	<i>m</i>	10 452	19 737	246	5134	7 714	1853	1066
	<i>f</i>	10 018	9 171	131	2919	6 904	1572	428

NOTE f=female, m=male.

(a) County of Stanley and those squatting districts that later made up the colony of Qld.
 (b) Until 1854 Vic's population was recorded as Pt Phillip district of NSW.



IEO 68-74 BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, NSW 1856 AND VIC 1854, 1857

	1856				VICTORIA		
	Rest of NSW		Eventual Queensland ^a		1854	1857	
	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>m & f</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>f</i>
Victoria					29 996	34 546	33 627
Other Aust & NZ	54 658	54 638	1 934	1 884	11 237	8 932	7 776
England	44 175	25 077	3 426	1 620	97 943	98 021	49 161
Wales					2 326	3 297	1 225
Scotland	8 593	6 106	1 066	568	36 044	33 794	19 405
Ireland	22 212	23 895	1 992	2 038	39 728	35 152	29 440
British America	141	36	10	6			
Other British possessions	1 138	769	195	60	3 772	2 511	864
East Indies						697	238
France	362	185	18	6	909	1 173	235
Germany	2 409	1 468	1 049	319	3 955	6 226	1 608
USA	630	123	26	12	2 908	2 575	335
China	1 256	5	544	1	2 341	25 421	3
Other Europe					2 373	4 660	247
Other countries	1 138	268	119	14	406	1 046	177
At sea					951	892	732
Not stated					1 909	5 391	1 359
Total	136 712	112 570	10 379	6 528	236 798	264 334	146 432

(a) County of Stanley and those squatting districts that later made up the colony of Qld.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POPULATION

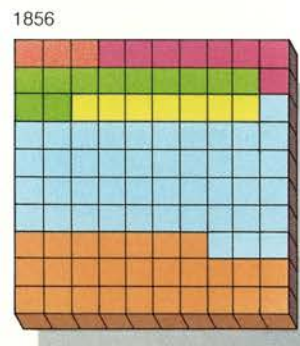
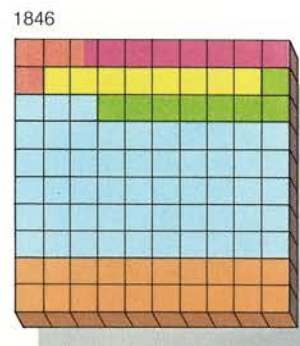
Between 1841 and 1857 the population of Van Diemen's Land became overwhelmingly free, though the majority were still migrants rather than colonial born.

IEO 75-81 BIRTHPLACES OF THE POPULATION, SA 1846, 1851, 1856 AND SWAN RIVER COLONY 1829, 1832

Birthplace	SA			SWAN RIVER ^a			
	1846	1851	1856	1829		1832	
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
				m	f	m	f
Colony	4 300	11 000	25 500	..	..	31	39
Other Australia	177	648	772	..	..	..	..
Total Australia	4 477	11 648	26 272	1	..	31	39
England	11 792	34 305	42 382	315	120	677	378
Wales	303	879	1 086	..	..	12	2
Scotland	1 860	3 689	7 070	2	2	35	17
Ireland	1 795	4 790	10 401	19	8	40	16
Total British Isles	15 750	43 663	60 959	336	130	764	413
Other British	347	859	1 172	10	3	20	7
Germany	1 677	7 130	7 970	..	..	..	..
France	16	105	114	..	..	3	..
China	2	16	29	..	..	..	..
Other	121	279	486	1	..	14	3
Total Non-British	1 816	7 530	8 599	1	..	17	3
At sea	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Not stated	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
Total	22 390	63 700	96 982	348	137	840	464

NOTE SA born are estimated from annual births in SA (1837-39 estimated) reduced for estimated mortality and emigration. Overseas born in SA are estimated from 1861 census giving non-SA born by period of residence in colony (those born at sea and the few not stating their birthplace are distributed pro rata to overseas born). Other Aust born are either estimated from 1861 census showing persons born in NSW and Victoria by period of residence or, for other colonies, are estimated and deducted from Other British. The estimated SA total for 1/1/1856 is based on the census of 31/3/1855 with nine months' births and migration added and deaths subtracted.

(a) 185 persons were recorded in a supplementary count, made in 1832, of people at King George Sound, Augusta, Clarence, Murray, Garden Island and Canning District.



IEO 82-89 BIRTHPLACES AND SEX RATIOS OF THE COLONIAL POPULATION, 1861

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	Total	Sex ratio ^a
	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
Same colony	160 604	137 621	6 241	48 655	41 390	5 067	399 578	100.8
Other Australia	4 123	19 516	3 600	1 195	880	62	29 376	109.4
Total Australia	164 727	157 137	9 841	49 850	42 270	5 129	428 954	101.3
Sex ratio	100.1	102.6	104.2	100.9	101.0	105.1	101.3	..
England	84 299	171 994	8 564	44 084	27 683	6 237	342 861	168.6
Wales	1 379	6 146	156	1 130	565	91	9 467	230.9
Scotland	18 254	61 584	2 508	7 712	6 591	562	97 211	152.5
Ireland	54 979	88 492	5 569	12 799	12 241	3 325	177 405	109.0
Total	158 911	328 216	16 797	65 725	47 080	10 215	626 944	146.9
Sex ratio	140.9	158.4	162.1	104.5	146.2	217.5	146.9	..
British India	810	1 023	120	433	21	93	2 500	205.9
British America	833	1 508	40	131	10	18	2 540	254.7
New Zealand	673	504	32	101	41	2	1 353	158.2
Other British ^b	1 896	2 479	172	761	47	63	5 418	208.2
Total	4 212	5 514	364	1 426	119	176	11 811	209.6
Sex ratio	169.7	276.6	271.4	138.9	153.2	274.5	209.6	..
Germany	5 480	10 836	2 136	8 935	177	35	27 599	209.3
France	692	1 295	57	124	15	25	2 208	360.0
USA	1 069	2 879	94	151	26	40	4 259	604.0
Other foreign	2 749	7 659	230	579	260	112	11 589	367.9
Total	9 990	22 669	2 517	9 789	478	212	45 655	265.7
Sex ratio	300.2	354.8	311.9	131.6	291.8	126.9	265.7	..
China	13 020	25 092	540	40	30	20	38 742	2 766.3
Sex ratio	4 339.0	2 787.0	539.0	39.1	c	c	2 766.3	..
Total	350 860	538 628	30 059	126 830	89 977	15 752	1 152 106	..
Sex ratio	130.3	155.3	151.8	105.3	123.1	171.2	138.4	138.4

NOTE For methods of estimation see endnotes.

(a) Males per 100 females.

(b) Includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(c) Too few females to warrant calculation.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN POPULATION OF 1846 AND 1856, BY PERCENTAGE

South Australia was founded as a 'New Britannia in the Antipodes' and throughout its history British migrants have dominated the population inflow. In the mid-nineteenth century, however, there was also a substantial influx of Germans attracted by the colony's religious toleration. Many of them settled in self-supporting communities in the Adelaide Hills and the Barossa Valley.

IEO 90-98 BIRTHPLACES OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATIONS, 1901

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	Total	Sex ratio ^a
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Same state	978 405	880 247	284 576	272 360	136 973	52 764	159	2 605 484	98.3
Other Australia	101 639	64 503	39 048	16 603	11 324	74 369	1 027	308 513	183.1
Total Australia	1 080 044	944 750	323 624	288 963	148 297	127 133	1 186	2 913 997	100.4
Sex ratio ^a	100.5	95.4	107.1	96.7	103.6	129.4	181.0	100.4	
England ^b	127 233	114 629	66 175	37 747	12 806	25 508	350	384 448	141.0
Wales	4 089	4 150	2 230	973	321	1 026	3	12 792	154.1
Scotland	30 923	36 102	20 233	6 936	3 032	5 409	72	102 707	136.6
Ireland	60 366	62 130	38 188	11 254	3 945	9 875	49	185 807	99.9
Total Britain	222 611	217 011	126 826	56 910	20 104	41 818	474	685 754	127.9
Sex ratio	137.1	110.9	130.5	111.1	132.3	211.7	1085.0	127.9	
Denmark	1 373	1 026	3 176	260	156	322	3	6 316	309.6
Norway, Sweden	3 200	2 214	2 149	926	219	1 177	7	9 892	901.2
Germany	8 676	7 647	13 233	6 672	777	1 530	17	38 552	187.3
France	1 794	934	365	214	46	255	3	3 611	268.5
Belgium	139	124	35	18	13	30		359	286.0
Netherlands	213	205	62	62	13	41		596	618.1
Switzerland	456	906	443	103	19	118	1	2 046	371.4
Total	15 851	13 056	19 463	8 255	1 243	3 473	31	61 372	249.9
Sex ratio	383.3	312.1	165.9	184.9	216.3	623.5	1450.0	249.9	
Austria-Hungary	669	405	241	162	23	420	1	1 921	930.8
Balkans ^c	26	59	2	9	1	27		124	300.0
Russia	1 267	958	456	249	37	402	3	3 372	372.2
Total	1 962	1 422	699	420	61	849	4	5 417	446.6
Sex ratio	517.0	338.9	321.1	500.0	1 120.0	686.1	^d	446.6	
Spain	107	178	34	40	11	152		522	289.6
Gibraltar	39	49	21	5	7	25		146	87.2
Portugal	161	111	24	27	20	44		387	1072.7
Italy	1 582	1 531	850	328	50	1 359		5 700	602.0
Malta	103	59	55	15	3	33		268	219.0
Greece	405	220	110	69	17	156		977	1202.7
Cyprus	8	2	1	2		4		17	750.0
Other Europe	20	20	17	52	14	11		134	362.1
Total	2 425	2 170	1 112	538	122	1 784		8 151	533.6
Sex ratio	409.5	480.2	504.3	564.2	306.7	1649.0		553.6	
Turkey in Asia	36	14	28	13	10	16		117	350.0
Lebanon-Syria	743	367	338	153	29	15		1 645	190.1
Palestine	10	12	22	5		2		51	363.6
Iran (Persia)	5	8	4					17	240.0
Other West Asia	20	9	24	5	1	3		62	675.0
Total	814	410	416	176	40	36		1 892	206.6
Sex ratio	179.7	178.9	320.2	193.3	207.7	414.3		206.6	
Afghanistan	55	8	27	41	1	262		394	^d
India ^e	2 825	1 791	1 296	669	362	807	10	7 760	389.9
Ceylon	181	110	184	31	21	84		611	370.0
Burma	13	13	1	2	1	10		40	300.0
Total	3 074	1 922	1 508	743	385	1 163	10	8 805	410.7
Sex ratio	452.9	276.9	681.3	485.0	109.2	665.1	400.0	410.7	

1861



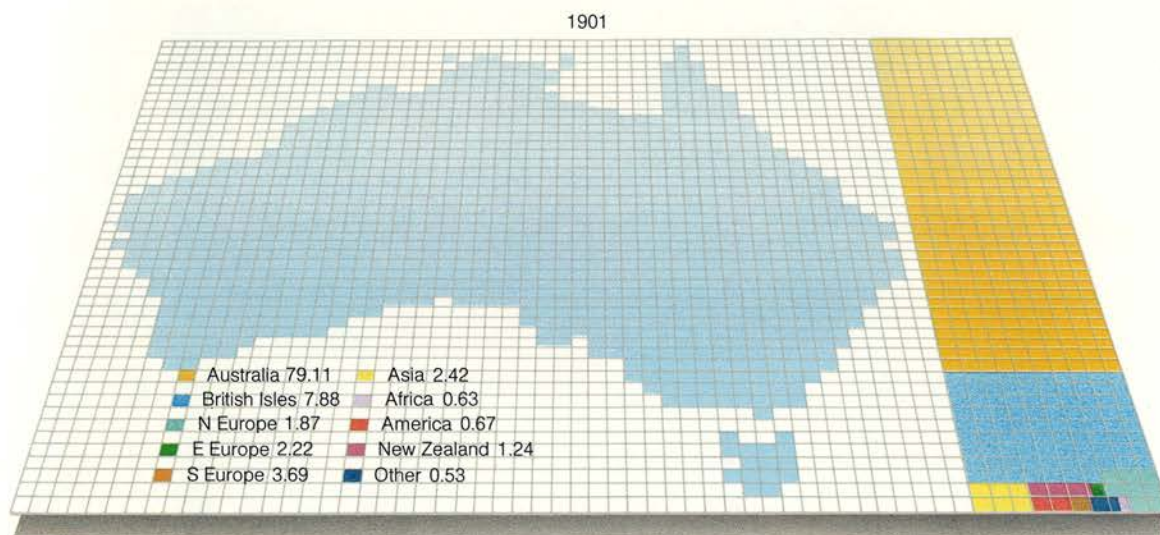
BIRTHPLACES OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION OF 1861, BY PERCENTAGE

IEO 90-98 continued

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	Total	Sex ratio ^a
	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
British Malaysia	95	84	259	2	13	447	32	932	1126.3
Hong Kong	80	50	7	19	3	7	1	167	475.8
Other British	9	5	21	1	1	24	2	63	800.0
Japan	178	76	2 264	112	1	869	102	3 602	743.6
Indonesia	50	23	538	13		395	25	1 044	1238.5
Philippines	16	16	357	22		371	41	823	5386.7
Other Asia	41	32	45	4	9	42	17	190	475.7
Total	469	286	3 491	173	27	2 155	220	6 821	925.7
Sex ratio	439.1	393.1	1 636.8	810.5	200.0	797.9	331.4	925.7	
China	9 993	6 230	8 472	386	484	1 475	2 867	29 907	7490.1
Sex ratio	9 601.9	8 552.8	7 892.4	3 409.1	4 300.1	911.9	3722.7	7 490.1	
South Africa	471	552	185	128	50	120		1 506	121.8
Mauritius	258	217	102	65	20	82		744	180.8
Other British	35	104	25	7	3	10		184	142.1
Egypt	43	24	16	13	2	10		108	237.5
Other Africa	164	20	48	22	23	21		298	325.7
Total	971	917	376	235	98	243		2 840	153.1
Sex ratio	138.9	117.3	213.3	121.7	100.0	192.8		153.1	
Canada ^f	1 112	1 051	447	212	94	275	2	3 193	269.1
Other British	392	326	180	94	34	139		1 165	284.5
USA	3 076	2 118	960	462	234	667		7 517	233.8
Latin America	212	154	121	39	18	117		661	213.3
Total	4 792	3 649	1 708	807	380	1 198	2	12 536	245.2
Sex ratio	265.8	185.1	301.9	219.0	242.3	375.4	^d	245.2	
Territories ^g	100	6	62	4	10	15		197	181.4
Fiji	319	134	60	12	24	37		586	110.8
Other Pacific	794	55	8 735	27	3	31		9 645	1356.9
Total	1 213	195	8 857	43	37	83		10 428	932.5
Sex ratio	222.6	82.2	1 850.9	87.0	94.7	167.7		932.5	
New Zealand	10 627	9 052	1 577	697	1 197	2 714	17	25 881	111.2
Sex ratio	105.0	95.9	166.4	108.1	110.4	185.7	466.7	111.2	
Foreign born	274 802	256 320	174 505	69 383	24 178	56 991	3 625	859 804	151.3
Sex ratio	158.7	124.9	169.0	124.2	140.7	259.8	1995.4	151.3	
Total	1 354 846	1 201 070	498 129	358 346	172 475	184 124	4 811	3 773 801	110.1
Sex ratio	110.1	101.1	125.3	101.5	108.2	158.4	708.6	110.1	

NOTE For methods of estimation see endnotes.

- (a) Male per 100 females.
- (b) Includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.
- (c) Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Rumania.
- (d) Too few females to warrant calculation.
- (e) Includes Goa.
- (f) Includes Newfoundland.
- (g) Norfolk Island and Papua.



BIRTHPLACES OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION OF 1901, BY PERCENTAGE

By the turn of the century over three-quarters of the population had been born in Australia and the proportion coming from Britain had been cut by two-thirds.

IEO 109-118 BIRTHPLACES OF THE STATE AND TERRITORY POPULATIONS, 1981

<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sex ratio^a</i>
	<i>109</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>114</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>118</i>
Total Australia	4 146 438	3 006 757	1 993 660	1 010 477	383 315	939 648	98 802	173 182	11 752 279	97.7
Sex ratio ^a	97.1	96.6	99.6	96.4	97.9	99.9	107.4	98.1	97.7	
England ^b	268 712	202 920	119 902	128 968	19 563	157 740	6 254	15 248	919 307	103.2
Wales	8 200	4 860	3 197	3 259	561	4 235	153	403	24 868	109.7
Scotland	49 537	41 048	20 058	18 090	2 972	21 082	919	2 756	156 462	101.1
Ireland	22 371	19 951	8 859	6 870	972	9 338	479	1 077	69 917	111.5
Total Britain	348 820	268 779	152 016	157 187	24 068	192 395	7 805	19 484	1 170 554	103.6
Sex ratio	105.2	102.1	106.1	98.5	103.7	104.1	125.1	105.4	103.6	
Denmark	2 773	1 624	1 772	700	135	894	135	129	8 162	139.5
Norway	1 166	662	481	207	51	347	23	111	3 048	172.6
Sweden	1 794	904	885	266	64	453	76	98	4 540	134.1
Germany	36 155	35 362	13 150	15 195	1 995	8 365	1 068	2 778	114 068	99.7
France	5 239	3 575	2 038	1 037	143	1 199	227	345	13 803	103.4
Belgium	1 447	1 161	668	511	66	423	34	136	4 446	101.5
Netherlands	25 861	31 653	13 290	10 954	3 095	11 607	662	1 763	98 885	118.0
Switzerland	3 039	2 004	1 126	434	185	809	161	215	7 973	131.8
Austria	8 998	7 456	1 966	2 210	412	1 497	184	739	23 462	119.2
Other Northern Europe	175	88	67	30	6	141	2	4	513	107.1
Total	86 647	84 489	35 443	31 544	6 152	25 735	2 572	6 318	278 900	106.3
Sex ratio	112.4	108.3	119.9	101.4	118.3	111.1	158.5	102.8	106.3	
Hungary	12 744	9 239	1 947	2 543	303	1 200	125	608	28 709	130.0
Czechoslovakia	7 259	4 952	1 351	1 419	301	820	141	357	16 600	147.1
Yugoslavia	60 266	61 245	6 737	9 333	814	11 341	320	3 666	153 722	120.8
Rumania	2 588	2 127	360	450	43	311	19	103	6 001	131.4
Bulgaria	460	574	153	392	6	123	2	26	1 736	202.5
Poland	18 890	23 329	4 291	6 964	1 309	5 182	99	931	60 995	125.4
USSR	7 413	6 288	1 509	1 227	114	637	22	190	17 400	79.6
Ukraine	3 730	3 648	787	1 884	164	812	4	193	11 222	122.1
Estonia	2 276	1 247	355	757	68	327	18	124	5 172	89.4
Latvia	3 761	3 997	939	2 124	194	963	32	326	12 336	111.5
Lithuania	1 773	2 084	346	1 081	131	387	13	170	5 985	137.0
Finland	3 227	1 474	2 554	746	148	544	120	1 009	9 822	107.8
Total	124 387	120 204	21 329	28 920	3 595	22 647	915	7 703	329 700	120.5
Sex ratio	118.1	114.7	139.5	131.0	177.4	129.3	266.0	108.4	120.5	
Spain	7 098	4 119	1 787	794	82	1 003	94	699	15 676	122.5
Portugal	7 808	1 605	228	200	15	1 974	127	188	12 145	112.2
Italy	79 183	118 559	18 445	32 173	1 380	30 006	782	2 848	283 376	119.1
Malta	23 836	28 607	2 409	2 251	94	1 058	60	432	58 747	117.1
Greece	49 267	74 228	4 307	14 592	806	4 414	1 340	1 650	150 604	106.0
Cyprus	9 231	10 875	1 216	1 843	72	412	253	142	24 044	106.5
Albania	257	659	216	57	19	152	12	5	1 377	231.5
Other Southern Europe	254	209	85	96	6	147	11	13	821	116.5
Total	176 934	238 861	28 693	52 006	2 474	39 166	2 679	5 977	546 790	114.7
Sex ratio	115.6	110.7	129.5	114.4	148.6	121.3	162.1	115.3	114.7	
Egypt	15 827	12 016	855	1 164	61	1 367	58	196	31 544	105.6
Turkey in Asia	10 806	12 812	283	637	19	405	30	55	25 047	186.2
Lebanon	38 251	10 500	713	1 233	72	436	22	144	51 371	115.7
Syria	2 202	870	50	80	27	66	10		3 305	110.2
Israel	2 701	2 744	205	186	14	414	10	78	6 352	113.4
Iran	2 684	601	156	121	23	163	7	45	3 800	106.6
Iraq	2 777	418	51	16	12	82	5	19	3 380	123.3
Other Western Asia	1 369	384	130	84	19	223	9	25	2 243	113.6
Total	76 617	40 345	2 443	3 521	247	3 156	151	562	127 042	112.4
Sex ratio	113.8	109.5	120.3	104.5	135.2	116.2	169.6	120.4	112.4	
India	12 632	12 848	3 028	2 560	413	10 413	309	727	42 930	100.5
Pakistan	1 079	564	189	122	22	505	42	88	2 611	111.3
Bangladesh	403	227	86	43	36	150	3	60	1 008	128.3
Burma	1 364	893	354	130	37	4 624	22	166	7 590	93.6
Sri Lanka	3 768	9 841	1 300	660	97	1 330	137	364	17 497	99.4
Other Southern Asia	691	311	108	64	22	138	28	48	1 410	113.0
Total	19 937	24 684	5 065	3 579	627	17 160	541	1 453	73 046	100.5
Sex ratio	103.4	100.8	103.3	102.7	92.3	95.1	109.7	107.3	100.5	
Hong Kong	9 151	3 648	1 213	509	156	1 195	107	383	16 362	107.8
Korea	3 503	407	233	88	28	312	22	108	4 701	114.0
China	15 656	5 884	2 956	1 198	256	990	169	484	27 593	100.2
Japan	4 284	2 000	647	293	73	759	69	231	8 356	92.9
Total	32 594	11 939	5 049	2 088	513	3 256	367	1 206	57 012	102.3
Sex ratio	104.2	102.4	107.6	111.5	100.4	117.1	88.5	89.1	102.3	

IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

IEO 109-118 continued

Birthplace	NSW	Vic	Qld	SA	Tas	WA	NT	ACT	Total	Sex ratio ^a
	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
Indonesia	5 757	2 369	2 185	664	118	1 249	278	342	12 962	102.6
East Timor	1 087	1 304	36	69	2	236	1 109	6	3 849	101.2
Philippines	8 739	3 593	1 460	621	128	880	376	263	16 060	54.4
Thailand	1 378	744	296	203	43	453	134	221	3 472	59.2
Vietnam	17 698	13 428	3 669	4 022	221	2 905	201	831	42 975	118.2
Kampuchea	1 652	1 544	99	331		46	5	68	3 745	109.7
Laos	3 600	1 150	117	176	31	77	20	408	5 579	103.1
Malaysia	9 998	10 343	3 077	2 041	439	5 677	415	926	32 916	102.6
Singapore	3 857	2 528	1 189	695	137	3 480	183	359	12 428	92.7
Total	53 766	37 003	12 128	8 822	1 119	15 003	2 721	3 424	133 986	98.9
Sex ratio	99.5	104.5	89.8	105.3	87.1	94.1	74.5	96.4		98.9
South Africa	10 837	6 738	3 367	1 529	499	4 408	137	458	27 973	94.4
Mauritius	3 902	5 195	225	72	15	1 348	18	37	10 812	96.9
Kenya	843	558	580	205	75	1 077	49	96	3 483	115.7
Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia	986	541	484	230	122	855	55	111	3 384	119.9
Zimbabwe	1 141	653	812	255	105	1 176	58	90	4 290	106.9
Other Africa	3 518	4 438	1 204	621	127	1 587	126	198	11 819	111.1
Total	21 227	18 123	6 672	2 912	943	10 451	443	990	61 761	101.4
Sex ratio	100.8	101.4	106.4	93.0	101.1	101.8	112.0	99.6		101.4
Canada	6 696	3 599	3 337	1 234	357	2 277	267	613	18 380	99.6
Other British	899	427	643	159	27	604	21	52	2 832	99.6
USA	11 598	7 106	5 494	2 476	595	4 259	997	1 447	33 972	118.1
Argentina	4 469	2 895	267	232	28	293	31	150	8 365	99.5
Bolivia	262	73	15	15	4	12	5	4	390	107.7
Brazil	944	366	149	55	6	178	7	38	1 743	93.9
Chile	8 881	4 179	424	235	48	319	73	247	14 406	97.6
Colombia	776	283	159	30	7	61	9	11	1 336	98.0
Ecuador	811	50	25	20	3	19		13	941	104.7
Mexico	208	98	50	21	4	37	11	25	454	72.2
Peru	1 272	305	94	56	24	83	12	40	1 886	61.1
Paraguay	158	58	20	11		14		2	263	93.9
Uruguay	7 653	1 616	75	107	5	55	9	52	9 572	97.3
Venezuela	168	88	41	32	6	61	11	16	423	96.2
Other Latin America	1 889	957	857	326	61	513	53	102	4 758	105.2
Total	46 684	22 100	11 650	5 009	1 175	8 785	1 506	2 812	99 721	104.2
Sex ratio	100.4	103.7	114.3	108.4	101.9	112.4	115.5	94.3		104.2
Papua-New Guinea	5 688	2 123	8 282	905	318	902	625	721	19 564	97.00
Nauru	96	225	63	15	13	24	4	8	448	106.77
Christmas Island	41	47	17	9	2	848	7	8	979	114.88
Cocos & Keeling Islands	13	11	9	4		477	2		516	106.66
Norfolk Island	202	29	33	5	2	12	2	4	289	97.22
Fiji	5 860	1 387	1 427	351	192	323	77	154	9 771	98.33
Tonga	1 952	346	287	22	24	54	25	63	2 773	102.99
Solomon Islands	425	71	178	15	11	34	3	10	747	85.44
West Samoa	424	121	138	17	15	41	19	17	792	92.55
Cook Island	384	138	79	18	8	50		2	679	76.77
Kiribati & Tuvalu	56	47	26	6		9	6	6	156	57.11
Vanuatu	382	92	133	19	4	26	5	14	675	88.44
New Caledonia	680	58	132	15	2	20	8	7	922	68.6
Other Pacific ^c	438	140	137	22	8	125	11	9	890	84.9
Total	16 641	4 835	10 941	1 423	599	2 945	794	1 023	39 201	95.0
Sex ratio	95.6	94.8	96.3	99.6	90.2	107.1	88.2	164.7		95.0
New Zealand	70 545	30 185	50 297	6 923	2 533	19 341	2 602	2 443	184 869	104.3
Sex ratio	98.3	99.9	102.2	103.8	108.3	121.1	117.9	102.1		104.3
Foreign born	1 074 799	901 547	341 726	303 934	44 045	360 040	23 096	53 395	3 102 582	107.8
Sex ratio	108.1	106.8	110.9	104.8	111.8	108.1	123.6	104.6		107.8
Total	5 221 237	3 908 304	2 335 386	1 314 411	427 360	1 299 688	121 898	226 577	14 854 861	99.7
Sex ratio	99.3	98.9	101.4	98.3	99.6	100.6	113.4	99.7		99.7

NOTE For methods of estimation, especially allowing for census undercount, see endnotes.

(a) Males per 100 females.

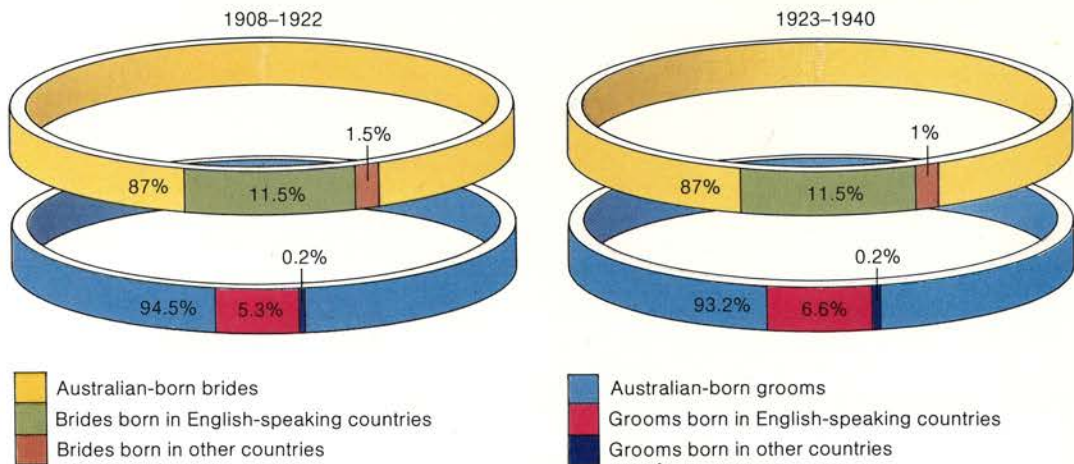
(b) Includes the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

(c) Includes other British in the Pacific region.

Migrant men and women have been crucial to the development of the postwar manufacturing industry in Australia. A less obvious and perhaps more important point is that this migrant concentration in unskilled process and labouring occupations has remained over many years, and non-English-speaking migrants have not achieved any marked degree of occupation mobility.' Des Storer (1985).

IEO 119-128 BIRTHPLACES OF BRIDES AND GROOMS, AUSTRALIA 1908-1922

Birthplace of spouse	BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE				Total brides	BIRTHPLACE OF GROOM				Total grooms
	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other		Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	
	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
Australia	450 782		25 715	1070	477 567	450 782		59 069	7307	517 158
New Zealand	459	5 352	608	42	6 461	459	2 700	969	115	4 243
UK and Eire	19 789	50 102	1 398	419	71 708	19 789	21 747	1 165	1233	43 934
Other Commonwealth	22	198	50	5	275	22	56	42	7	127
Denmark	58	593	151	20	822	58	75	26	12	171
Norway	10	375	74	12	471	10	32	19	7	68
Sweden	23	578	127	16	744	23	36	14	13	86
Germany	378	1 995	333	57	2 763	378	389	147	75	989
Netherlands	32	228	52	17	329	32	21	14	9	76
France	43	250	61	25	379	43	115	68	26	252
Belgium	3	71	11	2	87	3	20	13	5	41
Switzerland	10	147	46	16	219	10	23	13	18	64
Austria-Hungary	38	177	36	24	275	38	11	6	24	79
Russia (USSR)	206	635	174	42	1 057	206	59	45	25	335
Greece	118	266	63	26	473	118	6	3	5	132
Italy	299	520	67	23	909	299	52	18	9	378
Spain	19	77	16	7	119	19	15	12	9	55
Other Europe	11	101	28	13	153	11	11	11	17	50
India	13	569	129	8	719	13	193	97	8	311
Ceylon	0	59	13	2	74	0	12	8	2	22
Other Comm-Asia	1	57	4	1	63	1	10	13	2	26
China	50	483	39	5	577	50	28	8	5	91
Japan	20	74	20	2	116	20	8	2	2	32
Indonesia	1	36	3	0	40	1	3	4	3	11
Philippines	0	27	1	2	30	0	1	4	0	5
Lebanon-Syria	75	128	19	10	232	75	13	11	23	122
Other Asia	3	45	6	3	57	3	2	3	3	11
Other Comm-Africa	2	8	6	1	17	2	3	7	1	13
South Africa	12	462	94	5	573	12	230	118	8	368
Mauritius	1	55	13	0	69	1	14	5	2	22
Egypt	0	30	4	6	40	0	6	7	7	20
Other Africa	0	13	6	3	22	0	5	1	2	8
Canada	4	499	116	5	624	4	83	54	6	147
Other Comm-America	0	50	12	0	62	0	14	8	1	23
USA	31	1 168	217	19	1 435	31	276	126	20	453
Other America	5	177	46	7	235	5	57	30	10	102
Fiji	2	127	14	1	144	2	76	31	2	111
Other Comm-Pacific	2	30	5	1	38	2	4	2	1	9
New Cal, New Heb	21	83	7	3	114	21	52	20	27	120
Other Pacific	13	135	14	1	163	13	14	11	3	41
At sea, not stated	40	396	70	3	509	40	313	94	11	458
Total	472 596	66 376	29 868	1924	570 764	472 596	26 785	62 318	9065	570 764

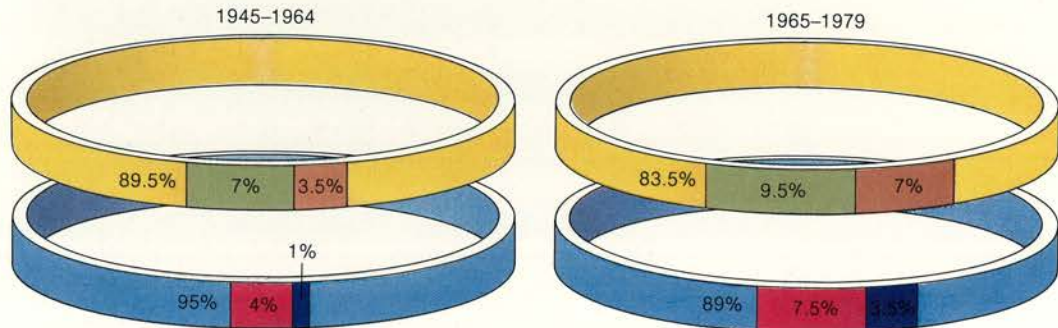


IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

IEO 129-138 BIRTHPLACES OF BRIDES AND GROOMS, AUSTRALIA 1923-1940

Birthplace of spouse	BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE				Total brides	BIRTHPLACE OF GROOM				Total grooms
	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other		Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	
	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138
Australia	732 872		51 905	1794	786 571	732 872		94 751	8 856	836 479
New Zealand	628	7 176	984	47	8 835	628	4 781	1 302	133	6 844
UK and Eire	27 550	81 722	2 006	635	111 913	27 550	44 333	1 799	1 434	75 116
Other Commonwealth ^a	172	498	110	9	789	172	95	64	4	335
Denmark	25	498	108	19	650	25	72	33	9	139
Norway	17	390	89	7	503	17	23	15	8	63
Sweden	19	484	102	12	617	19	35	13	13	80
Finland	42	254	58	15	369	42	14	11	7	74
Austria	43	80	21	24	168	43	42	15	22	122
Germany	330	1 407	270	90	2 097	330	334	111	105	880
Netherlands	16	249	58	14	337	16	54	22	9	101
France	20	244	60	23	347	20	162	110	24	316
Belgium	8	75	20	8	111	8	25	12	14	59
Switzerland	71	304	76	30	481	71	59	30	33	193
Czechoslovakia	39	47	8	19	113	39	8	6	20	73
Poland	244	173	73	91	581	244	38	46	103	431
USSR & Ukraine	223	392	125	139	879	223	101	76	118	518
Yugoslavia	451	251	44	30	776	451	13	3	19	486
Greece	761	579	101	148	1 589	761	13	22	65	861
Italy	2 107	1 815	257	116	4 295	2 107	133	37	90	2 367
Spain	38	125	23	12	198	38	33	18	10	99
Other Europe	139	272	60	92	563	139	41	40	113	333
India & Ceylon	10	894	199	6	1 109	10	339	191	12	552
Other Comm-Asia ^a	64	217	53	71	405	64	88	18	45	215
China	18	287	44	14	363	18	107	27	25	177
Japan	2	55	11	2	70	2	11	5	3	21
Lebanon-Syria	115	150	26	32	323	115	57	26	32	230
Other Asia	91	174	32	51	348	91	58	25	82	256
Other Comm-Africa ^a	0	22	0	0	22	0	5	3	0	8
South Africa	17	1 551	252	16	1 836	17	1 016	304	35	1 372
Mauritius	3	28	6	0	37	3	61	12	2	78
Egypt	3	81	21	19	124	3	36	21	45	105
Other Africa	1	28	10	3	42	1	13	7	1	22
Canada	6	834	165	11	1 016	6	325	137	18	486
Other Comm-America ^a	0	44	15	0	59	0	8	6	1	15
U.S.A.	42	1 258	245	32	1 577	42	412	156	66	676
Other America	4	220	34	9	267	4	137	45	9	195
Fiji	9	222	25	1	257	9	172	37	7	225
Other Comm-Pacific ^a	4	81	7	3	95	4	69	16	0	89
Other Pacific	23	192	29	3	247	23	135	42	39	239
At sea, not stated	43	229	35	1	308	43	240	61	13	357
Total	766 267	103 605	57 767	3648	931 28	7766 267	53 701	99 675	11 644	931 287

(a) Other Commonwealth distributed for 1924-1930.



INTERMARRIAGE IN AUSTRALIA, 1908-1979

The upper four rings show the percentage of grooms born in Australia, in an English-speaking country, and in another country respectively, who married Australian-born brides. The lower four rings show the percentages of brides, in the same three categories, who married Australian-born grooms.

IEO 139-148 BIRTHPLACES OF BRIDES AND GROOMS, AUSTRALIA 1945-1964

Birthplace of spouse	BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE					BIRTHPLACE OF GROOM				
	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	Total brides	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	Total grooms
	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
Australia	1 166 914		49 055	12 964	1 228 933	1 166 914		89 717	46 366	1 302 997
Territories	47	332	25	16	420	47	337	58	67	509
New Zealand	560	7 210	679	169	8 618	560	4 306	1 067	583	6 516
UK and Eire	17 922	71 677	1 761	2 322	93 682	17 922	40 508	1 570	5 214	65 214
Other Commonwealth	87	345	55	26	513	87	106	42	19	254
Denmark	155	591	95	77	918	155	101	36	67	359
Norway	114	658	98	61	931	114	34	14	26	188
Sweden ^a	0	117	23	7	147	0	6	1	5	12
Finland ^b	9	57	10	3	79	9	10	0	3	22
Austria	722	1 279	285	1 217	3 503	722	391	125	1 104	2 342
Germany	4 605	5 272	957	1 886	12 720	4 605	2 418	596	4 077	11 696
Netherlands	4 731	6 417	918	852	12 918	4 731	2 610	448	1 413	9 202
France	84	472	77	252	885	84	216	66	356	722
Belgium	22	134	29	59	244	22	64	34	98	218
Switzerland	174	379	86	183	822	174	105	40	164	483
Estonia ^c	374	328	35	148	885	374	161	31	264	830
Latvia ^c	1 127	795	103	387	2 412	1 127	365	91	506	2 089
Lithuania ^c	459	538	71	374	1 442	459	146	42	248	895
Czechoslovakia	580	1 697	294	1 081	3 652	580	189	56	572	1 397
Hungary ^c	1 758	1 618	348	1 101	4 825	1 758	216	64	643	2 681
Poland	4 340	3 206	581	2 533	10 660	4 340	572	187	1 642	6 741
Romania ^a	57	189	34	293	573	57	45	20	223	345
USSR & Ukraine	929	894	154	1 249	3 226	929	298	96	1 133	2 456
Yugoslavia	4 291	2 576	386	2 649	9 902	4 291	433	83	1 543	6 350
Cyprus ^d	916	231	34	303	1 484	916	29	2	192	1 139
Greece	21 720	2 180	185	794	24 879	21 720	458	141	1 923	24 242
Italy	25 785	9 283	779	2 259	38 106	25 785	1 247	151	1 306	28 489
Malta ^e	2 981	1 750	204	318	5 253	2 981	585	132	474	4 172
Spain	2	30	3	0	35	2	13	4	3	22
Other Europe	1 736	1 305	218	953	4 212	1 736	266	90	692	2 784
India & Ceylon	202	1 944	313	127	2 586	202	1 227	373	212	2 015
Pakistan ^f	4	77	27	4	112	4	44	17	11	76
Other Comm-Asia	642	1 263	146	299	2 350	642	519	163	238	1 562
China	682	1 110	220	203	2 215	682	572	207	514	1 975
Indonesia ^g	53	396	67	186	702	53	167	40	172	432
Japan ^h	0	27	2	1	30	0	10	6	0	16
Lebanon-Syria	669	238	23	63	993	669	88	14	69	840
Other Asia	441	1 259	183	440	2 323	441	571	190	602	1 804
Other Comm-Africa	48	179	47	15	289	48	67	28	35	178
South Africa	32	766	144	30	972	32	423	131	68	654
Mauritius ⁱ	2	7	3	1	13	2	37	12	1	52
Egypt	756	897	152	869	2 674	756	344	108	693	1 901
Other Africa	25	72	13	103	213	25	29	17	118	189
Canada	31	1 062	136	38	1 267	31	544	159	56	790
Other Comm-America	2	64	15	5	86	2	25	14	12	53
USA	87	4 133	353	179	4 752	87	412	111	124	734
Other America	3	191	25	54	273	3	79	30	48	160
Fiji	23	364	40	20	447	23	247	41	46	357
Other Comm-Pacific	5	185	16	6	212	5	153	25	22	205
New Caledonia, New Hebrides ^j	14	39	4	6	63	14	51	8	22	95
Other Pacific	8	122	17	11	158	8	61	28	50	147
At sea, not stated	9	127	11	3	150	9	114	23	12	158
Total	1 266 939	136 082	59 539	37 199	1 499 759	1 266 939	62 019	96 749	74 052	1 499 759

- (a) In 'Other Europe' 1945-64.
- (b) In 'Other Europe' 1951-64.
- (c) In 'Other Europe' 1945-50.
- (d) In 'Other Commonwealth-Asia' 1945-55.
- (e) In 'Other Commonwealth' 1945-50.
- (f) In 'India' 1945-50.
- (g) In 'Other Asia' 1945-50.
- (h) In 'Other Asia' 1951-64.
- (i) In 'Other Commonwealth-Africa' 1951-64.
- (j) In 'Other Pacific' 1956-64.

Even though many people migrate as single workers, they soon establish themselves sufficiently well to become married by their mid-twenties . . . In the order of frequency . . . Greek-born mostly marry someone of the same birthplace; next are Italians, Maltese and Asians.' Des Storer (1985).

IEO 149-158 BIRTHPLACES OF BRIDES AND GROOMS, AUSTRALIA 1965-1979

Birthplace of spouse	BIRTHPLACE OF BRIDE					BIRTHPLACE OF GROOM				
	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	Total brides	Same country	Aust	English-speaking country	Other	Total grooms
	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158
Australia	1 065 586		90 328	43 529	1 199 443	1 065 586		123 506	85 911	1 275 003
Territories	160	896	129	65	1 250	160	1 055	232	137	1 584
New Zealand	1 817	12 596	1 724	864	17 001	1 817	6 621	1 986	1 338	11 762
UK and Eire	31 704	95 912	4 298	8 396	140 310	31 704	72 632	3 515	11 497	119 348
Other Commonwealth	17	319	89	21	446	17	227	103	32	379
Denmark	108	942	247	162	1 459	108	393	126	151	778
Norway	53	343	83	52	531	53	155	49	59	316
Sweden ^a	38	166	44	41	289	38	129	43	39	249
Finland ^a	178	250	54	40	522	178	269	71	98	616
Austria	458	2 814	597	1 139	5 008	458	1 827	427	1 161	3 873
Germany	3 254	15 175	2 935	2 803	24 167	3 254	10 260	2 375	4 155	20 044
Netherlands	2 769	14 331	2 383	1 408	20 891	2 769	8 720	1 941	1 699	15 129
France	184	897	280	421	1 782	184	488	172	442	1 286
Belgium	46	408	99	137	690	46	292	86	188	612
Switzerland	278	740	201	321	1 540	278	267	111	251	907
Estonia	75	167	31	83	356	75	90	28	51	244
Latvia	295	607	104	266	1 272	295	284	62	168	809
Lithuania	114	277	43	143	577	114	97	33	92	336
Czechoslovakia	525	1 000	283	579	2 387	525	382	137	396	1 440
Hungary	1 120	1 949	455	1 126	4 650	1 120	751	221	763	2 855
Poland	1 854	1 719	350	1 208	5 131	1 854	949	264	1 308	4 375
Romania	52	233	65	275	625	52	78	34	207	371
USSR & Ukraine	294	474	86	680	1 534	294	192	76	500	1 062
Yugoslavia	13 464	4 939	930	2 961	22 294	13 464	1 290	353	1 686	16 793
Cyprus	1 672	706	107	345	2 830	1 672	287	81	996	3 036
Greece	27 280	4 382	517	2 116	34 295	27 280	1 176	211	1 953	30 620
Italy	23 268	16 759	2 055	3 315	45 397	23 268	4 149	722	1 885	30 024
Malta	4 858	4 770	757	616	11 001	4 858	2 644	595	975	9 072
Spain ^a	258	316	70	255	899	258	144	42	150	594
Portugal ^a	357	116	28	86	587	357	58	17	76	508
Other Europe	1 270	980	216	572	3 038	1 270	493	138	497	2 398
Ceylon	742	825	173	115	1 855	742	648	192	128	1 710
India	1 357	2 374	616	401	4 748	1 357	1 662	702	463	4 184
Pakistan	47	218	76	42	383	47	140	60	36	283
Other Comm-Asia	929	1 395	264	424	3 012	929	804	332	479	2 544
China	1 439	1 051	761	500	3 751	1 439	641	488	542	3 110
Indonesia	258	1 054	246	253	1 811	258	736	257	383	1 634
Lebanon-Syria	2 823	845	188	461	4 317	2 823	246	56	398	3 523
Other Asia	1 608	1 657	488	1 093	4 846	1 608	1 612	804	1 179	5 203
Hong Kong ^b	362	256	131	234	983	362	238	148	402	1 150
Malaysia ^b	743	653	295	198	1 889	743	749	351	293	2 136
Singapore ^b	99	345	146	51	641	99	370	257	105	831
Philippines ^c	413	139	43	22	617	413	538	230	283	1 464
Turkey ^c	437	93	22	137	689	437	34	13	94	578
Other Comm-Africa	880	1 346	329	269	2 824	880	1 155	433	465	2 933
South Africa	164	1 275	289	133	1 861	164	1 069	406	260	1 899
Egypt	1 412	2 092	413	1 343	5 260	1 412	1 034	298	1 396	4 140
Other Africa	117	598	139	319	1 173	117	409	141	362	1 029
Canada	194	1 722	387	158	2 461	194	1 127	401	195	1 917
Other Comm-America	30	244	54	25	353	30	165	63	27	285
USA	599	4 293	811	436	6 139	599	2 519	675	405	4 198
Other America	925	616	187	362	2 090	925	580	265	892	2 662
Fiji	157	685	147	70	1 059	157	530	176	140	1 003
Other Comm-Pacific	126	267	62	25	480	126	239	81	88	534
Other Pacific	15	97	25	23	160	15	100	30	64	209
At sea, not stated	8	94	14	10	126	8	113	14	13	148
Total	1 199 290	209 417	115 893	81 130	1 605 730	1 199 290	133 857	144 629	127 954	1 605 730

(a) In 'Other Europe' 1965-73.

(b) In 'Other Commonwealth-Asia' 1965-73.

(c) In 'Other Asia' 1965-73.

'Over time there appears to be less likelihood of marriage with a person of the same birthplace. The migrant is still, however, more likely to marry a person from the same ethnic background, that is, whose parents had been born in the same country of origin.' Des Storer (1985).

IEO 159-168 BIRTHS, BY PARENT'S BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA 1907-1978

Parent's birthplace	1907-1919		1920-1933		1934-1947		1948-1961		1962-1978	
	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father	Mother	Father
	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
England	101 829	143 994	139 596	153 180	79 114	114 319	89 367	118 295	238 036	239 699
Scotland	24 942	33 897	36 302	39 150	23 582	33 101	23 147	31 866	40 842	52 064
Ireland	18 476	27 274	12 444	17 788	6 180	11 072	8 866	14 992	21 766	27 583
Wales	3 100	4 227	3 266	4 448	1 852	3 975	2 681	4 188	9 158	8 476
Channel Islands & Isle of Man	387	654	633	535	401	289	177	626	721	1 151
Total Britain	148 734	210 046	192 241	215 101	111 129	162 756	124 238	169 967	310 523	328 973
Italy	2 527	3 990	6 148	8 327	12 326	16 015	62 554	75 639	150 702	192 039
Greece	73	1 070	2 461	3 666	3 219	4 762	20 310	22 757	111 779	117 900
Cyprus	9	14	41	163	67	309	3 316	4 259	7 929	8 984
Malta	52	111	773	1 350	1 006	1 807	10 946	13 209	37 163	41 618
Spain	214	311	294	437	129	314	502	686	6 409	6 916
Portugal	11	49	55	8	8	14	33	196	3 269	3 798
Albania	4	8	14	95	63	350	85	798	200	632
Other Southern Europe	17	24	18	33	16	27	74	42	330	338
Total Southern Europe	2 907	5 577	9 804	13 989	16 834	23 598	97 820	117 856	317 781	372 225
Baltic States	21	354	211	361	445	268	7 586	9 221	4 559	6 476
Czechoslovakia	11	243	60	182	230	295	2 807	5 491	3 239	5 718
Hungary	102	81	46	60	116	195	4 983	7 424	6 659	11 651
Poland	37	999	397	741	1 307	1 471	19 770	29 490	10 138	3 775
USSR & Ukraine	1 656	1 002	1 317	1 922	647	1 055	7 011	8 456	2 969	4 820
Yugoslavia	38	527	746	932	1 931	2 533	9 744	14 978	57 439	71 607
Other Eastern Europe	65	151	87	136	132	175	1 121	2 148	1 140	2 217
Total Eastern Europe	2 276	3 357	2 864	4 334	4 808	5 992	53 031	77 208	86 143	116 264
Austria	119	346	110	293	407	755	3 662	4 109	7 799	11 501
Germany	5 909	12 104	2 008	4 766	1 581	2 805	22 745	17 047	51 601	54 138
Netherlands	220	524	289	698	335	1 016	25 880	31 301	54 880	65 014
Scandinavia	1 628	6 777	877	4 617	564	2 209	1 818	3 520	7 329	8 616
France	467	767	798	603	400	318	1 261	1 373	3 369	3 631
Belgium	67	127	174	185	100	116	391	369	1 160	1 440
Switzerland	132	554	376	611	168	536	782	896	1 940	2 857
Other Northern Europe	41	68	50	11	16	16	273	383	500	187
Total Northern Europe	8 663	21 267	4 682	11 784	3 571	7 771	56 812	58 998	128 578	147 384
Egypt	84	86	245	198	306	286	3 574	4 113	11 158	13 688
Turkey	45	49	32	33	50	45	148	285	4 999	5 591
Lebanon-Syria	1 051	1 272	902	1 266	550	800	2 626	3 082	25 425	27 803
Israel	-	3	-	35	614	223	1 324	560	940	2 645
Other Western Asia	2	103	11	122	24	414	369	168	1 990	1 800
Total Western Asia	1 182	1 513	1 190	1 654	1 544	1 768	8 041	8 208	44 512	51 527
Afghanistan	2	46	2	27	-	11	-	5	-	-
India	947	1 842	952	1 553	859	1 485	3 172	4 123	10 088	11 780
Pakistan	84	162	85	139	72	134	280	84	890	668
Bangladesh	22	43	21	33	19	32	73	19	240	180
Sri Lanka	101	232	112	128	118	109	620	742	3 309	3 948
Total Southern Asia	1 156	2 325	1 172	1 880	1 073	1 771	4 145	4 973	14 527	16 576
Burma	6	19	11	41	41	186	546	402	780	1 536
Thailand	-	11	2	5	8	7	147	56	680	202
Indo-China	4	3	7	8	16	14	287	285	1 300	1 232
Malaysia	45	105	108	190	271	261	952	962	4 659	4 546
Indonesia	22	59	16	49	97	439	1 398	2 078	3 559	4 262
Philippines	19	89	34	71	86	75	111	65	3 129	1 128
Portuguese Timor	2	5	11	14	16	14	74	51	500	200
Total South East Asia	98	291	189	378	535	996	3 515	3 899	14 607	13 106
China, Hong Kong & Singapore	674	2 080	381	1 344	1 028	1 309	2 773	4 029	12 388	14 794
Japan	266	232	360	263	149	225	479	322	1 160	1 320
Korea	2	5	2	5	8	16	37	79	200	208
Other Eastern Asia	-	3	2	3	5	11	37	9	100	112
Total Eastern Asia	942	2 320	745	1 615	1 190	1 561	3 326	4 439	13 848	16 434
Mauritius	106	262	28	117	5	34	85	173	2 310	3 059
South Africa	1 200	1 070	2 225	2 034	1 995	2 623	1 077	1 527	3 849	3 524
Other Africa	26	105	62	92	58	66	479	448	5 149	4 791
Total Africa	1 332	1 437	2 315	2 243	2 058	2 723	1 641	2 148	11 308	11 374
USA	1 401	2 815	1 406	2 610	1 197	3 312	1 520	4 155	8 448	9 035
Canada	454	1 135	601	1 295	1 299	1 609	1 881	1 970	3 659	2 541
Spanish America	223	470	390	71	309	364	265	420	6 099	5 301
Portuguese America	19	32	34	5	28	18	37	37	600	521
West Indies	76	170	71	508	33	109	147	93	680	669
Total America	2 173	4 622	2 502	4 489	2 866	5 412	3 850	6 675	19 486	18 067
Papua New Guinea	9	8	44	52	97	184	207	182	2 919	1 852
Fiji	754	362	353	348	260	430	524	598	2 310	2 174
Other British Pacific	30	95	138	117	470	150	738	271	1 920	1 769
Other Pacific	573	467	560	364	285	243	387	182	485	485
Total Pacific	1 366	932	1 095	881	1 112	1 007	1 856	1 233	7 149	6 280
New Zealand	15 274	16 434	10 586	13 228	10 005	11 942	10 537	11 299	31 354	27 093
Total foreign-born mothers	186 103		229 385		156 725		368 812		999 816	
Total foreign-born fathers		270 121		271 576		227 297		466 903		1 125 303