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SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. General Observations.

1. **Special Characteristics of Australian Population.**—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* In respect of the relative proportions of the sexes in its population, Australia has, since the first settlement of the continent in 1788, differed materially from the older countries of the world. In the latter the populations have, in general, grown by natural increase, and their composition usually reflects that fact, the numbers of males and females being in most countries approximately equal, with a more or less marked tendency, however, for the females to slightly exceed the males. The excess of females arises from a variety of causes, amongst which may be mentioned—(a) higher rate of mortality amongst males; (b) greater propensity on the part of males to travel; (c) the effects of war; (d) employment of males in the mercantile marine; (e) preponderance of males amongst emigrants. On the other hand, the last-mentioned cause has tended naturally to produce an excess of males in Australia, since the majority of those emigrating to Australia have been males. The circumstances under which the colonisation of Australia was first undertaken, and the remoteness of this country from Europe, have combined to accentuate this feature.

There is little doubt that the continent presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores, mainly on the west and north, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and it was only when the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, closed to the British prison authorities the North American plantations, which had previously been used as receptacles for the deportation of convicts, that the overcrowding of the gaols caused them to consider the advisability of converting the great Southern Continent into a convict settlement. This idea was put into practice in 1787, when the first consignment of convicts left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on 26th January, 1788. Reports concerning the number actually landed are conflicting, but it appears that the total may be set down approximately at 1035, including the military. Details as to the sexes are not available, but the males must have largely preponderated. Indeed, nearly nine years later, on the 31st December, 1796, in a total population of 4100, there were 257 males to every 100 females.

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the end of 1906, after nearly 119 years of settlement, there were 112 males to each 100 females, and this, notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births, and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants.

The terms "masculinity" and "femininity" have been used to express the proportion of the sexes in any group, the former indicating the ratio of males to females, the latter the reciprocal of this, viz., the ratio of females to males. The term "masculinity"

is that which it is proposed to adopt, and the masculinity of any group will usually be expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females. The masculinity of the population of the Commonwealth at intervals of five years from 1800 onwards is as follows:—

MASCULINITY OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, QUINQUENNIALLY,
FROM 1800 TO 1905.

Year.	Number of males to each 100 females.	Year.	Number of males to each 100 females.	Year.	Number of males to each 100 females.
1800	263.0	1840	201.7	1880	117.28
1805	233.3	1845	163.4	1885	118.33
1810	190.5	1850	143.2	1890	116.06
1815	188.8	1855	145.5	1895	113.41
1820	243.7	1860	140.2	1900	110.55
1825	329.8	1865	125.4	1905	111.23
1830	308.3	1870	121.10		
1835	260.7	1875	118.25		

The curious inequalities of the increases in the number of males and in the number of females for the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the individual States respectively, will be seen by referring to the graphs on pages 184 and 185.

2. Age Distribution.—The causes which operated to bring about an excess of males in the population of the Commonwealth, have been equally effective in rendering the age distribution essentially different from that of older countries. The majority of the immigrants, whether male or female, were in the prime of life, and as the Australian birth-rate in earlier years was a comparatively high one, the effect was to increase the relative number of young and middle-aged persons, while the number for advanced ages is below the normal.

Thus in the Commonwealth at the Census of 31st March, 1901, the age distribution of the population was as shewn in the table hereunder; that for England and Wales is given also for the sake of comparison:—

AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND ENGLAND AND WALES, AT CENSUS 31ST MARCH, 1901.

Age Group.	Population of COMMONWEALTH.	Percentage on Total Population.	Population of ENGLAND and WALES.	Percentage on Total Population.
Under 15 	1,325,323	95.12	10,545,739	32.42
15 and under 65 ...	2,297,689	60.88	20,464,351	62.91
65 and upwards ...	150,789	4.00	1,517,753	4.67
Total 	3,773,801	100.00	32,527,843	100.00

During the past 40 years, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which gives for each sex the proportion per cent. of the total population in the age groups "under 15," "15 and under 65," and "65 and over." The figures upon which these percentages have been computed

are those furnished by the Censuses of the several States. Those for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, while those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1861 TO 1901.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1861	31.41	67.42	1.17	100	43.03	56.20	0.77	100	36.28	62.72	1.00	100
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100

The excess of males over females, previously referred to, is found mainly in ages of 21 and upwards. In the total population under the age of 21 there were, at the date of the last Census, less than 102 males to each 100 females, while in that aged 21 and upwards there were more than 118 males to each 100 females. In the absence of a large immigration of males, therefore, the disparity between the sexes in Australia will soon be eliminated.

3. Race and Nationality.—(i.) *Constitution of Australia's Population.* Referring primarily to the numerical relation between the aboriginal and the immigrant races, including under the latter head not only those born in other countries, but also their descendants born in Australia, it may be said that the former was never at any time large. With the continued advance of settlement it has shrunk to such an extent that in the more densely populated States aborigines are, in point of numbers, practically negligible. Thus, at the Census of 1901 the number of full-blooded aborigines and nomadic half-castes living with those of full blood remaining in New South Wales was stated to be 4287, while in Victoria the total was only 271, and in Tasmania the last aboriginal native died in 1876.

In Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, on the other hand, there are considerable numbers of natives still in the "savage" state, numerical information concerning whom is of a most unreliable nature, and can be regarded as little more than the result of mere guessing. Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and language, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or the public service. Strange to say, an enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any State Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to be that 150,000 may be taken as a rough approximation to the total. It is proposed to make an attempt to enumerate the aboriginal population of Australia in connection with the first Commonwealth Census to be taken in 1911.

The number of aboriginal natives enumerated in the several States of the Commonwealth at the Census of 1901 was as follows;—

ABORIGINAL NATIVES.—ENUMERATED AT CENSUS OF 1901.

Persons, etc.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Common- wealth.
Males	2,451	163	3,089	14,076	2,933	0	22,712
Females	1,836	108	2,048	12,357	2,328	0	18,677
Total	4,287 ¹	271	5,137	26,433	5,261	0	41,389
Masculinity ² ...	133.5	150.9	150.8	113.9	126.0	—	121.6

In the Commonwealth Constitution Act provision is made for aboriginal natives to be excluded for all purposes for which statistics of population are made use of under the Act, but the opinion has been given by the Commonwealth Attorney-General that, "in reckoning the population of the Commonwealth, half-castes are not aboriginal natives within the meaning of section 127 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, and should therefore be included." It may be added, however, that "half-castes," living in the nomadic state, are practically undistinguishable from aborigines, and up to the present it has not always been found practicable to make the distinction, and no authoritative definition of "half-caste" has yet been given.

As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly. And at the Census of 31st March, 1901, out of a total population of 3,773,801 persons, no fewer than 2,908,303, or 77.06 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 679,159, or 18.00 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, that is 95.06 per cent. are either Australian-born or British. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 38,352 (1.016 per cent.); China, 29,907 (0.793 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 16,144 (0.428 per cent.); Polynesia, 10,363 (0.275 per cent.); British India, 7637 (0.202 per cent.); United States of America, 7448 (0.197 per cent.); and Italy, 5678 (0.150 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 47,014 (1.246 per cent.), of whom 3593 (0.095 per cent.) were born in Japan. The total population included 5203 (0.138 per cent.) persons born at sea, and 7922 (0.210 per cent.) whose birthplaces were unspecified.

(ii.) *Biological and Sociological Significance.* As regards race and nationality, therefore, the population of Australia is fundamentally British, and thus furnishes an example of the transplanting of a race into conditions greatly differing from those in which it had been developed. The biological and sociological significance of this will ultimately appear in the effects on the physical and moral constitution produced by the complete change of climatic and social environment, for the new conditions are likely to considerably modify both the physical characteristics and the social instincts of the constituents of the population. At present the characteristics of the Australian population, whether physical, mental, moral, or social, are only in the making, and probably it will not be possible to point to a distinct Australian type until three or four generations more have passed. Even then it is hardly likely that with our great extent of territory and varying conditions we shall have but one type; on the contrary a variety of types are to be expected. The Australian at present is little other than a transplanted Briton, with the essential characteristics of his British forbears, the desire for freedom from restraint, however, being perhaps more strongly accentuated. The greater opportunity for an open-air existence, and the absence of the restrictions of older civilisations may be held to be in the main responsible for this.

4. *Differences among the States.*—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially

1. Including 509 half-castes living in nomadic state with natives of full blood.
2. Number of males per hundred females.

different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources, have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria and Tasmania, in the former of which the numbers of males and females are practically identical, while in the latter there are 106 males to each 100 females. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs is quite abnormal, the numbers of males to each 100 females being respectively 142 and 121.

The variation in the masculinity of the estimated population of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole during the past six years will be seen from the following table:—

MASCULINITY* OF THE POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1900 TO 1906.

State.	* Masculinity of the Population on the 31st December.						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	111.14	110.22	111.17	111.55	112.42	113.40	114.26
Victoria ...	101.23	101.37	100.77	100.31	99.96	100.13	100.25
Queensland ...	125.33	125.58	124.39	123.91	123.06	122.01	120.66
South Australia ...	104.04	103.50	103.08	103.02	105.53	109.28	112.85
Western Australia ...	157.54	155.85	154.14	149.41	147.15	144.31	142.15
Tasmania ...	107.97	107.37	108.15	107.65	106.95	106.58	106.46
Commonwealth ...	110.55	110.29	110.42	110.28	110.64	111.23	111.70

* Number of males to each 100 females.

(ii.) *Age Distribution.* The disparity in sex distribution exhibited by the several States is accompanied by a corresponding inequality in the matter of age distribution. The number of persons in each State at the Census of 31st March, 1901, at what are commonly known as the "dependent," "supporting," and "old" ages, and the proportion of same to total of each State and Commonwealth was as follows:—

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN COMMONWEALTH OF DEPENDENT, SUPPORTING, AND OLD AGE.

State.	Number of persons of				Proportion of Population of		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15). %	Supporting age (15 and under 65). %	Old age (65 and upwards). %
New South Wales ...	486,996	821,277	46,573	1,354,846	35.94	60.62	3.44
Victoria ...	409,363	725,647	66,060	1,201,070	34.08	60.42	5.50
Queensland ...	182,432	302,824	12,873	498,129	36.62	60.79	2.59
South Australia ...	129,237	218,982	14,938	363,157	35.59	60.30	4.11
Western Australia ...	53,270	127,532	3,322	184,124	28.93	69.26	1.81
Tasmania ...	64,025	101,427	7,023	172,475	37.12	58.81	4.07
Commonwealth ...	1,325,323	2,297,689	150,789	3,773,801	35.12	60.88	4.00

Thus in Western Australia a larger proportion of its population was of supporting age than in any other State. In Tasmania the proportion is the lowest. On the other hand, in Tasmania the proportion of dependent age was the highest for the Commonwealth, while the Western Australian proportion was the lowest. Victoria had the highest and Western Australia the lowest proportion of persons aged 65 years and upwards.

(iii.) *Birthplaces.* Complete information concerning the race and nationality of the population is not available in the Census returns, the material there furnished of this nature being the records of birthplaces. The following table exhibits, in a very condensed form, the distribution of the population of the several States according to birthplace:—

BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 31ST MARCH, 1901.

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'd.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Australia ...	1,079,154	940,830	323,436	289,993	126,952	147,938	2,908,308
New Zealand ...	10,589	9,020	1,571	711	2,704	1,193	25,788
United Kingdom	220,401	214,371	126,159	56,862	41,551	19,815	679,159
Other European Countries ...	20,151	16,548	21,174	9,326	6,076	1,398	74,673
Asia ...	14,208	8,793	13,878	4,376	4,810	949	47,014
Africa ...	986	926	378	235	243	101	2,869
America ...	4,813	3,659	1,688	811	1,151	385	12,507
Polynesia ...	1,139	203	8,877	39	78	27	10,363
At Sea ...	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	5,203
Unspecified ...	1,438	5,156	334	265	242	487	7,922
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

The proportions per cent. of total population of the several States for each of the birthplaces specified in the foregoing table are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 31ST MARCH, 1901.

Birthplace.	Percentage of Total Population.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
Australia ...	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand ...	79.74	78.67	64.97	79.91	69.04	86.02	77.21
United Kingdom ...	0.78	0.75	0.32	0.20	1.47	0.69	0.68
Other European Countries ...	16.28	17.93	25.34	15.67	22.60	11.52	18.03
Asia ...	1.49	1.38	4.25	2.57	3.30	0.81	1.98
Africa ...	1.05	0.74	2.79	1.21	2.62	0.55	1.25
America ...	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.13	0.06	0.08
Polynesia ...	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.22	0.63	0.22	0.33
At Sea ...	0.08	0.02	1.78	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.28
Total ...	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.11	0.14
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As regards distribution according to birthplace, New South Wales' population is very similar to Victoria's, the proportions born in Australia and Asia being slightly higher, and that born in the United Kingdom slightly lower, in the case of New South Wales. There is also a rough similarity between the population distributions of Queensland and Western Australia. In both the Australian-born, and also those born in "Other European Countries" and in Asia, represent a much smaller, and those born in the United Kingdom a much larger proportion than with the remaining States. Polynesians were, however, much more numerously represented in Queensland at the date of the Census than in any other State, but this position has been considerably modified by the recent deportation of

Kanakas. Natives of New Zealand were, proportionately, most numerous in Western Australia. Tasmania had the largest proportion of Australian-born population, viz., 86 per cent., while Queensland, with 65 per cent., had the least. On the other hand, more than 25 per cent. of Queensland's population consisted of natives of the United Kingdom, while only 11½ per cent. of the population of Tasmania had been born there. For the Commonwealth as a whole 98 per cent. of the population were from Australasian or European birthplaces.

§ 2. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. **Present Population.**—The estimated population of the several States of the Commonwealth since the commencement of Federation is as follows:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1900 TO 1906.

Year.	Persons.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1900.	Males -	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
	Females -	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
	Total -	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901.	Males -	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
	Females -	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
	Total -	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902.	Males -	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,386	92,202	2,037,710
	Females -	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
	Total -	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903.	Males -	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
	Females -	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
	Total -	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904.	Males -	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
	Females -	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
	Total -	1,457,262	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905.	Males -	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,978
	Females -	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
	Total -	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906.	Males -	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545
	Females -	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936
	Total -	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481

2. **Growth of Population.**—(i.) *1788 to 1824.* From 1788, when settlement first took place in Australia, until December 1825, when Van Diemen's Land became a

separate colony, the whole of the British Possessions in Australia were regarded as one colony, viz., that of New South Wales. The population during this period increased very slowly, and at the end of 1824 had reached only 48,072.

The population with which settlement in Australia was inaugurated, and that at the end of each year until 1824, are as follows:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA) ON 31ST DECEMBER,
1788 TO 1824.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1788 ¹	...	...	1,035	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	...	...	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	...	...	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	...	...	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	...	...	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	...	...	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	...	...	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	...	...	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	...	...	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,313	35,492
1803	5,185	2,053	7,238	1822	27,915	9,449	37,364
1804	5,313	2,285	7,598	1823	30,206	10,426	40,632
1805	5,395	2,312	7,707	1824	36,871	11,201	48,072

1. On 26th January.

(ii.) 1825 to 1858.—The period extending from 1825 to 1859 witnessed the birth of the colonies of Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land), Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. The years in which these came into existence as separate colonies were as follows:—Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1829; South Australia, 1836; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859.

The estimated population of the Commonwealth during each year of this transition period was as follows:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA) ON 31ST
DECEMBER, 1825 TO 1858.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1825	40,288	12,217	52,505	1842	153,758	87,226	240,984
1826	41,289	12,593	53,882	1843	158,846	92,002	250,848
1827	43,053	13,247	56,300	1844	165,034	99,253	264,287
1828	44,778	13,419	58,197	1845	173,159	105,989	279,148
1829	46,946	14,988	61,934	1846	181,342	111,907	293,249
1830	52,885	17,154	70,039	1847	190,265	118,532	308,797
1831	57,037	18,944	75,981	1848	201,612	130,716	332,328
1832	62,254	21,683	83,937	1849	221,978	151,384	373,362
1833	71,669	26,426	98,095	1850	238,683	166,673	405,356
1834	76,259	29,297	105,556	1851	256,975	180,690	437,665
1835	81,929	31,425	113,354	1852	304,126	209,670	513,796
1836	89,417	35,703	125,120	1853	358,203	242,789	600,992
1837	94,881	39,607	134,488	1854	414,337	280,580	694,917
1838	105,271	46,597	151,868	1855	470,118	323,142	793,260
1839	115,480	54,459	169,939	1856	522,144	354,585	876,729
1840	127,306	63,102	190,408	1857	574,800	395,487	970,287
1841	144,114	76,854	220,968	1858	624,380	426,448	1,050,828

(iii.) *1859 to 1906.* From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1900, when the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, Australia consisted of six States, practically independent of each other in all matters of Government. During this period the population of the Commonwealth increased from 1,050,828 at the end of 1858 to 3,765,339 on the 31st December, 1900. The particulars for this period are given in the table hereunder.

During the six years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 354,142, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,119,481 on 31st December, 1906. See table hereunder. (The details have already been given; see Table § 2. 1.)

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (INCLUDING TASMANIA) ON 31ST DECEMBER,
1859 TO 1906.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Date.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1889	1,649,094	1,413,383	3,062,477
1866	800,648	643,807	1,443,955	1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1892	1,766,772	1,538,981	3,305,753
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1895	1,855,539	1,636,082	3,491,621
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1898	1,937,629	1,727,086	3,664,715
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1901	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1902	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1903	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1904	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1905	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1906	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein is graphically shewn on page 183, and of each sex considered separately on pages 184 and 185.

§ 3. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. *Mineral Discoveries.*—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most powerful factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding, with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356). The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1854 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,108, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the de-

partures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 5958, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,522.

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years, led to a large influx of population to that State. Amounting on 31st December, 1885, to only 35,959, it increased in 21 years by no less than 225,787, totalling 261,746 on 31st December, 1906. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was but slight.

2. Pastoral Development.—Very early in the colonisation of Australia it was recognised that many portions were well adapted for pastoral pursuits, and pastoral developments have led to a considerable distribution of population in various directions. As the numbers engaged in connection therewith, compared with the value of the interests involved, are relatively small, and as pastoral occupancy tends to segregation rather than aggregation of population, the growth of pastoral industry is but slightly reflected in the population statistics of the Commonwealth.

3. Agricultural Expansion.—At the present time the area annually devoted to crops in the Commonwealth is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ million of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents only $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. Nearly 80 per cent. of the area under crop is devoted to the production of wheat and hay, which require for their profitable production in Australia a considerable area in the one holding. Thus on the whole the agricultural districts of Australia are somewhat sparsely populated, though less sparse than the pastoral areas.

4. Progress of Manufacturing Industries.—One direct effect of the development of manufacturing industries, is the concentration of population in places offering the greatest facilities for the production of the particular commodities. In Australia, manufacturing industries are as yet in their infancy, and the tendency throughout Australia to concentrate the manufacturing establishments in each metropolis is a natural consequence. This, however, has accentuated the growth of the capital cities, when compared with that of the rest of the country. The consequent concentration of population in the capitals, therefore, appears to be abnormal.

5. Influence of Droughts.—The droughts, which at times so seriously react on the agricultural and pastoral prospects of Australia, have a marked influence on the distribution of population. Districts, which in favourable seasons were fairly populous, have, in times of drought, become more or less depopulated, but only temporarily, viz., till the return of better conditions. This movement, however, ordinarily affects only the internal distribution of the population and not the total, but severe drought may even make its influence felt in the statistics of the total population of Australia. Thus in the case of the drought of 1902-3, the departures from the Commonwealth exceeded the arrivals for the two years, 1903 and 1904, by 10,380. It may be noted also, that for the former of these years, the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was abnormally low, being only 51,150, as compared with 54,698 in the preceding and 60,541 in the succeeding year.

6. Other Influences.—(i.) *Commercial Crises.* The effect on population of a commercial crisis, such as that which occurred in Australia in the early years of the final decade of the last century, is clearly indicated on comparing the migration statistics of the Commonwealth for the five years 1887-91, with those for the five years 1892-96. During the former period, the arrivals in the Commonwealth exceeded the departures by no less than 146,872. In the latter period, the corresponding excess amounted to only 2064.

(ii.) *South African War.* The war in South Africa has apparently also left its impress on the population statistics of the Commonwealth, the departures during 1899 and 1900 exceeding the arrivals for the same period by no less than 10,546.

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 183 to 187 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—(i.) *Importance, as a Factor of Increase.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the “natural increase” by excess of births over deaths, and the “net immigration,” i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. While the relative potency of these factors depends upon a variety of causes, it may be said that, in general, in the case of a new country, “net immigration” occupies an important position as a source of increase of population, while in an old country “natural increase,” modified more or less by “net emigration,” or excess of departures over arrivals, is the only element causing growth of population. The table hereunder gives the total natural increase, as well as that of males and females :—

NATURAL INCREASE¹ OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1906.

MALES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,761	72,956
1866 to 70 ...	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	754	3,281	81,502
1871 to 75 ...	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	85,669
1876 to 80 ...	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	92,156
1881 to 85 ...	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	107,513
1886 to 90 ...	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	136,520
1891 to 95 ...	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	147,048
1896 to 9100	48,692	33,645	17,724	12,562	3,402	6,373	122,398
1901 to 05 ...	51,179	34,332	16,628	11,926	8,283	7,955	130,303
1906	12,351	7,374	4,068	2,508	2,165	1,674	30,140
1861 to 1906 ...	378,479	330,499	107,650	120,423	21,295	47,859	1,006,205

FEMALES.

1861 to 65 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,415	85,031
1866 to 70 ...	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	95,792
1871 to 75 ...	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	103,136
1876 to 80 ...	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,585	4,699	111,010
1881 to 85 ...	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	131,434
1886 to 90 ...	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	161,616
1891 to 95 ...	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	170,826
1896 to 1900	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	148,833
1901 to 05 ...	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,729	11,468	8,027	154,128
1906	13,622	8,233	4,856	2,507	2,551	1,648	33,417
1861 to 1906 ...	438,629	389,249	150,194	127,586	34,042	55,523	1,195,223

EXCESS OF FEMALES OVER MALES, 1861-1906.

Number ...	60,150	58,750	42,544	7,163	12,747	7,664	189,018
Percentage of Male Increase ...	15.89%	17.78%	39.52%	5.95%	59.85%	16.01%	18.79%

1. Excess of Births over Deaths.

PERSONS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,176	157,987
1866 to 70 ...	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	177,294
1871 to 75 ...	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	188,805
1876 to 80 ...	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,284	2,608	8,171	203,166
1881 to 85 ...	92,862	73,447	23,248	35,002	2,740	11,648	238,947
1886 to 90 ...	116,843	87,659	42,110	33,839	4,364	13,321	298,136
1891 to 95 ...	120,764	98,796	46,282	32,550	4,812	14,670	317,874
1896 to 1900 ...	105,799	74,119	41,761	26,005	10,456	13,091	271,231
1901 to 05 ...	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,655	19,751	15,982	284,431
1906 ...	25,973	15,607	8,924	5,015	4,716	3,322	63,557
1861 to 1906 ...	817,108	719,748	257,844	248,009	55,337	103,382	2,201,428

With a single exception, viz., Tasmania, for the year 1906, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the 46 years referred to in the foregoing table. This excess, for the total period 1861 to 1906, is shewn in the table both in absolute numbers and as percentages of the male increase. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 1891-5 with a total for the Commonwealth of 317,874. For the individual States the quinquennial of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland 1891-5, South Australia 1881-5, and Western Australia and Tasmania 1901-5.

2. Comparison with other Countries. Notwithstanding the comparatively low birth-rate, Australia has a high rate of natural increase, owing to the fact that its death-rate is a very low one. The following table furnishes a comparison between the average rates of natural increase for some of the principal countries of the world for which such information is available, and those for the several States of the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand:—

NATURAL INCREASE PER 1000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Australasia (1902-6).		Europe—continued.		Europe—continued.	
Tasmania ...	18.22	Netherlands ...	15.49	Italy ...	10.62
Western Australia	18.12	Prussia ...	15.20	Switzerland ...	10.43
New Zealand ...	16.98	German Empire	14.54	Spain ...	9.22
New South Wales	15.82	Denmark ...	14.18	Ireland ...	5.55
Queensland ...	15.45	Norway ...	14.05	France ...	1.65
Australasia ...	15.11	Rumania ...	13.91		
Commonwealth	14.71	Finland ...	12.45	Asia—	
South Australia...	13.28	England & Wales	12.11	Ceylon ...	12.03
Victoria ...	12.31	Scotland ...	12.03	Japan...	11.65
		Austria ...	11.98		
Europe (1901-5) ¹ —		Hungary ...	10.97	America—	
Bulgaria ...	17.87	Belgium ...	10.82	Jamaica ...	16.37
Servia ...	16.31	Sweden ...	10.65	Chile ...	6.14

1. 1901-5 generally for rest of table.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 217 hereinafter.

3. Net Immigration.—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as “net immigration,” is, from its nature, much more subject to marked and extensive variation than is the factor of “natural increase.” These variations are due to numerous causes, many of which have already been referred to in dealing with the influences which affect the growth of population. An important cause not yet referred to, is that of assisted immigration. The number of persons so introduced varies considerably in different years.

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

MALES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1861 to 65 ...	2,984	—15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	— 2,865	31,762
1866 to 70 ...	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	— 313	47,714
1871 to 75 ...	20,346	— 8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	— 1,916	40,326
1876 to 80 ...	48,378	— 5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	83,869
1881 to 85 ...	70,996	19,925	54,867	— 1,982	2,701	1,860	148,367
1886 to 90 ...	29,345	51,894	18,514	—12,895	6,411	2,648	95,917
1891 to 95 ...	8,671	—33,192	5,088	— 1,493	39,443	— 2,857	15,660
1896 to 1900...	— 854	—39,805	3,095	— 8,239	36,953	2,905	— 945
1901 to 1905...	25,456	—26,428	— 1,106	921	32,123	— 4,283	26,683
1906 ...	9,106	—303	— 1,665	3,507	993	— 2,211	9,427
1861 to 1906...	237,809	—44,053	168,142	18,736	122,760	— 4,614	498,780

FEMALES.

1861 to 65 ...	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	— 1,165	54,709
1866 to 70 ...	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	— 500	32,705
1871 to 75 ...	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	— 18	— 2,500	21,336
1876 to 80 ...	25,081	— 169	7,792	12,977	130	462	46,273
1881 to 85 ...	38,867	7,861	27,526	— 100	957	562	75,673
1886 to 90 ...	23,220	34,337	14,811	—11,310	1,768	— 42	62,784
1891 to 95 ...	12,793	—13,656	— 422	1,964	7,758	— 1,705	6,732
1896 to 1900...	— 143	—23,777	927	7,627	32,043	2,009	3,432
1901 to 1905...	— 4,383	—25,375	— 4,226	9,477	22,938	3,500	—24,023
1906.	— 102	— 1,937	— 199	— 2,899	1,258	— 2,054	— 5,933
1861 to 1906...	123,234	18,011	81,071	— 8,498	68,303	— 8,433	273,688

PERSONS.

1861 to 65 ...	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	— 4,030	86,471
1866 to 70 ...	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	— 813	80,419
1871 to 75 ...	29,741	— 5,595	37,423	4,607	—98	— 4,416	61,662
1876 to 80 ...	73,459	— 5,865	21,684	38,033	—49	2,880	130,142
1881 to 85 ...	109,863	27,786	82,393	— 2,082	3,658	2,422	224,040
1886 to 90 ...	52,565	86,231	33,325	—24,205	8,179	2,606	158,701
1891 to 95 ...	21,464	—46,848	4,666	471	47,201	— 4,562	22,392
1896 to 1900...	— 997	—63,582	9,022	—15,866	68,996	4,914	2,487
1901 to 1905...	21,073	—51,803	— 5,332	— 8,556	55,061	— 7,783	2,660
1906 ...	9,004	— 2,240	— 1,864	608	2,251	— 4,265	3,494
1861 to 1906...	361,043	—26,042	249,213	10,238	191,063	—13,047	772,468

Throughout, the minus sign (—) signifies that the number of departures was in excess of arrivals.

During the period 1861-1906, viz., 46 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 772,468 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,201,428. That is, nearly 26 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 46 years has been due to "net immigration" and 74 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution of individual States to the total net immigration of 772,468, it may be said that for two, viz., Victoria and Tasmania, the departures for the period in question actually exceeded the arrivals, viz., by 26,042 in the case of the former, and 13,047 in that of the latter, while in South Australia the total gain for the period was only 10,238. In New South Wales, Queens-

land, and Western Australia on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 46 years were respectively 361,043 ; 249,213 ; and 191,063.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst that in which the smallest was recorded was the period 1896-1900 with the total of only 2487. The quinquennial periods in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows :—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows :—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland and Tasmania 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, and Western Australia 1871-5.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 186 and 187.

4. **Total Increase.**—(i) *Rates for various Countries.* The table hereunder furnishes particulars concerning rates of increase both for the Commonwealth, its component States, and for other countries for comparison.

RATES OF TOTAL INCREASE IN POPULATION, AUSTRALIA AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES, FOR SUCCESSIVE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1881 to 1906.

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Total Increase of Population during period—				
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.
	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—					
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.49
New South Wales ...	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	2.11
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.34
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.13
South Australia ...	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.97
Western Australia ...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.16
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	0.65
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.90
EUROPE—					
England and Wales ...	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	† 1.15
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	† 1.06
Ireland* ...	—0.95	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	† —0.30
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	† 1.02
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	† 1.33
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	† 1.12
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	† 1.30
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	† 0.17
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	† 1.47
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	† 1.10
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	† 0.86
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	† 1.54
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	† 0.57
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	† 1.58
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	† 1.42
Servia ...	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	† 1.47
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	† 0.45
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	† 0.59
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	† 0.93
ASIA—					
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	† 2.16
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	§ 1.41
AMERICA—					
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	† 1.33
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	† 1.96
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	† 1.64
United States ...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	† 1.73

† 1901 to 1905 only.

‡ 1901 to 1904 only.

§ 1901 to 1903 only.

* Decrease.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the quarter of a century 1881-1906, the annual rate of total increase in the population of the Commonwealth has exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.86 per cent. for the five years 1881-6 to an average of 1.49 for 1901-6, the rate for the latter period being also the average for the five years 1896-1901. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of Western Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1901-6 than for 1881-6. The only case, however, in which the decline was a continuous one was that of Queensland, where a fall in the rate of increase from 8.42 for 1881-6 to 1.13 for 1901-6 was experienced.

In all the other States fluctuations more or less marked have been in evidence.

(iii.) *Unsatisfactory Nature of Commonwealth Rate.* The rate of increase in the Commonwealth population is practically identical with the annual rates for Germany and Japan, the figures being respectively 1.49 per cent., 1.47 per cent., and 1.41 per cent. In view of the sparsity of the population of Australia, and the recency of its settlement, this rate of increase, equal only to that of such densely populated countries as Germany and Japan, cannot be regarded as satisfactory. When contrasted with the growth of population in the United States the comparison is even less favourable, since the annual rate of increase of that country for the period 1901-5 was 1.73 per cent. Further, if the increase in the population of the Commonwealth be compared with that of the United States under comparable conditions as to density of population, it will be seen that whilst during the seventy years 1790-1860 the population of the United States increased at a rate of slightly more than 3 per cent. per annum, that of the Commonwealth has, in the past ten years, grown at less than half that rate. The full significance of the difference between these two rates of increase will be seen on comparing the figures shewn in line (a) below with those appearing on line (b). The former represents the population of the Commonwealth in the years specified, on the assumption that the rate of increase experienced in the Commonwealth during 1901-6 remains permanently in force, while the latter shews what it would be in the same years if the rate of increase experienced in the United States during the seventy years 1790-1860 were in force.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRESENT RATE OF GROWTH OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.

	31st Dec., 1906.	31st Dec., 1907.	31st Dec., 1908.	31st Dec., 1909.	31st Dec., 1910.	31st Dec., 1920.	31st Dec., 1930.	31st Dec., 1950.
(a)	4,119,481	4,182,000	4,245,000	4,309,000	4,374,000	5,081,000	5,902,000	7,964,000
(b)	4,119,481	4,244,000	4,372,000	4,504,000	4,639,000	6,244,000	8,405,000	15,226,000

(a) On basis of Commonwealth rate of increase 1901-6.

(b) On basis of U.S.A. rates of increase 1790-1860.

These are not predictions as to the probable future population of the Commonwealth, but computations shewing what the population will be if only the present rate of increase is maintained, and what it would be if the increase were as rapid as in the United States at a comparable period.

(iv.) *Density of Population.* From one aspect population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in respect of the density of its distribution. The Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1906, of 4,119,481, has a density of only 1.38 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilised countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 100; Asia, 49; Africa, 15; and America, 9. The population of the Commonwealth has thus less than 16 per cent. of the density of that of America, about 9 per cent. of that of Africa, less than 3 per cent. of that of Asia, and little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the densities of the populations of some of the principal countries of the world are given in the following table:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	No. of Persons per Square Mile.	Country.	No. of Persons per Square Mile.	Country.	No. of Persons per Square Mile.
Belgium ...	622	Denmark ...	165	Russia ...	14.9
England and Wales	586	Hungary ...	161	Victoria ¹ ...	14.0
Netherlands ...	439	Ceylon ...	154	Chile ...	11.1
Japan ...	324	Scotland ...	154	New Zealand ...	8.68
Italy ...	304	Servia ...	144	Tasmania ¹ ...	6.87
German Empire ...	285	Ireland ...	136	New South Wales ¹	4.92
Prussia ...	274	Rumania ...	128	Canada ...	1.52
Austria ...	234	Spain ...	100	Commonwealth ¹ ...	1.38
Switzerland ...	216	United States ...	28.0	Queensland ¹ ...	0.80
Jamaica ...	194	Finland ...	22.6	South Australia ¹	0.42
France ...	190	Norway ...	18.4	Western Australia ¹	0.27

1. For the Commonwealth, the density is given for 31st December, 1906. For the other countries the results are given for the latest dates available.

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—In almost all the States of the Commonwealth the natural increase of the population is greatest in the quarter ending 30th September, and least in that ending 31st March. The birth rate is usually at its highest, and the death rate at its lowest, in the September quarter, and *vice versa* in the March quarter. The average natural increases in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the six years 1901 to 1906, is as follows:—

AVERAGE NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901-6.

State.	Natural increase and increase per 1000 for each quarter 1901-6, ended on last day of—								Average per annum, 1901-6.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
New S'th Wales	5,332	3.75	5,777	4.04	5,957	4.14	5,653	3.91	22,719	15.86
Victoria ...	3,443	2.85	3,866	3.19	4,014	3.31	3,639	3.00	14,962	12.35
Queensland ...	1,768	3.44	2,192	4.25	2,208	4.26	1,909	3.67	8,077	15.63
South Australia	1,117	3.03	1,324	3.59	1,362	3.69	1,142	3.08	4,945	13.38
W. Australia ...	898	4.07	1,003	4.45	1,232	5.36	945	4.07	4,078	17.96
Tasmania ...	737	4.16	772	4.38	849	4.82	859	4.84	3,217	18.20
Commonwealth	13,295	3.40	14,934	3.80	15,622	3.96	14,147	3.57	57,998	14.74

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the increase in population for the years 1901 to 1906 was greatest in the September quarter, while in the March quarter the average excess of departures over arrivals was 1938. In New South Wales also the September quarter gives the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess is in the June quarter. In South Australia and Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the June quarter was the only one shewing an average excess of arrivals. Victoria shews an excess of departures for every quarter, the maximum being that for that ended 30th June. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901-6.

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1901-6.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰
N.S.W.	18	00.1	2,004	1.40	2,868	2.00	123	0.09	5,013	3.50
Victoria	—2,824	—2.33	—3,467	—2.86	—2,195	—1.81	—521	—0.43	—9,007	—7.44
Q'land	—189	—0.37	1,215	2.35	—299	—0.58	—1,926	—3.71	—1,199	—2.32
S. Aust.	—1,012	—2.74	—1,546	—4.19	—518	—1.40	1,751	4.72	—1,325	—3.59
W. Aust.	3,475	15.74	4,058	18.00	2,372	10.32	—353	—1.52	9,552	42.06
Tas.	—1,406	—7.93	—1,838	—10.42	—298	—1.69	1,534	8.64	—2,008	—11.36
C'wealth	—1,938	—0.50	426	0.11	1,930	0.49	608	0.15	1,026	0.26

Throughout, the minus sign (—) denotes that the departures were in excess of arrivals, and ‰ denotes per thousand.

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. **The Metropolitan Towns.**—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 19 and 46 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1906, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the respective States, are shewn in table hereunder. That this metropolitan concentration is phenomenal, may be readily seen by comparing the percentage on the total population with the similar figures for the principal countries of Europe, also given in the table hereunder:—

POPULATION IN CAPITAL CITIES, STATES, AND COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND EUROPE.

State or Country.	City.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales	Sydney	31st Dec., 1906.	538,800	35.29
Victoria	Melbourne		526,400	42.73
Queensland	Brisbane		132,468	24.76
South Australia	Adelaide		175,641	45.76
Western Australia	Perth		53,800	20.55
Tasmania	Hobart		34,985	19.42
Commonwealth	(6 Cities)		1,462,094	35.49
New Zealand	Wellington		67,535	7.43
England	London*	1906	7,113,561	20.59
Denmark	Copenhagen	1906	514,134	19.86
Saxony	Dresden	1905	516,996	11.47
Norway	Christiania	1900	227,626	11.16
Belgium	Brussels	1900	612,401	9.15
Bavaria	Munich	1905	538,983	8.26
Scotland	Edinburgh	1906	341,035	7.22
France	Paris	1901	2,714,068	6.97
Ireland	Dublin	1906	290,638	6.63
Portugal	Lisbon	1900	356,009	6.56
Austria	Vienna	1900	1,674,957	6.41
Sweden	Stockholm	1905	324,488	6.13
Prussia	Berlin	1905	2,040,148	5.47
Greece	Athens	1896	111,486	4.58
Netherlands	The Hague	1905	242,054	4.33
Hungary	Budapest	1900	732,322	3.80
Spain	Madrid	1900	539,835	2.90
Switzerland	Berne	1905	71,748	2.07
Italy	Rome	1901	462,743	1.42
Russia (European)	St. Petersburg	1897	1,429,000	1.33

* Greater London.

2. **Provincial Towns.**—In connection with the particulars shewing the tendency in Australia to concentrate population in the metropolis, it should be borne in mind that in most of the European States the capital is but one of many populous cities, and in some instances is by no means the most populous. In Australia, on the other hand, the metropolis is in every instance the most populous city, and, in most of the States, is also the only town of considerable magnitude.

In the following table are given the estimated populations of the principal Australian towns. These figures relate to the 31st December, 1906, except where otherwise specified. The metropolitan towns are included for the purpose of giving a complete view of the urban population of the Commonwealth. In the cases of the larger towns suburbs are included. The similar figures are also given for New Zealand for the purpose of comparison.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1906.

Population, 100,000 and upwards.			Population, 5000 and under 10,000.			Population, 3000 and under 5000.		
Town.	State in which situated.	Population.	Town.	State in which situated.	Population.	Town.	State in which situated.	Population.
Sydney	N.S.W.	538,800	Napier.....	N.Z.	9,454	Forbes.....	N.S.W.	4,960
Melbourne	Vic.	526,400	Bathurst	N.S.W.	9,400	Mackay	Qld.	4,950
Adelaide	S.A.	175,641	Mount Morgan	Qld.	8,986	Hastings	N.Z.	4,900
Brisbane	Qld.	132,468	Ipswich	Qld.	8,637	Greymouth	N.Z.	4,569
			Castlemaine	Vic.	8,580	Warwick	Qld.	4,500
			Wanganui	N.Z.	8,500	Armidale	N.S.W.	4,400
			Nelson	N.Z.	8,164	Liverpool	N.S.W.	4,250
			Timaru	N.Z.	7,615	Hamilton	Vic.	4,170
			Orange and E.			Echuca	Vic.	4,046
			Orange	N.S.W.	6,970	Wangaratta	Vic.	4,000
			Albury	N.S.W.	6,780	Inverell	N.S.W.	4,000
			Warrnambool	Vic.	6,650	Ararat	Vic.	3,951
Auckland	N.Z.	86,810	Granville	N.S.W.	6,440	Lyttelton	N.Z.	3,941
Christchurch	N.Z.	70,313	Lithgow	N.S.W.	6,380	St. Arnaud	Vic.	3,800
Wellington	N.Z.	67,535	Tamworth	N.S.W.	6,300	Cobar	N.S.W.	3,800
Newcastle	N.S.W.	61,400	Queenstown	Tas.	6,196	Daylesford	Vic.	3,775
Dunedin	N.Z.	58,036	Zeehan	Tas.	6,080	Thames	N.Z.	3,750
Perth	W.A.	53,800	Charters Towers	Qld.	6,000	Penrith	N.S.W.	3,750
Ballarat	Vic.	48,565	Gisborne	N.Z.	6,000	Onehunga	N.Z.	3,693
Bendigo	Vic.	44,140	Petone	N.Z.	5,893	Glen Innes	N.S.W.	3,670
Hobart	Tas.	34,985	Grafton and S.			Maldon	Vic.	3,667
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	W.A.	29,242	Grafton	N.S.W.	5,860	Westport	N.Z.	3,642
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	29,000	Maryborough	Vic.	5,791	Wallaroo	S.A.	3,632
Geelong	Vic.	27,416	Lismore	N.S.W.	5,680	Albany	W.A.	3,602
Launceston	Tas.	21,520	Wagga Wagga	N.S.W.	5,600	Dubbo	N.S.W.	3,520
Fremantle	W.A.	20,979	Waiki	N.Z.	5,594	Dannevirke	N.Z.	3,509
			New Plymouth	N.Z.	5,200	Wellington	N.S.W.	3,500
			Stawell	Vic.	5,200	Colac	Vic.	3,500
			Oamaru	N.Z.	5,071	Lower Hutt	N.Z.	3,500
			Masterton	N.Z.	5,026	Mt. Gambier	S.A.	3,455
			Bundaberg	Qld.	5,000	Kyneton	Vic.	3,416
			Cairns	Qld.	5,000	Sale	Vic.	3,390
			The towns of New Zealand are shewn in italics.			Mudgee	N.S.W.	3,390
Rockhampton.....	Qld.	15,461				Devonport	Tas.	3,383
Gympie	Qld.	13,100				Blenheim	N.Z.	3,351
Parramatta	N.S.W.	13,000				Parkes.....	N.S.W.	3,260
Invercargill	N.Z.	12,507				Narrabri and W.		
Maryborough	Qld.	12,000				Narrabri	N.S.W.	3,170
Maitland E. & W.	N.S.W.	11,020				Beaconsfield	Tas.	3,141
Townsville	Qld.	11,000				Tenterfield	N.S.W.	3,120
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,890				Hay	N.S.W.	3,100
Toowoomba	Qld.	10,700				Horsham	Vic.	3,100
Port Pirie	S.A.	10,272				Bairnsdale	Vic.	3,082
Palmerston N.....	N.Z.	10,243				Gore	N.Z.	3,050
						Creswick	Vic.	3,000

§ 7. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance practically ceased in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales general State-aided immigration ceased in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, was required to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations immigrants to the number of 1994 received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899, inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but in 1906 assistance was again afforded, a total of 680 State-assisted immigrants being recorded for that year. In Queensland and Western Australia such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. The numbers so assisted during 1906 were 344 in Queensland and 655 in Western Australia.

The total number of immigrants to Australia from the earliest times up to the end of 1906, the cost of whose introduction was wholly or partly borne by the State, is approximately as follows:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS UP TO END OF 1906.
STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aust.	Western Aust.	Tas- mania.	Common- wealth.
No. Assisted Immigrants	212,652	140,102	170,297	95,348	8,503	21,699	648,601

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

1. **Musters.**—Actual enumerations of Australia's population, of varying accuracy, have been made from the earliest times onward. Originally known as "Musters," these were first undertaken with a view to estimating the food and other requirements of the settlements. These musters, the results of which are said to have been very unreliable, appear to have been carried out at least annually from 1788 to 1825, when they were discontinued.

2. **Census-taking.**—The first regular Census in Australia was that of New South Wales, in November, 1828. The dates on which Censuses have been taken in the several States, and the populations enumerated thereat, are as shewn in table on the page immediately following.

3. **The Census of 1901.**—A conference of the State Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand held in Sydney, in February and March, 1900, aimed at securing uniformity in the collection and compilation of the Census of 1901. The householders' schedule which it drafted made provision for the collection of information in all the States under the following heads, viz.—Name, Sex, Age, Conjugal Condition, Relation to Head of Household, Occupation, Sickness and Infirmary, Birthplace, Length of Residence in Colony, Religion, Education, Materials of Houses and Numbers of Rooms. In addition to these, it was agreed that States so desiring might include further inquiries relating to Land, Live Stock, Crops, and certain other matters.

Provision was made for uniformity in the classification and compilation of the data by formulating rules for dealing with cases in which differences of opinion as to methods of treatment might exist. Thus, although conducted by six different States, the Census of the Commonwealth, as taken in 1901, was carried out on a fairly uniform plan, and consequently furnished data in many ways suitable for purposes of aggregation or comparison. A detailed examination of the results, however, gives many indications of departure from a common line of action, which, in the absence of a central authority, can hardly be avoided in an undertaking of this nature.

4. **The Census of 1911.**—Under Section 51, sub-section (xi.) of the Constitution Act, power is given to the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make laws with respect to "Census and Statistics." This power was brought into requisition in 1905, when the Census and Statistics Act 1905 became law, being assented to on 8th December, 1905. Under this Act provision is made for the appointment of a Commonwealth Statistician, and amongst other duties that officer is charged with the taking of a Census in the year 1911 and in every tenth year thereafter.

The particulars which the Act requires to be included in the Census schedule are almost identical with those which were contained in the 1901 schedule, the principal alterations being that "Length of Residence in Australia" is to be asked instead of "Length of Residence in the Colony of Enumeration," that "Duration of Marriage" is to be asked in all cases, and that nationality is to be ascertained in addition to birthplace.

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

Census Year.	Population enumerated (exclusive of aborigines).						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth. (Total)
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	(2nd March) 130,856	...	...	...	...	(27th Sept.) 50,216	...
1844	...	...	...	(26th Feb.) 17,866	...	...	...
1846	(2nd March) 189,609	...	...	(26th Feb.) 22,390	...	...	...
1847	...	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 70,164	...
1848	...	...	...	...	(10th Oct.) 4,622	...	...
1851	(1st Mar.) ¹ 268,344	...	...	(1st Jan.) 63,700	...	(1st Mar.) 70,130	...
1854	...	(26th Apr.) ² 234,298	...	...	(30th Sept.) 11,743	...	...
1855	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 85,821	...	...	...
1856	(1st March) 269,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	...	(29th Mar.) 408,998	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 81,492	...
1859	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 14,837	...	...
1861	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) ² 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	...	(7th April) 89,977	...
1864	...	...	(1st Jan.) 61,467	...	...	...	...
1866	...	...	...	(26th Mar.) 163,452	...	...	...
1868	...	...	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	...	...	...	...
1870	...	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	...
1971	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,104	(2nd April) 185,626	...	...	...
1876	...	...	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	...	...	...
1881 ³	749,825	861,566	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	2,250,194
1886	...	...	(1st May) 322,853	...	...	...	...
1891 ⁴	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	3,174,392
1901 ⁵	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

1. Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. 2. Previously included with New South Wales. 3. 3rd April. 4. 5th April. 5. 31st March.

5. **Estimates of Population.**—In the absence of an annual enumeration of the population, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of estimating it in all cases, basing this on the results of the most recent Censuses. The manner in which this is effected varies, however, in different parts of the world. In England, for example, the assumption made is that the rate of increase of the preceding intercensal will continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, the "statistics of fluctuation" is obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus indicating a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 183 to 185:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
1805	5,395	...	...	...	...	...	5,395
1810	7,585	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
1815	9,848	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
1820	23,784	...	...	...	...	...	23,784
1825	29,309	...	...	...	...	10,979*	40,288
1830	33,900	...	...	...	877	18,108	52,885
1835	51,949	...	...	...	1,231	28,749	81,929
1840	85,560	...	...	8,272	1,434	32,040	127,306
1845	113,739	...	...	12,810	2,689	43,921	173,159
1850	154,976	...	...	35,902	3,576	44,229	238,683
1855	147,822	226,462*	...	48,843	8,311	38,680	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	16,817*	64,340	9,597	49,653	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	50,549	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	54,678	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	67,712	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	80,485	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	184,637	110,088	89,763	1,976,992
1901	721,043	609,546	281,658	186,007	118,241	90,289	2,006,784
1902	738,783	608,038	283,195	186,106	129,386	92,202	2,037,710
1903	752,627	605,364	285,297	187,151	135,960	93,045	2,059,444
1904	771,248	605,038	287,799	191,355	144,255	93,123	2,092,818
1905	792,682	609,677	290,206	197,484	150,494	93,435	2,133,976
1906	814,139	616,748	292,609	203,499	153,652	92,898	2,173,545

* Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

FEMALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.						
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213*	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843*	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239*	61,242	5,749	40,168	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	177,470	69,879	83,137	1,788,347
1901	654,197	601,336	224,286	179,724	75,868	84,091	1,819,502
1902	664,549	603,410	227,660	180,552	83,942	85,256	1,845,369
1903	674,697	603,491	230,237	181,670	90,995	86,435	1,867,525
1904	686,014	605,268	233,861	181,324	98,035	87,070	1,891,572
1905	699,038	608,896	237,847	180,722	104,285	87,664	1,918,452
1906	712,558	615,192	242,504	180,330	108,094	87,258	1,945,936

PERSONS.

1788	859	...	...	...	...	...	859
1790	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	2,056
1795	3,466	...	...	...	...	...	3,466
1800	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
1805	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1810	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1815	15,063	...	...	...	...	...	15,063
1820	33,543	...	...	...	...	...	33,543
1825	38,313	...	...	...	...	14,192*	52,505
1830	44,588	...	...	...	1,172	24,279	70,039
1835	71,304	...	...	...	1,878	40,172	113,354
1840	127,468	...	...	14,630	2,311	45,999	190,408
1845	187,918	...	...	22,460	4,479	64,291	279,148
1850	266,900	...	...	63,700	5,886	68,870	405,356
1855	266,001	347,305*	...	97,387	12,605	69,962	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	28,056*	125,582	15,346	89,821	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	3,151,355
1895†	1,255,503	1,185,676	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	362,107	179,967	172,900	3,765,339
1901	1,375,240	1,210,882	505,944	365,731	194,109	174,380	3,826,286
1902	1,403,332	1,211,448	510,855	366,658	213,328	177,458	3,883,079
1903	1,427,324	1,208,855	515,534	368,821	226,955	179,480	3,926,969
1904	1,457,362	1,210,306	521,660	372,679	242,290	180,193	3,984,390
1905	1,491,720	1,218,573	528,053	378,206	254,779	181,099	4,052,430
1906	1,526,697	1,231,940	535,113	383,829	261,746	180,156	4,119,481

* Previously included with New South Wales.

† Details not available.

The tables on the two preceding pages, shewing the quinquennial figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the graphs given hereinafter (in this section), on which the curve shews the particulars for *each* year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available was 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive shew the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made at the end of each year on the basis of the preceeding Census and the annual returns of births and deaths, and immigration and emigration. These estimates have, however, been corrected so as to accord with subsequent Censuses.

§ 9. Principal Results of Census of 1901.

1. **Ages.**—The following tables, viz., (a), (b), and (c), furnish particulars concerning the ages of the population of the Commonwealth at the Census taken on 31st March, 1901, the first for males, the second for females, and the third for persons, *i.e.*, for males and females together:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901.

(a) MALES.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Queens-land.	South Australia	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Commonwealth.
Under 1 year ...	17,142	14,384	6,544	4,188	2,572	2,333	47,163
1 and under 5 ...	63,166	52,408	24,763	16,072	7,869	8,369	172,647.
5 " 10 ...	84,189	72,045	31,908	22,756	8,891	11,160	230,949
10 " 15 ...	81,582	67,374	29,005	22,193	7,505	10,649	218,308
15 " 20 ...	70,423	58,882	23,684	20,007	7,088	9,388	189,472
20 " 21 ...	12,754	10,429	4,830	3,618	1,957	1,644	35,232
21 " 25 ...	49,694	40,150	19,760	13,023	9,884	6,617	139,128
25 " 30 ...	56,273	45,458	23,634	13,771	15,822	7,276	162,234
30 " 35 ...	52,596	46,628	22,639	12,945	14,845	6,422	156,075
35 " 40 ...	52,335	46,715	22,083	12,013	12,441	6,262	151,849
40 " 45 ...	44,930	37,111	18,419	11,371	8,722	5,273	125,826
45 " 50 ...	33,338	24,126	13,046	9,033	5,220	3,760	88,523
50 " 55 ...	25,615	18,337	10,187	6,767	3,453	2,797	67,156
55 " 60 ...	19,634	15,337	7,981	5,336	2,311	1,996	52,595
60 " 65 ...	16,733	14,972	6,783	3,992	1,767	1,729	45,976
65 " 70 ...	13,005	16,077	4,131	2,872	1,101	1,292	38,478
70 " 75 ...	7,772	11,777	2,230	2,282	692	1,123	25,876
75 " 80 ...	3,578	5,732	959	1,290	290	756	12,605
80 " 85 ...	1,883	2,452	453	646	140	459	6,033
85 " 90 ...	565	603	107	197	30	160	1,662
90 " 95 ...	174	130	27	43	5	30	409
95 " 100 ...	49	30	7	4	1	8	99
100 and upwards ...	12	12	2	3	...	1	30
Not stated—							
Adults ...	2,286	2,049	3,041	...	261	120	7,757
Children ...	277	502	7	...	8	...	794
Unspecified ...	...	...	*773	*279	...	...	*1,052
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

* Half-castes.

(b) FEMALES.

Age Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 1 year	17,014	13,942	6,323	4,008	2,455	2,273	46,015
1 and under 5	61,539	51,221	24,364	15,809	7,779	7,890	168,602
5 " 10	81,946	70,483	30,947	22,612	8,856	10,864	225,708
10 " 15	80,097	66,628	28,557	21,599	7,320	10,487	214,688
15 " 20	70,736	59,712	22,792	20,162	5,849	9,063	188,314
20 " 21	13,457	11,629	4,368	3,727	1,278	1,809	36,268
21 " 25	51,361	45,989	16,818	13,813	6,001	6,340	140,322
25 " 30	56,043	52,822	18,284	14,253	8,677	6,561	156,640
30 " 35	46,697	48,150	15,958	12,368	7,298	5,576	136,047
35 " 40	41,593	43,388	13,705	11,213	5,322	5,217	120,438
40 " 45	33,436	33,546	10,710	9,596	3,391	4,467	95,146
45 " 50	24,001	21,804	7,402	7,277	2,151	3,094	65,729
50 " 55	19,327	17,589	6,042	5,573	1,678	2,379	52,588
55 " 60	15,376	15,156	4,918	4,545	1,177	1,885	43,057
60 " 65	12,192	14,288	3,957	4,026	908	1,725	37,096
65 " 70	9,237	13,842	2,400	3,051	570	1,321	30,421
70 " 75	5,202	8,359	1,382	2,280	279	910	18,412
75 " 80	2,844	4,231	705	1,262	133	514	9,689
80 " 85	1,574	2,065	343	698	56	302	5,038
85 " 90	511	587	94	240	21	109	1,562
90 " 95	138	125	24	61	3	34	385
95 " 100	25	27	6	8	1	3	70
100 and upwards	4	11	3	1	...	1	20
Not stated—							
Adults ...	447	1,380	250	...	31	27	2,135
Children ...	44	376	14	...	15	...	449
Unspecified	...	...	* 760	* 274	...	...	1,034
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

(c) PERSONS.

Under 1 year ...	34,156	28,326	12,867	8,196	5,027	4,606	93,178
1 and under 5	124,705	103,629	49,127	31,881	15,648	16,259	341,249
5 " 10	166,135	142,528	62,855	45,368	17,747	22,024	456,657
10 " 15	161,679	134,002	57,562	43,792	14,825	21,136	432,996
15 " 20	141,159	118,594	46,476	40,169	12,937	18,451	377,786
20 " 21	26,211	22,058	9,198	7,345	3,235	3,453	71,500
21 " 25	101,055	86,139	36,578	26,836	15,885	12,957	279,450
25 " 30	112,316	98,280	41,918	28,024	24,499	13,837	318,874
30 " 35	99,293	94,778	38,597	25,313	22,143	11,998	292,122
35 " 40	93,928	90,103	35,788	23,226	17,763	11,479	272,287
40 " 45	78,366	70,657	29,129	20,967	12,113	9,740	220,972
45 " 50	57,339	45,930	20,448	16,310	7,371	6,854	154,252
50 " 55	44,942	35,926	16,229	12,340	5,131	5,176	119,744
55 " 60	35,010	30,493	12,899	9,881	3,488	3,881	95,652
60 " 65	28,925	29,260	10,740	8,018	2,675	3,454	83,072
65 " 70	22,242	29,919	6,531	5,923	1,671	2,613	68,899
70 " 75	12,974	20,136	3,612	4,562	971	2,033	44,288
75 " 80	6,422	9,963	1,664	2,552	423	1,270	22,294
80 " 85	3,457	4,517	796	1,344	196	761	11,071
85 " 90	1,076	1,190	201	437	51	269	3,224
90 " 95	312	255	51	104	8	64	794
95 " 100	74	57	13	12	2	11	169
100 & upwards	16	23	5	4	...	2	50
Not stated—							
Adults ...	2,733	3,429	3,291	...	292	147	9,892
Children ...	321	878	21	...	23	...	1,243
Unspecified...	...	...	* 1,533	* 553	...	...	* 2,086
Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

* Half-castes.

2. **Birthplaces.**—In the next three tables complete statistics of the birthplaces of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the Census are given, arranged as in the case of ages.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 31st MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

(a) MALES.

Birthplaces.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
AUSTRALASIA—							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
New South Wales ...	487,039	10,624	15,017	2,100	8,395	1,264	524,239
Victoria ...	30,358	428,691	6,721	5,784	24,342	4,502	499,748
Queensland ...	7,097	1,352	143,056	332	1,474	127	153,438
South Australia ...	11,981	10,718	1,528	133,828	9,686	458	168,199
Western Australia ...	450	672	106	478	26,529	53	28,288
Tasmania ...	3,722	6,871	838	404	1,071	69,093	81,999
Australia (undefined) ...	239	404	13	458	61	7	1,182
Total Commonwealth ...	540,886	459,332	167,279	142,734	71,558	75,304	1,457,093
New Zealand ...	5,425	4,404	982	374	1,757	626	13,568
Total Australasia ...	546,311	463,736	168,261	143,108	73,315	75,930	1,470,661
EUROPE—							
England ...	76,187	62,770	40,257	20,672	17,215	7,558	230,332
Wales ...	2,254	2,101	494	494	644	180	58,753
Scotland ...	18,566	19,003	11,745	3,835	3,353	1,652	92,037
Ireland ...	30,463	28,796	19,376	5,096	6,413	1,893	265
Other European British Possessions ...	98	60	48	15	89	5	1,661
Austria-Hungary ...	594	337	186	133	390	21	264
Belgium ...	104	83	28	14	25	10	4,749
Denmark ...	1,150	882	2,102	235	281	99	2,618
France ...	1,354	633	280	155	170	26	25,002
Germany ...	6,344	5,295	7,668	3,956	1,255	482	815
Greece ...	357	171	85	52	146	4	511
Holland ...	191	165	51	56	36	12	4,871
Italy ...	1,243	1,289	708	293	1,296	42	287
Portugal ...	120	78	24	14	37	14	62
Rumania ...	11	31	2	6	12	34	2,648
Russia ...	1,022	713	334	214	331	6	384
Spain ...	65	115	28	28	142	6	8,881
Sweden and Norway ...	3,010	2,033	1,634	879	1,120	205	1,611
Switzerland ...	363	749	321	67	98	13	325
Other European Countries ...	57	60	41	1132	29	6	436,077
Total Europe ...	143,553	125,364	84,918	36,348	33,632	12,262	6,075
ASIA—							
British India ...	2,270	1,319	1,117	558	625	186	479
Ceylon ...	143	71	162	24	67	12	138
Hong Kong ...	64	48	5	12	7	2	618
Straits Settlements ...	55	44	162	32	323	2	80
Other Asiatic British Possessions ...	5	28	15	4	23	5	393
Afghanistan ...	55	8	27	41	261	1	53
Arabia ...	19	7	19	5	3	...	29,513
China ...	9,890	6,158	8,366	3,167	1,459	473	3,167
Japan ...	161	67	2,113	168	658	...	267
Java ...	7	10	...	24	226	...	677
Philippine Islands ...	15	13	217	62	370	...	986
Syria ...	467	228	252	...	...	39	1,326
Other Asiatic Countries ...	70	18	836	2	394	6	43,772
Total Asia ...	13,221	8,019	13,291	4,099	4,416	726	452
AFRICA—							
Cape Colony ...	190	167	27	33	27	8	477
Mauritius ...	167	138	69	33	61	9	66
Natal ...	11	31	9	6	4	5	377
Other African British Possessions ...	101	125	97	32	10	12	91
Algeria ...	89	...	1	...	...	1	76
Egypt ...	28	16	14	8	8	2	203
Other African Countries ...	56	26	40	17	50	14	1,742
Total Africa ...	642	503	257	129	160	51	64
AMERICA—							
Barbadoes ...	24	11	3	14	12	...	2,195
Canada ...	820	667	324	118	205	61	250
Jamaica ...	91	71	33	27	25	3	110
Newfoundland ...	27	38	16	17	6	6	519
Other American British Possessions ...	200	114	118	35	30	22	28
Argentine Republic ...	9	6	4	5	4	...	72
Brazil ...	18	25	10	4	12	3	69
Chile ...	32	15	7	3	12	...	43
Mexico ...	14	15	8	2	4	...	21
Peru ...	9	7	2	1	2	...	5,217
United States of America ...	2,156	1,365	670	333	526	167	301
Other American Countries ...	86	42	72	11	80	10	8,889
Total American ...	3,486	2,376	1,267	570	918	272	307
POLYNESIA—							
Fiji ...	180	58	34	5	21	9	41
Friendly Islands (Tonga) ...	27	10	...	2	2	...	53
Other Polynesian British Possessions ...	45	...	4	1	3	...	131
New Caledonia ...	123	4	...	...	1	...	71
New Hebrides ...	63	6	...	1	1	...	43
Samoa ...	30	4	...	6	3	...	8,701
South Sea Islands (so described) ...	284	3	18,408	1	4	1	51
Other Polynesian Islands ...	31	5	...	...	14	1	9,398
Total Polynesia ...	783	90	8,446	16	52	11	2,747
AT SEA ...	1,100	782	336	259	182	88	4,642
UNSPECIFIED ...	909	2,850	227	172	200	284	710,005
Grand Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

* Including 637 Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

† Pacific Islands so described.

‡ Including Asiatic Turkey.

PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF CENSUS OF 1901.

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(b) FEMALES.

Birthplaces.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W.Aus.	Tas.	Total C'wealth
AUSTRALASIA—							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
New South Wales ...	490,137	11,780	9,843	2,028	5,727	1,011	520,526
Victoria ...	25,661	447,084	3,551	5,190	15,149	3,447	500,082
Queensland ...	7,871	1,666	141,338	274	1,121	161	152,431
South Australia ...	10,078	11,206	856	138,396	6,564	429	167,529
Western Australia ...	437	795	93	478	26,134	43	27,980
Tasmania ...	3,855	8,492	470	415	679	67,536	81,447
Australia (undefined) ...	229	475	6	478	20	7	1,215
Total Commonwealth	538,268	481,498	156,157	147,259	55,394	72,634	1,451,210
New Zealand ...	5,164	4,616	589	337	947	567	12,220
Total Australasia	543,432	486,114	156,746	147,596	56,341	73,201	1,463,430
EUROPE—							
England ...	49,930	50,662	28,332	17,117	8,165	5,100	162,989
Wales ...	1,368	1,575	371	265	104	104	42,999
Scotland ...	12,151	16,748	8,189	3,130	1,447	1,334	92,048
Ireland ...	29,482	32,716	18,260	6,147	3,449	1,904	165
Other European British Possessions	52	50	28	7	23	5	241
Austria-Hungary ...	73	66	43	29	28	2	93
Belgium ...	34	40	7	4	5	3	1,532
Denmark ...	216	138	1,056	27	39	56	974
France ...	433	292	84	61	84	20	13,350
Germany ...	2,288	2,313	5,495	2,696	267	291	63
Greece ...	35	10	6	7	2	3	83
Holland ...	21	39	11	6	5	1	807
Italy ...	334	236	137	34	58	8	24
Portugal ...	8	8	...	4	3	1	27
Rumania ...	2	20	...	2	3	...	710
Russia ...	240	241	120	37	69	3	131
Spain ...	39	60	6	12	9	5	982
Sweden and Norway ...	180	174	508	52	54	14	428
Switzerland ...	91	154	120	37	20	6	109
Other European Countries	22	13	13	160	...	1	317,755
Total Europe	96,999	105,555	62,415	29,840	13,995	8,951	...
ASIA—							
British India ...	507	465	171	121	123	175	1,562
Ceylon ...	37	39	21	7	17	9	130
Hong Kong ...	16	2	2	8	...	1	29
Straits Settlements	12	9	9	4	9	3	46
Other Asiatic British Possessions	...	22	3	...	1	4	30
Afghanistan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Arabia ...	1	2	5	...	...	...	394
China ...	103	72	106	86	16	11	426
Japan ...	17	9	144	46	209	1	27
Java ...	8	11	...	4	4	...	12
Philippine Islands ...	7	3	1	1	...	...	512
Syria ...	272	137	85	...	...	18	66
Other Asiatic Countries	7	3	*40	...	15	1	3,242
Total Asia	987	774	587	277	394	223	...
AFRICA—							
Cape Colony ...	118	189	15	26	16	13	377
Mauritius ...	89	78	32	32	21	11	263
Natal ...	4	19	6	3	5	3	40
Other African British Possessions	80	122	56	35	5	12	310
Algeria ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
Egypt ...	15	8	2	5	2	...	32
Other African Countries	37	6	10	5	34	11	103
Total Africa	344	423	121	106	83	50	1,127
AMERICA—							
Barbadoes ...	4	7	2	...	1	...	14
Canada ...	243	328	80	72	62	26	811
Jamaica ...	27	68	6	2	6	3	112
Newfoundland ...	21	14	1	5	1	1	43
Other American British Possessions	45	54	38	16	9	9	171
Argentine Republic	5	3	1	4	2	1	16
Brazil ...	9	17	4	...	2	1	33
Chile ...	12	7	1	...	1	...	21
Mexico ...	8	2	5	1	1	1	18
Peru ...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7
United States of America	908	742	256	127	132	66	2,231
Other American Countries	45	35	26	14	16	5	141
Total America	1,327	1,283	421	241	233	113	3,618
POLYNESIA—							
Fiji ...	138	76	26	7	16	15	278
Friendly Islands (Tonga) ...	29	4	...	8	1	...	42
Other Polynesian British Possessions	13	1	4	...	...	...	18
New Caledonia ...	81	9	...	2	...	...	95
New Hebrides ...	17	9	...	2	...	...	28
Samoa ...	31	5	...	4	2	...	42
South Sea Islands (so described)	23	1	1401	...	1	1	437
Other Polynesian Islands	24	8	...	...	3	...	35
Total Polynesia	356	113	431	23	26	16	965
AT SEA ...	867	782	298	280	135	94	2,456
UNSPECIFIED ...	529	2,306	107	93	42	203	3,280
Grand Total	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

* Including 22 Malay Peninsula and Archipelago. † Pacific Islands so described.
: Including Asiatic Turkey.

(c) PERSONS.

Birthplaces.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Total. C'wealth.
AUSTRALASIA—							
Commonwealth of Australia—							
New South Wales ...	977,176	22,404	24,860	4,128	14,122	2,075	1,044,765
Victoria ...	56,019	875,775	10,272	10,324	39,491	7,949	999,830
Queensland ...	14,968	3,018	284,394	606	2,595	258	306,869
South Australia ...	22,059	21,924	2,384	272,224	16,250	887	335,728
Western Australia ...	887	1,467	199	956	52,663	96	56,268
Tasmania ...	7,577	15,363	1,308	819	1,750	136,629	163,446
Australia (undefined) ...	468	879	19	936	81	14	2,397
Total Commonwealth ...	1,079,154	940,830	323,436	289,993	126,952	147,938	2,908,303
New Zealand ...	10,589	9,020	1,571	711	2,704	1,193	25,788
Total Australasia ...	1,089,743	949,850	325,007	290,704	129,656	149,131	2,934,091
EUROPE—							
England ...	126,117	113,432	68,589	37,789	25,380	12,658	393,321
Wales ...	3,622	3,676	665	865	909	284	101,753
Scotland ...	30,717	35,751	19,934	6,965	5,400	2,986	184,085
Ireland ...	59,945	61,512	37,636	11,243	9,862	3,887	430
Other European British Possessions ...	150	110	76	22	62	10	1,902
Austria-Hungary ...	667	403	229	162	418	23	357
Belgium ...	138	123	35	18	30	13	6,281
Denmark ...	1,366	1,020	3,158	262	320	155	3,592
France ...	1,787	925	364	216	254	46	38,352
Germany ...	8,632	7,608	13,163	6,654	1,522	773	878
Greece ...	392	181	91	59	148	7	594
Holland ...	212	204	62	62	41	13	5,678
Italy ...	1,577	1,525	845	327	1,354	50	311
Portugal ...	128	86	24	18	40	15	89
Rumania ...	13	51	2	8	15	...	3,358
Russia ...	1,262	954	454	251	400	37	515
Rumania ...	104	175	34	40	151	11	9,863
Sweden and Norway ...	3,190	2,207	2,142	931	1,174	219	2,039
Switzerland ...	454	903	441	104	118	19	434
Other European Countries ...	79	73	54	1192	29	7	753,832
Total Europe ...	240,552	230,919	147,333	66,188	47,627	21,213	7,637
ASIA—							
British India ...	2,777	1,784	1,288	679	748	361	609
Ceylon ...	180	110	183	31	84	21	167
Hong Kong ...	80	50	7	20	7	3	664
Straits Settlements ...	67	53	171	36	332	5	110
Other Asiatic British Possessions ...	5	50	18	4	24	9	393
Afghanistan ...	55	8	27	41	261	1	61
Arabia ...	20	9	24	5	3	...	29,907
China ...	9,993	6,230	8,472	3,253	1,475	484	3,593
Japan ...	178	76	2,257	214	867	1	294
Java ...	15	21	...	28	230	...	689
Philippine Islands ...	22	16	218	63	370	...	1,498
Syria ...	739	365	337	...	...	57	1,392
Other Asiatic Countries ...	77	21	*876	...	409	7	47,014
Total Asia ...	14,208	8,793	13,878	4,376	4,810	949	829
AFRICA—							
Cape Colony ...	306	356	42	59	43	21	740
Mauritius ...	256	216	101	65	82	20	106
Natal ...	15	50	15	9	9	8	687
Other African British Possessions ...	181	247	153	67	15	24	93
Algeria ...	90	1	1	...	...	1	108
Egypt ...	43	24	16	13	10	2	306
Other African Countries ...	93	32	50	22	84	25	2,869
Total Africa ...	986	926	378	235	243	101	75
AMERICA—							
Barbadoes ...	28	18	5	14	13	...	3,096
Canada ...	1,063	965	404	190	267	87	362
Jamaica ...	118	139	39	29	31	6	153
Newfoundland ...	48	52	17	22	7	7	690
Other American British Possessions ...	245	168	156	51	39	31	44
Argentine Republic ...	14	9	5	9	6	1	105
Brazil ...	27	42	14	4	14	4	90
Chile ...	44	22	8	3	13	...	61
Mexico ...	22	17	13	3	5	1	28
Peru ...	9	13	3	...	2	...	7,448
United States of America ...	3,064	2,107	926	460	658	233	442
Other American Countries ...	131	77	98	25	96	15	12,507
Total America ...	4,813	3,659	1,688	811	1,151	385	585
POLYNESIA—							
Fiji ...	318	134	60	12	37	24	83
Friendly Islands (Tonga) ...	56	14	...	10	3	...	71
Other Polynesian Brit. Possessions ...	58	1	8	1	3	...	226
New Caledonia ...	204	13	...	2	7	...	99
New Hebrides ...	80	15	...	3	1	...	85
Samoa ...	61	9	...	10	5	...	9,128
South Sea Islands (so described) ...	307	4	†8,809	1	5	...	86
Other Polynesian Islands ...	55	13	...	...	17	1	10,363
Total Polynesia ...	1,139	203	8,877	39	78	27	5,203
At Sea ...	1,967	1,564	634	539	317	182	7,922
UNSPECIFIED ...	1,438	5,156	334	265	242	487	37,37,801
Grand Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	37,37,801

* Including 659 Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

† Pacific Islands so described.

‡ Including Asiatic Turkey.

3. **Occupations.**—Details relative to the occupations of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the Census are contained in the succeeding three tables, arranged as in the case of ages and birthplaces:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

(a) MALES.

OCCUPATION.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Total C'with
Description.							
Class I.—PROFESSIONAL—							
Engaged in Government, defence, law, etc. ...	10,809	6,716	3,800	1,963	1,986	1,312	26,586
Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, etc. ...	16,046	13,664	5,322	3,409	3,117	1,755	43,313
Total—Class I. ...	26,855	20,380	9,122	5,372	5,103	3,067	69,899
Class II.—DOMESTIC—							
Engaged in supplying board and lodging ...	8,258	6,984	3,072	1,482	2,474	701	22,971
„ domestic service and attendance ...	11,870	6,144	4,719	1,970	1,899	762	27,364
Total—Class II. ...	20,128	13,128	7,791	3,452	4,373	1,463	50,335
Class III.—COMMERCIAL—							
Dealing in property and finance ...	8,985	10,039	3,004	2,267	1,482	1,008	26,785
„ art and mechanic productions ...	4,144	3,720	1,543	810	728	305	11,250
„ textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials ...	6,957	6,374	2,291	1,654	969	707	18,962
„ food, drinks, narcotics & stimulants ...	19,522	18,216	6,642	4,460	2,596	1,301	52,737
„ animals, animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	5,984	3,977	1,549	958	730	329	13,527
„ fuel and light ...	2,084	2,794	911	591	476	255	7,111
„ metals and other minerals ...	2,136	2,044	709	636	543	195	6,263
General and undefined merchants & dealers... ..	16,689	16,091	6,173	5,668	2,647	1,960	49,228
Speculators on chance events ...	424	284	42	13	38	35	836
Engaged in storage ...	172	1,093	94	23	71	2	1,455
Total—Class III. ...	67,097	64,632	22,958	17,080	10,280	6,097	188,144
Class IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—							
Engaged in railway traffic ...	9,493	9,334	5,342	3,195	4,181	1,155	32,700
„ traffic on roads ...	13,050	11,233	5,909	2,913	2,327	992	36,514
„ traffic on seas and rivers ...	15,318	6,317	4,610	5,108	2,997	1,871	36,221
„ postal, telegraph & telephone service ...	4,433	2,554	1,576	1,036	1,169	421	11,189
Messengers, etc. ...	528	880	218	339	62	79	2,106
Total—Class IV. ...	42,822	30,318	17,745	12,591	10,736	4,518	118,730
Class V.—INDUSTRIAL—							
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	26,346	20,673	9,407	5,849	3,636	2,368	68,279
„ textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials ...	9,451	10,664	3,146	2,492	1,088	1,269	28,110
„ food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants ...	11,638	10,251	5,308	2,762	1,638	1,133	32,730
„ animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	5,546	5,281	2,027	762	1,356	575	15,547
„ metals and other minerals ...	15,336	14,315	4,712	6,059	2,583	2,051	45,056
„ fuel, light, and other forms of energy... ..	2,012	1,035	286	239	237	120	3,929
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, etc. ...	36,898	27,392	9,877	8,652	5,827	3,924	92,570
Engaged in disposal of the dead, or of refuse ...	1,278	1,260	276	183	222	86	3,305
„ undefined industrial pursuits ...	14,187	22,636	9,026	7,257	3,015	4,949	61,070
Total—Class V. ...	122,692	113,507	44,065	34,255	19,602	16,475	350,596
Class VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS—							
Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	75,884	78,534	38,245	33,039	8,322	17,348	251,372
„ pastoral pursuits ...	47,162	23,325	18,745	4,951	1,983	1,518	97,684
„ capture, etc., of wild animals and their produce ...	949	1,434	762	296	85	399	3,925
„ fisheries ...	1,238	915	2,211	553	1,503	158	16,578
„ forestry ...	2,431	3,821	2,049	109	2,177	525	1,112
„ water conservation and supply ...	2,170	655	557	649	1,176	25	5,232
„ mining and quarrying ...	38,378	31,428	16,852	6,301	19,835	5,466	118,260
Total—Class VI. ...	168,212	140,112	79,421	45,898	35,081	25,439	494,163
Class VII.—INDEFINITE (of independent means) ...	3,597	7,242	740	180	207	301	12,267
Class VIII.—DEPENDENTS—							
Dependent on natural guardians ...	245,829	203,227	89,934	62,398	25,660	31,230	658,278
Supported by voluntary & State contributions ...	8,475	6,556	3,470	1,376	1,170	684	21,731
Criminal class (under legal detention) ...	2,330	1,139	680	320	399	125	4,993
Total—Class VIII. ...	256,634	210,922	94,084	64,094	27,229	32,039	685,002
UNSPECIFIED ...	1,968	3,479	1,077	1,779	264	225	8,792
Grand Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

(b) FEMALES.

Occupation. Description.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total C'with.
Class I.—PROFESSIONAL—							
Engaged in Government, defence, law, etc. ...	110	165	46	29	34	17	401
.. Religion, charity, health, education, etc. ...	14,419	14,676	4,440	3,456	1,930	1,913	40,834
Total—Class I. ...	14,529	14,841	4,486	3,485	1,964	1,930	41,235
Class II.—DOMESTIC—							
Engaged in supplying board and lodging ...	15,622	14,850	4,530	1,202	3,278	788	40,270
.. Domestic service and attendance ...	37,068	38,826	11,872	13,327	3,652	5,686	110,431
Total—Class II. ...	52,690	53,676	16,402	14,529	6,930	6,474	150,701
Class III.—COMMERCIAL—							
Dealing in property and finance ...	1,783	2,760	533	496	254	356	6,182
.. Art and mechanic productions ...	564	934	216	168	131	54	2,067
.. Textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials ...	2,269	2,452	868	739	376	250	6,954
.. Food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants ...	2,581	3,428	705	374	294	229	7,611
.. Animals & animal & veg. substances, N.E.I. ...	154	198	34	30	14	16	446
.. Fuel and light ...	25	34	5	3	2	4	73
.. Metals and other minerals ...	60	162	11	4	13	10	260
General and undefined merchants and dealers ...	3,130	4,446	1,139	1,266	433	477	10,891
Speculators on chance events ...	1	1	13	5	6	4	29
Engaged in storage ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total—Class III. ...	10,567	14,415	3,524	3,085	1,523	1,400	34,514
Class IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—							
Engaged in railway traffic ...	238	276	172	9	7	39	741
.. Traffic on roads ...	56	78	21	6	5	7	173
.. Traffic on seas and rivers ...	107	55	37	21	90	14	254
.. Postal, telegraph and telephone service... ..	644	782	108	221	223	270	2,248
Messengers, etc. ...	...	7	3	2	1	...	13
Total—Class IV. ...	1,045	1,198	341	259	256	330	3,429
Class V.—INDUSTRIAL—							
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	1,157	1,748	334	303	95	76	3,713
.. Textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials ...	21,644	28,450	6,606	6,243	2,024	2,099	67,066
.. Food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants ...	875	1,402	283	201	74	84	2,919
.. Animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	50	85	3	3	1	7	149
.. Metals and other minerals ...	60	88	6	11	2	1	168
.. Fuel, light, and other forms of energy ...	4	37	1	...	...	...	42
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, etc. ...	11	17	...	...	1	2	31
.. Disposal of the dead or of refuse ...	15	24	2	1	...	1	43
.. Undefined industrial pursuits ...	180	855	172	216	11	5	1,439
Total—Class V. ...	23,996	32,706	7,407	6,978	2,208	2,275	75,570
Class VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS—							
Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	1,735	17,381	2,080	1,147	285	2,074	24,702
.. Pastoral pursuits ...	2,880	7,569	1,000	2,110	196	363	14,118
.. Capture, etc., of wild animals & their prodce ...	17	23	2	4	2	15	63
.. Fisheries ...	3	2	4	...	4	4	17
.. Forestry ...	1	3	...	2	...	3	9
.. Water conservation and supply ...	2	1	2	...	1	...	6
.. Mining and quarrying ...	4	19	2	...	3	1	29
Total—Class VI. ...	4,642	24,998	3,090	3,263	491	2,460	38,944
Class VII.—INDEFINITE (of independent means) ...	5,927	2,824	691	213	117	357	10,129
Class VIII.—DEPENDENTS—							
Dependent on natural guardians ...	525,495	444,840	182,213	144,032	57,035	66,174	1,419,789
Supported by voluntary and State contributions ...	5,285	5,840	2,024	1,086	492	763	15,490
Criminal class (under legal detention) ...	384	604	107	96	44	5	1,240
Total—Class VIII. ...	531,164	451,284	184,344	145,214	57,571	66,942	1,436,519
UNSPECIFIED ...	281	1,408	841	1,430	189	683	4,832
Grand Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,136	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

PRINCIPAL RESULTS OF CENSUS OF 1901.

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AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

(c) PERSONS.

Occupation. Description.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total Cwith.
Class I.—PROFESSIONAL—							
Engaged in Government, defence, law, etc.	10,919	6,881	3,846	1,992	2,020	1,329	26,987
„ Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, etc.	30,465	28,340	9,762	6,865	5,047	3,668	84,147
Total—Class I.	41,384	35,221	13,608	8,857	7,067	4,997	111,134
Class II.—DOMESTIC—							
Engaged in supplying board and lodging	23,880	21,834	7,602	2,684	5,752	1,489	63,241
„ Domestic service and attendance	48,938	44,970	16,591	15,297	5,551	6,448	137,795
Total—Class II.	72,818	66,804	24,193	17,981	11,303	7,937	201,036
Class III.—COMMERCIAL—							
Dealing in property and finance ...	10,768	12,799	3,537	2,763	1,736	1,364	32,967
„ Art and mechanic productions	4,708	4,654	1,759	978	859	359	13,317
„ Textile fabrics, dress & fibrous mat'ls	9,226	8,826	3,159	2,993	1,345	957	25,906
„ Food, drink, narcotic and stimulants	22,103	21,644	7,347	4,834	2,890	1,530	60,348
„ Animals, & animal veg. substances, N.E.I.	6,138	4,175	1,583	988	744	345	13,973
„ Fuel and light ...	2,109	2,828	916	594	478	259	7,184
„ Metals and other minerals	2,196	2,206	720	640	556	205	6,523
General & undefined merchants and dealers	19,819	20,537	7,312	6,934	3,080	2,437	60,119
Speculators on chance events	424	285	55	18	44	39	865
Engaged in storage	173	1,093	94	23	71	2	1,456
Total—Class III.	77,664	79,047	26,482	20,165	11,803	7,497	222,658
Class IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION—							
Engaged in railway traffic	9,731	9,610	5,514	3,204	4,188	1,194	33,441
„ Traffic on roads	13,106	11,311	6,020	2,919	2,332	999	36,687
„ Traffic on seas and rivers	15,425	6,372	4,647	5,129	3,017	1,855	36,475
„ Postal, telegraph & telephone service	5,077	3,396	1,684	1,257	1,392	691	13,437
Messengers, etc.	528	887	221	341	63	79	2,119
Total—Class IV.	43,867	31,516	18,086	12,850	10,992	4,848	122,159
Class V.—INDUSTRIAL—							
Working in art and mechanic productions	27,503	22,421	9,741	6,152	3,731	2,444	71,992
„ Textile fabrics, dress & fibrous mat'ls	31,095	39,114	9,752	8,735	3,112	3,368	95,176
„ Food, drink, narcotics and stimulants	12,513	11,653	5,591	2,963	1,712	1,217	35,649
„ Animal & vegetable substances, N.E.I.	5,596	5,366	2,030	765	1,357	582	15,696
„ Metals and other minerals	15,396	14,403	4,718	6,070	2,585	2,052	45,224
„ Fuel, light, and other forms of energy	2,016	1,072	287	239	237	120	3,971
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, etc.	36,909	27,409	9,877	8,652	5,828	3,926	92,601
„ Disposal of the dead or of refuse	1,233	1,284	278	184	222	87	3,348
„ Undefined industrial pursuits	14,367	23,491	9,198	7,473	3,026	4,954	62,509
Total—Class V.	146,688	146,213	51,472	41,233	21,810	18,750	426,166
Class VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS —							
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	77,619	95,915	40,325	34,186	8,607	19,422	276,074
„ Pastoral pursuits	50,042	30,894	19,745	7,061	2,179	1,881	111,802
„ Capture, etc., wild anm's & their prdce	966	1,457	764	300	87	414	3,988
„ Fisheries	1,241	917	2,215	553	1,507	162	6,595
„ Forestry	2,432	3,824	2,049	111	2,177	528	11,121
„ Water conservation and supply	2,172	656	559	649	1,177	25	5,338
„ Mining and quarrying	38,382	31,447	16,854	6,301	19,838	5,467	118,289
Total—Class VI.	172,854	165,110	82,511	49,161	35,572	27,899	533,107
Class VII.—INDEFINITE (of independent means) ...	9,524	10,066	1,431	393	324	658	22,396
Class VIII.—DEPENDENTS—							
Dependent on natural guardians	771,324	648,067	272,147	206,420	82,695	97,404	2,078,067
Supported by voluntary & State contributns.	13,760	12,396	5,494	2,462	1,662	1,447	37,221
Criminal class (under legal detention)	2,714	1,743	787	416	443	130	6,233
Total—Class VIII.	787,798	662,206	278,428	209,308	84,800	98,981	2,121,521
UNSPECIFIED ...	2,249	4,887	1,918	3,209	453	908	13,624
Grand Total ...	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	*3,773,801

* Exclusive of 1533 Half-castes in Queensland, and 553 in South Australia.

4. **Religions.**—Particulars concerning the religious beliefs professed by the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the Census are contained in the attached tables :—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

(a) MALES.

Religion.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	Western Aust.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
I. CHRISTIAN—							
Church of England ...	325,440	214,612	100,939	53,794	45,027	43,601	783,413
Methodist ...	69,349	87,277	24,107	44,254	13,969	12,655	251,611
Presbyterian ...	69,758	95,916	31,360	9,444	9,252	5,871	221,601
Congregational ...	12,048	8,173	4,076	6,195	2,406	2,705	35,603
Baptist ...	7,559	15,194	6,174	10,072	1,625	2,038	42,662
Church of Christ ...	1,613	4,980	953	2,714	534	471	11,265
Salvation Army ...	4,515	3,966	2,748	1,902	971	700	14,802
Lutheran ...	5,282	8,337	14,103	13,915	1,401	291	43,329
Seventh Day Adventist ...	494	436	197	...	101	183	1,411
Unitarian ...	499	477	142	326	116	60	1,620
Protestant (undefined) ...	1,892	4,543	634	1,739	1,206	1,471	11,485
Roman Catholic ...	176,834	126,967	63,240	26,184	24,623	15,656	433,504
Greek Catholic ...	468	277	84	69	170	7	1,075
Catholic (undefined) ...	68	1,835	5	...	840	...	2,748
Other Christians ...	3,026	4,201	2,160	659	323	575	10,944
II. NON-CHRISTIAN—							
Hebrew ...	3,450	3,051	416	406	755	59	8,137
Mahomedan ...	1,062	456	16,826	434	1,176	27	34,712
Buddhist ...	3,590	1,411		3,062	656	339	
Confucian ...	1,826	3,336			74		
Pagan ...	184	...			252	1	
Others ...	931	323	239	128	129	34	1,784
III. INDEFINITE—							
No Denomination ...	3,480	3,861	886	3,619	1,450	324	13,620
Freethinker ...	2,612	1,618	1,717	438	1,220	258	7,863
Agnostic ...	271	219	168	39	99	38	834
Others ...	88	107	341	...	95	7	638
IV. NO RELIGION—							
Atheist ...	63	54	61	22	34	11	245
No Religion ...	1,358	1,864	546	245	1,100	36	5,149
Others ...	3	2	5	3	4	2	19
V. OBJECT TO STATE—							
	9,058	6,997	3,424	4,759	2,429	1,776	28,443
VI. UNSPECIFIED—							
	3,184	3,230	1,452	279	838	428	9,411
Total ...	710,005	603,720	277,003	184,701	112,875	89,624	1,977,928

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

(b) FEMALES.

Religion.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aust.	Western Aust.	Tas- mania.	Common- wealth.
I. CHRISTIAN—							
Church of England ...	297,691	209,302	83,139	53,193	30,627	40,211	714,163
Methodist ...	68,289	92,986	22,467	45,871	10,571	12,306	252,490
Presbyterian ...	62,859	95,543	26,082	8,913	5,455	5,652	204,504
Congregational ...	12,786	8,968	4,224	7,143	1,998	2,839	37,958
Baptist ...	7,882	17,450	6,071	11,692	1,289	2,292	46,676
Church of Christ ...	1,840	5,702	886	3,389	511	599	12,927
Salvation Army ...	5,070	4,863	2,764	2,128	719	754	16,298
Lutheran ...	2,105	5,597	11,367	12,225	302	96	31,692
Seventh-Day Adventist ...	683	650	275	...	110	203	1,921
Unitarian ...	271	311	70	295	34	28	1,009
Protestant (undefined) ...	1,443	4,150	355	1,334	641	1,150	9,073
Roman Catholic ...	170,289	133,047	57,152	26,009	15,961	14,658	417,116
Greek Catholic ...	93	90	17	34	2	3	239
Catholic (undefined) ...	95	1,859	8	...	469	...	2,431
Other Christians ...	3,260	4,365	1,807	674	238	535	10,879
II. NON-CHRISTIAN—							
Hebrew ...	2,997	2,856	317	380	504	48	7,102
Mahomedan ...	10	11	530	15	15	...	954
Buddhist ...	40	6		128	105	14	
Confucian ...	15	53			...	...
Pagan ...	...	...			12	...	
Others ...	377	79	95	56	28	47	682
III. INDEFINITE—							
No Denomination ...	1,143	2,248	347	1,797	411	191	6,137
Freethinker ...	427	426	246	76	106	38	1,319
Agnostic ...	53	41	25	10	7	1	137
Others ...	42	40	330	...	50	1	463
IV. NO RELIGION—							
Atheist... ...	5	7	8	2	3	4	29
No Religion ...	284	542	152	84	266	5	1,333
Others ...	...	1	...	...	3	...	4
V. OBJECT TO STATE ...	4,010	3,830	1,366	2,734	624	1,124	13,688
VI. UNSPECIFIED ...	782	2,327	1,026	274	188	52	4,649
Total ...	644,841	597,350	221,126	178,456	71,249	82,851	1,795,873

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ON 31ST MARCH, 1901, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

(c) PERSONS.

Religion.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aust.	Western Aust.	Tas- mania.	Common- wealth.
I. CHRISTIAN—							
Church of England	623,131	423,914	184,078	106,987	75,654	83,812	1,497,576
Methodist ...	137,638	180,263	46,574	90,125	24,540	24,961	504,101
Presbyterian ...	132,617	191,459	57,442	18,357	14,707	11,523	426,105
Congregational ...	24,834	17,141	8,300	13,338	4,404	5,544	73,561
Baptist ...	15,441	32,644	12,245	21,764	2,914	4,330	89,338
Church of Christ ...	3,453	10,682	1,839	6,103	1,045	1,070	24,192
Salvation Army ...	9,585	8,829	5,512	4,030	1,690	1,454	31,100
Lutheran ...	7,387	13,934	25,470	26,140	1,703	387	75,021
7th Day Adventist	1,177	1,086	472	...	211	386	3,332
Unitarian ...	770	788	212	621	150	88	2,629
Protestant (undefined)	3,335	8,693	989	3,073	1,847	2,621	20,558
Roman Catholic ...	347,123	260,014	120,392	52,193	40,584	30,314	850,620
Greek Catholic ...	567	367	101	103	172	10	1,314
Catholic (undefined)	163	3,694	13	...	1,309	...	5,179
Other Christians ...	6,286	8,566	3,967	1,333	561	1,110	21,823
II. NON-CHRISTIAN—							
Hebrew ...	6,447	5,907	733	786	1,259	107	15,239
Mahomedan ...	1,072	467	...	449	1,191	27	...
Buddhist ...	3,630	1,417	17,356	3,190	761 74 264	353	35,666
Confucian ...	1,841	3,389					
Pagan ...	184	...					
Others ...	1,308	402	334	184	157	81	2,466
III. INDEFINITE—							
No Denomination...	4,623	6,109	1,233	5,416	1,861	515	19,757
Freethinker ...	3,039	2,044	1,963	514	1,326	296	9,182
Agnostic ...	324	260	193	49	106	39	971
Others ...	130	147	671	...	145	8	1,101
IV. NO RELIGION—							
Atheist ...	68	61	69	24	37	15	274
No Religion ...	1,642	2,406	698	329	1,366	41	6,482
Others ...	3	3	5	3	7	2	23
V. OBJECT TO STATE	13,068	10,827	4,790	7,493	3,053	2,900	42,131
VI. UNSPECIFIED	3,966	5,557	2,478	553	1,026	480	14,060
Total	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801

5. Conjugal Condition.—In the following tables particulars are given relative to the conjugal condition of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the Census. In the case of South Australia divorced persons, and persons whose conjugal condition was unspecified, were, in the Census tabulation, included under other heads. The figures given in these tables are exclusive of 1533 half-castes in Queensland and 553 in South Australia, whose ages and conjugal condition were unspecified.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND AGE.

(i.) MARRIED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15 and under 20 ...	142	89	32	39	16	20	338
20 " 21 ...	335	156	78	102	39	35	745
21 " 25 ...	6,580	4,006	1,988	1,395	886	841	15,696
25 " 30 ...	21,196	14,987	7,404	5,063	4,501	2,678	55,829
30 " 35 ...	29,825	25,872	11,051	7,647	6,530	3,837	84,762
35 " 40 ...	34,469	32,088	13,291	8,275	6,557	4,310	98,990
40 " 45 ...	31,136	27,127	11,257	8,459	4,896	3,976	86,851
45 " 50 ...	23,520	17,864	7,933	6,895	3,121	2,949	62,282
50 " 55 ...	17,511	13,240	5,991	5,113	2,050	2,174	46,079
55 " 60 ...	13,704	11,014	4,997	4,107	1,433	1,517	36,772
60 " 65 ...	10,343	9,605	6,313	2,926	967	1,220	51,991
65 " 70 ...	7,497	9,597		2,091	554	878	
70 " 75 ...	3,894	6,362	1,557	1,485	283	666	19,939
75 " 80 ...	1,661	2,755		762	133	381	
80 " 85 ...	715	930	218	315	56	231	3,067
85 and upwards ...	202	228		80	12	80	
Unspecified Adults ...	190	240	103	...	29	14	576
Total ...	202,922	176,160	72,213	54,754	32,063	25,807	563,919

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
15 and under 20 ...	2,562	1,045	804	368	344	332	5,455
20 " 21 ...	2,275	1,200	788	447	376	301	5,387
21 " 25 ...	17,316	11,441	6,156	3,644	2,704	2,126	43,387
25 " 30 ...	32,548	25,340	11,546	7,474	5,920	3,773	86,601
30 " 35 ...	34,574	31,905	12,861	8,791	5,936	3,977	98,044
35 " 40 ...	33,083	31,869	11,653	8,722	4,434	4,114	93,875
40 " 45 ...	26,887	25,030	9,092	7,649	2,803	3,588	75,049
45 " 50 ...	18,735	15,711	6,024	5,697	1,715	2,358	50,240
50 " 55 ...	14,068	11,774	4,512	4,178	1,214	1,654	37,400
55 " 60 ...	10,178	9,128	3,454	3,114	740	1,228	27,842
60 " 65 ...	6,838	7,538	3,620	2,334	458	914	34,239
65 " 70 ...	4,244	5,928		1,515	253	597	
70 " 75 ...	1,707	3,048	754	883	88	304	9,093
75 " 80 ...	671	1,129		361	33	115	
80 " 85 ...	231	351	89	128	9	56	1,044
85 and upwards ...	66	64		36	2	12	
Unspecified Adults ...	201	340	116	...	14	11	682
Total ...	206,186	182,841	71,469	55,341	27,043	25,460	568,340

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND AGE.

(ii) NEVER MARRIED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	246,354	206,713	92,227	65,209	26,845	32,511	669,859
15 and under 20 ...	70,278	58,791	23,646	19,968	7,072	9,368	189,123
20 " 21 ...	12,411	10,271	4,748	3,513	1,915	1,608	34,466
21 " 25 ...	42,926	35,908	17,731	11,611	8,949	5,737	122,862
25 " 30 ...	34,523	30,061	16,045	8,637	11,171	4,521	104,958
30 " 35 ...	21,835	19,881	11,252	5,105	8,044	2,448	68,565
35 " 40 ...	16,346	13,259	8,256	3,442	5,486	1,734	48,523
40 " 45 ...	11,821	8,363	6,461	2,509	3,376	1,063	33,593
45 " 50 ...	7,752	4,803	4,396	1,682	1,729	546	20,908
50 " 55 ...	5,798	3,404	3,403	1,157	1,035	366	15,163
55 " 60 ...	3,741	2,579	2,129	695	578	254	9,976
60 " 65 ...	3,897	3,054	2,750	475	496	255	17,822
65 " 70 ...	2,997	3,166		250	331	151	
70 " 75 ...	1,793	2,207	692	182	205	132	7,254
75 " 80 ...	763	1,011		80	85	104	
80 " 85 ...	378	482	115	40	24	52	1,397
85 and upwards ...	139	128		11	6	22	
Unspecified Adults ...	498	581	2,788	...	109	45	4,021
Total ...	484,250	404,662	196,639	124,566	77,456	60,917	1,348,490

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	240,638	202,650	90,205	64,028	26,425	31,514	655,460
15 and under 20 ...	68,123	58,665	21,971	19,791	5,502	8,728	182,780
20 " 21 ...	11,143	10,422	3,572	3,269	901	1,506	30,813
21 " 25 ...	33,757	34,299	10,594	10,134	3,248	4,188	96,220
25 " 30 ...	22,562	26,751	6,453	6,615	2,605	2,708	67,694
30 " 35 ...	10,529	14,799	2,553	3,293	1,104	1,456	33,734
35 " 40 ...	6,000	9,114	1,278	1,901	568	828	19,689
40 " 45 ...	3,546	5,416	738	1,175	279	549	11,703
45 " 50 ...	2,062	2,772	369	713	169	342	6,427
50 " 55 ...	1,446	1,620	278	418	86	285	4,133
55 " 60 ...	929	1,004	169	289	51	161	2,603
60 " 65 ...	660	758	202	213	29	134	3,231
65 " 70 ...	399	631		113	14	78	
70 " 75 ...	215	353	52	91	5	45	1,145
75 " 80 ...	97	206		52	5	24	
80 " 85 ...	54	121	13	17	3	8	295
85 and upwards ...	22	33		10	2	12	
Unspecified Adults ...	144	312	77	...	8	5	546
Total ...	402,326	369,926	138,524	112,122	41,004	52,571	1,116,473

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND AGE.

(iii.) WIDOWED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	2	2	3	...	...	...	7
20 " 21 ...	5	2	2	3	3	1	16
21 " 25 ...	60	50	16	17	14	14	171
25 " 30 ...	343	202	136	71	95	46	893
30 " 35 ...	685	636	263	193	216	102	2,095
35 " 40 ...	1,217	1,142	473	296	352	170	3,650
40 " 45 ...	1,729	1,432	626	403	409	207	4,806
45 " 50 ...	1,885	1,313	684	456	348	231	4,917
50 " 55 ...	2,139	1,557	762	497	343	237	5,535
55 " 60 ...	2,096	1,654	830	534	290	214	5,618
60 " 65 ...	2,394	2,201	1,816	591	294	245	14,189
65 " 70 ...	2,446	3,211		531	211	249	
70 " 75 ...	2,038	3,140	926	615	201	308	11,078
75 " 80 ...	1,140	1,926		448	72	264	
80 " 85 ...	782	1,029	259	291	59	175	3,727
85 and upwards ...	452	412		156	17	95	
Unspecified Adults ...	38	64	16	...	8	2	128
Total ...	19,451	19,973	6,812	5,102	2,932	2,560	56,830

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	10	2	8	3	1	2	26
20 " 21 ...	20	5	3	11	...	1	40
21 " 25 ...	179	128	56	35	36	25	459
25 " 30 ...	782	611	267	164	128	67	2,019
30 " 35 ...	1,408	1,312	533	284	247	130	3,914
35 " 40 ...	2,317	2,247	767	590	305	256	6,482
40 " 45 ...	2,872	3,011	869	772	298	310	8,132
45 " 50 ...	3,126	3,256	1,002	867	266	380	8,897
50 " 55 ...	3,771	4,136	1,245	977	376	429	10,934
55 " 60 ...	4,236	4,975	1,289	1,142	385	487	12,514
60 " 65 ...	4,667	5,945	2,529	1,479	420	664	29,871
65 " 70 ...	4,571	7,229		1,423	303	641	
70 " 75 ...	3,257	4,926	1,271	1,306	183	551	17,755
75 " 80 ...	2,066	2,878		849	95	373	
80 " 85 ...	1,284	1,583	367	553	44	235	5,705
85 and upwards ...	584	650		264	21	120	
Unspecified Adults ...	57	127	12	...	4	1	201
Total ...	35,207	43,021	10,218	10,719	3,112	4,672	106,949

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND AGE.

(iv.) DIVORCED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
20 " 21 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
21 " 25 ...	11	1	1		6	2	21
25 " 30 ...	46	15	6		9	1	77
30 " 35 ...	95	29	19		18	5	166
35 " 40 ...	151	54	18		25	10	258
40 " 45 ...	124	52	26		23	6	231
45 " 50 ...	93	36	6		11	7	153
50 " 55 ...	80	30	5		13	2	130
55 " 60 ...	41	25	7		2	1	76
60 " 65 ...	28	18	10		2	...	88
65 " 70 ...	13	15			2	...	
70 " 75 ...	6	6	2		...	1	21
75 " 80 ...	3	3			...	...
80 " 85 ...	...	2	1		...	...	4
85 and upwards ...	...	1			...	...
Unspecified Adults ...	1	2	...		...	...	3
Total ...	692	289	101		111	35	1,228

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	2	...	...		...	...	2
20 " 21 ...	2	2	1		...	...	5
21 " 25 ...	37	8	3		2	1	51
25 " 30 ...	106	36	11		12	2	167
30 " 35 ...	155	65	10		8	4	242
35 " 40 ...	172	94	3		10	6	285
40 " 45 ...	110	49	6		7	5	177
45 " 50 ...	63	34	5		1	3	106
50 " 55 ...	28	19	3		2	...	52
55 " 60 ...	20	6	2		...	...	28
60 " 65 ...	4	6	...		...	1	11
65 " 70 ...	6	4	...		...	...	10
70 " 75 ...	3	2	...		...	...	5
75 " 80 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
80 " 85 ...	...	1	...		...	...	1
85 and upwards ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Unspecified Adults ...	...	5	...		...	...	5
Total ...	708	331	44		42	22	1,147

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND AGE.

(v.) NOT STATED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	1	...	3		...	...	4
20 " 21 ...	3	...	2		...	...	5
21 " 25 ...	117	185	24		29	23	378
25 " 30 ...	165	193	43		46	30	477
30 " 35 ...	156	210	54		37	30	487
35 " 40 ...	152	172	45		21	38	428
40 " 45 ...	120	137	49		18	21	345
45 " 50 ...	88	110	27		11	27	263
50 " 55 ...	87	106	26		12	18	249
55 " 60 ...	52	65	18		8	10	153
60 " 65 ...	71	94	25		8	9	364
65 " 70 ...	52	88			3	14	
70 " 75 ...	41	62	12		3	16	189
75 " 80 ...	11	37			...	7	
80 " 85 ...	8	9	3		1	1	38
85 and upwards ...	7	6			1	2	
Unspecified Adults ...	1,559	1,162	134		115	59	3,029
Total ...	2,690	2,636	465		313	305	6,409

(b) FEMALES.

Age.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total C'wealth.
Under 15 ...	...	...	...		...	...	...
15 and under 20 ...	39	...	9		2	1	51
20 " 21 ...	17	...	4		1	1	23
21 " 25 ...	72	113	9		11	...	205
25 " 30 ...	45	84	7		12	11	159
30 " 35 ...	31	69	1		3	9	113
35 " 40 ...	21	64	4		5	13	107
40 " 45 ...	21	40	5		4	15	85
45 " 50 ...	15	31	2		...	11	59
50 " 55 ...	14	40	4		...	11	69
55 " 60 ...	13	43	4		1	9	70
60 " 65 ...	23	41	6		1	12	155
65 " 70 ...	17	50			...	5	
70 " 75 ...	20	30	10		3	10	103
75 " 80 ...	10	18			...	2	
80 " 85 ...	5	9	1		...	3	30
85 and upwards ...	6	3			...	3	
Unspecified Adults ...	45	596	45		5	10	701
Total ...	414	1,231	111		48	126	1,930

§ 10. Naturalisation.

1. **The Commonwealth Act.**—The Commonwealth Constitution empowers the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to "Naturalisation and Aliens," a power which was exercised when the "Naturalisation Act of 1903" was passed. Assented to on 13th October of that year, this Act came into force on 1st January, 1904, in accordance with a proclamation by gazette of 14th November, 1903.

Prior to the passing of this Act the issue of certificates of naturalisation had been a function of the State Governments, carried out under Acts of the several State Legislatures, which, however, did not differ materially from each other, and furnished the basis on which the Commonwealth Act was drafted. From 1st January, 1904, when the Act became operative, the right to issue certificates of naturalisation in the Commonwealth has been vested exclusively in the Federal Government, but all certificates or letters of naturalisation issued under the several State Acts prior to that date entitle the recipients to be deemed to be naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

The grant of a certificate of naturalisation entitles the recipient within the limits of the Commonwealth to all the rights and privileges, and renders him subject to all the obligations, of a natural-born British subject, with the exception that where, by any Commonwealth or State Constitution or Act, a distinction is made between natural-born British subjects and naturalised persons, such distinction shall hold good in the case of all persons naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

Application for certificate of naturalisation must be made to the Governor-General, the qualifications required in an applicant being:—

- (i.) That he is not a British subject.
- (ii.) That he is not an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, excepting New Zealand.
- (iii.) That he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.
- (iv.) (a) That he has resided in Australia continuously for two years immediately preceding naturalisation; or
- (b) That he has obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate or letters of naturalisation.

An applicant who has already obtained a certificate or letters of naturalisation in the United Kingdom is required to furnish, in support of his application—

- (i.) His certificate or letters of naturalisation.
- (ii.) His statutory declaration—
 - (a) That he is the person named therein.
 - (b) That he obtained the certificate or letters without fraud or intentional false statement.
 - (c) That the signature and seal thereto are, to the best of his knowledge and belief, genuine.
 - (d) That he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.

If the applicant is not already naturalised in the United Kingdom the particulars which he is required to furnish in support of his application are as follows:—

- (i.) His own statutory declaration stating—
 - (a) Name; (b) Age; (c) Birthplace; (d) Occupation; (e) Residence; (f) Length of residence in Australia; (g) Intention to settle in the Commonwealth.
- (ii.) A certificate signed by a Justice of the Peace, a postmaster, a teacher of a State school, or an officer of police, that the applicant is known to him and is of good repute.

In connection with any application for naturalisation, the Governor-General in Council is authorised to grant or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, but the issue of a certificate to any person who is not already naturalised

in the United Kingdom is not admissible until the applicant has taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance. The grant of a certificate is made free of charge.

In addition to naturalisation by grant of certificate, the Act makes provision for—

- (i.) Naturalisation by marriage.
- (ii.) Naturalisation by residence with naturalised parent.

The former relates to the case of a woman who is not herself a British subject, but is married to a British subject; the latter to that of an infant who is not a natural-born British subject, but who has resided at any time in Australia with a father or mother who is a naturalised British subject. In each instance the person concerned is deemed to be naturalised under the Commonwealth Act.

The administration of the Act is carried out by the Department of External Affairs, and the Governor-General is authorised to make such regulations as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the Act. Up to the present, however, no such regulations have been issued.

2. Statistics of Naturalisation.—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the three years 1904, 1905, and 1906 are contained in section (A) of the following table. Tabulated according to the countries from which the recipients of certificates had come, the Commonwealth statistics of naturalisation for 1904, 1905 and 1906, are as shewn in section (B) of the following table. Corresponding particulars as to certificates issued under the State Acts during the years 1901 to 1903 are not available in such detail as to admit of comparison.

COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1904 TO 1906.

(a) Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.			(b) Countries from which recipients of Commonwealth certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.		1904.	1905.	1906.
German ...	687	379	446	Germany ...	502	318	360
Swedish ...	311	120	144	Great Britain ...	567	213	231
Italian ...	193	103	95	Italy ...	166	97	82
Danish ...	145	82	92	America(North) ...	165	51	78
Russian ...	222	77	89	Sweden ...	86	42	64
Norwegian ...	158	69	73	Denmark ...	73	47	55
Greek ...	76	61	52	Norway ...	73	39	41
America(North) ...	32	15	42	New Zealand... ..	49	17	26
Austrian ...	67	65	40	Greece ...	30	26	22
French ...	82	47	35	France ...	65	35	21
Swiss ...	42	23	24	Port Said ...	32	23	20
Dutch ...	24	13	12	Switzerland ...	24	16	19
Belgian ...	8	4	10	South Africa ...	36	17	19
Spanish ...	9	6	10	Austria ...	22	45	17
Portuguese ...	13	14	8	Belgium ...	24	...	17
Roumanian ...	20	7	6	Russia ...	16	...	13
Servian ...	...	...	2	Finland ...	19	...	10
America(South) ...	7	...	2	Syria ...	22	11	...
Turkish ...	9	28	1	Turkey ...	...	25	...
Armenian ...	...	...	1	China ...	15	...	...
Brazilian ...	...	1	1	Holland ...	13	...	...
Chilian ...	...	...	1	Mauritius ...	14	...	...
Cuban ...	...	1	1	Poland ...	11	...	...
America(Centr)l ...	...	1	...	Other Countries	83	96	92
Icelandic ...	...	1	...				
Timorian ...	...	1	...				
Bulgarian ...	2	...	...		
Total ...	2,107	1,118	1,187	Total ...	2,107	1,118	1,187

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during 1904, 1905, and 1906 were resident. The numbers of certificates granted under the several State Acts during the years 1901, 1902, and 1903 are also given.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1901 TO 1906.

STATE.	Number of Certificates Granted.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	507	386	400	1,379	544	475
Victoria ...	574	500	397	319	213	301
Queensland ...	449	375	355	115	150	177
South Australia ...	109	54	43	25	34	45
Western Australia ...	58	111	75	248	166	150
Tasmania ...	70	28	149	21	11	39
Commonwealth ...	1,767	1,454	1,419	2,107	1,118	1,187

3. **Census Particulars.**—In the Census Schedule drafted by the Statistical Conference of 1900, provision was made for the inclusion of particulars concerning the number of persons who had become British subjects by naturalisation. This information was obtained in all the States except Queensland, the particulars being as follows:—

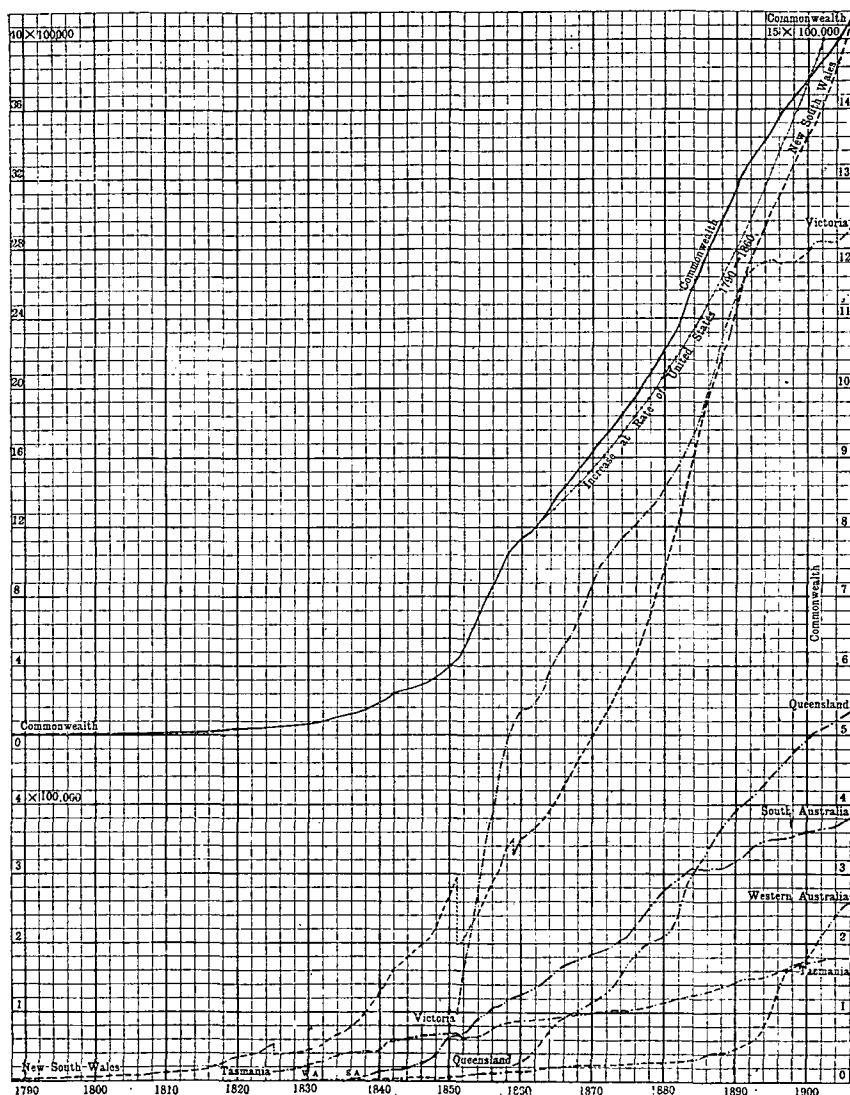
NUMBER OF NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECTS RECORDED AT THE
AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 1901.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth. ^a
Males ...	3,265	3,304	1	1,360	576	119	8,624
Females ...	354	1,262	1	545	101	24	2,286
Persons ...	3,619	4,566	1	1,905	677	143	10,910

1. Not ascertained. 2. Exclusive of Queensland.

It is probable that the numbers furnished above fall short of the total number of naturalised persons at the date of the census, as the method of recording the fact of naturalisation on the schedule was that of inserting the letter N after the birthplace, a method which is always liable to lead to errors of omission. Cases also of women who had become naturalised by marriage to British subjects, would probably remain unrecorded in many instances.

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND
EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1906



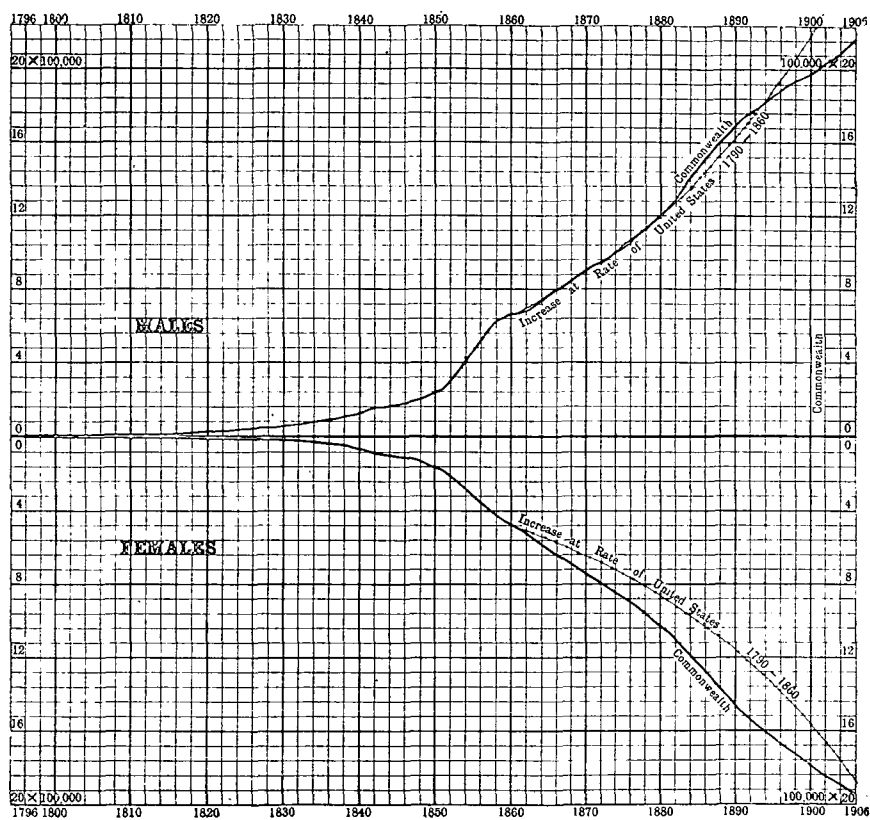
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth," with 0 written below. The scale on the right and that below the Commonwealth zero line on the left relate to the States, that above the Commonwealth zero line on the left relates to the Commonwealth.

Where the population falls suddenly the fall denotes the creation of a new colony, *e.g.*, New South Wales 1825, loses the whole population of Tasmania, then erected into a separate colony.

The curves are as follows:—Commonwealth, an unbroken line; New South Wales, — — —; Victoria, — — — —; Queensland, — — — — —; South Australia, — — — — —; Western Australia, — — — — —; Tasmania, — — — — —; the names on the curves also shew which State each represents.

The manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1906 if, during that period there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shewn for purposes of comparison.

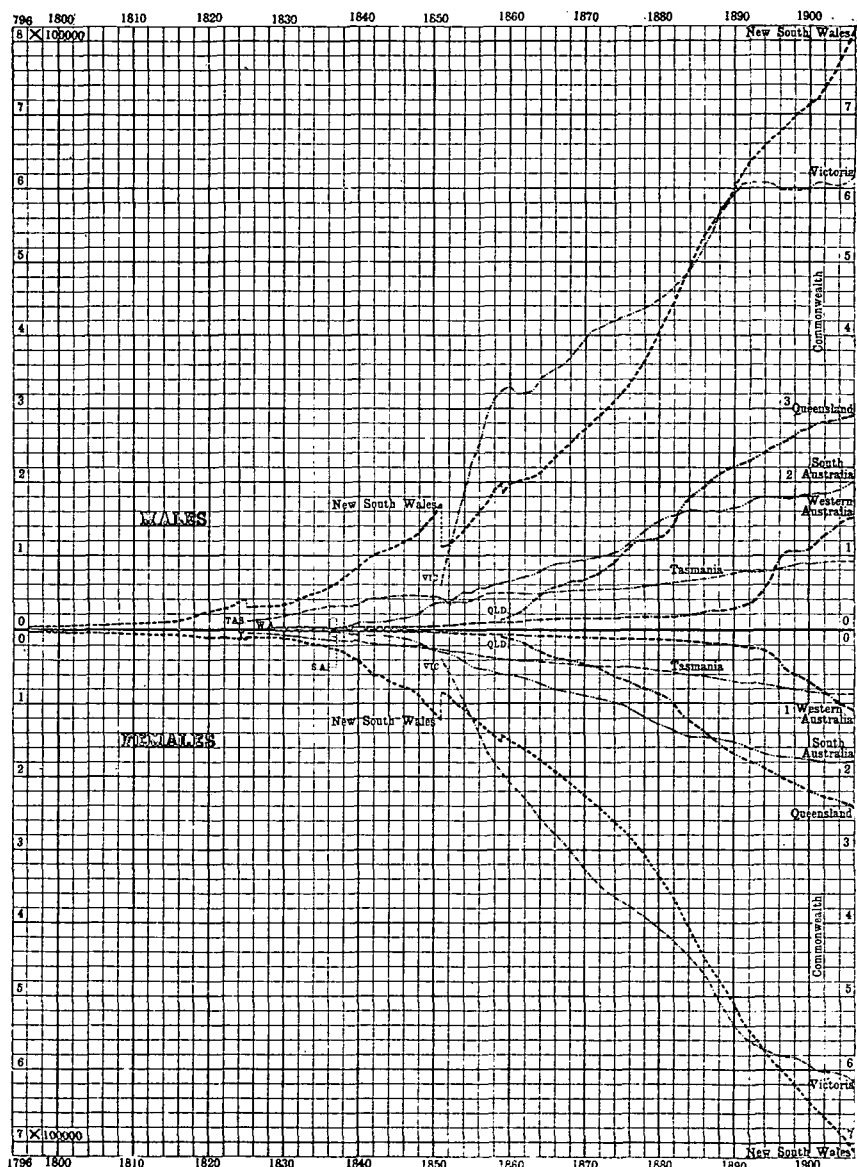
GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA, 1796-1906.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 80,000 persons. The distances upward from the heavy zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females. From 1860 onward is shown, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1906 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

The asymmetry of the two graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1906



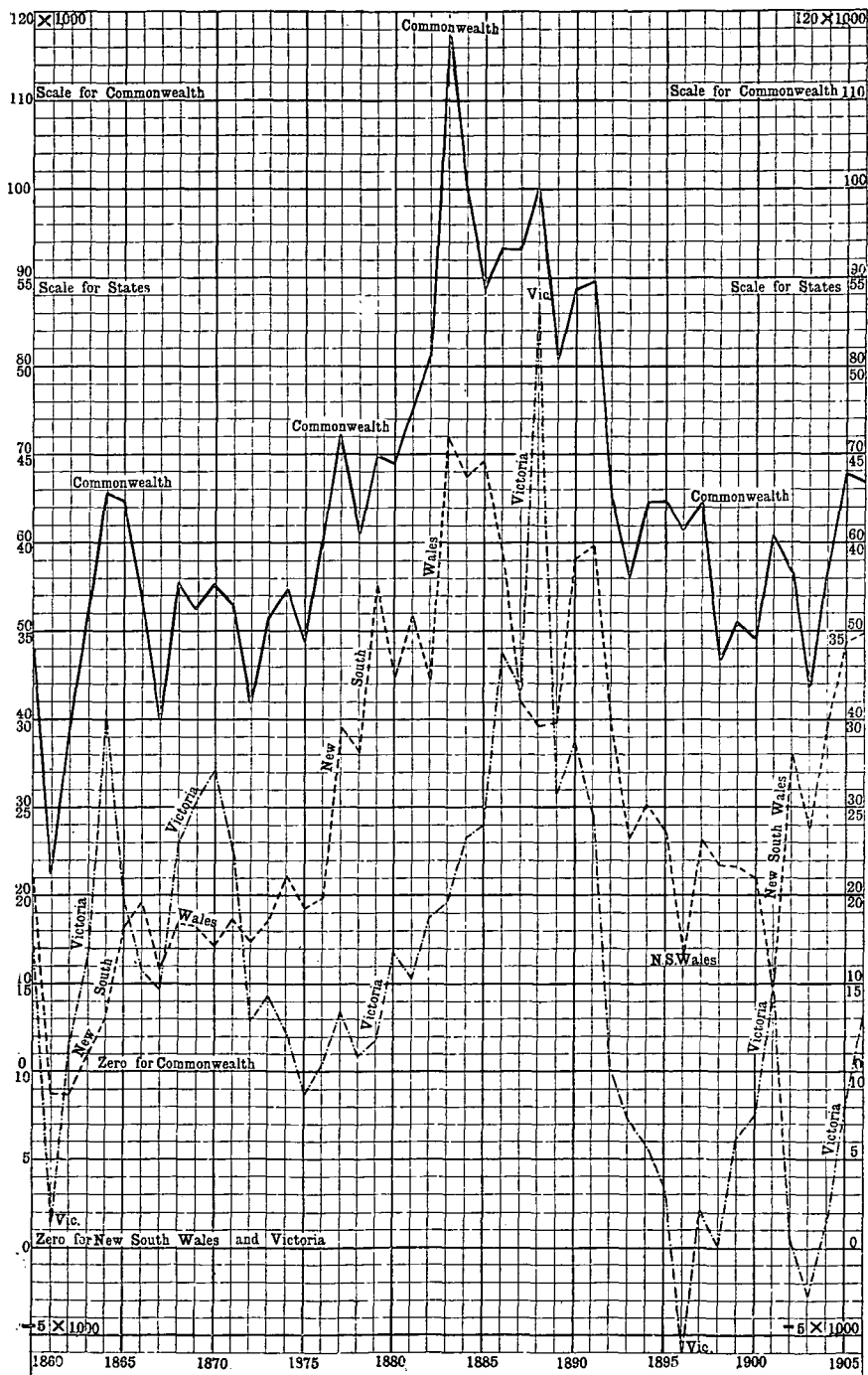
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

The names on the curves denote the States to which they refer, and the curves are as follows:—New South Wales, ———; Victoria, - - - - -; Queensland,; South Australia, -; Western Australia, - - - - -; Tasmania, - - - - -.

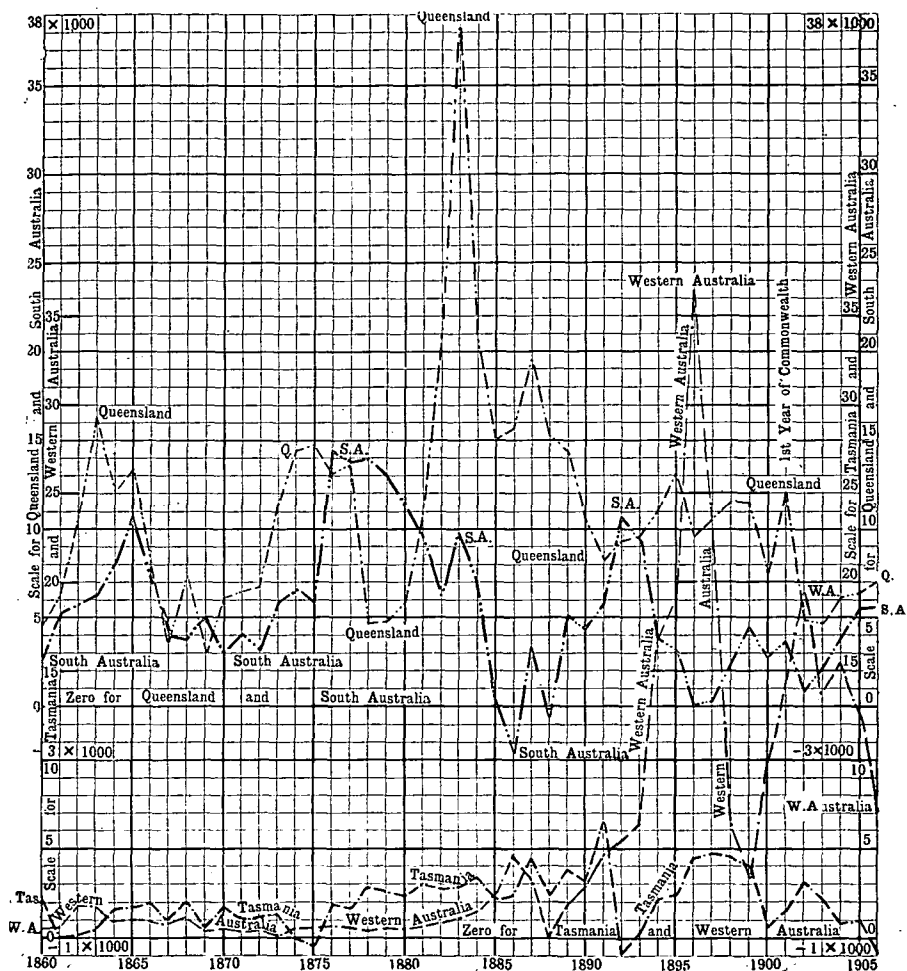
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA 1860-1906.



(For explanation see foot of next page)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA.



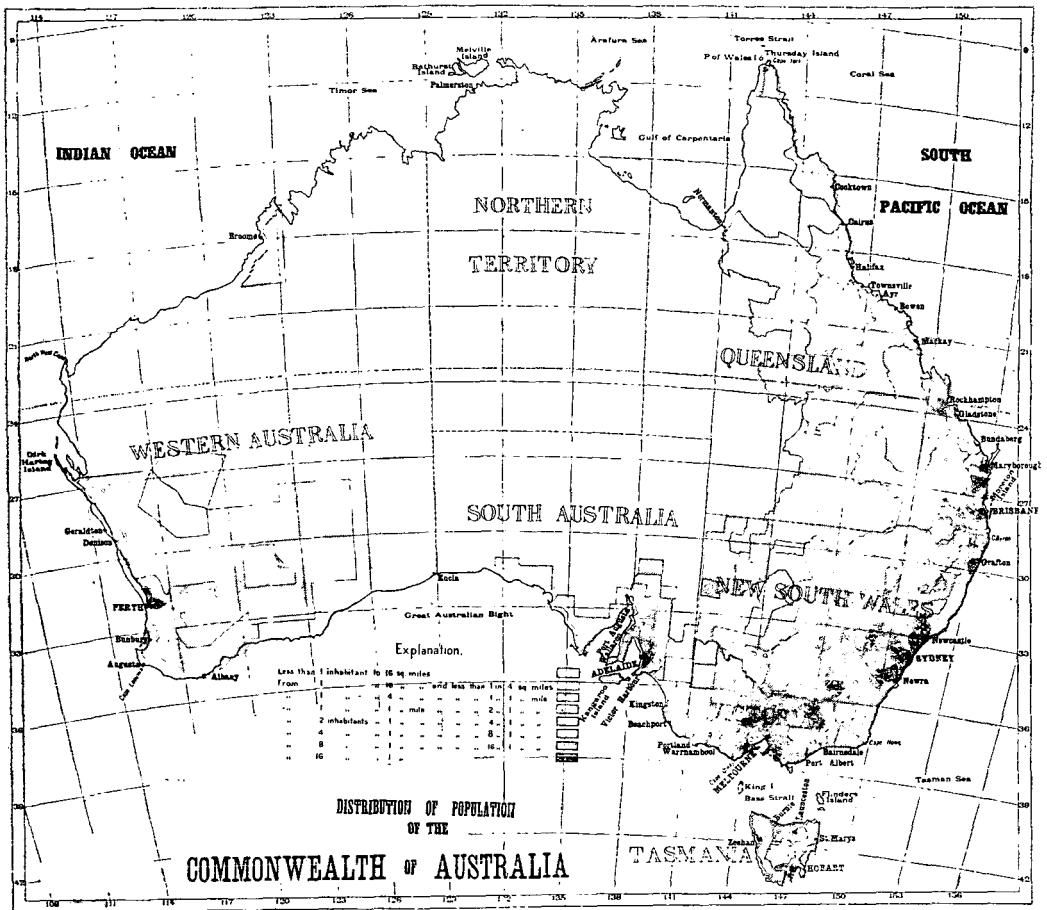
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. Four zero lines are taken, viz.—(i.) For the Commonwealth; (ii.) for New South Wales and Victoria; (iii.) for Queensland and South Australia; and (iv.) for Tasmania and Western Australia. These are indicated on the graphs.

NET DECREASES in population are shewn by carrying the graph in such cases below the zero line, the distance of the graph below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

The lines used are as follows:—Commonwealth, an unbroken line; New South Wales — — — — —; Victoria — — — — —; Queensland — — — — —; South Australia — — — — —; Western Australia — — — — —; Tasmania — — — — —.

The names given on the diagram also indicate which State each graph represents.

**DENSITY OF POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.**



§ 11. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (*a*) total population, or those representing (*b*) births and deaths from year to year, or (*c*) the natural increase, *i.e.*, the difference of births and deaths, or (*d*) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the element of increase of total population, cannot be readily discerned from mere numerical tables. It has been deemed desirable therefore to furnish a series of graphical representations, shewing in some cases the characteristics of these elements from 1788 to 1906, and in others from 1860 to 1906. The graphs furnish at a glance a clear indication of the changes taking place, and of their significance from year to year. The great importance of such representations is that only by their means can the most recent changes be justly apprehended, either in their relation to the past, or their meaning for the future.

2. **Graphs of Total Population** (page 183).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also of the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1906. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and about three times that of New South Wales.

In the case of Queensland, the curve indicates a rate of growth which, though varying somewhat, has on the whole been satisfactory, and at times very rapid. Periods of particularly rapid increase occurred from 1862 to 1865, from 1873 to 1877, and from 1881 to 1889. The population of Queensland passed that of Tasmania in 1867, and that of South Australia in 1885. The population density of Queensland is less than one-seventeenth that of Victoria.

The curve for South Australia indicates that with fluctuations more or less marked, the population increased at a moderate rate from the date of the foundation of the colony in 1836 until 1884, and that from that point onwards a diminished rate of increase was experienced. The population of South Australia passed that of Tasmania in 1852. Its density is about half that of Queensland, about one-twelfth that of New South Wales, and about one-thirty-third that of Victoria.

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906. The population of Western Australia became greater than that of Tasmania in 1899. Its

density is little more than half that of South Australia, one-third that of Queensland, one-eighteenth that of New South Wales, and about one-fiftieth that of Victoria.

The Tasmanian population curve indicates a comparatively slow rate of growth throughout. Its most noticeable feature is a retardation in increase in 1852 and subsequent years, brought about by the discovery of gold on the mainland. The population density of Tasmania is more than 40 % greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half that of Victoria.

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 184).—These curves shew the relative growth of male and female population of the Commonwealth, and it will be seen that the former are far more liable to marked fluctuations than the latter. The curves representing an increase of population on the basis of the United States rate for 1790 to 1860, indicate that on the whole the female rate of increase in the Commonwealth has been a fairly satisfactory one, and that from 1860 to 1893 the same might be said of the male population. From 1893 onwards, however, the male population of the Commonwealth has fallen considerably below this rate, and it may be added that the rapid lowering of the rate of increase of the male population must be regarded as unsatisfactory from a national standpoint.

Although the rate of increase of the female population from 1860 onwards is on the whole very satisfactory, it should be noted that the total number at the beginning of this period was relatively very small, and that from 1894 there is an unsatisfactory falling off in the rate of increase, similar to that experienced in the case of males.

4. Graphs for each State of Male and Female Population (page 185).—These graphs, shewing the relative progress in male and female population for each of the States, disclose the fact that in all cases the female population is much less liable to marked fluctuations than the male, and further, that in cases where rapid increases have taken place in the latter a similar, but much more gradual, increase is in evidence in the former, commencing usually, however, somewhat later than in the case of the males. A comparison of the graphs of each of the States with that of the Commonwealth shews that the fluctuations in the latter case are smaller than in the former. This is largely due to internal migrations of the male element of the population, brought about by various causes, amongst which mining developments figure prominently.

5. Graphs of Natural Increase of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 217).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, viz., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, when, however, it fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shows a fairly rapid rise to 1906. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, and 1900; and the years of extraordinarily low rates of natural increase were 1866, 1875, 1882, 1898, and 1903. The low rate of 1898 was due in large measure to a phenomenally high death rate experienced in practically all the States in that year, when an epidemic of measles was prevalent throughout the Commonwealth. The low rate of 1903 was brought about by the low birth rates and high death rates which accompanied the drought of 1902-3, while the advance in the rate of natural increase since 1903 has been collateral with the marked improvement in material conditions experienced throughout the Commonwealth during that period.

6. Graphs shewing Net Increase of Population (pages 186 and 187).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large net increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, and 1905. The highest increase was attained in 1883. The net increase for 1905, though higher than for any year since 1891, fell somewhat short of that for 1877. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 1893, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1906 an advance in the net increase has been in evidence.

A feature of the graph shewing the Victorian net increase is the height attained in, 1864, 1870, 1888, and 1901, the smallness of the increase for the years 1861 and 1875, and the decreases for 1896 and 1903.

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high net increases were 1862, 1875, 1883, 1895, and 1901, while the years in which these were at very low level were 1869, 1878, 1891, and 1903.

In South Australia the net increases were exceptionally high in 1865, 1876, 1883, and 1892, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1886, and 1896.

In Western Australia the net increase graph indicates no very marked advance until about 1884, from which it rises somewhat rapidly to 1886, and then declines to 1888. This is followed by an exceedingly rapid rise to 1896, and a subsequent fall to 1899, succeeded by a further rise to 1902, and fall thereafter.

In the case of the Tasmanian graph indications of a very varied net increase are in evidence, the principal high points being those for the years 1887, 1891, 1897, and 1902, while actual decreases were experienced in 1874, 1875, 1892, and 1906.
