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SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Census of 3rd April, 1911.

1. **Numbers Enumerated.**—As the estimates of population depend on the Census, the recent Census, viz., that of the 3rd April, 1911, is first referred to. The Census for the whole of the Australian Commonwealth was taken as for the night between the 2nd and the 3rd of April, 1911, and was the first Census under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905, which provides for the enumeration of the whole of Australia being dealt with from one centre instead of each State being responsible for its own count as on previous occasions. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories of the Commonwealth were as follows:—

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911,
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

| States and Territories. | Males. | Females. | Persons. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| States— | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 857,698 | 789,036 | 1,646,734 |
| Victoria ... | 655,591 | 659,960 | 1,315,551 |
| Queensland ... | 329,506 | 276,307 | 605,813 |
| South Australia ... | 207,358 | 201,200 | 408,558 |
| Western Australia ... | 161,565 | 120,549 | 282,114 |
| Tasmania ... | 97,591 | 93,620 | 191,211 |
| Territories— | | | |
| Northern Territory ... | 2,734 | 576 | 3,310 |
| Federal Capital Territory ... | 992 | 722 | 1,714 |
| Total Commonwealth ... | 2,313,035 | 2,141,970 | 4,455,005 |

2. **Growth during Last Three Decennia.**—The total increase of population of the Commonwealth between the Census of 31st March, 1901, and that of 3rd April, 1911, was 681,204, of which 335,107 were males and 346,097 were females, as compared with a total increase of 599,409, comprising 273,889 males and 325,520 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the Census of 3rd April, 1881, 5th April, 1891, 31st March, 1901, and 3rd April, 1911, was as follows:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH AT LAST FOUR CENSUSES.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

| Date of Census. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | *Masculinity. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 3rd April, 1881 ... | 1,214,913 | 1,035,281 | 2,250,194 | 117.35 |
| 5th April, 1891 ... | 1,704,039 | 1,470,353 | 3,174,392 | 115.89 |
| 31st March, 1901 ... | 1,977,928 | 1,795,873 | 3,773,801 | 110.14 |
| 3rd April, 1911 ... | 2,313,035 | 2,141,970 | 4,455,005 | 107.99 |

* Number of males per 100 females.

The increases in the populations of the several States during the past three decennia have been as follow :—

DECENNIAL INCREASES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

| State. | 1881-1891. | | 1891-1901. | | 1901-1911. | |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Numerical. | Per cent. | Numerical. | Per cent. | Numerical. | Per cent. |
| N.S. Wales* ... | 374,129 | 49.90 | 230,892 | 20.54 | 293,602 | 21.67 |
| Victoria ... | 278,274 | 32.30 | 61,230 | 5.37 | 114,481 | 9.53 |
| Queensland ... | 180,193 | 84.39 | 104,411 | 26.52 | 107,684 | 21.62 |
| South Australia ... | 39,119 | 14.15 | 42,813 | 13.57 | 50,212 | 14.01 |
| West. Australia ... | 20,074 | 67.57 | 134,342 | 269.86 | 97,990 | 53.22 |
| Tasmania ... | 30,962 | 26.76 | 25,808 | 17.60 | 18,736 | 10.86 |
| N. Territory ... | 1,447 | 41.93 | †— 87 | †— 1.78 | †— 1,501 | †— 31.20 |
| Commonwealth ... | 924,198 | 41.07 | 599,409 | 18.88 | 681,204 | 18.05 |

* Including Federal Capital Territory. † Decrease.

For the Commonwealth as a whole the increase in population during the decennium 1901-11 was greater by 81,795 than that for the decennium 1891-1901. The rate of increase per cent. was, however, not so great, being 18.05 per cent. for 1901-11, as against 18.88 for 1891-1901. The former corresponds to an increase of 1.67 per cent. per annum, the latter to an increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum.

As regards the separate States, the numerical increases in the case of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia were greater for 1901-11 than for 1891-1901. On the other hand, Western Australia and Tasmania experienced greater numerical increases in the earlier than in the later decennium, while the Northern Territory, which exhibited an actual loss of population in both decennia, experienced a much heavier loss in 1901-11 than in 1891-1901. In the matter of rates of increase per cent. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia were higher in 1901-11 than in 1891-1901, while Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania were lower, and the rate of decrease in the Northern Territory was much heavier.

§ 2. Special Characteristics of Commonwealth Population.

1. **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 army, navy, and 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 left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on 26th January, 1788. Reports concerning the number of persons 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 Census of 3rd April, 1911, after more than 123 years of settlement, there were 108 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 has been adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and the masculinity of any group is usually 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 to 1910 is as follows:—

MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH POPULATION. 1800 to 1911.

| 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 | 263.05 | 1840 | 201.75 | 1880 | 117.28 |
| 1805 | 233.35 | 1845 | 163.38 | 1885 | 118.33 |
| 1810 | 190.53 | 1850 | 143.20 | 1890 | 116.06 |
| 1815 | 188.84 | 1855 | 145.48 | 1895 | 113.41 |
| 1820 | 243.71 | 1860 | 140.15 | 1900 | 110.55 |
| 1825 | 329.77 | 1865 | 125.38 | 1905 | 108.65 |
| 1830 | 308.30 | 1870 | 121.10 | 1910 | 107.87 |
| 1835 | 260.71 | 1875 | 118.25 | Census 1911 | 107.99 |

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 158 and 159.

The significance of the rates of masculinity shewn in the above table will perhaps be better understood by a comparison with the corresponding information for other countries. This has been made in the next table, which shews, for some of the principal countries of the world for which such particulars are available, the masculinity of the population according to the most recent statistics:—

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

| Country. | Year. | No. of Males to each 100 Females. | Country. | Year. | No. of Males to each 100 Females. |
|--------------------------|-------|---|-------------------|-------|---|
| New Zealand... | 1911 | 111.61 | Netherlands | 1909 | 98.48 |
| Australia | 1911 | 107.99 | Prussia | 1910 | 97.70 |
| India (Feudatory States) | 1901 | 106.02 | German Empire | 1910 | 97.40 |
| Servia | 1905 | 105.87 | Russia (European) | 1897 | 97.18 |
| Canada | 1901 | 105.04 | France | 1901 | 96.85 |
| United States of America | 1900 | 104.87 | Austria | 1900 | 96.65 |
| Rumania | 1899 | 103.30 | Sweden | 1909 | 95.67 |
| British India | 1901 | 103.26 | Spain | 1900 | 95.36 |
| Japan | 1910 | 102.10 | Denmark | 1906 | 94.52 |
| Poland (Russian) | 1897 | 101.42 | Norway | 1900 | 94.37 |
| Greece | 1907 | 101.37 | Scotland | 1911 | 94.12 |
| Ireland | 1911 | 99.62 | England and Wales | 1911 | 93.67 |
| Belgium | 1900 | 98.70 | Portugal | 1900 | 91.53 |

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 produced is a population in which the number of young and middle-aged persons is somewhat above, and the number for advanced ages somewhat below the normal.

Thus in the Commonwealth at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, the age distribution of the population was as shewn in the table hereunder; that for England and Wales for the Census of 1901, the latest available, is given also for the sake of comparison :—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

COMMONWEALTH AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

| Age Group. | Population of COMMONWEALTH, 3rd April, 1911.* | Percentage on Total Population. | Population of ENGLAND and WALES, 31st March, 1901. | Percentage on Total Population. |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Under 15 | 1,414,484 | 31.75 | 10,545,739 | 32.42 |
| 15 and under 65 | 2,848,941 | 63.95 | 20,464,351 | 62.91 |
| 65 and upwards | 191,580 | 4.30 | 1,517,753 | 4.67 |
| Total | 4,455,005 | 100.00 | 32,527,843 | 100.00 |

* Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

During the past 50 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 and the Commonwealth Census of 1911. 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 COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1861 to 1911.

| 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 |
| 1911* | 30.98 | 64.66 | 4.36 | 100 | 32.58 | 63.19 | 4.23 | 100 | 31.75 | 63.95 | 4.30 | 100 |

* Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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 103 males to each 100 females, while in that aged 21 and upwards there were more than 122 males to each 100 females. In the absence of a large immigration of males in excess of females, therefore, the disparity between the sexes in Australia would soon be eliminated.

3. *Race and Nationality.*—(i.) *Constitution of Australia's Population.* As regards race, the population of the Commonwealth may be conveniently divided into two main groups, one comprising the aboriginal natives of Australia, and the other the various immigrant races which, since the foundation of settlement in 1788, have made the Commonwealth their home. Under the head of "immigrant races" would, of course, be included not only those residents of Australia who had been born in other countries, but also their descendants born in Australia.

(a) *The Aborigines.* It would appear that the aboriginal population of Australia was never large, and that the life led by them was, in many parts of the country, a most precarious one. With the continued advance of settlement the numbers have shrunk to such an extent that in the more densely populated States they are practically negligible. Thus, at the Census of 1911 the number of full-blooded aboriginals who were employed by whites or were living in proximity to settlements of whites was stated to be only 19,939. In some of the States, however, more particularly in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, there are, in addition, 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 languages, 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. An enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any Australian Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has on the occasion of the recent Censuses 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 have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. More recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this total. Thus, in his report of June, 1908, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 74,030, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 6960; Victoria, 270; Queensland, 20,000; South Australia (including the Northern Territory), 19,800; Western Australia, 27,000. A somewhat similar estimate made by Dr. Roth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, gives Queensland at least 18,000; Western Australia at least 24,000, and the Northern Territory from

20,000 to 22,000. In view of these figures it would appear that the number of aboriginal natives in Australia may be said to be not more than 100,000. The whole matter, however, is involved in considerable doubt.

The number of aboriginal natives enumerated in the several States and Territories of the Commonwealth at the Census of 1911 was as shewn hereunder, the figures given relating as before stated only to those in a civilised or semi-civilised condition.

ABORIGINAL NATIVES ENUMERATED AT CENSUS OF 1911.

| Persons, etc. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Queens- land. | South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tas- mania. | Northern Territory. | Federal Capital Territory | C'wth. |
|------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Males ... | 1,152 | 103 | 5,145 | 802 | 3,433 | 2 | 743 | 5 | 11,385 |
| Females ... | 860 | 93 | 3,542 | 637 | 2,936 | 1 | 480 | 5 | 8,554 |
| Total | 2,012 | 196 | 8,687 | 1,439 | 6,369 | 3 | 1,223 | 10 | 19,939 |
| Masculinity 1 | 133.9 | 110.8 | 145.3 | 125.9 | 116.9 | 200.0 | 154.9 | 100.0 | 133.1 |

1. Number of males per hundred females.

These figures, as noted above, refer only to those natives who were, at the date of the Census, in the employ of whites or were living in contiguity to the settlements of whites.

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 as "half-castes," living in the nomadic state, are practically undistinguishable from aborigines, it has not always been found practicable to make the distinction, and further, that no authoritative definition of "half-caste" has yet been given.¹

(b) *Immigrant Races.* 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 3,765,879 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 2,908,303, or 77.23 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 679,159, or 18.03 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 25,788, or 0.68 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 95.94 per cent. of the total population at the date of the Census had been born in either Australasia or the United Kingdom. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 38,352 (1.02 per cent.); China, 29,907 (0.79 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 16,144 (0.43 per cent.); Polynesia, 10,363 (0.28 per cent.); British India, 7637 (0.20 per cent.); United States of America, 7448 (0.20 per cent.); and Italy, 5678 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 47,014 (1.25 per cent.), of whom 3593 were born in Japan.

At the time of writing, similar particulars for the Census of 1911 are not available, but a summary of the results will be found in the Census Appendix.

1. An article on the Aborigines of Australia, specially written for the Year Book by W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B., C.M., F.R.S.E., Permanent Head of the Department of Public Health of South Australia, will be found in Section IV., § 12, page 158, Year Book No. 3.

(c) *Non-European Races.* The Census taken on the 3rd April, 1911, was the first occasion on which a systematic attempt had been made to ascertain the number of persons of non-European races in Australia. On former occasions the inquiry did not usually extend further than a request that in all cases in which the person enumerated was an Aboriginal or a Chinese, whether of the full-blood or of the half-blood, the fact should be specially noted in the column on the Census schedule relating to birthplace. At the recent Census the inquiry as to race was made one of the leading items, and all persons of non-European race were required to have their race specified. From the figures so obtained the following table has been compiled:—

PERSONS OF NON-EUROPEAN RACE IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

| States and Territories. | Aust- ralian Half- caste Abori- ginals | Asiatic. | | African. | | American. | | Polynesian. | | Indefinite. | | Total. | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | | Full- blood. | Half- caste | Full- blood | Half- caste | Full- blood | Half- caste | Full- blood | Half- caste | Full- blood | Half- caste | Full- blood. | Half- caste |
| States— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. S. Wales ... | 4,512 | 10,983 | 1,390 | 169 | 166 | 10 | 7 | 343 | 70 | 2 | ... | 11,507 | 6,145 |
| Victoria ... | 447 | 5,972 | 1,056 | 58 | 63 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 6,049 | 1,582 |
| Queensland ... | 2,508 | 9,123 | 940 | 53 | 65 | 37 | 5 | 2,123 | 142 | ... | ... | 11,336 | 3,660 |
| S. Australia ... | 692 | 1,049 | 175 | 18 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ... | 1,079 | 893 |
| W. Australia ... | 1,475 | 5,578 | 129 | 48 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 25 | 3 | ... | ... | 5,658 | 1,624 |
| Tasmania ... | 227 | 532 | 127 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 541 | 362 |
| Territories— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| N. Territory ... | 244 | 1,594 | 35 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | 1,612 | 280 |
| Fed. Cap. Ter. | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 8 |
| Total ... | 10,113 | 34,838 | 3,852 | 357 | 336 | 65 | 24 | 2,524 | 227 | 5 | 2 | 37,789 | 14,554 |

The proportion of population of Non-European race (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines) in each State is shewn in the following table, full-blood and half-caste non-Europeans being shewn separately:—

PROPORTION OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

| States and Territories. | Total Population. | Non-European Races. | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| | | Full-blood. | | Half-caste. | | Total. | |
| | | Number. | Number per 1000 of Total Populat'n. | Number. | Number per 1000 of Total Populat'n. | Number. | Number per 1000 of Total Populat'n. |
| States— | | | | | | | |
| N. S. Wales | 1,646,734 | 11,507 | 6.99 | 6,145 | 3.73 | 17,652 | 10.72 |
| Victoria ... | 1,315,551 | 6,049 | 4.60 | 1,582 | 1.20 | 7,631 | 5.80 |
| Queensland ... | 605,813 | 11,336 | 18.71 | 3,660 | 6.04 | 14,996 | 24.75 |
| S. Australia ... | 408,558 | 1,079 | 2.64 | 893 | 2.19 | 1,972 | 4.83 |
| W. Australia | 282,114 | 5,658 | 20.05 | 1,624 | 5.76 | 7,282 | 25.81 |
| Tasmania ... | 191,211 | 541 | 2.83 | 362 | 1.89 | 903 | 4.72 |
| Territories— | | | | | | | |
| N. Territory | 3,310 | 1,612 | 487.01 | 280 | 84.59 | 1,892 | 571.60 |
| Fed. Cap. Ter. | 1,714 | 7 | 4.08 | 8 | 4.67 | 15 | 8.75 |
| Total C'wealth | 4,455,005 | 37,789 | 8.48 | 14,554 | 3.27 | 52,343 | 11.75 |

(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 the great extent of territory and varying conditions presented by the Commonwealth there will be but one type; on the contrary, a variety of types may 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 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, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the first-mentioned of which the females have, for some years, exceeded the males. 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 133 and 119.

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

MASCULINITY* OF THE POPULATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1910.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

| Year. | Masculinity of the Population on 31st December. | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|--------|--------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| | N.S.W. | Vict. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | C'wealth. |
| 1900 | 111.14 | 101.23 | 125.33 | 104.04 | 157.54 | 107.97 | 110.55 |
| 1901 | 110.12 | 101.16 | 125.78 | 102.71 | 155.69 | 107.90 | 110.15 |
| 1902 | 110.56 | 100.07 | 124.64 | 100.72 | 153.55 | 108.96 | 109.78 |
| 1903 | 110.71 | 99.20 | 124.26 | 99.45 | 148.04 | 108.56 | 109.28 |
| 1904 | 110.01 | 98.29 | 123.23 | 100.26 | 145.01 | 107.55 | 109.02 |
| 1905 | 111.05 | 97.69 | 121.75 | 101.65 | 141.35 | 106.09 | 108.65 |
| 1906 | 111.10 | 97.07 | 120.07 | 103.12 | 138.23 | 104.73 | 108.24 |
| 1907 | 111.55 | 96.61 | 119.08 | 102.60 | 135.08 | 104.69 | 107.93 |
| 1908 | 110.77 | 96.76 | 118.70 | 103.30 | 133.47 | 104.43 | 107.64 |
| 1909 | 109.96 | 97.68 | 119.41 | 103.54 | 132.33 | 104.13 | 107.71 |
| 1910 | 109.23 | 98.71 | 119.02 | 104.19 | 132.90 | 104.14 | 107.87 |

* 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 3rd April, 1911, at what are commonly known as the "dependent," "supporting," and "old" ages, and the proportion of same to total of each State and Commonwealth, were as follows :—

**NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF
DEPENDENT, SUPPORTING, AND OLD AGE, 3rd APRIL, 1911.**

| 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* ... | 529,465 | 1,052,068 | 66,915 | 1,648,448 | 32.12 | 63.92 | 4.06 |
| Victoria ... | 401,256 | 846,110 | 68,185 | 1,315,551 | 30.50 | 64.32 | 5.18 |
| Queensland ... | 200,688 | 382,433 | 22,692 | 605,813 | 33.13 | 63.13 | 3.74 |
| South Australia† ... | 127,940 | 264,715 | 19,213 | 411,868 | 31.06 | 64.27 | 4.67 |
| Western Australia ... | 88,135 | 187,299 | 6,680 | 282,114 | 31.24 | 66.39 | 2.37 |
| Tasmania ... | 67,000 | 116,816 | 7,895 | 191,211 | 35.04 | 60.83 | 4.13 |
| Commonwealth ... | 1,414,484 | 2,848,941 | 191,580 | 4,455,005 | 31.75 | 63.95 | 4.30 |

* Including Federal Capital Territory. † Including the Northern Territory.

Thus in Western Australia a larger proportion of its population was of supporting age than in any other State. In Tasmania the proportion was 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.* 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.
(COMMONWEALTH.)**

| Birthplace. | Total Population of Commonwealth at Census. | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | C'wealth. |
| Australia ... | 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 |
| 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 for the several States for each of the birthplaces shewn in the foregoing table expressed as percentages of the total population, the birthplaces of which were specified, 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 ... | 79.74 | 78.67 | 64.97 | 79.91 | 69.04 | 86.02 | 77.23 |
| New Zealand ... | 0.78 | 0.75 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 1.47 | 0.69 | 0.68 |
| United Kingdom ... | 16.28 | 17.93 | 25.34 | 15.67 | 22.60 | 11.52 | 18.03 |
| Other European Countries ... | 1.49 | 1.38 | 4.25 | 2.57 | 3.30 | 0.81 | 1.98 |
| Asia ... | 1.05 | 0.74 | 2.79 | 1.21 | 2.62 | 0.55 | 1.25 |
| Africa ... | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| America ... | 0.36 | 0.30 | 0.34 | 0.22 | 0.63 | 0.22 | 0.33 |
| Polynesia ... | 0.08 | 0.02 | 1.78 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.28 |
| At Sea ... | 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, the population of New South Wales is very similar to that of Victoria, 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 represent a much smaller, and those born in the United Kingdom, in "Other European Countries" and in Asia, a much larger proportion than is the case 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 subsequent 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 smallest. 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.

§ 3. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. **Present Population.**—The estimated population of the several States of the Commonwealth at the end of each of the last eleven years is as shewn in the following table. These estimates have, since the last issue of the Year Book, been amended on the basis of the results disclosed by the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH, on 31st DECEMBER, 1900 to 1910.

| Year. | *New South Wales. | Victoria. | Queens-land. | † South Australia. | Western Australia. | Tasmania. | Commonwealth. |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| 1900 ... | 716,047 | 601,773 | 274,684 | 184,637 | 110,088 | 89,763 | 1,976,992 |
| 1901 ... | 720,840 | 608,436 | 282,291 | 184,439 | 117,885 | 90,945 | 2,004,886 |
| 1902 ... | 736,142 | 604,318 | 284,215 | 181,392 | 128,370 | 93,571 | 2,028,008 |
| 1903 ... | 748,821 | 599,950 | 286,871 | 180,138 | 134,140 | 95,224 | 2,045,144 |
| 1904 ... | 765,713 | 597,617 | 289,785 | 182,023 | 141,694 | 95,951 | 2,072,783 |
| 1905 ... | 782,897 | 598,134 | 291,807 | 184,835 | 146,498 | 95,947 | 2,100,118 |
| 1906 ... | 800,820 | 600,856 | 294,063 | 188,051 | 148,061 | 94,879 | 2,126,730 |
| 1907 ... | 823,413 | 605,775 | 296,670 | 191,118 | 146,264 | 96,973 | 2,160,213 |
| 1908 ... | 832,419 | 614,937 | 302,370 | 197,866 | 148,447 | 97,942 | 2,193,981 |
| 1909 ... | 845,228 | 631,021 | 314,481 | 201,646 | 151,325 | 98,514 | 2,242,215 |
| 1910 ... | 858,181 | 646,482 | 325,513 | 209,295 | 157,971 | 98,866 | 2,296,308 |

FEMALES.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|
| 1900 ... | 644,258 | 594,440 | 219,163 | 177,470 | 69,879 | 83,137 | 1,788,347 |
| 1901 ... | 654,615 | 601,464 | 224,430 | 179,564 | 75,716 | 84,288 | 1,820,077 |
| 1902 ... | 665,801 | 603,913 | 228,025 | 180,089 | 83,603 | 85,879 | 1,847,310 |
| 1903 ... | 676,362 | 604,792 | 230,857 | 181,129 | 90,608 | 87,700 | 1,871,448 |
| 1904 ... | 689,745 | 607,991 | 235,150 | 181,551 | 97,714 | 89,216 | 1,901,367 |
| 1905 ... | 704,987 | 612,287 | 239,675 | 181,832 | 103,640 | 90,438 | 1,932,859 |
| 1906 ... | 720,798 | 618,976 | 244,910 | 182,366 | 107,112 | 90,593 | 1,964,755 |
| 1907 ... | 738,159 | 627,032 | 249,135 | 186,282 | 108,276 | 92,625 | 2,001,509 |
| 1908 ... | 751,504 | 635,512 | 254,729 | 191,537 | 111,224 | 93,791 | 2,038,297 |
| 1909 ... | 768,671 | 646,001 | 263,364 | 194,754 | 114,350 | 94,605 | 2,081,745 |
| 1910 ... | 785,674 | 654,926 | 273,503 | 200,874 | 118,861 | 94,937 | 2,128,775 |

TOTAL.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 1900 ... | 1,360,305 | 1,196,213 | 493,847 | 362,107 | 179,967 | 172,900 | 3,765,339 |
| 1901 ... | 1,375,455 | 1,209,900 | 506,721 | 364,003 | 193,601 | 175,233 | 3,824,913 |
| 1902 ... | 1,401,943 | 1,208,231 | 512,240 | 361,481 | 211,973 | 179,450 | 3,875,318 |
| 1903 ... | 1,425,183 | 1,204,742 | 517,728 | 361,267 | 224,748 | 182,924 | 3,916,592 |
| 1904 ... | 1,455,458 | 1,205,608 | 524,935 | 363,574 | 239,408 | 185,167 | 3,974,150 |
| 1905 ... | 1,487,884 | 1,210,421 | 531,482 | 366,667 | 250,138 | 186,385 | 4,032,977 |
| 1906 ... | 1,521,618 | 1,219,832 | 538,973 | 370,417 | 255,173 | 185,472 | 4,091,485 |
| 1907 ... | 1,561,572 | 1,232,807 | 545,805 | 377,400 | 254,540 | 189,598 | 4,161,722 |
| 1908 ... | 1,583,923 | 1,250,449 | 557,099 | 389,403 | 259,671 | 191,733 | 4,232,278 |
| 1909 ... | 1,613,899 | 1,277,022 | 577,845 | 396,400 | 265,675 | 193,119 | 4,323,960 |
| 1910 ... | 1,643,855 | 1,301,408 | 599,016 | 410,169 | 276,832 | 193,803 | 4,425,083 |

* Including the Federal Capital Territory. † Including the Northern Territory.

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 COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1788 to 1824.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | 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, 1834; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859.

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

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1825 to 1858.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | 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 1910.* From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1901, 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 ten years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 659,744, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,425,083 on 31st December, 1910. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1859 to 1910.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Year. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1859 | 644,376 | 452,929 | 1,097,305 | 1885 | 1,460,394 | 1,234,124 | 2,694,518 |
| 1860 | 668,560 | 477,025 | 1,145,585 | 1886 | 1,510,954 | 1,277,096 | 2,788,050 |
| 1861 | 669,373 | 498,776 | 1,168,149 | 1887 | 1,559,118 | 1,322,244 | 2,881,362 |
| 1862 | 683,650 | 523,268 | 1,206,918 | 1888 | 1,610,548 | 1,371,129 | 2,981,677 |
| 1863 | 704,259 | 555,033 | 1,259,292 | 1889 | 1,649,094 | 1,413,383 | 3,062,477 |
| 1864 | 740,433 | 584,750 | 1,325,183 | 1890 | 1,692,831 | 1,458,524 | 3,151,355 |
| 1865 | 773,278 | 616,765 | 1,390,043 | 1891 | 1,736,617 | 1,504,368 | 3,240,985 |
| 1866 | 800,648 | 643,307 | 1,443,955 | 1892 | 1,766,772 | 1,538,981 | 3,305,753 |
| 1867 | 819,127 | 664,721 | 1,483,848 | 1893 | 1,791,815 | 1,570,080 | 3,361,895 |
| 1868 | 849,272 | 690,280 | 1,539,552 | 1894 | 1,824,217 | 1,602,543 | 3,426,760 |
| 1869 | 875,139 | 717,018 | 1,592,157 | 1895 | 1,855,539 | 1,636,082 | 3,491,621 |
| 1870 | 902,494 | 745,262 | 1,647,756 | 1896 | 1,887,174 | 1,665,924 | 3,553,098 |
| 1871 | 928,918 | 771,970 | 1,700,888 | 1897 | 1,917,460 | 1,700,323 | 3,617,783 |
| 1872 | 947,422 | 795,425 | 1,742,847 | 1898 | 1,937,629 | 1,727,086 | 3,664,715 |
| 1873 | 972,907 | 821,613 | 1,794,520 | 1899 | 1,959,074 | 1,756,914 | 3,715,988 |
| 1874 | 1,001,096 | 848,296 | 1,849,392 | 1900 | 1,976,992 | 1,788,347 | 3,765,339 |
| 1875 | 1,028,489 | 869,734 | 1,898,223 | 1901 | 2,004,836 | 1,820,077 | 3,824,913 |
| 1876 | 1,061,477 | 897,202 | 1,958,679 | 1902 | 2,028,008 | 1,847,310 | 3,875,318 |
| 1877 | 1,102,340 | 928,790 | 2,031,130 | 1903 | 2,045,144 | 1,871,448 | 3,916,592 |
| 1878 | 1,132,573 | 959,591 | 2,092,164 | 1904 | 2,072,783 | 1,901,367 | 3,974,150 |
| 1879 | 1,168,781 | 993,562 | 2,162,343 | 1905 | 2,100,118 | 1,932,859 | 4,032,977 |
| 1880 | 1,204,514 | 1,027,017 | 2,231,531 | 1906 | 2,126,730 | 1,964,755 | 4,091,485 |
| 1881 | 1,247,059 | 1,059,677 | 2,306,736 | 1907 | 2,160,213 | 2,001,509 | 4,161,722 |
| 1882 | 1,289,892 | 1,098,190 | 2,388,082 | 1908 | 2,193,981 | 2,038,297 | 4,232,278 |
| 1883 | 1,357,423 | 1,148,313 | 2,505,736 | 1909 | 2,242,215 | 2,081,745 | 4,323,960 |
| 1884 | 1,411,996 | 1,193,729 | 2,605,725 | 1910 | 2,296,308 | 2,128,775 | 4,425,083 |

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the population of Australia attained its first million in 1858, seventy years after settlement was first effected; its second million nineteen years later, in 1877; its third million twelve years later, in 1889; and its fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905.

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 157, and of each sex considered separately on pages 158 and 159.

3. Variations in Masculinity.—In the second issue of this publication, on pages 163 to 165, an extended table was published shewing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. The following table gives similar particulars for every fifth year from 1800 to 1910. The graphs corresponding to these figures will be found on page 163:—

MASCULINITY OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1910.

| Year. | N.S.W.* | Victoria. | Queensland. | South Aust.† | West Aust. | Tasmania. | C'wealth. |
|-------|---------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1800 | 263.05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 263.05 |
| 1805 | 233.35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 233.35 |
| 1810 | 190.53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190.53 |
| 1815 | 188.84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188.84 |
| 1820 | 243.71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243.71 |
| 1825 | 325.51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 341.71 | 329.77 |
| 1830 | 317.18 | ... | ... | ... | 297.29 | 293.44 | 308.30 |
| 1835 | 268.40 | ... | ... | ... | 190.26 | 251.68 | 260.71 |
| 1840 | 204.16 | ... | ... | 130.10 | 163.51 | 229.53 | 201.75 |
| 1845 | 153.33 | ... | ... | 132.75 | 150.22 | 215.62 | 163.37 |
| 1850 | 138.47 | ... | ... | 129.15 | 154.81 | 179.49 | 143.20 |
| 1855 | 125.08 | 187.40 | ... | 100.62 | 193.55 | 123.65 | 145.48 |
| 1860 | 131.29 | 158.85 | 149.63 | 105.06 | 166.93 | 123.61 | 140.15 |
| 1865 | 120.08 | 129.60 | 158.47 | 109.11 | 173.90 | 116.42 | 125.38 |
| 1870 | 120.48 | 121.59 | 150.31 | 105.85 | 161.17 | 112.98 | 121.10 |
| 1875 | 119.09 | 114.46 | 152.61 | 107.24 | 148.61 | 111.45 | 118.25 |
| 1880 | 120.45 | 110.42 | 142.50 | 114.33 | 135.06 | 111.70 | 117.28 |
| 1885 | 121.95 | 110.61 | 143.95 | 110.58 | 135.47 | 110.73 | 118.33 |
| 1890 | 118.05 | 110.65 | 132.21 | 108.60 | 146.85 | 111.88 | 116.06 |
| 1895 | 113.78 | 105.23 | 128.15 | 105.05 | 226.54 | 108.16 | 113.41 |
| 1900 | 111.14 | 101.23 | 125.33 | 104.04 | 157.54 | 107.97 | 110.55 |
| 1905 | 111.05 | 97.69 | 121.75 | 101.65 | 141.35 | 106.09 | 108.65 |
| 1910 | 109.23 | 98.71 | 119.02 | 104.19 | 132.90 | 104.14 | 107.87 |

* Including the Federal Capital Territory. † Including the Northern Territory.

§ 4. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential 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 1855 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures 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 such extensive migration to that State, that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased in 25 years by no less than 240,873, totalling 276,832 on 31st December, 1910. 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 the 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 nearly 12 millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents only about $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 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 in a less marked degree than is the case in 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, where manufacturing industries are as yet in their infancy, the tendency throughout has been to concentrate the manufacturing establishments in each metropolis. This has accentuated the growth of the capital cities, which growth, when compared with that of the rest of the country, appears somewhat abnormal.

5. Influence of Droughts.—The droughts, which at times so seriously affect 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, temporarily become more or less depopulated until 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 12,859. 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. As the solution of the problem of dealing with droughts is advanced, their influence will be less marked.

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 157 to 162 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 5. Elements of Growth of Population.

1. Natural 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 STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1910.

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 1900 ... | 48,692 | 33,645 | 17,724 | 12,562 | 3,402 | 6,373 | 122,398 |
| 1901 to 1905 ... | 51,179 | 34,332 | 16,628 | 11,926 | 8,283 | 7,955 | 130,303 |
| 1906 to 1910 ... | 64,127 | 38,948 | 21,415 | 14,236 | 10,762 | 8,703 | 153,191 |
| 1861 to 1910 ... | 430,255 | 362,073 | 124,997 | 132,151 | 29,892 | 54,888 | 1,134,256 |

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 1905 ... | 59,163 | 39,831 | 22,910 | 12,729 | 11,468 | 8,027 | 154,128 |
| 1906 to 1910 ... | 71,297 | 42,629 | 26,048 | 14,787 | 13,354 | 8,522 | 176,637 |
| 1861 to 1910 ... | 496,304 | 423,645 | 171,386 | 139,866 | 44,845 | 62,397 | 1,338,443 |

EXCESS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF FEMALES OVER THAT OF MALES, 1861-1910.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| Number ... | 66,049 | 61,572 | 46,389 | 7,715 | 14,953 | 7,509 | 204,187 |
| Percentage on Male Increase ... | 15.35% | 17.00% | 37.11% | 5.84% | 50.02% | 13.68% | 18.00% |

PERSONS.

| Period. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | 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 1905 ... | 110,342 | 74,163 | 39,538 | 24,655 | 19,751 | 15,982 | 284,431 |
| 1906 to 1910 ... | 135,424 | 81,577 | 47,463 | 29,023 | 24,116 | 17,225 | 334,828 |
| 1861 to 1910 ... | 926,559 | 785,718 | 296,383 | 272,017 | 74,737 | 117,285 | 2,472,699 |

1. Excess of Births over Deaths.

With a single exception, viz., Tasmania, for the period 1906 to 1910, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the 50 years referred to in the foregoing table. This excess, for the total period 1861 to 1910, 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 1906-10 with a total for the Commonwealth of 334,828. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, 1906-10; Victoria, 1891-5, and South Australia, 1881-5.

2. **Comparison with other Countries.**—Notwithstanding its 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 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

| Country. | Increase. | Country. | Increase. | Country. | Increase. |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
| Australasia (1906-10) | | Europe— <i>continued.</i> | | Europe— <i>continued.</i> | |
| Western Australia | 18.52 | Denmark ... | 14.23 | Belgium ... | *9.41 |
| Tasmania ... | 18.37 | Rumania ... | 14.18 | Spain ... | 9.02 |
| New South Wales | 17.25 | German Empire | *14.16 | Ireland ... | 6.13 |
| New Zealand ... | 17.24 | Servia ... | 14.04 | France ... | 0.53 |
| Queensland ... | 16.99 | Finland ... | 13.29 | Asia (1905-9)— | |
| Commonwealth | 15.93 | Norway ... | 12.49 | Japan... | *10.45 |
| South Australia... | 15.17 | England & Wales | 11.58 | Ceylon ... | 6.42 |
| Victoria ... | 13.11 | Scotland ... | 11.40 | America (1905-9)— | |
| Europe (1905-9)— | | Austria ... | *11.04 | Jamaica ... | 13.34 |
| Bulgaria ... | *20.36 | Sweden ... | 11.00 | Canada (Province | |
| Netherlands ... | 15.31 | Italy ... | 10.85 | of Ontario) ... | *9.43 |
| Prussia ... | 14.91 | Hungary ... | 10.69 | Chile ... | 6.14 |
| | | Switzerland ... | *10.14 | | |

* 1904-8.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 162.

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 1910 INCLUSIVE.

| Period. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tasmania. | C'wealth. |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 8,095 | —8,239 | 36,953 | 2,905 | 945 |
| 1901 to 1905... | 15,671 | —37,971 | 495 | —11,728 | 28,127 | —1,771 | 7,177 |
| 1906 to 1910... | 11,157 | 9,400 | 12,291 | 10,224 | 711 | —5,784 | 37,999 |
| 1861 to 1910... | 230,075 | —45,893 | 183,699 | 12,804 | 118,482 | —5,675 | 493,492 |

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861 TO 1910 INCLUSIVE—Continued.

| Period. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Q'land. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | C'wealth. |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 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... | 1,566 | 21,984 | 2,398 | 8,367 | 22,293 | 726 | 9,616 |
| 1906 to 1910... | 9,390 | 10 | 7,780 | 4,255 | 1,867 | 4,023 | 19,279 |
| 1861 to 1910... | 138,675 | 23,349 | 90,878 | 234 | 68,267 | 7,628 | 313,307 |
| 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... | 17,237 | 59,955 | 1,903 | 20,095 | 50,420 | 2,497 | 16,793 |
| 1906 to 1910... | 20,547 | 9,410 | 20,071 | 14,479 | 2,578 | 9,807 | 57,278 |
| 1861 to 1910... | 368,750 | 22,544 | 274,577 | 12,570 | 186,749 | 13,303 | 806,799 |

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

During the period 1861-1910, viz., 50 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 806,799 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,472,699. That is, nearly 25 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 50 years has been due to "net immigration" and about 75 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution of individual States to the total net immigration of 806,799, it may be said that for two, viz., Victoria and Tasmania, the departures for the period in question actually exceeded the arrivals, viz., by 22,544 in the case of the former, and 13,303 in that of the latter, while in South Australia the total gain for the period was only 12,570. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 50 years were respectively 368,750, 274,577, and 186,749.

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 in the period 1901 to 1905, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 16,793. 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 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, Western Australia 1871-5 and Tasmania 1906-10.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 160 and 161.

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

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1881 to 1911 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

| Countries. | Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period— | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1881 to 1886. | 1886 to 1891. | 1891 to 1896. | 1896 to 1901. | 1901 to 1906. | 1906 to 1911. |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| AUSTRALASIA— | | | | | | |
| Commonwealth ... | 3.86 | 3.06 | 1.86 | 1.49 | 1.39 | 2.03 |
| New South Wales ... | 4.83 | 3.23 | 1.99 | 1.57 | 2.01 | 1.91 |
| Victoria ... | 2.60 | 3.12 | 0.37 | 0.52 | 0.16 | 1.82 |
| Queensland ... | 8.42 | 3.80 | 2.49 | 2.25 | 1.36 | 2.81 |
| South Australia ... | 1.41 | 1.15 | 1.63 | 0.77 | 0.33 | 2.43 |
| Western Australia ... | 6.13 | 5.54 | 20.81 | 7.25 | 6.24 | 2.44 |
| Tasmania ... | 2.18 | 2.87 | 1.06 | 1.83 | 1.29 | 0.61 |
| New Zealand ... | 3.31 | 1.47 | 2.41 | 1.98 | 2.83 | 2.56 |
| EUROPE— | | | | | | |
| England and Wales ... | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.01 | 1.01 |
| Scotland ... | 0.75 | 0.75 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| Ireland ... | —0.95 | —0.94 | —0.60 | —0.43 | —0.26 | —0.03 |
| Austria ... | 0.73 | 0.83 | 0.79 | 1.05 | 0.96 | *0.99 |
| Belgium ... | 1.13 | 0.75 | 1.15 | 0.92 | 1.26 | †0.97 |
| Denmark ... | 1.05 | 0.87 | 0.99 | 1.32 | 1.10 | †1.59 |
| Finland ... | 1.42 | 1.51 | 1.20 | 1.41 | 1.31 | †1.39 |
| France ... | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.24 | 0.15 | 0.01 |
| German Empire ... | 0.74 | 1.09 | 1.17 | 1.51 | 1.46 | *1.39 |
| Hungary ... | 1.09 | 1.01 | 0.92 | 1.03 | 1.01 | †1.06 |
| Italy ... | 0.66 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.61 | 0.65 | †0.86 |
| Netherlands ... | 1.32 | 1.03 | 1.28 | 1.30 | 1.53 | †1.34 |
| Norway ... | 0.36 | 0.54 | 0.96 | 1.31 | 0.54 | †0.65 |
| Prussia ... | 0.79 | 1.15 | 1.29 | 1.59 | 1.57 | †1.47 |
| Rumania ... | 1.77 | 1.34 | 1.15 | 1.41 | 1.46 | †1.40 |
| Servia ... | 2.30 | 2.08 | 1.37 | 1.57 | 1.52 | †1.36 |
| Spain ... | 0.54 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.86 | †0.78 |
| Sweden ... | 0.57 | 0.40 | 0.61 | 0.86 | 0.61 | †0.85 |
| Switzerland ... | 0.38 | 0.40 | 1.22 | 1.10 | 0.96 | *0.90 |
| ASIA— | | | | | | |
| Ceylon ... | 0.54 | 1.35 | 1.41 | 2.03 | 2.07 | †0.73 |
| Japan ... | 0.96 | 1.12 | 0.96 | 1.25 | 1.29 | †0.99 |
| AMERICA— | | | | | | |
| Canada ... | 1.10 | 1.08 | 0.97 | 1.19 | 2.80 | 2.80 |
| Chile ... | 2.97 | 0.72 | 2.66 | 0.90 | 0.26 | †1.46 |
| Jamaica ... | 0.77 | 1.37 | 1.66 | 1.72 | 1.63 | †1.16 |
| United States... .. | 2.27 | 2.15 | 1.93 | 2.02 | 1.66 | †1.69 |

— Decrease. * 1906 to 1908. † 1906 to 1909.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the thirty years 1881-1911, the annual rate of 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 1.39 for 1901-6. During the succeeding quinquennium, however, an improvement took place, the rate of increase being 2.03 per cent. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of South Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1906-11 than for 1881-6.

(iii) *Comparison of Rates of Increase.* It may be noted that the highest rates of increase for the latest available period shewn in the above table are those for Canada,

New Zealand and Australia in the order named. The United States and Denmark rank next in order.

5. 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 3rd April, 1911, of 4,555,005 including aboriginals, has a density of only 1.53 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, 116; Asia, 56; Africa, 12; and America, 11. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 14 per cent. of the density of that of America, about 13 per cent. of that of Africa, about 2½ per cent. of that of Asia, and about 1½ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been derived from the 1911 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the case of Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable:—

NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

| Country. | Population. | | Country. | Population. | |
|---|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | *Density | | Number. | *Density |
| Continents— | | | Asia— | | |
| Europe | 447,888,801 | 116.02 | China & Dependencies ... | 433,553,000 | 101.36 |
| Asia | 958,101,255 | 56.33 | British India | 244,267,542 | 222.50 |
| Africa | 133,420,727 | 11.94 | Feudatory Indian States ... | 70,864,995 | 104.94 |
| North & Central America and the West Indies ... | 126,533,176 | 14.82 | Japan & Dependencies ... | 54,381,814 | 310.90 |
| South America | 49,182,213 | 6.63 | Dutch East Indies | 37,600,000 | 64.32 |
| Australasia & Polynesia ... | 7,195,964 | 2.08 | Russia in Asia | 24,082,200 | 3.70 |
| | | | Turkey in Asia | 17,736,900 | 25.57 |
| | | | Korea | 12,959,981 | 150.70 |
| | | | Persia | 9,500,000 | 15.13 |
| | | | Philippine Islands | 7,635,426 | 59.72 |
| | | | Siam | 6,250,000 | 32.05 |
| | | | Tonking | 5,896,510 | 127.08 |
| | | | Annam | 5,513,681 | 105.83 |
| | | | Nepal | 5,000,000 | 92.59 |
| | | | Afghanistan | 4,750,000 | 19.00 |
| | | | Ceylon | 4,056,002 | 160.11 |
| | | | Cochin China | 2,870,514 | 143.53 |
| | | | Arabia (Independent) ... | 2,000,000 | 2.07 |
| | | | Cambodia | 1,193,534 | 26.65 |
| | | | Bokhara | 1,250,000 | 15.02 |
| | | | Federated Malay States ... | 969,440 | 33.66 |
| | | | Khiva | 800,000 | 33.33 |
| | | | Borneo and Sarawak | 686,000 | 8.25 |
| | | | Laos | 663,727 | 6.63 |
| | | | Straits Settlements | 636,961 | 398.09 |
| | | | Oman | 500,000 | 6.10 |
| | | | Goa | 475,513 | 323.70 |
| | | | Hong Kong & Territory ... | 428,888 | 1,099.71 |
| | | | Timor, etc. | 300,000 | 40.93 |
| | | | French India | 268,647 | 1,370.65 |
| | | | Cyprus | 261,587 | 72.99 |
| | | | Bhutan | 250,000 | 12.50 |
| | | | Wei-hai-wei | 150,000 | 526.32 |
| | | | Babrein Islands | 90,000 | 360.00 |
| | | | Macao, etc. | 63,991 | 15,997.75 |
| | | | Damao and Diu | 56,285 | 333.05 |
| | | | Aden & Dependencies ... | 41,222 | 4.58 |
| | | | Kiauchau | 34,484 | 172.42 |
| | | | Brunei | 25,000 | 8.33 |
| | | | Tientsin | 17,000 | 944.44 |
| | | | Sokotra & Kuria Muria Is. | 12,000 | 8.68 |
| | | | Labuan | 8,411 | 280.37 |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 1,722,322,136 | 33.47 | Total | 958,101,255 | 56.33 |
| Europe— | | | | | |
| Russia (including Poland and Ciscaucasia & Finland) | 136,013,000 | 64.08 | | | |
| German Empire | 64,903,423 | 310.87 | | | |
| Austria - Hungary (incl. Bosnia & Herzegovina) | 51,314,271 | 196.58 | | | |
| United Kingdom | 45,216,665 | 372.49 | | | |
| France | 39,376,000 | 190.17 | | | |
| Italy | 34,565,198 | 312.36 | | | |
| Spain | 19,503,068 | 100.13 | | | |
| Belgium | 7,451,903 | 655.23 | | | |
| Rumania | 6,865,739 | 135.37 | | | |
| Turkey (including Crete) | 6,440,385 | 93.73 | | | |
| Netherlands | 5,898,429 | 466.35 | | | |
| Portugal | 5,668,954 | 159.73 | | | |
| Sweden | 5,476,441 | 31.68 | | | |
| Bulgaria & E. Roumelia | 4,284,844 | 112.52 | | | |
| Switzerland | 3,741,971 | 234.22 | | | |
| Denmark (incl. Iceland) | 2,683,738 | 48.50 | | | |
| Greece | 2,606,000 | 106.58 | | | |
| Servia | 2,650,898 | 142.14 | | | |
| Norway | 2,392,698 | 19.28 | | | |
| Montenegro | 250,000 | 68.87 | | | |
| Luxemburg | 246,455 | 246.95 | | | |
| Malta | 215,879 | 1,845.12 | | | |
| Monaco | 19,121 | 2,390.13 | | | |
| Gibraltar | 18,351 | 9,175.50 | | | |
| San Marino | 10,489 | 276.03 | | | |
| Liechtenstein | 9,650 | 148.46 | | | |
| Andorra | 5,231 | 29.89 | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Total | 447,888,801 | 116.02 | | | |

* Number of persons per square mile.

NUMBER AND DESTINY OF THE POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS
COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.—Continued.

| Country. | Population. | | Country. | Population. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Number. | *Density | | Number. | *Density |
| Africa— | | | | | |
| Belgian Congo ... | 20,000,000 | 21.99 | Porto Rico ... | 1,118,012 | 310.04 |
| Turkish Dependencies | | | Salvador ... | 1,116,253 | 154.50 |
| (incl. Egypt & Sudan) | 14,502,978 | 8.29 | Jamaica ... | 852,422 | 205.34 |
| German East Africa ... | 10,003,756 | 26.02 | San Domingo ... | 610,000 | 93.80 |
| French Congo ... | 10,000,000 | 14.95 | Nicaragua ... | 600,000 | 12.20 |
| Northern Nigeria Prot. | 7,161,751 | 27.94 | Honduras ... | 500,136 | 10.81 |
| Southern Nigeria & Prot. | 6,500,000 | 84.13 | Windward Islands ... | 377,941 | 562.41 |
| Algeria ... | 5,231,850 | 15.23 | Costa Rica ... | 368,780 | 20.04 |
| Senegambia and Niger ... | 5,058,000 | 72.26 | Trinidad and Tobago ... | 351,313 | 188.07 |
| Morocco ... | 5,000,000 | 22.83 | Newfoundl'd & Labrador | 238,614 | 1.47 |
| Abyssinia ... | 5,000,000 | 11.56 | Guadeloupe and Depend. | 182,024 | 477.75 |
| Angola ... | 4,119,000 | 8.50 | Martinique ... | 102,506 | 146.23 |
| British East Africa Prot. | 4,038,000 | 22.24 | Leeward Islands ... | 97,431 | 0.16 |
| Uganda Protectorate ... | 3,520,560 | 15.75 | Alaska ... | 61,277 | 11.24 |
| Portuguese East Africa | 3,120,000 | 10.63 | Bahamas ... | 52,874 | 131.20 |
| Kamerun ... | 3,000,000 | 15.70 | Curaçao ... | 44,156 | 5.14 |
| Madagascar & adjacent | | | British Honduras ... | 30,527 | 221.21 |
| Islands ... | 2,965,508 | 13.01 | Danish West Indies ... | 17,535 | 876.75 |
| Cape Colony ... | 2,507,500 | 9.95 | Bermudas ... | 11,893 | 0.25 |
| Tunis ... | 1,885,000 | 37.70 | Greenland ... | 5,297 | 31.28 |
| Liberia ... | 1,800,000 | 45.00 | Turks & Caicos Islands ... | 4,768 | 51.27 |
| Rhodesia ... | 1,621,950 | 3.69 | St. Pierre & Miquelon ... | | |
| Gold Coast and Protect. | 1,500,000 | 12.58 | | | |
| French Guinea ... | 1,498,000 | 15.77 | Total ... | 126,533,176 | 14.82 |
| Transvaal and Swaziland | 1,355,442 | 11.52 | | | |
| Natal ... | 1,249,034 | 35.31 | South America— | | |
| Sierra Leone and Protect. | 1,076,665 | 35.89 | Brazil ... | 21,531,100 | 6.54 |
| Togoland ... | 1,000,370 | 29.68 | Argentine Republic ... | 6,805,684 | 5.99 |
| Nyasaland Protectorate | 923,022 | 23.20 | Peru ... | 4,500,000 | 6.47 |
| Ivory Coast ... | 899,000 | 6.84 | Colombia ... | 4,303,000 | 9.89 |
| Portuguese Guinea ... | 820,000 | 58.82 | Chile ... | 3,302,204 | 11.29 |
| French Sahara ... | 800,000 | 0.53 | Venezuela ... | 2,685,606 | 6.82 |
| Dahomey ... | 749,000 | 11.52 | Bolivia ... | 2,049,083 | 3.38 |
| Orange Free State ... | 748,815 | 9.50 | Ecuador ... | 1,400,000 | 12.07 |
| Eritrea ... | 450,000 | 9.83 | Uruguay ... | 1,094,688 | 15.16 |
| Italian Somaliland ... | 400,000 | 2.87 | Paraguay ... | 631,347 | 3.69 |
| Mauretius and Depend. | 377,024 | 451.52 | Panama ... | 450,000 | 14.29 |
| Masutoland ... | 348,626 | 33.87 | British Guiana ... | 305,090 | 3.38 |
| Senegal ... | 394,000 | 5.32 | Dutch Guiana ... | 82,739 | 1.80 |
| British Somaliland ... | 300,000 | 4.41 | French Guiana ... | 39,349 | 1.29 |
| Mauretania ... | 223,000 | 0.65 | Falkland Islands and | | |
| French Somali Coast, etc. | 208,000 | 35.92 | South Georgia ... | 2,323 | 0.31 |
| Rio Muni & C. San Juan... | 200,000 | 16.67 | | | |
| Zanzibar ... | 197,130 | 19.33 | Total ... | 49,182,213 | 6.63 |
| Reunion ... | 177,677 | 184.12 | | | |
| Gambia & Protectorate | 152,000 | 33.78 | Australasia & Polynesia— | | |
| Cape Verde Islands ... | 147,424 | 99.61 | C'wealth of Australia ... | † 4,555,005 | 1.53 |
| Bechuanaland Protect... | 137,200 | 0.50 | New Zealand ... | † 1,008,407 | 9.63 |
| German S. W. Africa ... | 120,000 | 0.37 | Papua ... | 351,603 | 3.88 |
| Comoro Islands... * | 86,000 | 138.71 | Kaiser Wilhelm Land & | | |
| Prince's & St. Thomas Is. | 42,103 | 116.95 | Bismarck Archipelago ... | 299,290 | 3.32 |
| Fernando Po, etc. ... | 22,844 | 29.29 | Dutch New Guinea ... | 200,000 | 1.32 |
| Seychelles ... | 22,400 | 140.06 | Hawaii ... | 191,909 | 29.76 |
| Rio de Oro and Adrar ... | 12,000 | 0.16 | Solomon Islands (British) | 150,310 | 12.53 |
| Spanish N. & W. Africa | 10,412 | 800.92 | Fiji ... | 133,831 | 18.00 |
| Mayotte ... | 9,989 | 71.35 | New Caledonia & Depend. | 62,486 | 7.31 |
| St. Helena ... | 3,558 | 75.70 | German Solomon Is., etc. | 56,000 | 10.85 |
| Ascension ... | 130 | 3.82 | New Hebrides ... | 50,000 | 10.00 |
| Total ... | 133,420,727 | 11.94 | Samoa (German) ... | 34,480 | 34.48 |
| North & Central America | | | French Estab. in Oceania | 30,563 | 20.11 |
| & West Indies— | | | Gilbert Islands ... | 29,475 | 177.56 |
| United States ... | 91,272,266 | 30.69 | Tonga ... | 22,997 | 58.97 |
| Mexico ... | 15,063,207 | 19.64 | Guam ... | 11,973 | 59.86 |
| Canada ... | 7,081,869 | 1.90 | Samoa (American) ... | 6,668 | 84.41 |
| Cuba ... | 2,150,112 | 48.87 | Norfolk Island ... | 967 | 96.70 |
| Haiti ... | 2,029,700 | 198.91 | | | |
| Guatemala ... | 1,992,000 | 41.25 | Total ... | 7,195,964 | 2.08 |

* Number of persons per square mile.

† Inclusive of an allowance of 100,000 for Aboriginal Natives. † Inclusive of Maoris and population of Cook and other Pacific Islands.

§ 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole 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 increase in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the ten years 1901 to 1910, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase is highest is that ended 30th June for Victoria and Queensland, that ended 30th September for New South Wales and Western Australia, that ended 31st December for Tasmania, while for South Australia the rate for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September was almost identical. The rate of natural increase is lowest in the quarter ended 31st March in all the States except Western Australia, in which the lowest rate occurs in the quarter ended 31st December.

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1910.

| State. | * Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of— | | | | | | | | Average Natural Increase per annum, 1901-10. | |
|------------------|--|------|---------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|--|-------|
| | March. | | June. | | September. | | December. | | | |
| | Persons | %o | Persons | %o | Persons | %o | Persons | %o | Persons | %o |
| New S'th Wales | 5,811 | 3.93 | 6,167 | 4.15 | 6,376 | 4.27 | 6,101 | 4.06 | 24,455 | 16.54 |
| Victoria ... | 3,611 | 2.96 | 4,110 | 3.36 | 4,067 | 3.32 | 3,785 | 3.09 | 15,573 | 12.75 |
| Queensland ... | 1,965 | 3.70 | 2,313 | 4.31 | 2,313 | 4.30 | 2,110 | 3.90 | 8,701 | 16.40 |
| South Australia | 1,208 | 3.25 | 1,444 | 3.89 | 1,459 | 3.93 | 1,263 | 3.39 | 5,374 | 14.47 |
| W. Australia ... | 1,011 | 4.33 | 1,051 | 4.59 | 1,302 | 5.42 | 988 | 4.07 | 4,352 | 18.64 |
| Tasmania ... | 767 | 4.16 | 807 | 4.40 | 838 | 4.57 | 908 | 4.97 | 3,320 | 18.03 |
| Commonwealth | 14,373 | 3.57 | 15,892 | 3.94 | 16,355 | 4.04 | 15,155 | 3.73 | 61,775 | 15.37 |

* The symbol ‰ denotes "per thousand."

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1901 to 1910 was greatest in the December quarter, while in the March quarter the average excess of departures over arrivals was 1660. In New South Wales 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 December quarter showed an excess of departures over arrivals. Victoria shows an excess of departures for every quarter, except that ended 31st December. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1910.

| State. | Quarter ended on last day of— | | | | | | | | Average Net Immigration per annum, 1901-10. | |
|----------|-------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---|-------|
| | March. | | June. | | September. | | December. | | | |
| | Persons | o/oo | Persons | o/oo | Persons | o/oo | Persons | o/oo | Persons | o/oo |
| N.S.W. | 896 | 0.61 | 657 | 0.44 | 2,420 | 1.62 | — 195 | —0.13 | 3,778 | 2.56 |
| Victoria | —2,380 | —1.95 | —3,451 | —2.82 | — 791 | —0.65 | 1,668 | 1.36 | —4,954 | —4.06 |
| Q'land | 298 | 0.56 | 3,073 | 5.73 | 461 | 0.86 | —1,847 | —3.41 | 1,985 | 3.74 |
| S. Aust. | —1,062 | —2.86 | —1,536 | —4.14 | — 291 | —0.78 | 2,346 | 6.30 | — 543 | —1.46 |
| W. Aust. | 2,019 | 8.65 | 2,512 | 10.97 | 1,475 | 6.14 | — 626 | —2.58 | 5,380 | 23.04 |
| Tas. | —1,431 | —7.76 | —1,975 | —10.77 | — 307 | —1.67 | 2,604 | 14.25 | —1,109 | —6.02 |
| C'wealth | —1,660 | —0.41 | — 720 | —0.18 | 2,967 | 0.73 | 3,950 | 0.97 | 4,537 | 1.13 |

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

§ 7. 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 21 and 46 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 3rd April, 1911, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the respective States, are shewn in the 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:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

| State or Country. | Metropolis. | Year. | Population. | Percentage on total of State or Country. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|--|
| | | | | % |
| New South Wales ... | Sydney ... | 3rd April, 1911. | 629,500 | 38.19 |
| Victoria ... | Melbourne ... | | 589,000 | 44.82 |
| Queensland ... | Brisbane ... | | 139,500 | 23.03 |
| South Australia ... | Adelaide ... | | 189,700 | 46.06 |
| Western Australia ... | Perth ... | | 106,800 | 37.86 |
| Tasmania ... | Hobart ... | | 39,900 | 20.87 |
| Commonwealth ... | (6 Cities) ... | | 1,694,400 | 38.05 |
| New Zealand ... | Wellington ... | | 70,700 | 7.01 |
| Denmark ... | Copenhagen ... | 1906 | 514,134 | 19.73 |
| England ... | London* ... | 1911 | 4,522,961 | 12.54 |
| Saxony ... | Dresdeh ... | 1910 | 546,882 | 11.39 |
| Norway ... | Christiania ... | 1910 | 243,801 | 10.19 |
| Ireland ... | Dublin ... | 1910 | 402,928 | 9.20 |
| Belgium ... | Brussels ... | 1909 | 649,846 | 8.72 |
| Bavaria ... | Munich ... | 1910 | 595,053 | 8.65 |
| France ... | Paris ... | 1911 | 2,846,986 | 7.23 |
| Austria ... | Vienna ... | 1910 | 2,030,850 | 7.11 |
| Scotland ... | Edinburgh ... | 1911 | 320,315 | 6.73 |
| Portugal ... | Lisbon ... | 1900 | 356,009 | 6.56 |
| Greece ... | Athens ... | 1907 | 167,479 | 6.36 |
| Sweden ... | Stockholm ... | 1909 | 341,816 | 6.24 |
| Prussia ... | Berlin ... | 1910 | 2,070,695 | 5.16 |
| Netherlands ... | The Hague ... | 1909 | 270,109 | 4.58 |
| Hungary ... | Budapest ... | 1900 | 732,222 | 3.51 |
| Spain ... | Madrid ... | 1910 | 571,539 | 2.93 |
| Switzerland ... | Berne ... | 1910 | 85,264 | 2.28 |
| Italy ... | Rome ... | 1909 | 575,000 | 1.66 |
| Russia (European) ... | St. Petersburg ... | 1908 | 1,870,000 | 1.61 |

*Population of Greater London 1911, 7,252,963.

2. **Urban Population Generally.**—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 some of the States, is also the only town of considerable magnitude. It will be seen from the table on the next page, that there are in all, only seventeen towns in the Commonwealth having a population upwards of 20,000. Of these six are in New South Wales, four in Victoria, two in Queensland, one in South Australia, two in Western Australia, and two in Tasmania.

In the following table are given the estimated populations of the principal Australian towns as at the date of the recent Census, 3rd April, 1911. In all cases the populations given for the towns include those of contiguous suburban areas, and comprise the area contained within a circle of two, five or ten mile radius of the principal post office.

The figures for Metropolitan towns are also inserted, but will be seen to differ slightly in some instances from those given in the table on page 138, the reason being that the figures given below relate to the population within a circle of 10 mile radius of the G.P.O., whilst, except in the case of Melbourne and Brisbane, this 10 mile circle does not exactly constitute the accepted Metropolitan area.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.

| Town. | Radius. | State in which Situated. | Approx. Population. | Town. | Radius. | State in which Situated. | Approx. Population. |
|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 100,000 and upwards— | | | | 5000 and under 10,000. | | | |
| Sydney | 10 | N.S.W. | 632,624 | <i>cont.—</i> | | | |
| Melbourne | 10 | Vic. | 588,971 | Colac | 5 | Vic. | 5,678 |
| Adelaide | 10 | S.A. | 189,982 | Echuca | 5 | V.N.S.W. | 5,554 |
| Brisbane | 10 | Qld. | 139,480 | Mildura | 5 | V.N.S.W. | 5,547 |
| Perth | 10 | W.A. | 104,635 | Ararat | 5 | Vic. | 5,489 |
| 20,000 and under | | | | Dubbo | 5 | N.S.W. | 5,389 |
| 100,000— | | | | Wellington | 5 | N.S.W. | 5,372 |
| Newcastle | 10 | N.S.W. | 62,406 | Queensdown | 5 | Tas. | 5,292 |
| Ballarat | 10 | Vic. | 52,551 | Shepparton | 5 | Vic. | 5,174 |
| Bendigo | 10 | Vic. | 43,623 | Singleton | 5 | N.S.W. | 5,162 |
| Hobart | 10 | Tas. | 41,757 | 3000 and under 5000 | | | |
| Parramatta* | 5 | N.S.W. | 34,568 | Stawell | 5 | Vic. | 4,910 |
| Maitland West | 10 | N.S.W. | 33,787 | Cowra | 5 | N.S.W. | 4,865 |
| Geelong | 10 | Vic. | 33,518 | Forbes | 5 | N.S.W. | 4,844 |
| Broken Hill | 10 | N.S.W. | 31,386 | Beechworth | 5 | Vic. | 4,842 |
| Kalgoorlie | 10 | W.A. | 31,324 | Devonport | 5 | Tas. | 4,755 |
| Launceston | 10 | Tas. | 25,227 | Young | 5 | N.S.W. | 4,755 |
| Rockhampton | 10 | Qld. | 20,915 | Mudgee | 5 | N.S.W. | 4,732 |
| Bull | 10 | N.S.W. | 20,573 | Kyneton | 5 | Vic. | 4,695 |
| 10,000 and under | | | | Bairnsdale | 5 | Vic. | 4,669 |
| 20,000— | | | | Sale | 5 | Vic. | 4,543 |
| Toowoomba | 5 | Qld. | 19,776 | Dandenong | 5 | Vic. | 4,490 |
| Ipswich | 5 | Qld. | 18,574 | Casino | 5 | N.S.W. | 4,374 |
| Charter Towers | 5 | Qld. | 17,298 | Bunbury | 5 | W.A. | 4,372 |
| Townsville | 10 | Qld. | 13,835 | Wangaratta | 5 | Vic. | 4,345 |
| Goulburn | 10 | N.S.W. | 13,429 | Murwillumbah | 5 | N.S.W.Q | 4,335 |
| Kadina | 10 | S.A. | 13,348 | Zeehan | 5 | Tas. | 4,149 |
| Gympie | 10 | Qld. | 12,419 | Northam | 5 | W.A. | 4,064 |
| Mount Morgan | 10 | Qld. | 12,023 | Camperdown | 5 | Vic. | 4,003 |
| Bathurst | 10 | N.S.W. | 11,972 | Gosford | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,966 |
| Maryborough | 10 | Qld. | 11,626 | Gunnedah | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,959 |
| Port Pirie | 10 | S.A. | 11,307 | Narrabri | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,941 |
| Bundaberg | 5 | Qld. | 10,132 | Bangalow | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,905 |
| 5000 and under 10,000 | | | | Corowa | 5 | N.S.W.V. | 3,884 |
| Grafton | 10 | N.S.W. | 9,527 | Horsham | 5 | Vic. | 3,834 |
| Warrnambool | 5 | Vic. | 9,287 | Bowral | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,809 |
| Katoomba | 10 | N.S.W. | 9,242 | Parkes | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,772 |
| Cessnock | 5 | N.S.W. | 9,000 | Albany | 5 | W.A. | 3,747 |
| Lismore | 5 | N.S.W. | 8,912 | Burnie | 5 | Tas. | 3,672 |
| Lithgow | 5 | N.S.W. | 8,851 | Ulverstone | 5 | Tas. | 3,603 |
| Albury | 5 | N.S.W.V. | 8,816 | Geraldton | 5 | W.A. | 3,594 |
| Orange | 5 | N.S.W. | 8,800 | Kempsey West | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,532 |
| Tamworth | 5 | N.S.W. | 8,224 | Angaston | 5 | S.A. | 3,526 |
| Maryborough | 5 | Vic. | 7,967 | Maldon | 5 | Vic. | 3,433 |
| Castlemaine | 5 | Vic. | 7,865 | Cootamundra | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,393 |
| Liverpool | 5 | N.S.W. | 7,529 | Temora | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,383 |
| Wagga Wagga | 5 | N.S.W. | 7,222 | Maclean | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,328 |
| Wahroonga | 2 | N.S.W. | 6,768 | Benalla | 5 | Vic. | 3,327 |
| Armidale | 5 | N.S.W. | 6,704 | Taree | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,321 |
| Mt. Gambier | 5 | S.A. | 6,670 | Laidley | 5 | Qld. | 3,239 |
| Cairns | 5 | Qld. | 6,524 | Nowra | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,209 |
| Cobar | 5 | N.S.W. | 6,186 | Quirindi | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,167 |
| Hamilton | 5 | Vic. | 6,015 | Deniliquin | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,151 |
| Warwick | 5 | Qld. | 5,987 | Beaconsfield | 5 | Tas. | 3,111 |
| Mackay | 5 | Qld. | 5,905 | Terang | 5 | Vic. | 3,099 |
| Inverell | 5 | N.S.W. | 5,788 | Wyalong | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,047 |
| Gawler | 5 | S.A. | 5,767 | Murrumburrah | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,029 |
| | | | | June | 5 | N.S.W. | 3,000 |

* Exclusive of a portion of the Parramatta 5 mile circle lying within the Sydney 10 mile circle.

§ 8. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance practically ceased in South Australia in 1886, in Tasmania in 1891, and for the time being, in Victoria in 1873. In New South Wales general State-aided immigration was discontinued 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 from 1906 onwards assistance has again been afforded, a total of 5058 State-assisted immigrants being recorded for the year 1910. 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 1910 were 6918 in Queensland, and 3115 in Western Australia. Assistance to immigrants, which in the case of Victoria, had practically ceased in 1873, has recently been again afforded, and such assistance was rendered by the Victorian Government to 652 immigrants in 1909, while in 1910 the number so assisted was 1690. In South Australia, assistance was rendered to 665 immigrants in 1911, in which year the principle of State assistance was again introduced by that State.

The total number of immigrants to Australia from the earliest times up to the end of 1910, the cost of whose introduction was wholly or partly borne by the State, is approximately as follows:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS UP TO END OF 1910.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

| State | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | C'wealth. |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| No. of Assisted Immigrants | 227,759 | 142,931 | 183,867 | 95,348 | 15,062 | 21,699 | 686,636 |

§ 9. 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 the table on page 142.

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 householder's 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 Number 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 specified instead of "Length of Residence in the Colony of Enumeration," that "Duration of Marriage" was to be asked in all cases, and that nationality was to be ascertained in addition to birthplace. As already stated in § 1 of the present section, the Census was taken as at 3rd April, 1911.

In each State a Census supervisor was appointed to control the collection within that State under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician. Each State was then divided into Census districts, each of which was placed in the charge of an enumerator, and each Census district was further subdivided into collectors' districts, one collector for each district. The results are, at the time of writing, in course of tabulation, and a summary of the latest results available to the date of going to press will be found in a special Census Appendix hereto.

It should be noted, in connection with the census of 1911, that a slight change in defining the date of reference has been made in order to accord with the English practice. In previous Australian censuses the date of the census has been taken to be that of the day preceding the midnight which is adopted as the determining point. Thus, at the census of 1901, where the figures given relate approximately to midnight between the 31st March and the 1st April, the Australian census was stated to be that of the 31st March, while in a precisely similar case in England it was stated to be that of 1st April. At the census of 1911, taken as at midnight between the 2nd and 3rd April, the date of the census has, in accordance with the English practice, been stated to be the 3rd April, and that day was gazetted as the day of the census.

The total population enumerated at the several Australian Censuses are shown in the following table:—

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.) 17,366 | ... | ... | ... |
| 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) ³ 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 | ... |
| 1871 | (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 |
| 1911 ⁶ | 1,646,734 | 1,315,551 | 605,813 | 408,558 | 282,114 | 191,211 | 4,455,005* |

* Including Northern Territory, 3310, previously included in South Australia; and Federal Capital Territory, 1714, previously included in N.S.W.

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. 6. 3rd April.

5. **Estimates of Population.**—In the absence of an annual enumeration of the population, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of estimating it for intercensal periods, basing such estimates 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 period 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, "statistics of fluctuation" have been 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 157 to 159:—

COMMONWEALTH 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 |
| 1905 | 782,897 | 598,134 | 291,807 | 184,835 | 146,498 | 95,947 | 2,100,118 |
| 1910 | 858,181 | 646,482 | 325,513 | 209,295 | 157,971 | 98,866 | 2,296,308 |

* Details not available.

† Previously included with New South Wales.

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 |
| 1905 | 704,987 | 612,287 | 239,675 | 181,832 | 103,640 | 90,438 | 1,932,859 |
| 1910 | 785,674 | 654,926 | 273,503 | 200,874 | 118,861 | 94,937 | 2,128,775 |

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 |
| 1905 | 1,487,884 | 1,210,421 | 531,482 | 366,667 | 250,138 | 186,385 | 4,032,977 |
| 1910 | 1,643,855 | 1,301,408 | 599,016 | 410,169 | 276,832 | 193,803 | 4,425,083 |

* 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 diagrams given hereinafter (pp. 157 to 159), on which the graphs shew 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 is 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive are based upon the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

§ 10. Principal Results of Census of 1901.

1. **Census Results.**—In the first issue of the Official Year Book tables are given shewing in some detail particulars concerning the Census of 1901 for the several States under the headings of Ages, Birthplaces, Occupations, Religions, and Conjugal Condition. Similar information in a very condensed form is given hereunder. For fuller particulars for the 1901 Census reference should be made to the first issue (see Year Book No. 1, pp. 164 to 179). In the special Census Appendix hereto is given a summary of the latest particulars concerning the Census of 1911, available to date of going to press.

2. **Ages.**—The numbers of persons of each sex in some of the more important age groups enumerated in the several States of the Commonwealth at the Census of 31st March, 1901, are as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

| Age Group. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 80,308 | 66,792 | 31,307 | 20,260 | 10,441 | 10,702 | 219,810 |
| 5 and under 15 | 165,771 | 139,419 | 60,913 | 44,949 | 16,396 | 21,809 | 449,257 |
| 15 „ 21 | 83,177 | 69,311 | 28,514 | 23,625 | 9,045 | 11,032 | 224,704 |
| 21 „ 45 | 255,828 | 216,062 | 106,535 | 63,123 | 61,714 | 31,850 | 735,112 |
| 45 „ 65 | 95,320 | 72,772 | 37,997 | 25,128 | 12,751 | 10,282 | 254,250 |
| 65 and upwards | 27,038 | 36,813 | 7,916 | 7,337 | 2,259 | 3,829 | 85,192 |
| Not stated ... | 2,563 | 2,551 | 3,821 | 279 | 269 | 120 | 9,603 |
| Total ... | 710,005 | 603,720 | 277,003 | 184,701 | 112,875 | 89,624 | 1,977,928 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 78,553 | 65,163 | 30,687 | 19,817 | 10,234 | 10,163 | 214,617 |
| 5 and under 15 | 162,043 | 137,111 | 59,504 | 44,211 | 16,176 | 21,351 | 440,396 |
| 15 „ 21 | 84,193 | 71,341 | 27,160 | 23,889 | 7,127 | 10,872 | 224,582 |
| 21 „ 45 | 229,130 | 223,895 | 75,475 | 61,243 | 30,689 | 28,161 | 648,593 |
| 45 „ 65 | 70,896 | 68,837 | 22,319 | 21,421 | 5,914 | 9,083 | 198,470 |
| 65 and upwards | 19,535 | 29,247 | 4,957 | 7,601 | 1,063 | 3,194 | 65,597 |
| Not stated ... | 491 | 1,756 | 1,024 | 274 | 46 | 27 | 3,618 |
| Total ... | 644,841 | 597,350 | 221,126 | 178,456 | 71,249 | 82,851 | 1,795,873 |

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.—Continued.

| Age Group. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| PERSONS. | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 years | 158,861 | 131,955 | 61,994 | 40,077 | 20,675 | 20,865 | 434,427 |
| 5 and under 15 | 327,814 | 276,530 | 120,417 | 89,160 | 32,572 | 43,160 | 889,653 |
| 15 " 21 | 167,370 | 140,652 | 55,674 | 47,514 | 16,172 | 21,904 | 449,286 |
| 21 " 45 | 484,958 | 439,957 | 182,010 | 124,366 | 92,403 | 60,011 | 1,383,705 |
| 45 " 65 | 166,216 | 141,609 | 60,316 | 46,549 | 18,665 | 19,365 | 452,720 |
| 65 and upwards | 46,573 | 66,060 | 12,873 | 14,938 | 3,322 | 7,023 | 150,789 |
| Not stated ... | 3,054 | 4,307 | 4,845 | 553 | 315 | 147 | 13,221 |
| Total ... | 1,354,846 | 1,201,070 | 498,129 | 363,157 | 184,124 | 172,475 | 3,773,801 |

3. **Birthplaces.**—In the next table is given a summary of the populations of the several States of the Commonwealth on 31st March, 1901, classified according to sex and birthplace, the birthplaces being grouped under the five continental divisions of the globe, with two additional headings for those born in Polynesia, and those born at sea. Of the total population of 3,773,801 those of unspecified birthplace numbered only 7922, or little more than 2 per thousand :—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE.

| Birthplace. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Australasia ... | 546,311 | 463,736 | 168,261 | 143,108 | 73,315 | 75,930 | 1,470,661 |
| Europe ... | 143,553 | 125,364 | 84,918 | 36,348 | 33,632 | 12,262 | 436,077 |
| Asia ... | 13,221 | 8,019 | 13,291 | 4,099 | 4,416 | 726 | 43,772 |
| Africa ... | 642 | 503 | 257 | 129 | 160 | 51 | 1,742 |
| America ... | 3,486 | 2,376 | 1,267 | 570 | 918 | 272 | 8,889 |
| Polynesia ... | 783 | 90 | 8,446 | 16 | 52 | 11 | 9,398 |
| At Sea ... | 1,100 | 782 | 336 | 259 | 182 | 88 | 2,747 |
| Unspecified ... | 909 | 2,850 | 227 | 172 | 200 | 284 | 4,642 |
| Total ... | 710,005 | 603,720 | 277,003 | 184,701 | 112,875 | 89,624 | 1,977,928 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Australasia ... | 543,432 | 486,114 | 156,746 | 147,596 | 56,341 | 73,201 | 1,463,430 |
| Europe ... | 96,999 | 105,555 | 62,415 | 29,840 | 13,995 | 8,951 | 317,755 |
| Asia ... | 987 | 774 | 587 | 277 | 394 | 223 | 3,242 |
| Africa ... | 344 | 423 | 121 | 106 | 83 | 50 | 1,127 |
| America ... | 1,327 | 1,283 | 421 | 241 | 233 | 113 | 3,618 |
| 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 |
| Total ... | 644,841 | 597,350 | 221,126 | 178,456 | 71,249 | 82,851 | 1,795,873 |

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION—Continued.

| Birthplace. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------------------|
| PERSONS: | | | | | | | |
| Australasia ... | 1,089,743 | 949,850 | 325,007 | 290,704 | 129,656 | 149,131 | 2,934,091 |
| Europe ... | 240,552 | 230,919 | 147,333 | 66,188 | 47,627 | 21,213 | 753,832 |
| 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 |

4. **Occupations.**—In the compilation of the results of the Census of 31st March, 1901, the populations of the several States were tabulated according to occupation in the following classes:—

(i.) *Professional.* Embracing all persons not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants.

(ii.) *Domestic.* Embracing all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid.

(iii.) *Commercial.* Embracing all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials.

(iv.) *Transport and Communication.* Embracing all persons engaged in the transport of persons or goods, or in effecting communication.

(v.) *Industrial.* Embracing all persons not otherwise classed who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials so as to render them more available for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely engaged in the service of commercial interchange.

(vi.) *Agricultural, Pastoral, Mineral, and other Primary Producers.* Embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources.

(vii.) *Indefinite.* Embracing all persons who derive incomes from services rendered, but the direction of which services cannot be exactly determined.

(viii.) *Dependents.* Embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children, and others, not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid, and all persons depending upon private charity, or whose support is a burthen on the public revenue.

Particulars concerning the number contained in each of these classes are given in the table hereunder:—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

| Occupation. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld. | S. Aus. | W. Aus. | Tas. | Total C'with. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Class. | | | | | | | |
| I.—Professional | 26,855 | 20,380 | 9,122 | 5,372 | 5,103 | 3,067 | 69,899 |
| II.—Domestic | 20,128 | 13,128 | 7,791 | 3,452 | 4,373 | 1,463 | 50,335 |
| III.—Commercial | 67,097 | 64,632 | 22,958 | 17,080 | 10,280 | 6,097 | 188,144 |
| IV.—Transport and Communication | 42,822 | 30,318 | 17,745 | 12,591 | 10,736 | 4,518 | 118,730 |
| V.—Industrial | 122,692 | 113,507 | 44,065 | 34,255 | 19,602 | 16,475 | 350,596 |
| VI.—Primary Producers | 168,212 | 140,112 | 79,421 | 45,898 | 35,081 | 25,439 | 494,163 |
| VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means) | 3,597 | 7,242 | 740 | 180 | 207 | 301 | 12,267 |
| VIII.—Dependents | 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 |
| Total | 710,005 | 603,720 | 277,003 | 184,701 | 112,875 | 89,624 | 1,977,928 |

FEMALES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| I.—Professional | 14,529 | 14,841 | 4,486 | 3,485 | 1,964 | 1,930 | 41,235 |
| II.—Domestic | 52,690 | 53,676 | 16,402 | 14,529 | 6,930 | 6,474 | 150,701 |
| III.—Commercial | 10,567 | 14,415 | 3,524 | 3,085 | 1,523 | 1,400 | 34,514 |
| IV.—Transport and Communication | 1,045 | 1,198 | 341 | 259 | 256 | 330 | 3,429 |
| V.—Industrial | 23,996 | 32,706 | 7,407 | 6,978 | 2,908 | 2,275 | 75,570 |
| VI.—Primary Producers | 4,642 | 24,968 | 3,090 | 3,263 | 491 | 2,460 | 38,944 |
| VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means) | 5,927 | 2,824 | 691 | 213 | 117 | 357 | 10,129 |
| VIII.—Dependents | 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 |
| Total | 644,841 | 597,350 | 221,126 | 178,456 | 71,249 | 82,851 | 1,795,873 |

PERSONS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| I.—Professional | 41,384 | 35,221 | 13,608 | 8,857 | 7,067 | 4,997 | 111,134 |
| II.—Domestic | 72,818 | 66,804 | 24,193 | 17,981 | 11,903 | 7,937 | 201,036 |
| III.—Commercial | 77,664 | 79,047 | 26,482 | 20,165 | 11,903 | 7,497 | 222,658 |
| IV.—Transport and Communication | 43,867 | 31,516 | 18,086 | 12,850 | 10,992 | 4,848 | 123,159 |
| V.—Industrial | 146,688 | 146,213 | 51,472 | 41,233 | 21,810 | 18,750 | 426,166 |
| VI.—Primary Producers | 172,854 | 165,110 | 82,511 | 49,161 | 35,572 | 27,899 | 533,107 |
| VII.—Indefinite (of independ't means) | 9,524 | 10,066 | 1,431 | 393 | 324 | 658 | 22,396 |
| VIII.—Dependents | 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 |
| Total | 1,354,846 | 1,201,070 | 498,129 | 363,157 | 184,124 | 172,475 | 3,773,801 |

5. **Religions.**—In the Acts under which the Census of 1901 was taken in the several States, persons enumerated were required under penalty to furnish replies to all the inquiries contained in the schedule, with the exception of that relating to religion. In this case, any person objecting to give such particulars was allowed to insert the words "Object to state" in the column provided for religion. Of the total population of 3,773,801 there were 42,131, or 1.12 per cent., who availed themselves of this option. There were also 14,060, or 0.37 per cent., concerning whom no particulars as to religion were obtained.

Of the remainder, 3,626,449, or 97.55 per cent., were members of the various Christian denominations, 53,371 were members of non-Christian religions, 31,011 were of indefinite religious belief, and 6779 stated that they were of no religion.

Amongst the Christian denominations, that most numerously represented was the Church of England, with 1,497,576 adherents, the next in order being the Roman Catholic (850,620), the Methodist (504,101), the Presbyterian (426,105), the Baptist (89,338), the Lutheran (75,021), the Congregational (73,561), and the Salvation Army (31,100).

The principal non-Christian religions represented in Australia were the Hebrew, Mahomedan, Buddhist and Confucian, the members of the Hebrew congregation totalling 15,239.

Those included under the head of "Indefinite" in the attached table consist mainly of persons who stated that they were "Freethinkers" or "Agnostics," or returned themselves as being of "No Denomination," while under the head of "No Religion" are given those who were so returned on the schedules as well as a small number who stated that they were "Atheists."

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

| Religion. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | Sth. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | C'wealth. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|-----------|
| MALES. | | | | | | | |
| Christian ... | 678,845 | 577,191 | 250,922 | 171,267 | 102,564 | 86,284 | 1,867,073 |
| Non-Christian ... | 11,043 | 8,577 | 17,481 | 4,030 | 3,042 | 460 | 44,633 |
| Indefinite ... | 6,451 | 5,805 | 3,112 | 4,096 | 2,864 | 627 | 22,955 |
| No Religion ... | 1,424 | 1,920 | 612 | 270 | 1,138 | 49 | 5,413 |
| Object to state... | 9,058 | 6,997 | 3,424 | 4,759 | 2,429 | 1,776 | 28,443 |
| Unspecified ... | 3,184 | 3,230 | 1,452 | 279 | 888 | 428 | 9,411 |
| Total ... | 710,005 | 603,720 | 277,003 | 184,701 | 112,875 | 89,624 | 1,977,928 |
| FEMALES. | | | | | | | |
| Christian ... | 634,656 | 584,883 | 216,684 | 172,900 | 68,927 | 81,326 | 1,759,376 |
| Non-Christian ... | 3,439 | 3,005 | 942 | 579 | 664 | 109 | 8,735 |
| Indefinite ... | 1,665 | 2,755 | 948 | 1,883 | 574 | 231 | 8,056 |
| No Religion ... | 289 | 550 | 160 | 86 | 272 | 9 | 1,366 |
| Object to state... | 4,010 | 3,830 | 1,366 | 2,734 | 624 | 1,124 | 13,688 |
| 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 |
| PERSONS. | | | | | | | |
| Christian ... | 1,313,501 | 1,162,074 | 467,606 | 344,167 | 171,491 | 167,610 | 3,626,449 |
| Non-Christian ... | 14,482 | 11,582 | 18,423 | 4,609 | 3,706 | 569 | 53,371 |
| Indefinite ... | 8,116 | 8,560 | 4,060 | 5,979 | 3,438 | 858 | 31,011 |
| No Religion ... | 1,713 | 2,470 | 772 | 356 | 1,410 | 58 | 6,779 |
| Object to state... | 13,068 | 10,827 | 4,790 | 7,493 | 3,053 | 2,900 | 42,131 |
| 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 |

6. **Conjugal Condition.**—In the following tables are given summaries of the particulars concerning the population of the several States on 31st March, 1901, classified according to age and conjugal condition. In the case of South Australia divorced persons and persons whose conjugal condition was not stated were included under other heads. The figures given in these tables are exclusive of 1553 half-castes in Queensland, and 553 in South Australia, whose ages and conjugal condition were unspecified :—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ON 31st MARCH, 1901.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

(a) MALES.

| Age. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | Sth. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| MARRIED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 477 | 245 | 110 | 141 | 55 | 55 | 1,083 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 123,206 | 104,080 | 44,991 | 30,839 | 23,370 | 15,642 | 342,128 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 54,735 | 42,118 | 18,921 | 16,115 | 6,604 | 6,640 | 145,133 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 24,312 | 29,477 | 8,088 | 7,659 | 2,005 | 3,456 | 74,997 |
| Unspecified adults | 190 | 240 | 103 | ... | 29 | 14 | 576 |
| Total ... | 202,922 | 176,160 | 72,213 | 54,754 | 32,063 | 25,807 | 563,919 |
| NEVER MARRIED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | 246,354 | 206,713 | 92,227 | 65,209 | 26,845 | 32,511 | 669,859 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 82,689 | 69,062 | 28,394 | 23,481 | 8,987 | 10,976 | 223,589 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 127,451 | 107,472 | 59,745 | 31,304 | 37,026 | 15,503 | 378,501 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 17,291 | 10,786 | 9,928 | 3,534 | 3,342 | 1,166 | 46,047 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 9,967 | 10,048 | 3,557 | 1,038 | 1,147 | 716 | 26,473 |
| 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 |
| WIDOWED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 23 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 4,034 | 3,462 | 1,514 | 980 | 1,086 | 539 | 11,615 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 6,120 | 4,524 | 2,276 | 1,487 | 981 | 682 | 16,070 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 9,252 | 11,919 | 3,001 | 2,632 | 854 | 1,336 | 28,994 |
| Unspecified adults | 38 | 64 | 16 | ... | 8 | 2 | 128 |
| Total ... | 19,451 | 19,973 | 6,812 | 5,102 | 2,932 | 2,560 | 56,830 |
| DIVORCED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 " 45 ... | 427 | 151 | 70 | ... | 81 | 24 | 753 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 214 | 91 | 18 | ... | 26 | 10 | 359 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 50 | 45 | 13 | ... | 4 | 1 | 113 |
| Unspecified adults | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Total ... | 692 | 289 | 101 | * | 111 | 35 | 1,228 |

* Included under other heads.

(a) MALES—Continued.

| Age. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | Sth. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|------|------------|----------|------|-----------------|
| NOT STATED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 710 | 897 | 215 | ... | 151 | 142 | 2,115 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 227 | 281 | 71 | ... | 31 | 55 | 665 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 190 | 296 | 40 | ... | 16 | 49 | 591 |
| Unspecified adults | 1,559 | 1,162 | 134 | ... | 115 | 59 | 3,029 |
| Total ... | 2,690 | 2,636 | 465 | * | 313 | 305 | 6,409 |

TOTAL.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Under 15 ... | 246,356 | 206,713 | 92,227 | 65,209 | 26,845 | 32,511 | 669,861 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 83,177 | 69,311 | 28,514 | 23,625 | 9,045 | 11,032 | 224,704 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 255,828 | 216,062 | 106,535 | 63,123 | 61,714 | 31,850 | 735,112 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 78,587 | 57,800 | 31,214 | 21,136 | 10,984 | 8,553 | 208,274 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 43,771 | 51,785 | 14,699 | 11,329 | 4,026 | 5,558 | 131,168 |
| Unspecified adults | 2,286 | 2,049 | *3,041 | ... | 261 | 120 | 7,757 |
| Total ... | 710,005 | 603,720 | †276,230 | †184,422 | 112,375 | 89,624 | 1,976,876 |

* Included under other heads. † Exclusive of 773 half-castes. ‡ Exclusive of 279 half-castes.

(b) FEMALES.

| Age. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | Sth. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|--------|-----------------|
| MARRIED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 4,837 | 2,245 | 1,592 | 815 | 720 | 633 | 10,842 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 144,408 | 125,585 | 51,308 | 36,280 | 21,797 | 17,578 | 396,956 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 42,981 | 36,613 | 13,990 | 12,989 | 3,669 | 5,240 | 115,492 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 13,757 | 18,058 | 4,463 | 5,257 | 843 | 1,998 | 44,376 |
| Unspecified adults | 201 | 340 | 116 | ... | 14 | 11 | 632 |
| Total ... | 206,186 | 182,841 | 71,469 | 55,341 | 27,043 | 25,460 | 568,340 |

NEVER MARRIED.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| Under 15 ... | 240,638 | 202,650 | 90,205 | 64,028 | 26,425 | 31,514 | 655,460 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 79,266 | 69,087 | 25,543 | 23,060 | 6,403 | 10,234 | 213,593 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 76,394 | 90,379 | 21,616 | 23,118 | 7,804 | 9,729 | 229,040 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 4,437 | 5,396 | 816 | 1,420 | 306 | 788 | 13,163 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 1,447 | 2,102 | 267 | 496 | 58 | 301 | 4,671 |
| Unspecified adults | 144 | 312 | 77 | ... | 8 | 5 | 546 |
| Total ... | 402,326 | 369,926 | 138,524 | 112,122 | 41,004 | 52,571 | 1,116,473 |

(b) FEMALES—Continued.

| Age. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | Sth. Aust. | W. Aust. | Tas. | Total C'wealth. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|-------|--------------------|
| WIDOWED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 30 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 66 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 7,558 | 7,309 | 2,492 | 1,845 | 1,014 | 788 | 21,006 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 11,133 | 12,367 | 3,536 | 2,986 | 1,027 | 1,296 | 32,345 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 16,429 | 23,211 | 4,167 | 5,874 | 1,066 | 2,584 | 53,331 |
| Unspecified adults | 57 | 127 | 12 | ... | 4 | 1 | 201 |
| Total ... | 35,207 | 43,021 | 10,218 | 10,719 | 3,112 | 4,672 | 106,949 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| DIVORCED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 580 | 252 | 33 | ... | 39 | 18 | 922 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 111 | 59 | 10 | ... | 3 | 3 | 186 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 27 |
| Unspecified adults | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 708 | 331 | 44 | * | 42 | 22 | 1,147 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| NOT STATED. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 56 | ... | 13 | ... | 3 | 2 | 74 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 190 | 370 | 26 | ... | 35 | 48 | 669 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 42 | 114 | 10 | ... | 1 | 31 | 193 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 81 | 151 | 17 | ... | 4 | 35 | 283 |
| Unspecified adults | 45 | 596 | 45 | ... | 5 | 10 | 701 |
| Total ... | 414 | 1,231 | 111 | * | 48 | 126 | 1,930 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|
| TOTAL. | | | | | | | |
| Under 15 ... | 240,640 | 202,650 | 90,205 | 64,028 | 26,425 | 31,514 | 655,462 |
| 15 and under 21 ... | 84,193 | 71,341 | 27,160 | 23,889 | 7,127 | 10,872 | 224,582 |
| 21 " 45 ... | 229,130 | 223,895 | 75,475 | 61,243 | 30,689 | 28,161 | 648,593 |
| 45 " 60 ... | 58,704 | 54,549 | 18,362 | 17,395 | 5,006 | 7,358 | 161,374 |
| 60 and upwards ... | 31,727 | 43,535 | 8,914 | 11,627 | 1,971 | 4,919 | 102,693 |
| Unspecified adults | 447 | 1,380 | 250 | ... | 31 | 27 | 2,135 |
| Total ... | 644,841 | 597,350 | †220,366 | †178,182 | 71,249 | 82,851 | 1,794,839 |

* Included under other heads. † Exclusive of 760 half-castes. ‡ Exclusive of 274 half-castes.

§ 11. 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. This Act was assented to on 13th October of that year, and 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 Commonwealth 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.

Applications 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.

2. **Statistics of Naturalisation.**—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the five years 1906 to 1910, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1906 to 1910.

| Nationalities of Recipients. | No. of Certificates Granted. | | | | | Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come. | No. of Certificates Granted. | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. | | 1906. | 1907. | 1908. | 1909. | 1910. |
| German ... | 446 | 365 | 475 | 1,091 | 694 | Germany ... | 360 | 296 | 381 | 948 | 567 |
| Swedish ... | 144 | 137 | 157 | 259 | 181 | Great Britain ... | 231 | 209 | 224 | 449 | 346 |
| Italian ... | 95 | 98 | 132 | 167 | 174 | Italy ... | 82 | 82 | 118 | 146 | 161 |
| Danish ... | 92 | 84 | 93 | 182 | 132 | America (North) ... | 78 | 71 | 74 | 147 | 107 |
| Russian ... | 89 | 66 | 83 | 132 | 135 | Sweden ... | 64 | 51 | 72 | 108 | 71 |
| Norwegian ... | 73 | 59 | 65 | 138 | 107 | Denmark ... | 55 | 44 | 66 | 106 | 76 |
| Austrian ... | 40 | 28 | 45 | 63 | 56 | Norway ... | 41 | 28 | 34 | 62 | 50 |
| French ... | 35 | 46 | 39 | 81 | 91 | France ... | 21 | 30 | 31 | 40 | 55 |
| Swiss ... | 24 | 38 | 36 | 70 | 51 | South Africa ... | 19 | 23 | 30 | 39 | 57 |
| Greek ... | 52 | 50 | 33 | 71 | 77 | Switzerland ... | 19 | 26 | 23 | 51 | 43 |
| American (Nth.) ... | 42 | 31 | 25 | 76 | 55 | Austria ... | 17 | 13 | 23 | 24 | 28 |
| Dutch ... | 12 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 18 | Russia ... | 13 | 11 | 21 | 23 | 40 |
| Spanish ... | 10 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 24 | Egypt ... | 20 | 23 | 19 | 31 | 22 |
| Turkish ... | 1 | 7 | 10 | 10 | 13 | New Zealand ... | 26 | 24 | 18 | 55 | 32 |
| Rumanian ... | 6 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 3 | Greece ... | 22 | 25 | 17 | 28 | 28 |
| Belgian ... | 10 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 14 | Belgium ... | 17 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 18 |
| Portuguese ... | 8 | 7 | 2 | 15 | 13 | Spain ... | ... | ... | 7 | 15 | 18 |
| Chinese ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | Finland ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Brazilian ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | Turkey ... | 10 | ... | ... | 6 | 7 |
| Bulgarian ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | China ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Montenegrin ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Mauritius ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| Servian ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | Holland ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| American (Sth.) ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | Other Countries ... | 92 | 77 | 68 | 94 | 118 |
| Chilian ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | | | | | | |
| Mexican ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | | | | | | |
| Peruvian ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | | | | | | |
| Uruguayan ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Armenian ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Cuban ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Icelandic ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Total ... | 1,187 | 1,042 | 1,241 | 2,431 | 1,849 | Total ... | 1,187 | 1,042 | 1,241 | 2,431 | 1,849 |

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1904 to 1910 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 BY STATES AND COMMONWEALTH,
1901 to 1910.**

| Year. | N.S.W. | Victoria. | Qld. | S. Aust. | W.A. | Tas. | C'wlth. |
|----------|--------|-----------|------|----------|------|------|---------|
| 1901 ... | 507 | 574 | 449 | 109 | 58 | 70 | 1,767 |
| 1902 ... | 386 | 500 | 375 | 54 | 111 | 28 | 1,454 |
| 1903 ... | 400 | 397 | 355 | 43 | 75 | 149 | 1,419 |
| 1904 ... | 1,379 | 319 | 115 | 25 | 248 | 21 | 2,107 |
| 1905 ... | 544 | 213 | 150 | 34 | 166 | 11 | 1,118 |
| 1906 ... | 475 | 301 | 177 | 45 | 150 | 39 | 1,187 |
| 1907 ... | 458 | 214 | 193 | 27 | 134 | 16 | 1,042 |
| 1908 ... | 396 | 243 | 377 | 45 | 152 | 28 | 1,241 |
| 1909 ... | 644 | 507 | 378 | 600 | 221 | 81 | 2,431 |
| 1910 ... | 665 | 329 | 333 | 299 | 187 | 36 | 1,849 |

3. Census Particulars.—On the Personal Card used at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, an inquiry as to naturalisation was made, all persons who were British subjects by naturalisation being required to indicate the fact by inserting the letter N in the place provided for the purpose on the card. In addition, in checking the cards in the Census Bureau, instructions were given that cases of women naturalised by marriage to British subjects, and of children naturalised by residence with parents who have become British subjects, should be duly taken into account by the insertion of the letter N if originally omitted. The results of the tabulation are not available at the date of writing, but will be found in the Census Appendix. The corresponding figures obtained at the Census of 31st March, 1901, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECTS.

RECORDED AT THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 1911.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Victoria | Qld. | S.Aust. | W. Aus. | Tas. | C'wlth. ² |
|--------------|--------|----------|------|---------|---------|------|----------------------|
| 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.

§ 12. 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 1910, and in others from 1860 to 1910. 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.

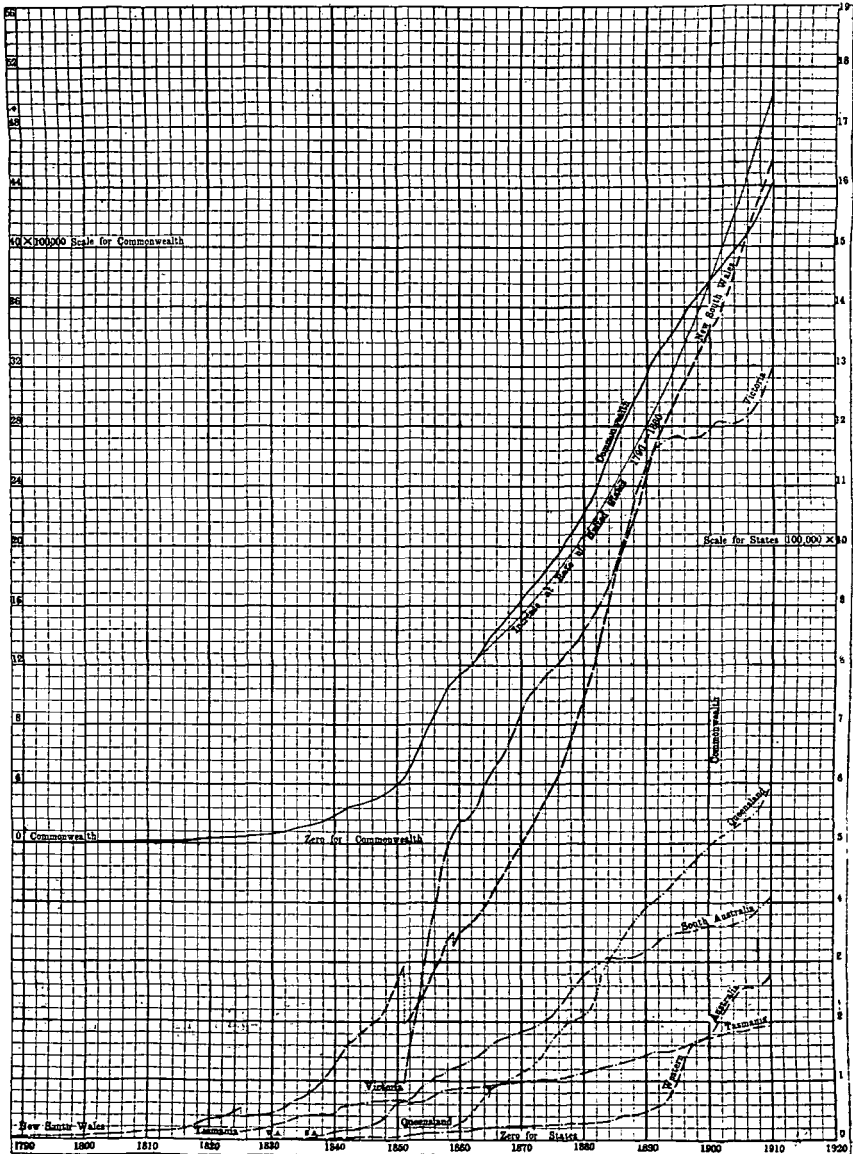
2. **Graphs of Total Population** (page 157).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately 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 for 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 1910. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly 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-sixteenth of 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 1834 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 of that of Queensland, about one-twelfth of that of New South Wales, and about one-thirty-third of 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, a slight decline in 1907 and a further advance in 1908, 1909, and 1910. The population of Western

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1910.



(See Tables pages 126 to 128.)

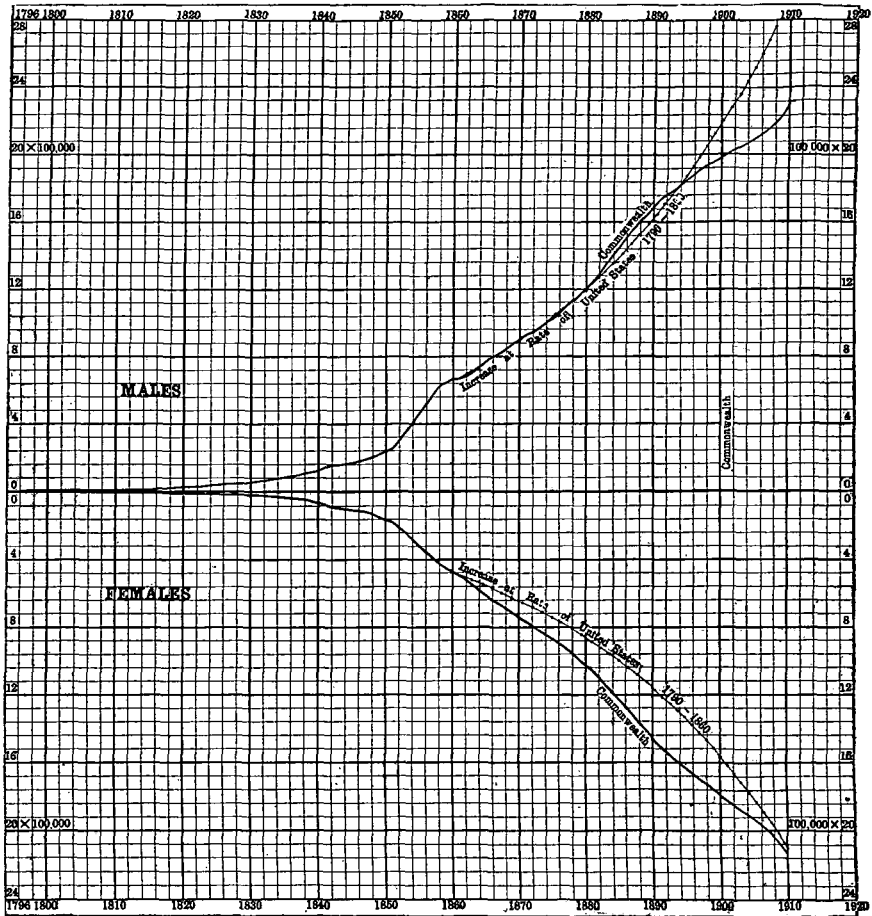
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth."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

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 1910 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shewn for purposes of comparison.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF
AUSTRALIA, 1796-1910.

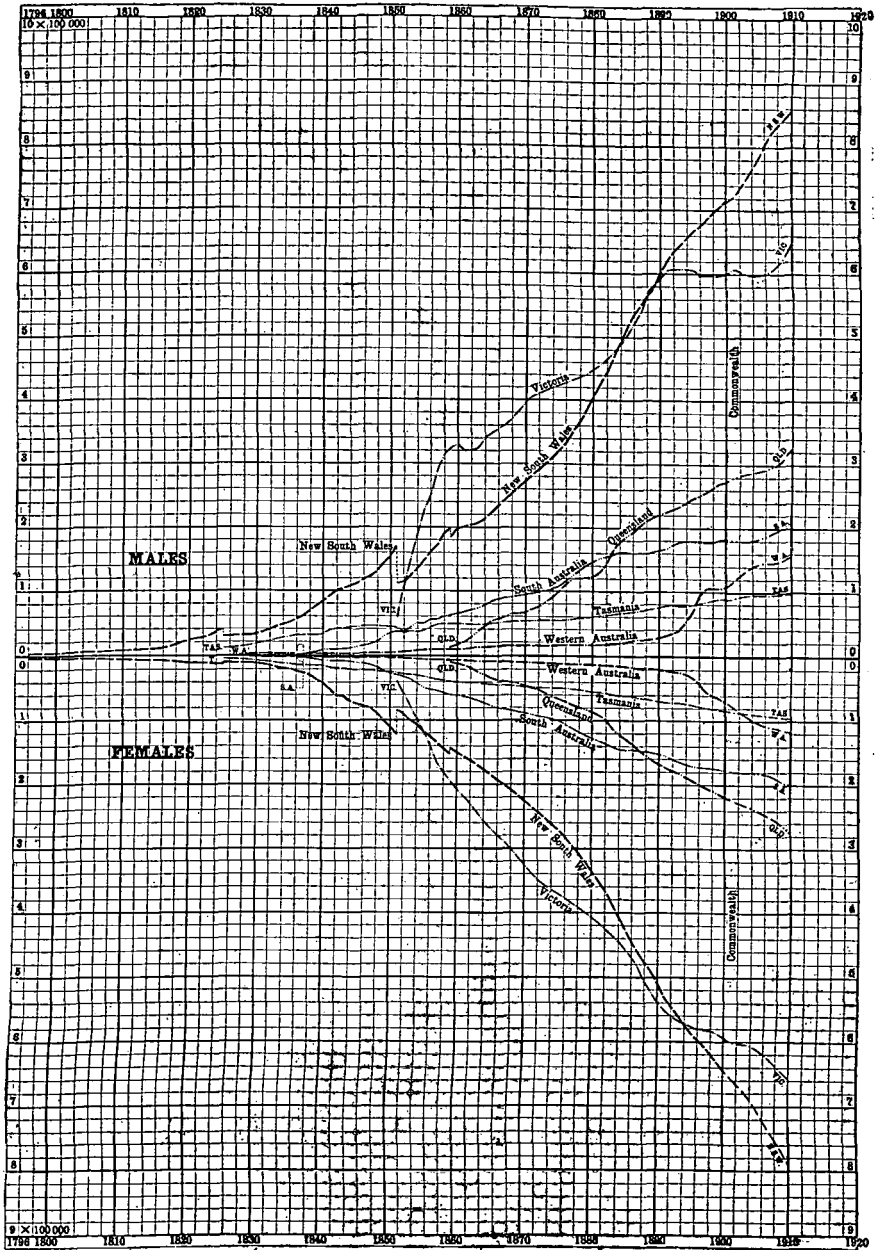


(See Tables pages 126 to 128.)

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 shewn, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1908 (1910 for females), 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, 1796-1910.



(See Tables pages 126 to 128.)

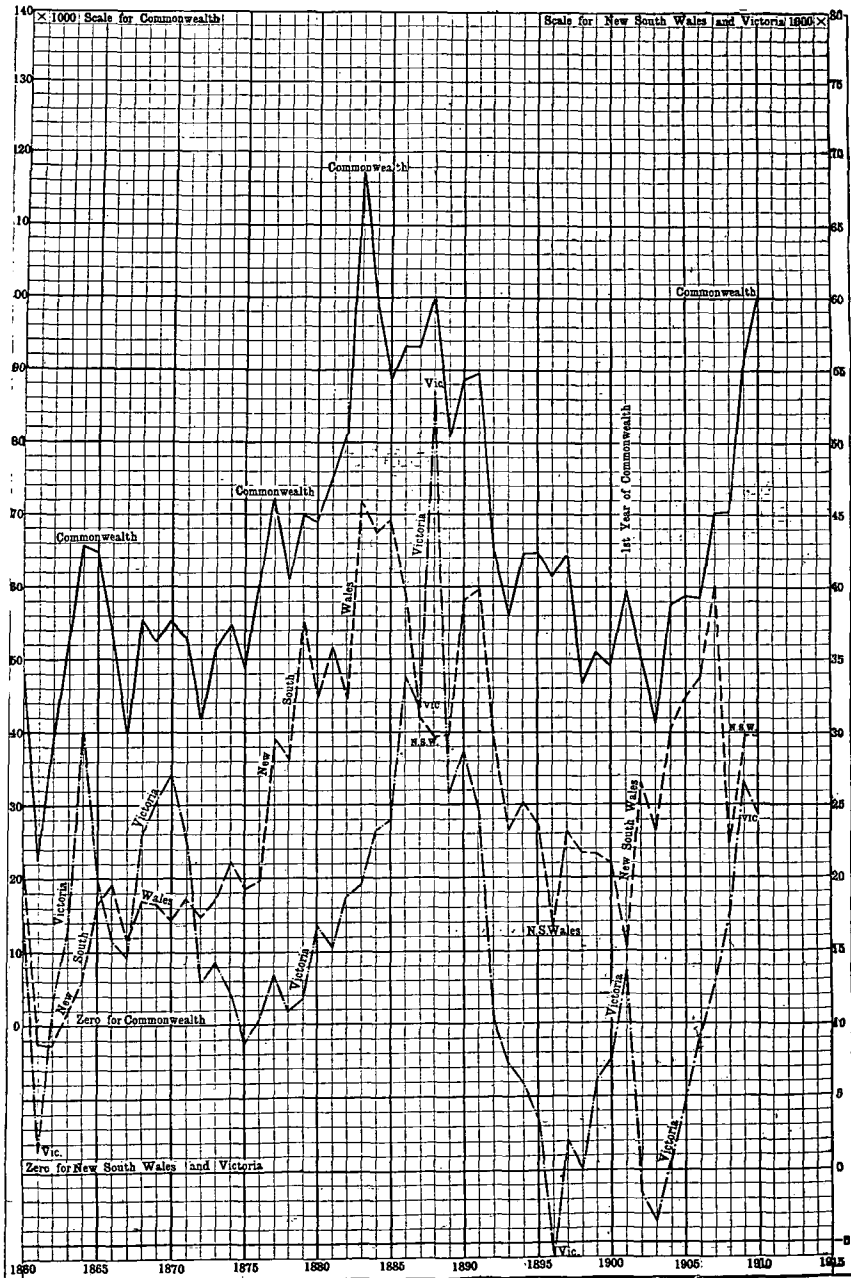
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

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, - - - - -.

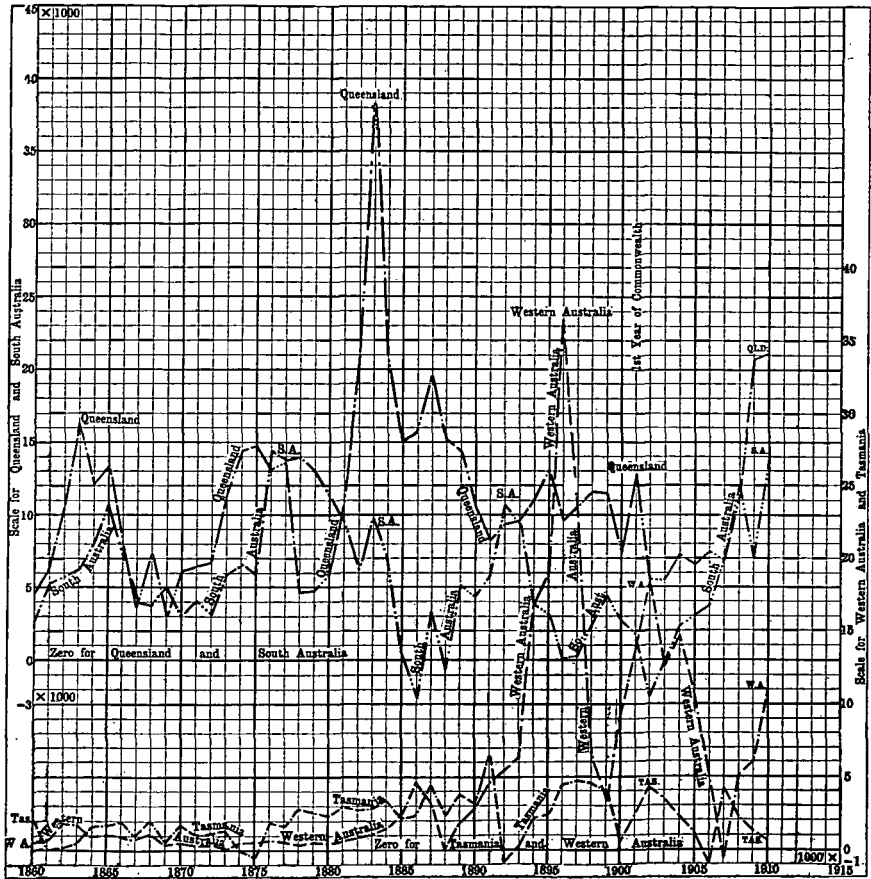
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1910.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, LAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1910.



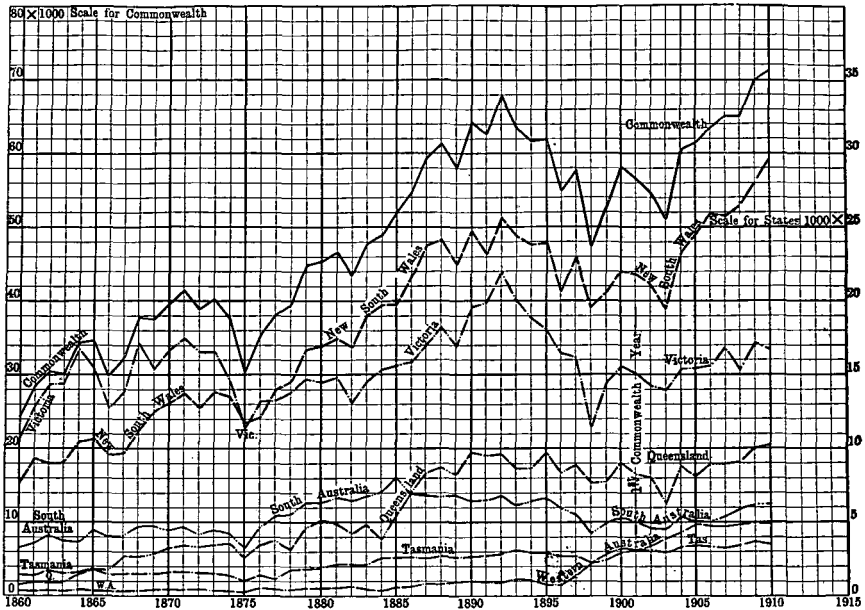
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. In the first graph two zero lines are taken (i.) for the Commonwealth and (ii.) for New South Wales and Victoria. The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth and that on the right relates to New South Wales and Victoria. In the second graph two zero lines are taken (i.) for Queensland and South Australia, and (ii.) for Tasmania and Western Australia. The scale on the left relates to Queensland and South Australia, and that on the right relates to Tasmania and Western Australia.

NET DECREASES in population are shown 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 on the curves denote the States to which they refer.

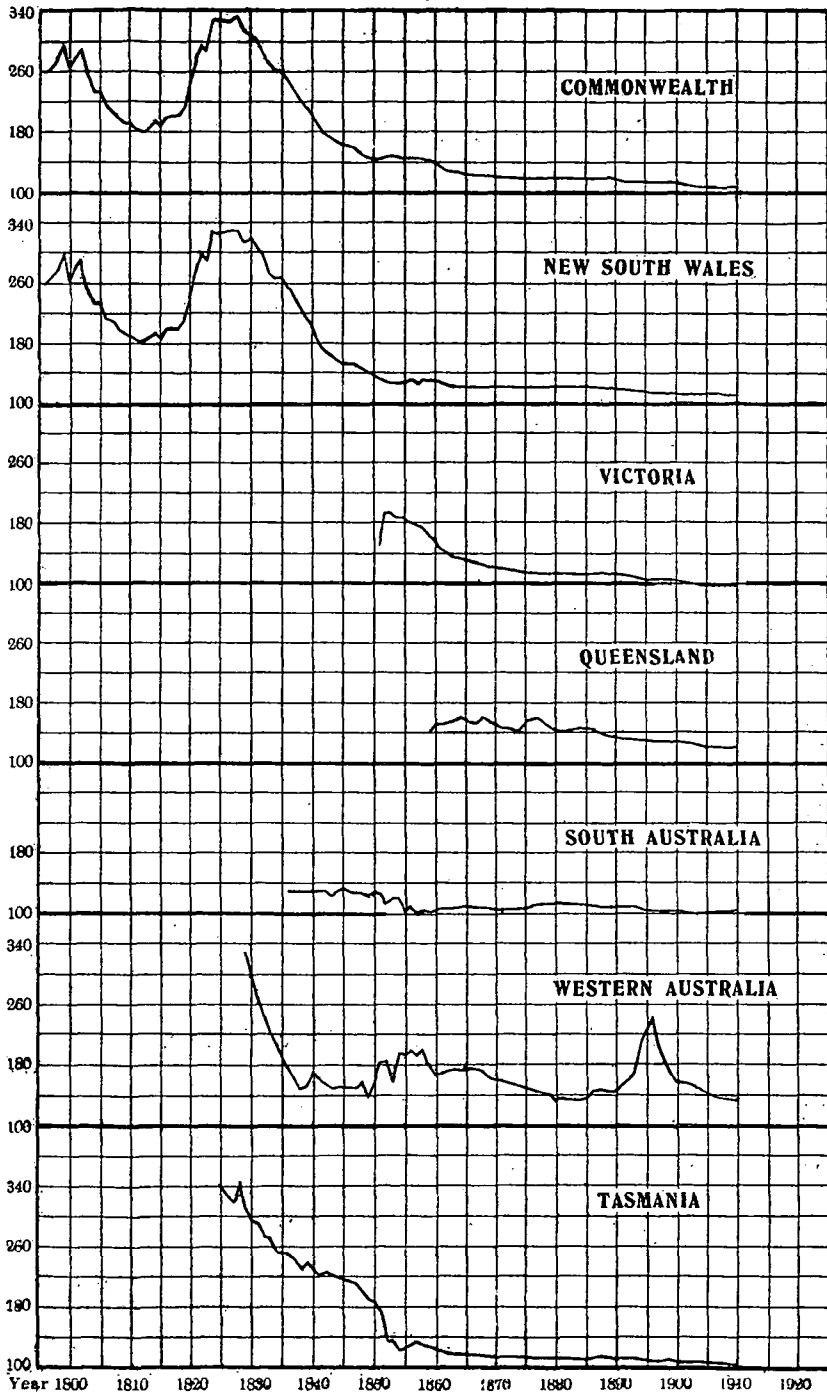
GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1910.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Commonwealth, and the vertical height 1000 persons for the States and 2000 persons for the Commonwealth.

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Commonwealth and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to the Commonwealth, and that on the right to the States. The names shew the States to which the curves refer, they are as follows:—Commonwealth — ; New South Wales, — — — ; Victoria, — — — — ; Queensland, — — — — — ; South Australia, — — — — — — ; Western Australia, — — — — — — — ; Tasmania, — — — — — — — — .

GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES
OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1910,



(See Tables pages 123 and 129.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents an interval of five years and the vertical height an excess of forty per cent. of males over females. The basic lines (shewn thickened) for Commonwealth and all the States are at 100 per cent., equivalent to a numerical equality of the sexes.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.

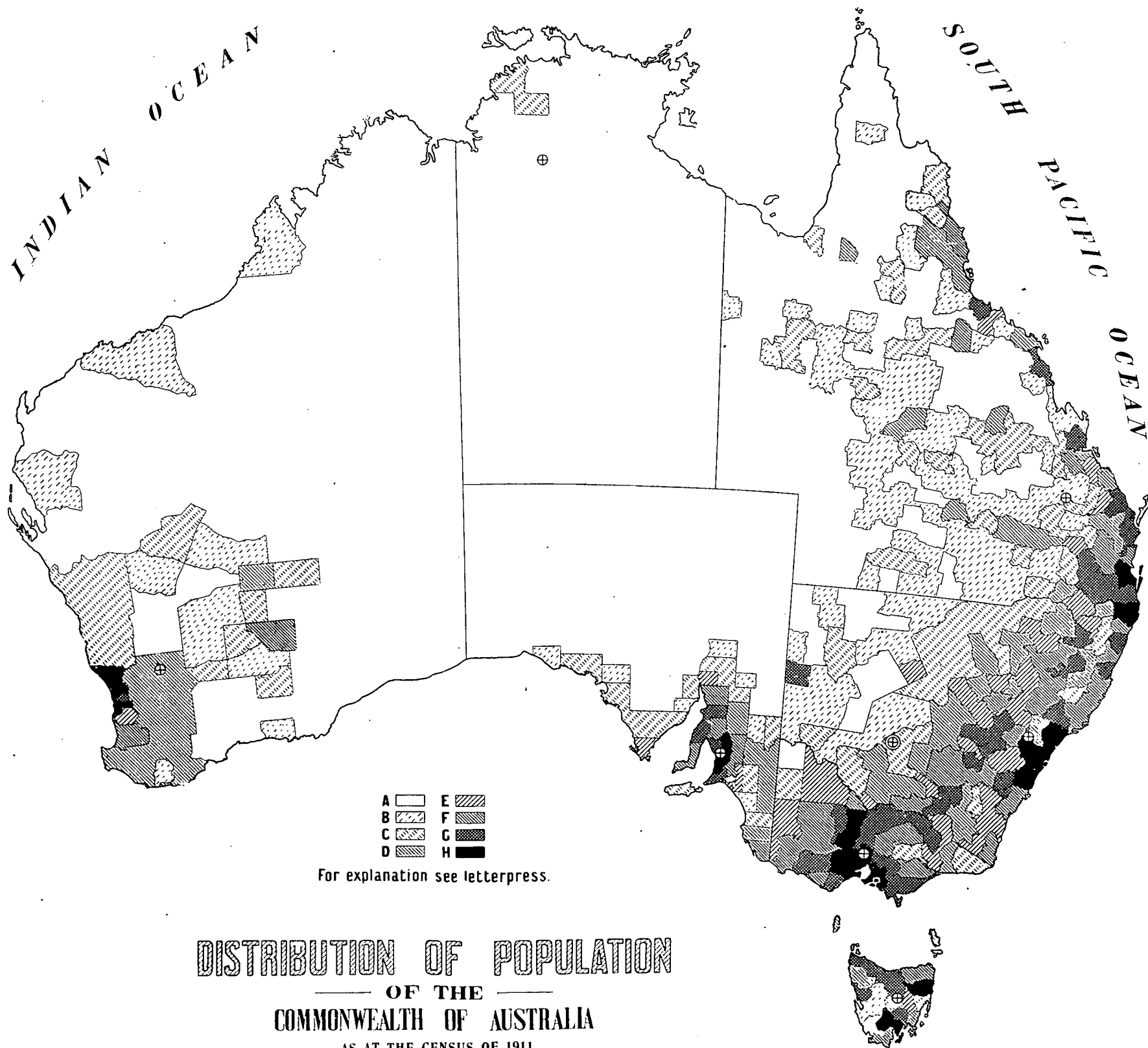
The folding map opposite furnishes a graphic representation of the distribution of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the census of 1911. For this purpose the density of the population has been computed for the counties of each State, and the areas representing these counties have been shaded in accordance with the following scale of density:—

| | |
|----|---|
| A— | Less than 1 inhabitant to 16 sq. miles |
| B— | From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles |
| C— | " 1 " 4 " " 1 in 1 sq. mile |
| D— | " 1 " 1 sq. mile " 2 in 1 " |
| E— | " 2 inhabitants in 1 " " 4 in 1 " |
| F— | " 4 " 1 " " 8 in 1 " |
| G— | " 8 " 1 " " 16 in 1 " |
| H— | 16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 square mile |

A map drawn upon such a small scale must, of course, be considered as furnishing only a rough approximation as to the true distribution of the population, owing to the fact that a small densely-populated area may exist in certain cases within a comparatively large district, the balance of which is but sparsely populated. Thus, in such a case, owing to the density of the whole district being alone taken into account, the fact of a concentration of population within a small area is lost for purposes of representation. It is evident that the larger the district is for which the density has been calculated, the less will the map represent the true facts. It is, however, believed that by the calculations being made in each State for counties this feature has been minimised, as the areas of the counties of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania are fairly equal in area, and do not average much more than 2000 square miles. The areas of counties in the Northern Territory and in Western Australia average 4000 and 8000 square miles respectively. It is evident that, so far as the States of Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania are concerned, the map now published cannot be compared with the map contained in previous issues of this Year Book, as the density had been computed for that map for Registration Districts in Queensland, Magisterial Districts in Western Australia, and Electoral Districts in Tasmania.

An area of about 1,136,000 square miles, equal to 38 per cent. of the total area of the Commonwealth, and belonging to South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, is not subdivided into counties. As the total population of that area is under 5000, it appears white on the map, together with a considerable number of adjoining counties, in which the population is less than one inhabitant to 16 square miles.

The concentration of population about the capitals, and, to a lesser extent, about some mining and agricultural centres, is obvious on reference to the map. The centres of gravity of the population of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole have been ascertained, and are shewn in the map by crosses surrounded by circles. It is evident that the greater the percentage of the population of a State concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of its capital, the closer to the capital the centre of gravity will be located, and the map shews this plainly. The centre of gravity of the population of the whole Commonwealth lies within the State of New South Wales, in county Nicholson, practically on the parallel of Sydney and the meridian of Melbourne, and almost in the centre of a straight line joining Sydney and Adelaide.



Australia became greater than that of Tasmania in 1899. Its density is little more than half of that of South Australia, one-third of that of Queensland, one-nineteenth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fiftieth of 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 nearly 40 per cent. greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half of that of Victoria.

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 158). 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 159).—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 162).—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 1909, during which year the natural increase was 16.35 per 1000 of mean population; 1910 showed a very slight decrease, the rate falling to 16.29. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, 1900, 1909, and 1910; 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 160 and 161).—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, 1909, and 1910. The highest increase was attained in 1883. The net increase for 1910 was higher than for any year, since 1888. 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 1907 an advance in the net increase was in evidence, followed by a decline in 1908, and a recovery in 1909, which was maintained in 1910.

Some features of the graph shewing the Victorian net increase are 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, 1901, 1909, and 1910, 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, 1908, and 1910, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1886, 1896, 1902, and 1903.

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 a fall thereafter to 1907, followed by a rise to 1910.

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, 1902, and 1907, while actual decreases were experienced in 1874; 1875, 1892, and 1906.

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 163).—These graphs furnish information concerning the variations which have taken place in the relative numbers of males and females in the populations of the Commonwealth and the several States during the years 1796 to 1910, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of 100, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria in 1902 and subsequent years the masculinity has never fallen below 100. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the marked variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.