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## CHAPTER XXIV.

## POPULATION.

## § 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

The nature of the early “musters” of the population and the subsequent Census enumerations which have been conducted in Australia were reviewed in Official Year Book, Number 15, pp. 1083-5. This review was accompanied by a tabular statement showing the dates on which the various enumerations were made, and the numbers counted on such occasions.

## § 2. Census of 4th April, 1921.

1. **Numbers Enumerated.**—The Census for the whole of Australia was taken as for the night between the 3rd and the 4th of April, 1921, and was the second Census under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905-20, which provides for the enumeration 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 were as follows :—

## POPULATION.—4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>States—</b>			
New South Wales .. ..	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371
Victoria .. ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280
Queensland .. ..	398,969	357,003	755,972
South Australia .. ..	248,267	246,893	495,160
Western Australia .. ..	177,278	155,454	332,732
Tasmania .. ..	107,743	106,037	213,780
<b>Territories—</b>			
Northern .. ..	2,821	1,046	3,867
Federal Capital .. ..	1,567	1,005	2,572
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

2. **Increase since Census of 1881.**—(i) *Australia.*—The increase of population between the Census of 3rd April, 1911, and that of 4th April, 1921, was 980,729, of which 449,835 were males and 530,894 were females, as compared with an increase of 681,204, comprising 335,107 males and 346,097 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the Censuses of 3rd April, 1881, 5th April, 1891, 31st March, 1901, 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, was as follows :—

## POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	(a) Masculinity.
3rd April, 1881 .. ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	7.98
5th April, 1891 .. ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	7.36
31st March, 1901 .. ..	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	4.83
3rd April, 1911 .. ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	3.84
4th April, 1921 .. ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	1.66

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 of population.

(ii) *States and Territories.* The increases in the population of the several States and Territories during the past four intercensal periods have been as follow :—

## POPULATION.—STATES, ETC., INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.		1911-1921.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales .. ..	(a) 374,129	49.90	(a) 230,892	20.54	(a) 293,602	21.67	453,637	27.55
Victoria .. ..	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53	215,729	16.40
Queensland .. ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62	150,159	24.79
South Australia ..	39,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01	86,602	21.20
Western Australia	20,074	67.57	134,342	269.86	97,990	53.22	50,618	17.94
Tasmania .. ..	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,736	10.86	22,569	11.80
N. Territory .. ..	1,447	41.93	(b)-87	(b)-1.78	(b)-1,501	(b)-31.20	557	16.83
Fed. Cap. Ter. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	50.06
Total .. ..	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	980,729	22.01

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Decrease.

For Australia as a whole, the increase during the period 1911-1921 was greater by 299,525 than that for the period 1901-1911, the rate of increase being 22.01 per cent. for 1911-1921, as against 18.05 for 1901-1911. The former corresponds to an increase of 1.67 per cent. per annum, the latter to an increase of 2.01 per cent. per annum.

As regards the separate States, both the numerical and relative increases in the case of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania were greater for 1911-1921 than for 1901-1911. On the other hand, Western Australia experienced a smaller increase during the decade 1911-1921 than in either of the two immediately preceding decades. The Northern Territory showed during the period 1911-1921 its first increase in population since the decade 1881-1891.

## § 3. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. *Present Number.*—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1922, was estimated at 5,633,281 persons, of whom 2,866,461 or 50.88 per cent. were males, and 2,766,820 or 49.12 per cent. were females. The increase during the year 1922 was 124,208, equal to 2.25 per cent., males having increased by 67,734 or 2.42 per cent., and females by 56,474 or 2.08 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 86,185, or 69.39 per cent., was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 38,023, or 30.61 per cent., was due to the excess of immigration over emigration.

2. *Growth and Distribution.*—The following tables show the population of the States at decennial intervals from their foundation to the year 1910, and for each of the

last five years. In previous issues, the male and female population of Australia as a whole were given at quinquennial periods from 1788, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes.

## POPULATION.—1788 TO 1922.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern	Federal Capital.	

## MALES.

(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	..	877	(b) 18,108	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	26,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1918	984,796	684,243	363,154	219,701	159,865	100,089	3,590	(b) 1,179	2,516,527
1919	1,042,379	739,956	390,122	240,203	174,981	106,352	3,377	1,008	2,698,378
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,730
1921	1,084,399	764,905	404,907	252,144	178,590	110,026	2,718	1,128	2,798,727
1922	1,107,695	788,626	415,802	257,475	183,386	109,494	2,540	1,443	2,866,461

## FEMALES.

(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	(b) 6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1918	977,171	753,002	341,097	237,851	150,318	102,754	1,139	(b) 1,053	2,564,385
1919	996,368	763,079	346,016	241,260	152,879	103,515	1,168	911	2,605,196
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1921	1,043,517	785,781	363,324	250,267	157,215	108,290	1,016	936	2,710,346
1922	1,065,237	801,599	372,488	255,719	160,222	109,430	1,011	1,114	2,766,820

## PERSONS.

1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	(b) 24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b) 538,234	(b) 28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(c) 4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1918	1,961,967	1,437,245	704,251	457,552	310,183	202,843	4,639	(b) 2,232	5,080,912
1919	2,038,747	1,503,035	736,138	481,463	327,860	209,867	4,545	1,919	5,303,574
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1921	2,127,916	1,550,686	768,231	502,411	335,715	218,316	3,734	2,064	5,509,073
1922	2,172,932	1,590,225	788,290	513,194	343,608	218,924	3,551	2,557	5,633,281

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier decennial dates. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) Previously included with South Australia.

So far as the numbers can be ascertained, the nucleus of the population of Australia consisted of 1,204 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, i.e., 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales, and 14,192 were in Tasmania. The total for Australia attained its first million in 1858, 70 years after settlement. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; Western Australia, 1.38 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; and Tasmania, 8.14 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average rate of increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum. The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; and the fifth million thirteen years later in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent. It had been anticipated that the fifth million would be reached in 1915, but the suspension of immigration and the despatch of Australian troops to the war delayed its attainment until March, 1918.

The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof, is illustrated by the graph accompanying this Chapter.

3. Increase at Decennial Periods since 1790.—The following table furnishes particulars relative to the increase in population of Australia during each decade, and the percentage of such increase on the population at the commencement of the decade:—

POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, DECENNIAL INCREASE.

Decade ended 31st December—	Increase during Decade—					
	Numerical.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1790 .. ..	(a)	(a)	2,056	%	%	%
1800 .. ..	(a)	(a)	3,161	(a)	(a)	153.75
1810 .. ..	3,805	2,544	6,349	100.66	177.04	121.70
1820 .. ..	16,199	5,778	21,977	213.57	145.14	190.01
1830 .. ..	29,101	7,395	36,496	122.36	75.78	108.80
1840 .. ..	74,421	45,948	120,369	140.72	267.86	171.86
1850 .. ..	111,377	103,571	214,948	87.49	164.13	112.89
1860 .. ..	429,877	310,352	740,229	180.10	186.20	182.61
1870 .. ..	233,934	268,237	502,171	34.99	56.23	43.84
1880 .. ..	302,020	281,755	583,775	33.47	37.81	35.43
1890 .. ..	488,317	431,507	919,824	40.54	42.02	41.22
1900 .. ..	284,161	329,823	613,984	16.79	22.61	19.48
1910 .. ..	319,316	340,428	659,744	16.15	19.04	17.52
1920 .. ..	455,422	530,792	986,214	19.83	24.93	22.29

(a) Not available.

4. Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1922.—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1922, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the proportions of the total area, and of the total population represented by each State or Territory, are given, together with the masculinity and the density of population:—

## AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY, AND DENSITY.—STATES, 1922.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per cent. Estimated Population, 31st December, 1922.			Masculinity. (a)	Density. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	38.64	38.50	38.57	1.95	7.02
Victoria ..	2.96	27.51	28.97	28.23	—0.82	18.10
Queensland ..	22.54	14.51	13.47	14.00	5.49	1.18
South Australia ..	12.78	8.98	9.24	9.11	0.34	1.35
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.40	5.79	6.10	6.74	0.35
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.82	3.95	3.88	0.03	8.35
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.09	0.04	0.06	43.06	0.007
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	12.87	2.72
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.77	1.89

(a) Excess of males over females in each 100 persons.

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates excess of females over males in each 100 persons.

5. **Urban and Rural Distribution.**—The following table shows the number of persons and the percentage on the total population recorded at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, as resident in urban and rural areas respectively. The metropolitan divisions include the capital city and the adjoining urban areas; the urban provincial districts cover those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas, and which are incorporated for local government purposes; those persons classed as migratory were mostly on board ships in Australian ports:—

## URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern	Federal Capital	
NUMBER.									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	..	..	2,338,079
Provincial ..	525,007	187,490	183,720	41,637	42,571	55,644	1,399	..	1,037,468
Rural ..	664,590	571,577	359,014	195,054	130,098	105,123	2,403	2,563	2,030,422
Migratory ..	11,715	5,748	3,292	3,094	5,190	652	65	9	29,765
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	..	..	43.01
Provincial ..	25.00	12.24	24.30	8.41	12.79	26.03	36.18	..	19.09
Rural ..	31.64	37.33	47.49	39.39	39.10	49.17	62.14	99.65	37.35
Migratory ..	0.56	0.38	0.44	0.63	1.56	0.31	1.68	0.35	0.55
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For Australia as a whole 62.10 per cent. of the population is urban, this percentage being exceeded by New South Wales, 67.80 per cent., and Victoria 62.29 per cent. Tasmania, with 50.52 per cent., has the smallest percentage of urban population in all the States.

During the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and of 1921 the population of the metropolitan areas in the aggregate increased in proportion to the total population of Australia from 38.03 per cent. in 1911 to 43.01 per cent. in 1921. This movement was common to all the States, though in varying degree. The relative accretion to the metropolitan total was greatest in Western Australia, where it increased from 37.85 per cent. to 46.55 per cent. of the population of the State, and was least in New South Wales, where it increased from 38.23 per cent. to 42.80 per cent. The abnormal increase in the proportion of the metropolitan population to the total population of Western Australia is not due entirely to the actual increase to the population of Perth and suburbs, but is caused in some measure by the departure from the State of many persons who had been engaged in connexion with the mining industry in extra-metropolitan districts.

In Victoria and in South Australia more than half the population lives within the metropolitan areas. At the Census of 1921, 50.05 per cent. of the population of Victoria, and 51.57 per cent. of the population of South Australia, were resident in their respective capitals. Of the total population of Australia 43.01 per cent. was in the metropolitan areas; the proportion of the total males being 40.35 per cent., and of the females 45.77 per cent. The post-censal estimates, which are given in the following table, show a higher proportion in each of the capitals than was shown by the Census.

6. Metropolitan Population—Australia and Other Countries.—The abnormal concentration of population in the capitals of the States of Australia, as compared with other countries, may be readily seen from the following table. It may be mentioned, however, that, in most of the European countries, the capital is not always the most populous of many big cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city, and in some States is the only town of important magnitude.

#### METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	31st Dec., 1922.	955,900	43.99
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..		816,800	51.36
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..		230,200	29.19
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..		270,329	52.67
Western Australia ..	Perth ..		161,773	47.09
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..		54,566	24.92
Australia ..	(6 Cities) ..		2,489,568	44.24
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1922	112,080	8.86
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1920	1,841,326	30.03
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1921	666,159	20.25
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1921	1,184,616	14.91
Irish Free State ..	Dublin ..	1922	427,000	13.51
Saxony ..	Dresden ..	1919	587,758	12.58
England ..	London (a) ..	1922	4,534,230	11.88
Prussia ..	Berlin ..	1919	3,803,770	10.37
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1921	775,039	10.36
Norway ..	Christiania ..	1920	258,483	9.75
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1920	647,427	9.43
Bavaria ..	Munich ..	1919	630,711	8.83
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1922	423,155	8.63
France ..	Paris ..	1921	2,906,472	7.41
Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1921	435,359	7.31
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1921	422,042	7.09
Finland ..	Helsingfors ..	1920	197,848	5.88
Greece ..	Athens ..	1920	292,991	5.29
Czecho-Slovakia ..	Prague ..	1921	676,476	4.98
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1921	931,176	3.59
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1920	751,352	3.52
Switzerland ..	Berne ..	1920	104,626	2.70
Italy ..	Rome ..	1921	691,314	1.85
Russia (European) ..	Petrograd ..	1915	2,318,645	1.76

(a) Population of Greater London in 1922 was 7,563,730.

7. **Principal Urban Centres.**—Apart from seaports and certain mining centres, the concentration of population in Australia is often associated with the rainfall, and in the following list of "Urban Incorporated Areas" the average annual rainfall is shown for all such places where rainfall records are kept.

In the following table will be found particulars of the principal Urban Incorporated Areas in Australia which at the date of the Census, on 4th April, 1921, had a population of over 3,000. From this it will be seen that there were, in all, 50 localities in Australia returned as having a population upwards of 20,000. Of these 19 were in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, 7 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 2 in Tasmania.

By the term "Urban Incorporated Areas" is meant those urban districts which have been incorporated for municipal purposes. The populations shown in each case are those recorded within the municipal boundaries.

**POPULATION AND RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—  
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.**

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
<b>100,000 and over—</b>			<b>Inches.</b>	<b>10,000 and under</b>			<b>Inches.</b>
Sydney ..	N.S.W.	104,153	48.04	<b>20,000—</b>			
Melbourne ..	Vic.	103,251	25.66	Annandale ..	N.S.W.	12,648	(a)
<b>50,000 and under</b>				Auburn ..	"	13,563	(a)
<b>100,000—</b>				Ballarat East ..	Vic.	13,452	(a)
Perth ..	W.A.	64,166	23.91	Bankstown ..	N.S.W.	10,670	34.32
Prahran ..	Vic.	50,290	25.38	Bexley ..	"	14,746	(a)
Randwick ..	N.S.W.	50,841	45.07	Burwood ..	"	15,709	40.24
<b>20,000 and under</b>				Coburg ..	Vic.	18,114	(a)
<b>50,000—</b>				Concord ..	N.S.W.	11,013	(a)
Adelaide ..	S.A.	39,552	21.05	Drummoyne ..	"	18,761	(a)
Ashfield ..	N.S.W.	33,636	40.71	Fremantle ..	W.A.	17,566	29.83
Ballarat ..	Vic.	21,215	26.96	Geelong ..	Vic.	14,805	21.35
Balmain ..	N.S.W.	32,104	(a)	Goulburn ..	N.S.W.	12,715	24.84
Bendigo ..	Vic.	25,682	21.17	Granville ..	"	13,328	(a)
Brighton ..	"	21,235	24.93	Hamilton ..	"	14,196	(a)
Brisbane ..	Qld.	42,629	45.65	Hindmarsh ..	S.A.	12,454	(a)
Brisbane South ..	"	37,151	(a)	Hurstville ..	N.S.W.	13,394	(a)
Broken Hill ..	N.S.W.	26,337	10.08	Illawarra Central and North ..	"	11,560	(a)
Brunswick ..	Vic.	44,484	(a)	Kew ..	Vic.	17,382	27.93
Camberwell ..	"	23,835	27.63	Kogarah ..	N.S.W.	13,226	(a)
Canterbury ..	N.S.W.	37,639	39.89	Lidcombe ..	"	10,522	34.40
Caulfield ..	Vic.	40,693	27.58	Lithgow ..	"	13,275	33.44
Collingwood ..	"	34,239	(a)	Manly ..	"	18,507	46.93
Essendon ..	"	35,260	24.24	Maryborough ..	Qld.	10,929	45.81
Fitzroy ..	"	34,938	(a)	Mascot ..	N.S.W.	10,929	(a)
Footscray ..	"	33,775	(a)	Newcastle ..	"	14,566	46.41
Glebe ..	N.S.W.	22,754	46.00	Norwood ..	"	"	"
Hawthorn ..	Vic.	29,165	27.87	Kensington ..	S.A.	15,000	24.63
Hobart ..	Tas.	43,589	23.59	Parramatta ..	N.S.W.	14,594	36.03
Ipswich ..	Qld.	20,517	34.52	Port Melbourne ..	Vic.	13,089	(a)
Ithaca ..	"	20,905	(a)	Ryde ..	N.S.W.	14,854	35.22
Launceston ..	Tas.	24,305	28.16	Sandringham ..	Vic.	11,316	(a)
Leichhardt ..	N.S.W.	29,356	(a)	St. Peters ..	N.S.W.	12,700	(a)
Malvern ..	Vic.	32,306	31.14	St. Peters ..	S.A.	11,098	22.29
Marrickville ..	N.S.W.	42,240	39.09	Subiaco ..	W.A.	13,647	33.35
Melbourne South ..	Vic.	46,873	(a)	Thebarton ..	S.A.	14,031	(a)
Mosman ..	N.S.W.	20,056	45.19	Toowong ..	Qld.	9,987	36.59
Newtown ..	"	28,168	(a)	Waratah ..	N.S.W.	12,192	(a)
Northcote ..	Vic.	30,519	(a)	Waterloo ..	"	11,199	(a)
Paddington ..	N.S.W.	26,364	(a)	Wickham ..	"	12,151	(a)
Petersham ..	"	26,236	(a)	Williamstown ..	Vic.	19,442	(a)
Port Adelaide ..	S.A.	30,101	(a)	Windsor ..	Qld.	18,250	35.24
Redfern ..	N.S.W.	23,978	(a)				
Richmond ..	Vic.	43,174	25.65				
Rockdale ..	N.S.W.	25,189	(a)				
Rockhampton ..	Qld.	24,168	40.17	<b>5,000 and under</b>			
St. Kilda ..	Vic.	38,579	(a)	<b>10,000—</b>			
Sydney North ..	N.S.W.	48,438	(a)	Albury ..	N.S.W.	7,751	27.95
Toowoomba ..	Qld.	20,676	36.66	Alexandria ..	"	9,793	(a)
Townsville ..	"	21,353	48.39	Armida ..	"	5,407	31.77
Unley ..	S.A.	34,093	24.88	Bathurst ..	"	9,440	23.93
Waverley ..	N.S.W.	36,797	(a)	Botany ..	"	6,214	45.73
Willoughby ..	"	28,067	49.75	Boulder ..	W.A.	8,212	9.84
Woolahra ..	"	25,439	(a)	Bundaberg ..	Qld.	9,276	43.87

(a) No record.



POPULATION AND RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—  
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
5,000 and under 10,000— <i>cont.</i>			Inches.	3,000 and under 5,000—			Inches.
Cairns ..	Qld.	7,464	90.48	Adamstown ..	N.S.W.	3,959	(a)
Carrum ..	Vic.	5,225	(a)	Albany ..	W.A.	3,976	36.68
Castlemaine ..		5,231	22.21	Ararat ..	Vic.	3,953	23.60
Charters Towers ..	Qld.	9,489	25.63	Bunbury ..	W.A.	4,475	36.47
Claremont ..	W.A.	5,511	31.24	Canley Vale ..	N.S.W.	3,106	35.10
Cottesloe ..		5,033	(a)	Carrington ..	"	3,115	(a)
Dubbo ..	N.S.W.	5,032	22.13	Casino ..	"	3,455	49.52
Enfield ..	"	8,530	(a)	Collie ..	W.A.	3,313	38.28
Erskineville ..	"	7,553	38.05	Cootamundra ..	N.S.W.	3,531	23.20
Geelong West ..	Vic.	7,994	18.37	Cowra ..	"	3,716	23.62
Glenelg ..	S.A.	6,344	25.86	Darlington ..	"	3,651	(a)
Glenorchy ..	Tas.			Daylesford ..	Vic.	3,328	33.96
Grafton and Grafton South ..	N.S.W.	6,077	33.86	Dundas ..	N.S.W.	3,523	(a)
Gympie ..	Qld.	6,537	46.25	Eaglehawk ..	Vic.	4,719	(a)
Hamilton ..	Vic.	8,873	(a)	Echuca ..	"	3,745	16.01
Hamilton ..	Vic.	5,097	26.94	Forbes ..	N.S.W.	4,376	19.84
Hunter's Hill ..	N.S.W.	7,300	41.33	Fremantle East ..	W.A.	4,423	33.64
Kalgoorlie ..	W.A.	7,897	9.84	Fremantle North ..	"	3,545	32.65
Katoomba ..	N.S.W.	9,055	55.75	Geraldton ..	"	4,174	18.92
Lane Cove ..	"	7,592	(a)	Glen Innes ..	N.S.W.	3,974	31.83
Lismore ..	"	8,700	51.05	Henley and Grange ..	S.A.	3,980	17.72
Liverpool ..	"	6,302	(a)	Horsham ..	Vic.	3,790	17.71
Mackay ..	Qld.	6,313	69.15	Inverell ..	N.S.W.	4,369	30.46
Maitland West ..	N.S.W.	8,457	34.01	Junee ..	"	3,560	20.44
Mentone and Mordialloc ..	Vic.	5,674	26.05	Kempsey ..	"	3,613	44.42
Merewether ..	N.S.W.	5,908	(a)	Lambton ..	"	3,691	40.67
Mildura ..	Vic.	5,101	11.15	Lambton, New ..	"	3,550	(a)
Mount Morgan ..	Qld.	7,220	31.43	Maitland East ..	"	3,551	32.86
Newtown and Chiswick ..	Vic.	7,240	(a)	Maryborough ..	Vic.	4,744	20.77
Oakleigh ..	"	6,076	29.78	Midland Junction ..	W.A.	4,937	37.14
Orange ..	N.S.W.	7,398	25.26	Moree ..	N.S.W.	3,020	23.63
Port Pirie ..	S.A.	9,801	13.55	Mount Gambier ..	S.A.	3,969	31.34
Prospect and Sherwood ..	N.S.W.	8,737	33.70	Mudgee ..	N.S.W.	3,170	25.75
Sandgate ..	Qld.	6,273	46.89	Northam ..	W.A.	3,602	16.86
Smithfield ..				Parkes ..	N.S.W.	3,941	20.92
Fairfield ..	N.S.W.	5,303	(a)	Penrith ..	"	3,604	29.87
Strathfield ..	"	7,594	(a)	Roma ..	Qld.	3,249	24.03
Tamworth ..	"	7,264	27.39	Sale ..	Vic.	3,769	23.82
Wagga Wagga ..	"	7,679	21.40	Singleton ..	N.S.W.	3,270	28.67
Wallsend ..	"	6,446	(a)	Southport ..	Qld.	3,550	54.76
Warrnambool ..	Vic.	7,730	27.84	Stawell ..	Vic.	4,413	21.31
Warwick ..	Qld.	6,091	28.12	Stockton ..	N.S.W.	4,598	(a)
Wollongong ..	N.S.W.	6,708	44.52	Temora ..	"	3,048	20.34
Wonthaggi ..	Vic.	5,170	34.83	Vauchuse ..	"	3,727	47.60
Wynnum ..	Qld.	8,355	38.17	Wallerawang ..	S.A.	3,308	14.18
				Wangaratta ..	Vic.	3,689	24.67
				Wellington ..	N.S.W.	3,924	23.01
				Windsor ..	"	3,808	30.42
				Young ..	"	3,283	25.16

(a) No record.

## § 4. Elements of Increase.

1. *Natural Increase.*—(i) *General.* 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" provides an important part of the 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 principal element of increase. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1860, accompanies this Chapter.

## POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1861 TO 1922.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (d)	Fed. Cap. (e)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	47,905	69,283	8,183	20,526	1,519	7,174	..	..	154,590
1871 to 1880	64,107	67,117	14,664	23,655	1,733	6,549	..	..	177,825
1881 to 1890	97,411	73,142	25,858	33,488	2,757	11,377	..	..	244,033
1891 to 1900	105,526	79,251	38,249	28,320	4,838	13,262	..	..	269,446
1901 to 1910	115,306	73,280	38,043	26,649	19,045	16,658	- 487	..	288,494
1911 to 1920	149,100	87,548	54,391	35,086	22,517	18,059	- 326	153	366,528
1921 ..	16,515	9,626	6,241	3,467	1,779	1,778	- 31	12	39,387
1922 ..	17,204	10,551	5,891	3,613	2,169	1,911	- 14	12	41,337
1861 to 1922	613,074	469,798	191,520	174,804	56,357	76,768	- 858	177	1,581,640
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	56,670	80,534	11,137	21,210	2,406	9,059	..	..	181,016
1871 to 1880	75,843	79,023	21,997	25,552	2,840	8,891	..	..	214,146
1881 to 1890	112,294	87,964	39,500	35,353	4,347	13,592	..	..	293,050
1891 to 1900	121,037	93,664	49,794	30,235	10,430	14,499	..	..	319,659
1901 to 1910	130,460	82,460	48,958	27,455	24,822	16,549	61	..	330,765
1911 to 1920	168,873	93,144	65,736	36,143	29,447	18,425	197	150	412,115
1921 ..	18,095	9,800	6,946	3,525	2,548	1,780	30	11	42,735
1922 ..	18,800	10,582	6,944	3,780	2,795	1,909	24	14	44,848
1861 to 1922	702,072	537,171	251,012	183,253	79,635	84,704	312	175	1,838,334
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	104,575	149,817	19,320	41,736	3,925	16,233	..	..	335,606
1871 to 1880	139,950	146,140	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,440	..	..	391,971
1881 to 1890	209,705	161,106	65,358	68,841	7,104	24,969	..	..	537,083
1891 to 1900	226,563	172,915	88,043	58,555	15,268	27,761	..	..	589,105
1901 to 1910	245,766	155,740	87,001	54,104	43,867	33,207	- 426	..	619,259
1911 to 1920	317,973	180,692	120,127	71,229	51,964	36,484	- 129	303	778,643
1921 ..	34,610	19,426	13,187	6,992	4,327	3,558	- 1	23	82,122
1922 ..	36,004	21,133	12,835	7,393	4,964	3,820	10	26	86,185
1861 to 1922	1,315,146	1,006,969	442,532	358,057	135,992	161,472	- 546	352	3,419,974

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Including Federal Capital Territory prior to 1911.

(c) Including Northern Territory prior to 1901. (d) Included in South Australia prior to 1901.

(e) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign — denotes excess of deaths over births.

In the natural increase females have exceeded the males during the period under review. This is due to the higher death rate among males, the effect of which is augmented by the larger number of males subject to the greater risk of death. Although males predominate in both births and deaths, they exceed the females to a greater degree in the deaths than in the births.

(ii) *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 very low. The following table gives a comparison between the average rates per annum 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 Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand:—

## NATURAL INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.
Australasia (1918-22)—		Europe— <i>continued.</i>	
Tasmania .. ..	16.97	Switzerland .. ..	(f) 4.64
Queensland .. ..	16.28	Spain .. ..	(d) 4.60
New South Wales .. ..	15.37	Ireland .. ..	(e) 3.89
Australia .. ..	14.29	Belgium .. ..	(e) -1.08
South Australia .. ..	14.06	Asia—	
Western Australia .. ..	13.30	Japan .. ..	(f) 11.69
New Zealand .. ..	13.00	Ceylon .. ..	(d) 8.92
Victoria .. ..	11.79	Africa—	
Europe—		Union of South Africa	
Netherlands .. ..	(e) 12.25	(whites only) .. ..	(c) 17.62
Norway .. ..	(a) 11.82	America—	
Denmark .. ..	(e) 10.93	Province of Quebec .. ..	(e) 19.73
Finland .. ..	(b) 9.14	Jamaica .. ..	(b) 12.56
Scotland .. ..	(f) 8.54	Province of Ontario .. ..	(e) 10.06
Italy .. ..	(b) 8.11	Chile .. ..	(d) 10.27
France .. ..	(d) 7.53		
England and Wales .. ..	(f) 7.20		
Sweden .. ..	(f) 6.85		

(a) 1911-15. (b) 1913-17. (c) 1914-18. (d) 1915-19. (e) 1916-20. (f) 1917-21.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates a decrease.

Graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for Australia accompany this chapter.

2. *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 variations than is the factor of “natural increase.” These variations are due to numerous causes, some of which are referred to later in this chapter, in dealing with the influences which affect the growth of population.

\* The subject of immigration is dealt with at some length later in this chapter.

## POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1861 TO 1922 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	26,365	- 2,355	44,221	10,028	4,395	- 3,310	..	..	79,344
1871 to 1880	68,724	- 13,789	40,128	28,889	- 259	502	..	..	124,195
1881 to 1890	100,341	71,819	73,381	- 14,877	9,112	4,508	..	..	244,284
1891 to 1900	7,817	- 72,997	13,183	- 9,732	76,396	48	..	..	14,715
1901 to 1910	26,828	- 28,571	12,786	- 441	28,838	- 7,555	- 1,063	..	30,822
1911 to 1920	61,633	19,773	16,651	3,657	- 3,593	9,666	499	- 60	88,894
1921 ..	- 61	1,476	2,111	3,377	- 174	989	- 162	54	7,610
1922 ..	6,092	13,170	5,004	1,718	2,717	- 2,443	- 164	303	26,397
1861 to 1922	297,739	- 11,474	207,465	22,619	117,432	- 16,927	- 890	297	616,261
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	18,506	38,229	23,675	7,200	1,469	- 1,858	..	..	87,221
1871 to 1880	34,476	2,329	18,979	13,751	112	2,038	..	..	67,609
1881 to 1890	62,087	42,198	42,337	- 11,410	2,725	520	..	..	138,457
1891 to 1900	12,650	- 37,433	505	- 5,663	39,801	304	..	..	10,164
1900 to 1910	10,956	- 21,974	5,382	- 4,045	24,160	- 4,749	67	..	9,663
1911 to 1920	69,906	26,036	14,830	9,252	6,120	7,869	318	84	118,677
1921 ..	1,645	1,875	2,309	1,036	239	1,017	- 92	15	8,044
1922 ..	2,920	5,236	2,220	1,672	212	769	- 29	164	11,626
1861 to 1922	213,146	56,496	110,237	11,793	74,838	- 15,442	130	263	451,461
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	44,871	35,874	67,896	17,228	5,864	- 5,168	..	..	166,565
1871 to 1880	103,200	- 11,460	59,107	42,640	- 147	1,536	..	..	191,804
1881 to 1890	162,428	114,017	115,718	- 26,287	11,837	5,028	..	..	382,741
1891 to 1900	20,467	- 110,430	13,688	- 15,395	116,197	352	..	..	24,879
1901 to 1910	37,784	- 50,545	18,168	- 4,486	52,998	- 12,304	- 1,130	..	40,485
1911 to 1920	131,539	45,809	31,481	12,909	2,527	- 17,535	817	24	207,571
1921 ..	1,584	3,351	4,420	4,413	65	2,006	- 254	69	15,654
1922 ..	9,012	18,406	7,224	3,390	2,929	3,212	- 193	467	38,023
1861 to 1922	510,885	45,022	317,702	34,412	192,270	- 32,369	- 760	560	1,067,722

(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900. (b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.  
(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) indicates the excess of departures over arrivals.

From 1860 to 1922 the increment to the population arising from the excess of births over deaths amounted to 3,419,974 or 76.21 per cent. of the total increase, while the increase from net immigration amounted to 1,067,722 or 23.79 per cent. During the 22 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 1,566,209, or 83.84 per cent. natural increase and 301,733 or 16.16 per cent. by net immigration. The greatest increase to the population by net immigration which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881 to 1890. This period, however, concluded in world wide speculation which in Australia took the form of speculation in land values, and the effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is shown by the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. For many of the years during this last mentioned period there was an actual loss to Australian population by net migration.

In 1907 the stream of migration again turned in favour of Australia, and during the five years 1909-1913 the net immigration represented 281,193. The war interrupted the flow, but in 1922 the net immigration represented 38,023 persons.

**3. Total Increase.**—The total increase of the population is obtained by the combination of the natural increase with the net immigration.

The following table gives the total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 and for the years 1921 and 1922 :—

**POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE, 1861 TO 1922.**

Period.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	74,270	66,928	52,404	30,554	5,914	3,864	..	..	233,934
1871 to 1880	132,831	53,328	54,792	52,544	1,474	7,051	..	..	302,020
1881 to 1890	197,752	144,961	99,239	18,611	11,869	15,885	..	..	488,317
1891 to 1900	113,343	6,254	51,432	18,588	81,234	13,310	..	..	284,161
1901 to 1910	142,134	44,709	50,829	26,208	47,883	9,103	1,550	..	319,316
1911 to 1920	210,733	107,321	71,042	38,743	18,924	8,393	173	93	455,422
1921 ..	16,454	11,102	8,352	6,844	1,605	2,767	— 193	66	46,997
1922 ..	23,296	23,721	10,895	5,331	4,886	— 532	— 178	315	67,734
1861 to 1922	910,813	458,324	398,985	197,423	173,789	59,841	— 1,748	474	2,197,901
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	75,176	118,763	34,812	28,410	3,875	7,201	..	..	268,237
1871 to 1880	110,319	81,352	40,976	39,303	2,952	6,853	..	..	281,755
1881 to 1890	174,381	130,162	81,837	23,943	7,072	14,112	..	..	431,507
1891 to 1900	133,687	56,231	50,299	24,572	50,231	14,803	..	..	329,823
1900 to 1910	141,416	60,486	54,340	23,410	48,982	11,800	— 6	..	340,428
1911 to 1920	238,779	119,180	80,566	45,395	35,567	10,556	515	234	530,792
1921 ..	19,740	11,675	9,255	4,561	2,787	2,797	— 62	26	50,779
1922 ..	21,720	15,818	9,164	5,452	3,007	1,140	— 5	178	56,474
1861 to 1922	915,218	593,667	361,249	195,046	154,473	69,262	442	438	2,289,795
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	149,446	185,691	87,216	58,964	9,789	11,065	..	..	502,171
1871 to 1880	243,150	134,680	95,768	91,847	4,426	13,904	..	..	583,775
1881 to 1890	372,133	275,123	181,076	42,554	18,941	29,997	..	..	919,824
1891 to 1900	247,030	62,485	101,731	43,160	131,465	28,113	..	..	613,984
1901 to 1910	283,550	105,195	105,169	49,618	96,865	20,903	1,556	..	659,744
1911 to 1920	449,512	226,501	151,608	84,138	54,491	18,949	688	327	986,214
1921 ..	36,194	22,777	17,607	11,405	4,392	5,564	— 255	92	97,776
1922 ..	45,016	39,539	20,059	10,783	7,893	608	— 183	493	124,208
1861 to 1922	1,826,031	1,051,991	760,234	392,469	328,262	129,103	— 1,306	912	4,487,696

(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900. (b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.

(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

For Australia as a whole the greatest numerical increase during any decennial period occurred in the decade 1911 to 1920. The increase during this decade amounted to 986,214, or 22.29 per cent. The greatest proportional increase, on the other hand,

occurred during the decade 1881–1890 when it amounted to 919,824, which, on the smaller population of that time represented an increase of 41.22 per cent. for the decade. Of this increase of 919,824, 537,083 or 58.38 per cent. was from the excess of births over deaths, whereas during the decade 1911–1920, of the total increase of 986,214 the natural increase produced 778,643 or 78.96 per cent. A graph showing the increase in the population of each State and of Australia from year to year since 1860 accompanies this chapter.

As regards the individual States the maximum increases in any decennium are as follows:—New South Wales, 449,512, in 1911–20; Victoria, 275,123, in 1881–90; Queensland, 181,076, in 1881–90; South Australia, 91,847, in 1871–80; Western Australia, 131,465, in 1891–1900; Tasmania, 29,997, in 1881–1890.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *For various Countries.* The table hereunder gives rates of increase in population for Australia, and its component States, and for other countries:—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE (VARIOUS COUNTRIES), 1887 TO 1922.

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							
	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907 to 1911.	1912 to 1916.	1917 to 1921.	1922.
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.25
New South Wales(a)	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.12
Victoria ..	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.55
Queensland ..	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.61
South Australia (b)	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.14
Western Australia	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.35
Tasmania ..	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	0.28
New Zealand ..	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.66	1.61	2.32	2.05
<b>EUROPE—</b>								
England and Wales	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	—0.95	1.89	0.72
Scotland ..	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.45
Ireland ..	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	—0.22	—0.06	—0.21	0.58	..
Austria ..	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	(c) 0.80	(h)	..
Belgium ..	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	(d) 0.99	(g) —0.19	..
Denmark ..	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	..
Finland ..	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	1.18	0.25	..
France ..	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	(d) 0.12	(i) —0.88	..
Germany ..	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	(e) 1.24	(h)	..
Hungary ..	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	(c) 0.84	(h)	..
Italy ..	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	..	..
Netherlands	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.20	..
Norway ..	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	(f) 0.98	..	..
Prussia ..	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	(d) 1.29	(h)	..
Rumania ..	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	(f) 2.77	(h)	..
Serbia ..	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	1.55	(c) 1.72	(h)	..
Spain ..	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	(g) 0.34	..
Sweden ..	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	..
Switzerland	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	..	..
<b>ASIA—</b>								
Ceylon ..	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	..
Japan ..	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	..
<b>AMERICA—</b>								
Canada ..	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	(e) 3.87	..	..
Chile ..	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	1.66	0.07	..
Jamaica ..	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	1.36	(g) 0.62	..
United States	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	..

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Including Northern Territory. (c) 1911 to 1912.

(d) 1911 to 1913. (e) 1911 to 1914. (f) 1911 to 1915. (g) 1916 to 1920.

(h) Not available owing to changes of boundaries. (i) Three years, 1916 to 1919.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Variations in the Rates.*—The fluctuations in the rates of increase in the population of Australia are, for the greater part, due to variations in the volume of immigration. The more important of these periodic variations, so far as they affected the population of Australia as a whole, have been referred to in the preceding sub-sections dealing with net immigration. The large increase in the population of Western Australia during the quinquennium 1892–6 marks the opening up of the gold mines of that State.

## § 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following table shows the natural increase to the population, during each quarter of the year, based on the experience of the ten years 1913–1922. For Australia as a whole, the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended 31st March, and least in the quarter ending 31st December, the difference between the rates of increase for these two periods being equal to 18 persons for every 100,000 of the population. In New South Wales and Victoria, the March quarter was the most favourable, in Western Australia the March and September quarters were equally so, in Queensland and South Australia the June quarter, and in Tasmania the September quarter. The natural increase was lowest in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia in the December quarter, and in New South Wales and Tasmania in the June quarter. The differences between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 6 per 100,000 of the population in Victoria to 49 per 100,000 in Western Australia.

During recent years, there have been two unusual occurrences which have considerably disturbed the normal contributions of the several quarters. The first of these was the payment of the Maternity Allowance which commenced on the 10th October, 1912, with the result that births were registered in the December quarter of that year, which otherwise would not have been registered until the March quarter of the following year. As the results given in this connexion are the averages for decennial periods, this factor is present in the results given for the December quarter up to and including the decade 1912–21, but, with the increasing population it became less important from year to year. Although this factor did not seriously disturb the order of increase in the various quarters, it very materially reduced the margins between the highest and the lowest quarters.

The other disturbance referred to was the influenza epidemic of 1919. The total number of deaths during 1919, for which influenza was stated to be the primary cause, was 11,989, which were distributed over the four quarters of the year as follows :—March quarter, 926 ; June quarter, 5,958 ; September quarter, 4,658 ; December quarter, 447. Prior to this epidemic, the September quarter had been consistently the highest, and the June quarter had been, almost invariably, next in order during each decade from 1901–10 to 1909–18, while the March quarter had been almost consistently the lowest. The same consistency, however, did not prevail throughout the individual years. The deaths from influenza in the June and September quarters, and the comparative freedom of the March quarter from such deaths, have given the March quarter precedence in the four successive decennial periods in which the year 1919 is included. During the same periods, the September quarter has been consistently second and the December quarter has most frequently been the lowest.

The precedence—with regard to its contribution to the natural increase in population—which was so consistently held by the September quarter prior to the influenza epidemic of 1919, was due entirely to its higher birth rate. With the exception of the year 1915, the September quarter was distinguished by a greater number of births than any other quarter in each of the 17 years 1906–22, and with the exceptions of 1915 and 1919, it

showed the greatest birth rate per 1,000 persons. On the other hand, with the same two exceptions, the September quarter showed the highest death rate per 1,000. The high death rate in conjunction with the high birth rate is due in some measure to the increased risk, from the greater number of births, of infantile deaths and deaths in childbirth.

**POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, 1913 TO 1922.**

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum, 1913–22.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰
N.S.W.	8,313	4.28	7,888	4.04	8,251	4.20	8,068	4.09	32,520	16.74
Victoria	4,626	3.19	4,609	3.17	4,604	3.16	4,584	3.13	18,423	12.71
Q'land.	3,100	4.43	3,201	4.54	3,148	4.41	2,940	4.09	12,389	17.69
S. Aust.	1,786	3.89	1,826	3.97	1,797	3.89	1,676	3.61	7,085	15.42
W. Aust.	1,301	4.09	1,300	4.08	1,312	4.09	1,160	3.60	5,073	15.95
Tas. . .	902	4.44	881	4.36	941	4.69	932	4.64	3,656	18.01
N. Ter.	— 3	— 0.72	2	0.48	2	0.47	— 6	— 1.39	— 5	— 1.20
F.C.Ter.	8	3.95	7	2.73	9	3.50	6	2.32	30	14.83
Total	20,033	3.94	19,714	3.86	20,064	3.91	19,360	3.76	79,171	15.59

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of deaths over births, and ‰ denotes "per thousand."

2. **Variations in Net Immigration.**—In the following table the figures relating to the separate States and Territories include interstate migrants, but so far as these persons are concerned, the arrivals into any State are departures from some other State, so that they do not affect the figures shown for Australia as a whole, which, therefore, represent the overseas arrivals and departures. For each of the decades from 1901–1910 to 1904–1913 inclusive, the December quarter showed the greatest rate of increase from migration, with the other quarters consistently in order directly reverse to their position on the calendar. The dispatch of troops from Australia during November and December, 1914, and the effects of the war on the overseas passenger traffic, altered the position so that in the decade 1905–14, and in each decade since, the September quarter has been the highest, with the March quarter second. On the average, however, of the three years 1920–22, which were not seriously affected by the movements of troops, the December quarter again has first place. The precedence of the December quarter during the last three years was due rather to the small number of departures (22.51 per cent.) than to the large number of arrivals (24.98 per cent.) during that quarter. The normal quota for each quarter would of course be 25 per cent. in both cases. Notwithstanding that the interstate movement is very much greater than the overseas migration, the results shown in the following table are to some extent vitiated in their application to the particular States, by the inclusion of the war period. For instance, the losses shown for New South Wales in the December quarter, for Victoria in the June quarter, and for South Australia in the March and June quarters are entirely due to large embarkations of troops during those periods of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. Although it is usual for Queensland to show a loss of population during the December quarter, owing to the return of sugar workers and tourists to the southern States, the loss for the decade 1913–22 is aggravated by the dispatch of troops. Again, Western Australia shows an annual loss of population by emigration, the quarters in which these losses occurred coinciding with times of heavy embarkations. The gain to Tasmania in the December quarter represents the influx of tourists from the mainland, whereas the loss during the remainder of the year represents the departure of tourists and of other persons to the number of 1,348 per year.



## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, 1913 TO 1922.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum, 1913-22.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	3,435	1.77	174	0.09	3,384	1.72	— 820	— 0.42	6,173	3.18
Victoria	1,122	0.77	— 1,424	— 0.98	988	0.68	1,680	1.15	2,366	1.63
Q'land.	1,857	2.65	5,811	8.24	1,345	1.88	— 6,283	— 8.74	2,730	3.90
S. Aust.	— 672	— 1.46	— 779	— 1.69	862	1.87	1,547	3.33	958	2.09
W. Aust.	— 365	— 1.15	336	1.05	545	1.70	— 1,840	— 5.71	— 1,324	— 4.16
Tas. . .	— 1,920	— 9.46	— 2,277	— 11.27	— 645	— 3.22	3,494	17.39	— 1,348	— 6.64
N.T. . .	30	7.17	81	19.24	14	3.26	— 108	— 25.06	17	4.07
F.C.Ter.	532	262.98	4	1.56	— 19	— 7.38	— 486	— 187.86	31	15.32
Total	4,019	0.79	1,926	0.38	6,474	1.26	— 2,816	— 0.55	9,603	1.89

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes excess of departures over arrivals, and °/° denotes "per thousand" of population.

## § 6. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

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 comparing 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 (from 190,408 to 405,356). During the succeeding decennium there was an increase of 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase per annum to the population of Australia, 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 6,283, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,847.

In 1886 and subsequent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia led to such extensive migration to that State that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased during the next twenty years by 595 per cent., or by 10.18 per cent. per annum, to 250,138 in 1905. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn from the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to Australia was relatively small.

2. **Pastoral Development.**—Very early in the colonization of Australia it was recognized that large areas were well adapted for pastoral pursuits, and pastoral developments led to the spread of population in various directions. As the numbers engaged in connexion 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 not noticeably reflected in the population statistics.

3. **Agricultural Expansion.**—At the present time the area under crop in Australia is over 15 million acres. Although substantial in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of Australia, is relatively small, and represents only 0.81 per cent. of the total area. Per head of population the area under crop, however, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres, a fairly large area when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 83 per cent. of the area under crop in 1921-22 was devoted to the production of wheat and hay, both of which, for profitable production in Australia, require a considerable area

in the one holding. Consequently, the agricultural districts are for the most part sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than the pastoral areas.

4. **Progress of Manufacturing Industries.**—One direct effect of the development of manufacturing industries is the concentration of population in places offering the greatest facilities for the production of 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 to an extent which, when compared with that of the rest of the country, appears somewhat abnormal.

5. **Influence of Droughts.**—Droughts, which at times so seriously affect the agricultural and pastoral industries of Australia, have a marked influence on the distribution of population. Districts, which in favourable seasons are fairly populous, become more or less depopulated in times of drought. 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. Thus, in the case of the drought of 1902–3, the departures from Australia 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. **Assisted Immigration.**—Assisted immigration has been a factor of some importance in the increase of population. The number of persons brought to Australia by this means has varied considerably in different periods, according to the activities of Governments in this direction. The table given in sub-section 5 of § 10 hereinafter shows that 887,791 persons have been brought to Australia in connexion with schemes for assisting immigration.

7. **Other Influences.**—(i) *Commercial Crises.* The effect on population of a commercial crisis, such as that which occurred in the early nineties of last century, is clearly indicated by comparing the migration statistics of Australia for the five years 1887 to 1891 with those for the five years 1892 to 1896. During the earlier period the arrivals exceeded the departures by 146,872, whereas in the later period the excess of arrivals was only 2,064.

(ii) *War.* The war in South Africa left its impress on the population statistics of Australia, the departures during 1899 and 1900 exceeding the arrivals by 10,546. The effect of the recent European war is, of course, much more marked.

## § 7. Density.

1. **General.**—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1922, of 5,693,492, including aborigines, has a density of only 1.91 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 114; Asia, 61; Africa, 11; North and Central America, 17; and South America, 9. The population of Australia has thus about 21 per cent. of the density of South America; about 18 per cent. of that of Africa; about 11 per cent. of that of North and Central America; about 3 per cent. of that of Asia; and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of that of Europe.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia as at the Census of 1921 accompanies this chapter.

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 taken from the 1923 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.

### POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.

Country.	Population.	Density. (a)	Country.	Population.	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			ASIA—continued.		
Russia .. .. .	102,732,564	56.85	Laos .. .. .	800,000	8.20
Germany .. .. .	59,858,284	328.40	Palestine .. .. .	757,182	84.13
United Kingdom .. .. .	47,506,247	390.57	Kwantung .. .. .	607,382	1,240.49
France .. .. .	39,209,518	184.38	Hong Kong and Depend- encies .. .. .	625,166	1,598.89
Italy .. .. .	38,835,941	329.17	Sarawak .. .. .	600,000	14.22
Poland .. .. .	27,092,025	184.52	Goa, etc. .. .. .	548,472	334.84
Ukraine .. .. .	26,000,000	148.99	Khiva .. .. .	519,438	21.37
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands) .. .. .	21,347,335	109.59	Oman .. .. .	500,000	6.10
Rumania .. .. .	17,393,149	142.24	Trans-Jordan .. .. .	400,000	(b)
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	13,610,405	250.92	Timor, etc. .. .. .	377,815	51.54
Jugo-Slavia .. .. .	12,017,323	125.01	Cyprus .. .. .	310,709	86.69
Hungary .. .. .	7,945,878	222.01	French India .. .. .	265,388	1,354.02
Belgium .. .. .	7,478,840	636.39	Bhutan .. .. .	250,000	12.50
Netherlands .. .. .	6,977,430	528.39	British North Borneo .. .. .	208,183	6.69
Austria .. .. .	6,428,336	198.70	Kwan Chau Wan .. .. .	168,000	884.21
Portugal .. .. .	6,041,000	170.22	Weihaiwei .. .. .	154,416	541.81
Sweden .. .. .	5,954,316	34.41	Bahrain Islands .. .. .	110,000	440.00
Greece .. .. .	5,534,375	132.03	Macao, etc. .. .. .	74,866	18,716.50
Bulgaria .. .. .	4,909,700	123.23	Maldiv Islands .. .. .	70,000	608.70
Switzerland .. .. .	3,880,320	242.88	Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	54,923	6.10
Finland .. .. .	3,366,507	25.40	Brunei .. .. .	25,454	6.36
Denmark .. .. .	3,289,195	191.85	Sokotra .. .. .	12,000	8.68
Norway .. .. .	2,649,775	21.20			
Georgia .. .. .	2,372,403	92.10	Total .. .. .	1,006,397,120	60.72
Lithuania .. .. .	2,293,100	14.84			
Azerbaijan .. .. .	2,096,973	61.73	AFRICA.		
Turkey .. .. .	1,891,000	173.77	Nigeria and Protectorate .. .. .	18,500,000	54.95
Latvia .. .. .	1,850,622	74.02	Egypt .. .. .	13,551,000	38.72
Estonia .. .. .	1,109,478	65.44	Abyssinia .. .. .	11,500,000	32.86
Albania .. .. .	831,877	57.37	Belgian Congo .. .. .	8,508,175	9.35
Danzig .. .. .	365,000	484.08	Union of South Africa .. .. .	6,928,580	14.65
Luxemburg .. .. .	263,824	264.08	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. .. .	5,850,000	5.77
Malta .. .. .	228,534	1,936.70	Algeria .. .. .	5,802,464	26.12
Iceland .. .. .	94,679	2.39	Morocco .. .. .	5,400,000	24.12
Flume .. .. .	49,806	6,225.75	Tanganyika Territory .. .. .	4,124,447	11.30
Monaco .. .. .	22,936	2,869.50	Angola .. .. .	4,119,000	8.50
Gibraltar .. .. .	20,938	10,319.00	Madagascar .. .. .	3,613,341	15.85
San Marino .. .. .	12,027	316.50	Mozambique .. .. .	3,120,000	7.29
Liechtenstein .. .. .	10,716	164.86	Uganda Protectorate .. .. .	2,066,327	27.85
Andorra .. .. .	5,231	27.39	Upper Volta .. .. .	2,074,142	19.26
Spitsbergen .. .. .	1,503	0.06	French Equatorial Africa .. .. .	2,845,936	2.90
	483,580,831	113.73	French Sudan .. .. .	2,474,589	4.01
			Kenya Protectorate .. .. .	2,376,000	11.88
			Tunis .. .. .	2,095,090	41.90
ASIA.			Gold Coast and Pro- tectorate .. .. .	2,078,043	25.97
China and Dependencies .. .. .	436,094,953	101.95	French Guinea .. .. .	1,875,996	19.71
British India .. .. .	247,003,293	225.97	Liberia .. .. .	1,750,000	43.75
Japan and Dependencies .. .. .	76,987,469	295.27	Ivory Coast .. .. .	1,545,680	12.67
Fendatory Independent States .. .. .	71,939,187	101.39	Sierra Leone and Protec- torate .. .. .	1,541,311	49.72
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	49,155,374	85.79	French Cameroon .. .. .	1,500,000	9.01
Russia in Asia .. .. .	23,329,654	3.71	Senegal .. .. .	1,225,523	16.54
Philippine Islands .. .. .	10,350,640	89.99	Nyasaland Protectorate .. .. .	1,201,983	30.37
Turkey in Asia .. .. .	10,186,900	51.12	Territory of the Niger .. .. .	1,084,043	31.12
Siam .. .. .	9,221,000	47.39	Tripolitania and Cyrenaica .. .. .	1,000,000	2.46
Persia .. .. .	9,000,000	14.33	Northern Rhodesia .. .. .	931,500	3.20
Tonking .. .. .	6,850,453	169.02	Dahomey .. .. .	842,243	19.84
Afghanistan .. .. .	6,380,500	26.04	Southern Rhodesia .. .. .	800,620	5.41
Annam .. .. .	5,731,189	144.15	Togoland (French) .. .. .	800,000	0.52
Nepal .. .. .	5,600,000	103.70	Spanish Morocco .. .. .	673,047	31.75
Ceylon .. .. .	4,504,549	177.83	Basutoland .. .. .	600,000	77.92
Arabia .. .. .	4,500,000	4.50	Italian Somaliland .. .. .	498,781	42.57
Cochin China .. .. .	3,795,304	172.51	Eritrea .. .. .	450,000	3.23
Syria .. .. .	3,000,000	50.00	British Cameroon .. .. .	402,793	8.87
Bokhara .. .. .	3,000,000	37.76	Mauritius and De- pendencies .. .. .	400,000	12.90
Iraq .. .. .	2,840,282	19.89	Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	385,074	475.99
Kurdistan and Turkish Armenia .. .. .	2,470,900	34.32	Portuguese Guinea .. .. .	300,000	4.41
Cambodia .. .. .	2,402,585	41.50	Mauritania .. .. .	289,000	20.73
Federated Malay States .. .. .	1,324,890	48.17	South-West Africa .. .. .	261,746	0.75
Armenia .. .. .	1,214,391	79.68	Gambia and Protectorate .. .. .	227,432	0.71
Malay Protectorate .. .. .	1,123,274	47.83	French Somaliland .. .. .	209,000	50.06
Straits Settlements .. .. .	881,939	551.21		208,000	35.92

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Area not available.

POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY—*continued.*

Country.	Population.	Density. (a)	Country.	Population.	Density. (a)
<b>AFRICA—<i>continued.</i></b>			<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
Zanzibar .. ..	197,000	193.14	Brazil .. ..	30,635,605	9.35
Togoland (British) ..	188,265	14.94	Argentina Republic ..	8,750,000	7.59
Réunion .. ..	173,190	178.55	Colombia .. ..	5,855,077	13.28
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	152,983	0.56	Peru .. ..	5,550,000	7.68
Spanish Guinea .. ..	150,000	13.88	Chile .. ..	3,754,723	12.95
Cape Verde Islands .. ..	149,793	101.21	Bolivia .. ..	2,889,970	5.62
Swaziland .. ..	133,563	20.00	Venezuela .. ..	2,411,952	6.05
Comoro and Mayotte .. ..	110,000	139.24	Ecuador and Galapagos ..	2,000,000	11.48
St. Thomas and Principe ..	58,907	163.63	Uruguay .. ..	1,494,953	20.72
Seychelles .. ..	24,705	158.37	Paraguay .. ..	1,000,000	13.21
Ifni .. ..	20,000	20.73	Panama Republic .. ..	434,208	13.41
Fernando Po, etc. .. ..	15,896	20.00	British Guiana .. ..	307,391	3.44
St. Helena .. ..	3,670	78.09	Dutch Guiana .. ..	113,181	2.46
Rio de Oro and Adrar .. ..	495	0.01	French Guiana .. ..	44,202	1.38
Ascension .. ..	250	7.35	Panama Canal Zone .. ..	23,671	44.92
			Falkland Islands .. ..	2,271	0.36
			South Georgia .. ..	1,003	1.00
Total .. ..	131,315,623	10.62			
			Total .. ..	65,268,207	8.91
<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.</b>			<b>OCEANIA, ETC.</b>		
United States .. ..	105,710,620	34.92	Australia .. ..	5,693,492	1.91
Mexico .. ..	15,501,684	20.21	New Zealand .. ..	1,338,631	12.88
Canada .. ..	8,788,483	2.35	Territory of New Guinea ..	400,000	4.48
Cuba .. ..	2,889,004	65.42	Papua .. ..	276,888	3.06
Haiti .. ..	2,500,000	245.00	Hawaii .. ..	255,912	39.68
Guatemala .. ..	2,004,900	41.52	Dutch New Guinea .. ..	195,460	1.22
Salvador .. ..	1,526,000	115.82	Fiji .. ..	157,266	22.20
Porto Rico .. ..	1,290,809	378.40	Solomon Islands (British) ..	150,675	13.70
Santo Domingo .. ..	897,405	46.42	New Hebrides .. ..	60,000	10.91
Jamaica .. ..	858,188	203.99	New Caledonia .. ..	50,608	6.62
Honduras .. ..	662,422	14.96	Marshall Islands, etc. ..	45,610	47.51
Nicaragua .. ..	638,119	12.35	Western Samoa .. ..	38,300	30.40
Costa Rica .. ..	576,581	25.07	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..		
Trinidad and Tobago .. ..	365,913	185.18	Colony .. ..	36,122	35.73
Newfoundland and Labrador ..	262,979	1.62	French Oceania .. ..	31,655	20.82
Martinique .. ..	244,439	634.91	Tonga .. ..	23,562	61.20
Guadeloupe and Dependencies ..	229,839	334.04	Guam .. ..	14,996	71.41
Windward Islands .. ..	164,132	318.09	Samoa (American) .. ..	8,058	188.93
Barbados .. ..	155,820	938.67	Nauru .. ..	2,129	177.42
Leeward Islands .. ..	122,242	170.97	Norfolk Island .. ..	717	55.15
Alaska .. ..	55,036	0.09			
Curacao .. ..	54,963	136.38	Total .. ..	8,780,081	2.56
Bahamas .. ..	53,031	12.04			
British Honduras .. ..	45,317	5.27	<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
Virgin Islands .. ..	26,051	197.36	Europe .. ..	483,580,831	113.73
Bermudas .. ..	20,127	1,059.31	Asia .. ..	1,006,397,120	60.72
Greenland .. ..	14,355	0.31	Africa .. ..	131,315,623	10.62
Turk's and Caicos Islands ..	5,612	25.05	America, North and Central ..	145,682,242	16.93
Cayman Islands .. ..	5,253	59.02	America, South .. ..	65,268,207	8.91
St. Pierre et Miquelon .. ..	3,918	42.13	Oceania, etc. .. ..	8,780,081	2.56
Total .. ..	145,682,242	16.93	Total .. ..	1,841,034,104	35.01

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

2. Position of the British Empire.—The approximate relationship of the British Empire to the world as a whole in regard to its area and population is given hereunder:—

## BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) .. ..	52,000,000	13,250,000
Population .. ..	1,841,000,000	400,000,000
Population per square mile .. ..	35.0	30.2

## § 8. General Characteristics.

1. **Sex Distribution.**—The populations of young countries show marked contrasts to those of older countries in their sex composition. In young countries there will be, invariably, a greater number of males than females, whereas in countries which have been long settled there is a reverse tendency. In the older countries the populations have grown almost entirely by the excess of births over deaths, which tends to an equality in the numbers of the sexes. From the table given on page 923, however, it may be noticed, that in many instances, this natural tendency has been deflected to an excess of females. This has been due possibly to the following causes—(a) preponderance of males amongst emigrants; (b) greater propensity of males to travel; (c) employment of males away from the home country in the army, navy, and mercantile marine; (d) effects of war. In a young country, on the other hand, the increase in the population is largely brought about by immigration, in which males preponderate. The pioneering conditions of a young country, naturally, are less attractive to females than to males, and in the case of Australia, the disabilities which are inseparable from the early stages of settlement were aggravated by the great distance from the Mother Country and by the circumstances and methods of colonization, and so accentuated the difference in numbers between the sexes.

Australia presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores during the 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 American plantations as a domicile for deported convicts, that they looked to this country to relieve their overcrowded gaols.

Information regarding the sexes of the first settlers in Australia is not available, but on the 31st December, 1796—nearly nine years later—there was an excess of 44 males in every 100 of a total population of 4,100.

The subsequent development of the natural industries of the country attracted male rather than female immigrants, and notwithstanding the equalizing tendency of the expanding factor of natural increase, and notwithstanding also the heavy loss of males through the war, the population of Australia, on the 31st December, 1922, contained an excess of 1.77 males in every 100 persons.

The relation between the degree of the development of a country, and the masculinity of its population, is further exemplified by the existing conditions in the various States of Australia. From the table given on page 912, it will be seen that, among the States, the greatest masculinity is associated with the smallest density of population i.e., the masculinity is greater in the less developed States. For instance, in Queensland which embraces over 22 per cent. of the area of Australia, but which holds only 14 per cent. of the total population (1.18 persons per sq. mile) the masculinity is 5.49, and in Western Australia, where the density of population is less (0.35 persons per sq. mile), the masculinity is greater (6.74). On the other hand, in Victoria, where the density is greatest (18.10 persons per sq. mile), there is an excess of females of 0.82 per 100 persons. In fact, if either New South Wales or South Australia be excluded, the indexes to masculinity will fall in reverse sequence to the indexes to density for all the other States.

With regard to the density of its population, the position in South Australia is somewhat unusual, inasmuch as the people of that State are concentrated within a relatively small area, while a great part of its territory carries no population. Consequently the condition of the people of South Australia, in this connexion, is governed by the density of that part of it which is populated.

On pages 163 to 165 in the second issue of this publication a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

The figures given in the tables last mentioned represent the number of males to each 100 females, but it is considered that a more satisfactory representation of masculinity is obtained by computing the ratio of the excess of males over females to the total population. This ratio, expressed as a percentage, has now been adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as the "masculinity" of the population, and the ratios so computed are given hereunder for intervals of 10 years from 1800 to 1910 and for the five years 1918 to 1922, for Australia and each of its component States and Territories:—

### POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1800 TO 1922.

(EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF POPULATION.)

Year.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	North'mn (c)	Fed. Cap. (d)	
1800	44.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.91
1810	31.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.16
1820	41.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.81
1830	52.06	..	..	..	49.66	49.17	..	..	51.02
1840	34.25	..	..	13.08	24.10	39.31	..	..	33.72
1850	16.13	..	..	12.72	21.51	28.44	..	..	17.76
1860	13.53	22.74	19.88	2.47	25.07	10.56	..	..	16.72
1870	9.29	9.74	20.10	2.84	23.42	6.09	..	..	9.54
1880	9.28	4.95	17.53	6.69	14.92	5.53	..	..	7.95
1890	8.28	5.06	13.87	4.12	18.98	5.61	..	..	7.43
1900	5.28	0.61	11.24	1.98	22.34	3.83	76.57	..	5.01
1910	4.41	-0.65	8.69	1.54	14.13	2.03	65.89	..	3.79
1918	0.38	-4.81	3.08	-3.99	3.08	-1.33	50.82	5.65	-0.96
1919	2.25	-1.56	5.94	-0.24	6.75	1.33	48.49	5.05	1.74
1920	2.10	-1.36	5.60	-0.11	6.79	0.81	45.84	7.71	1.68
1921	1.92	-1.35	5.41	0.37	6.34	0.80	45.58	9.30	1.60
1922	1.95	-0.82	5.49	0.34	6.74	0.03	43.06	12.87	1.77

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory prior to 1911. (b) Including Northern Territory prior to 1900. (c) Included with South Australia prior to 1900. (d) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—The minus sign ( - ) denotes excess of females over males per 100 of population.

The above table shows clearly the progress towards an equalization of the sexes as the country developed, and conditions suitable to family life became more general.

The effect of the war on the masculinity of the population is very marked. In 1913 there was in Australia as a whole an excess of 4.41 males in every 100 persons, but by 1918 the excess was on the side of females to the extent of 0.96 per 100 persons. This excess of females was experienced in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but, largely by the return of the military forces, males are again more numerous than females in all the States except Victoria, though in Tasmania the difference in the numbers is very small.

Graphs showing the masculinity of the population of each State and of Australia accompany this chapter.

The difference between young and old countries in the masculinity of their populations is clearly illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the following table, which are based on the latest statistics available. It is interesting to note that of the countries named, Chile is the only non-European country with an excess of females.

## POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—MASCULINITY.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.
Argentine Republic ..	1918	7.27	Finland ..	1919	-1.20
Canada ..	1911	6.07	Belgium ..	1920	-1.62
Ceylon ..	1921	5.91	Switzerland ..	1910	-1.66
Union of South Africa (a)	1921	2.92	Sweden ..	1921	-1.72
British India ..	1921	2.73	France ..	1911	-1.74
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	Italy ..	1911	-1.81
New Zealand ..	1922	2.03	Denmark ..	1921	-2.44
United States of America	1920	1.98	Norway ..	1920	-2.60
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>1922</b>	<b>1.77</b>	Spain ..	1910	-2.84
Ireland ..	1919	1.08	Poland ..	1921	-3.37
Rumania ..	1919	0.75	Scotland ..	1921	-3.79
Greece ..	1907	0.68	Austria ..	1920	-4.24
Japan ..	1920	0.22	Prussia ..	1919	-4.49
Bulgaria ..	1921	0.04	England and Wales	1921	-4.54
Chile ..	1920	-0.57	German Empire ..	1919	-4.78
Netherlands ..	1921	-0.62	Portugal ..	1911	-5.08
Russia (European) ..	1914	-1.05			

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes excess of females over males in each 100 of population.

(a) White population only.

2. Age Distribution.—(i.) *Australia*. The causes which brought about the excess of males also made the age constitution of the population of Australia essentially different from that of older countries. The high birth rate of the earlier years, combined with the low average age of immigrants, produced a population in which young and middle-aged persons were above, and the persons of advanced ages were below, the normal proportions. With time, however, these differences have been modified, so that they are no longer important.

The following table shows the proportions of the population of Australia over a period of 60 years, and of England and Wales over a period of 50 years, in three main groups of ages. The percentages are in all cases based on Census results. The Australian figures for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, and those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870. Similar figures for England and Wales for 1921 are not yet available, consequently, as it is probable that the age composition has been affected by the war, comparisons must be confined to the 50 years ended with 1911.

Throughout the period covered by the table, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably in consequence of the fluctuations of the birth-rate and of net migration. The age composition of the separate sexes also shows marked divergences according to the relative numbers of males and females from time to time in the net immigration. The high percentage of males of working age (15–65) in 1861 was due to the large male element amongst immigrants in that period. The net immigration of males—almost entirely of working age—due to the discovery of gold, was particularly heavy during the fifties. The reaction from this rush of immigration, and the consequent departure of many males, caused a marked fall in the proportion of the “15–65” group, and, of course, a corresponding increase in the proportion under 15 years, during the next decade. The effect of this reaction also influenced the female age composition though to a less extent than that of the males.

The difference between the age composition of the males, as compared with the females in the earlier years under review is most strikingly indicated by the larger proportion of females under 15 years—43.03 per cent., as against a corresponding proportion of males of 31.41 per cent. in 1861. It has already been shown that in 1860 the population of Australia contained an excess of 16.72 males in every 100 persons in consequence of the larger number of male immigrants, also that the male immigrants were almost entirely of working age; it follows, therefore, that the proportion of males under 15 years would be relatively small as compared with females.

It is interesting to note the steady approach to similarity of the age composition of males to that of females in harmony with the equalization of the numbers of each sex in the Australian population, and also the increasing similarity in the composition of the Australian population to that of older countries as represented by England and Wales.

## POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION.

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.
<b>AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1921.</b>												
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..	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921..	31.67	63.86	4.47	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES, 1861 AND 1911.</b>												
1861..	36.69	58.98	4.33	100	34.62	60.44	4.94	100	35.64	59.72	4.64	100
1911..	31.70	63.66	4.64	100	29.64	64.62	5.74	100	30.63	64.16	5.21	100

(ii) *States and Territories.* The disparity in sex distribution exhibited by the several States is accompanied by a corresponding inequality in the age distribution. For convenient comparison in respect to ages, the several populations may each be divided into groups, indicative of dependence on the one hand, and ability to support on the other. The usual division for this purpose is into an initial group of "under 15" classed as "dependent age," a second group of "15 and under 65" classed as "supporting age," and a final group of "65 and upwards" classed "old age." From certain points of view the division might be into two classes, the "supporting" and the "dependent," as the majority of those aged "65 and upwards" strictly belong to the dependent class. The number of persons in each State and Territory at the Census of 4th April, 1921, in each of the three groups mentioned, and the proportion to the total for each State or Territory and Australia, were as follows :—

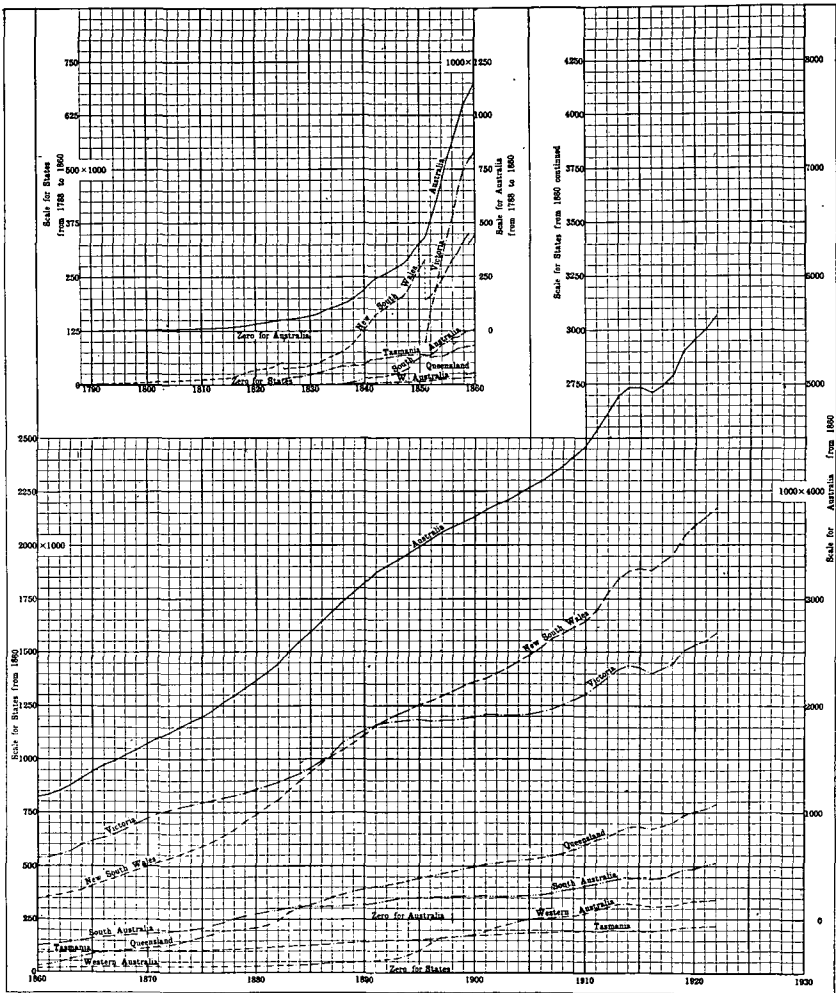
POPULATION.—DEPENDENT, SUPPORTING, AND OLD AGE GROUPS,  
4th APRIL, 1921.

(SUBJECT TO REVISION.)

State or Territory.	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).
<b>States—</b>					%	%	%
New South Wales	678,364	1,331,673	90,334	2,100,371	32.30	63.40	4.30
Victoria ..	455,936	1,002,093	73,251	1,531,280	29.78	65.44	4.78
Queensland ..	251,586	474,102	30,284	755,972	33.28	62.71	4.01
South Australia	156,636	313,242	25,282	495,160	31.63	63.26	5.11
Western Australia	107,394	214,553	10,785	332,732	32.28	64.48	3.24
Tasmania ..	73,444	130,265	10,071	213,780	34.36	60.93	4.71
<b>Territories—</b>							
Northern ..	804	2,858	205	3,867	20.79	73.91	5.30
Federal Capital	840	1,659	73	2,572	32.66	64.50	2.84
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,725,004</b>	<b>3,470,445</b>	<b>240,285</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>63.85</b>	<b>4.42</b>



## TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1922.



EXPLANATION. YEARS 1788 TO 1860.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for the States and Australia, and the vertical height for the States 25,000 persons, and for Australia 50,000 persons.

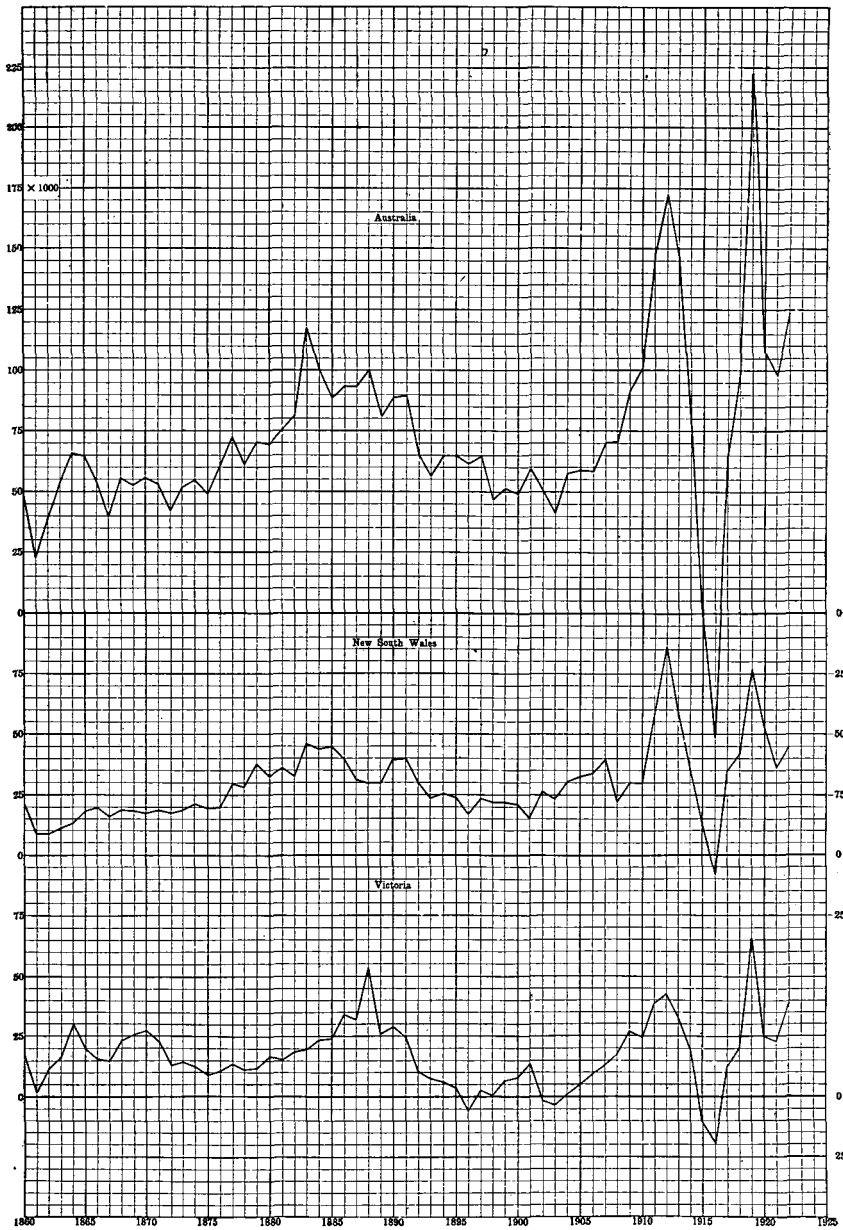
1860 ONWARD.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval for the States and Australia, and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for Australia 100,000 persons.

In both graphs the zero line for the States is the bottom line; for Australia it is the line marked "Zero for Australia."

Where the population falls suddenly, the fall denotes the creation of a new colony, e.g., New South Wales in 1825 lost the whole population of Tasmania.

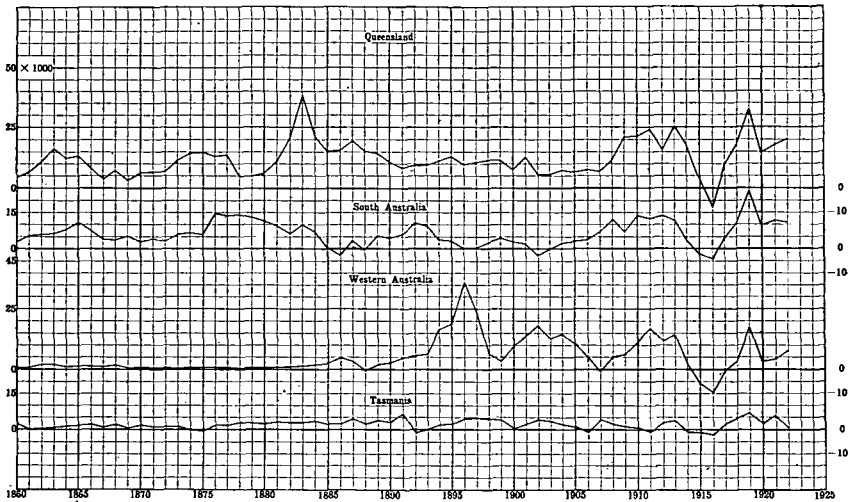
The curves are as follows:—Australia, an unbroken line; New South Wales, — — —; Victoria, — — —; Queensland, — — — — —; South Australia, — — — — —; Western Australia, — — — — —; Tasmania, — — — — —.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA,  
1860 TO 1922.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

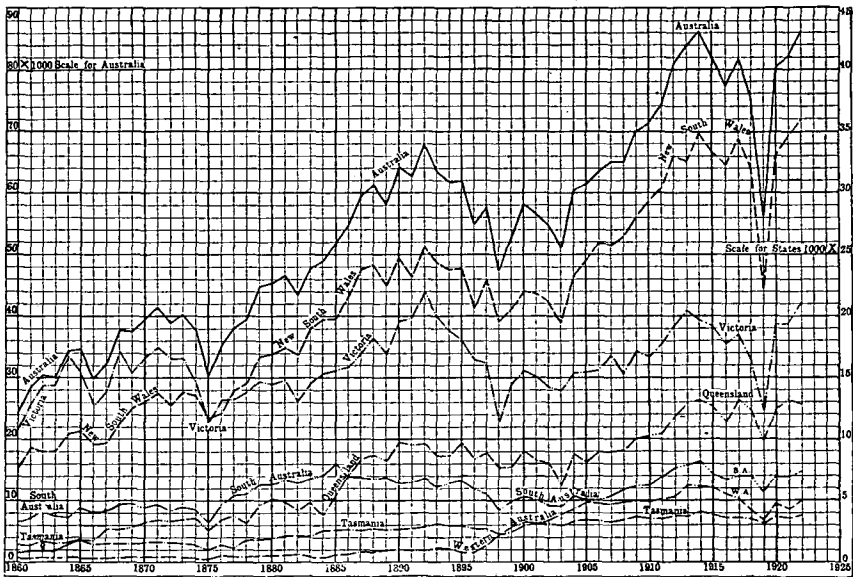
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,  
AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1922.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the first graph (on page 932) three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second graph four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease. The scales in these instances are on the right hand side of the graph.

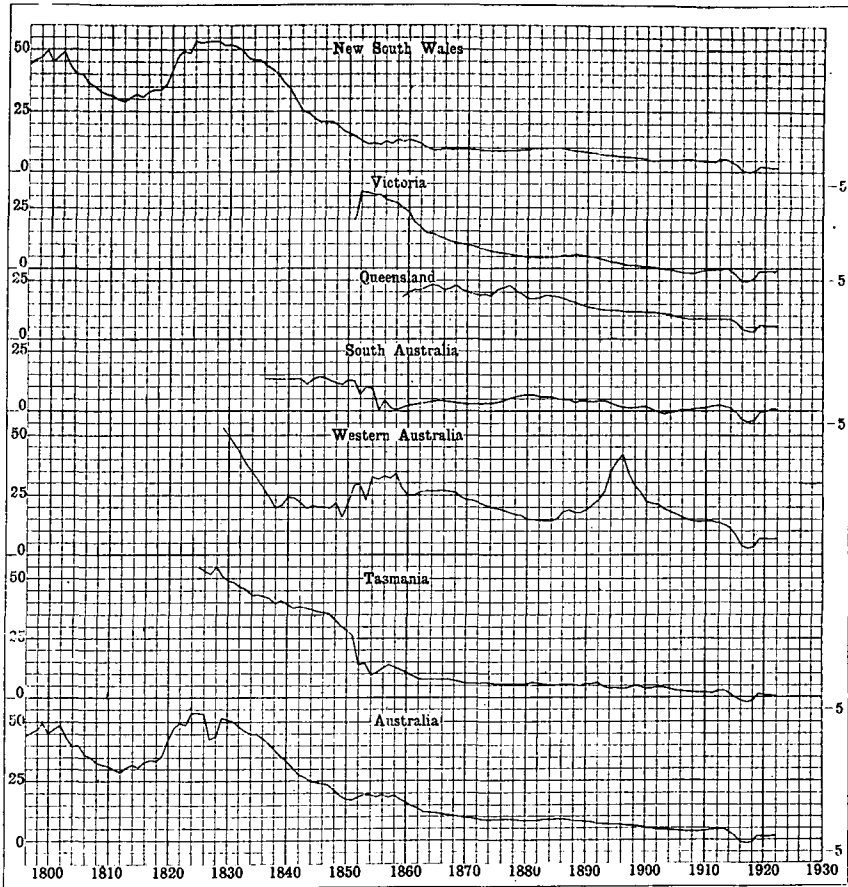
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1922.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Australia, and the vertical height 1,000 persons for the States and 2,000 persons for Australia.

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States. The character of the lines used are as follows:—Australia, ———; New South Wales, ————; Victoria, . . . . .; Queensland, ————; South Australia, ————; Western Australia, ————; Tasmania, ————; New Zealand, . . . . .

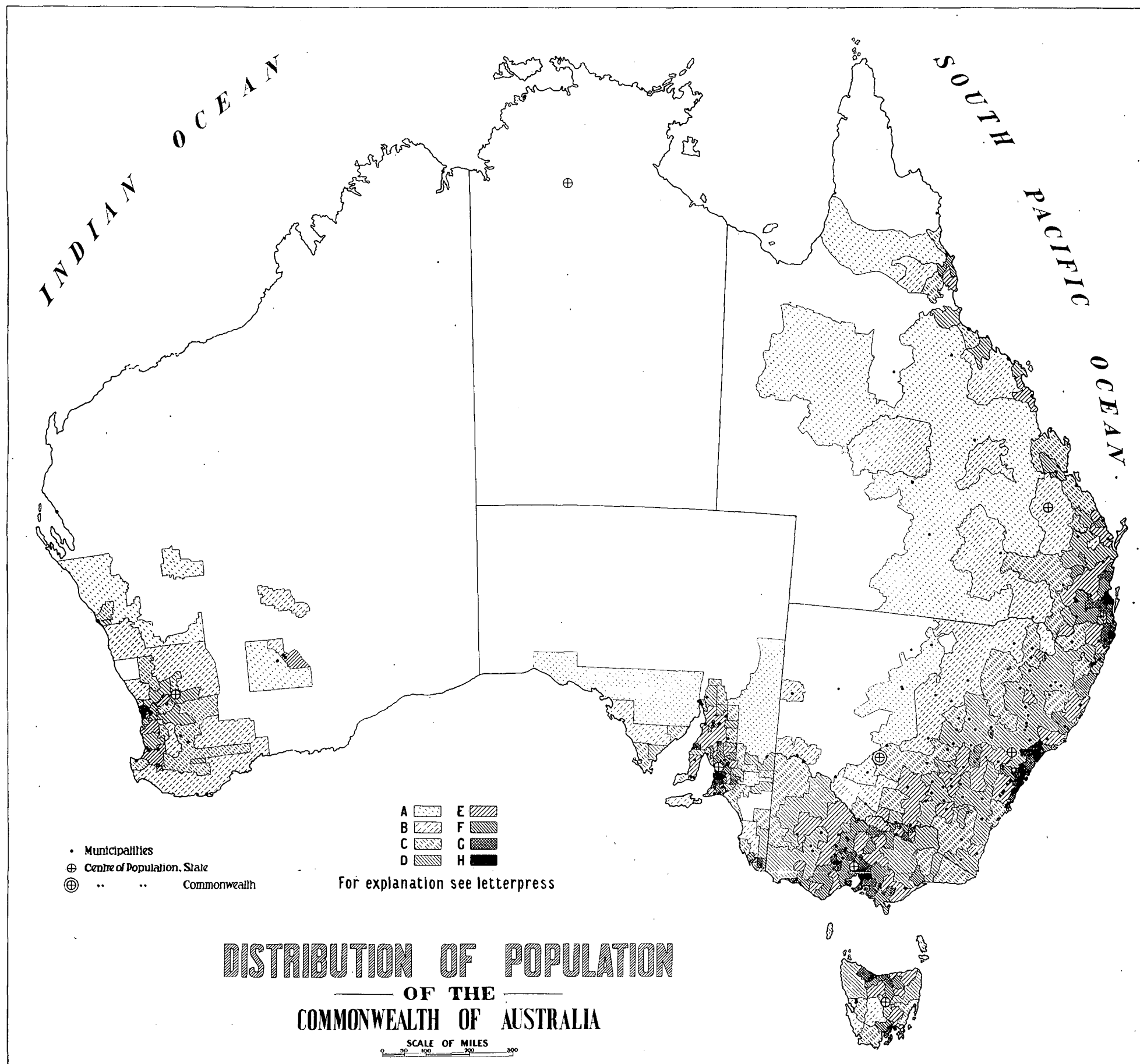
## MASCULINITY OF POPULATION—1796 TO 1922.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height an excess of five males per 100 of the population. The basic lines (shown thickened) for Australia and all the States are at zero, equivalent to a numerical equality of the sexes.

It will be noticed that in the case of Australia in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, Victoria in the years 1903 to 1922, South Australia in the years 1902 to 1904 and 1915 to 1920, and Tasmania for the years 1915 to 1918, the curves are below the zero line, thus showing an excess of females over males.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1921.



The above map furnishes a graphic representation of the distribution of the population of Australia at the date of the Census of 1921. For this purpose the density of the population has been computed for the Local Government areas in each State, and the areas represented have been shaded in accordance with the following scale of density:—

[NOTE.—In the portions left blank the population is less than 1 per 8 sq. miles.]

A—	From 1 inhabitant in 8 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles
B—	1 " " 4 " " 1 in 1 sq. mile
C—	1 " " 1 sq. mile " 2 in 1 "
D—	2 inhabitants in 1 " " 4 in 1 "
E—	4 " " 1 " " 8 in 1 "
F—	8 " " 1 " " 16 in 1 "
G—	16 " " 1 " " 32 in 1 "
H—	32 inhabitants and upwards in 1 sq. mile

The cross within the concentric circles, the centre of which is practically on the longitude of Melbourne and the latitude of Sydney, represents the "centre of gravity" of the population of Australia, and the cross within the single circle in each State represents the "centre of gravity" of the population of such State.

Victoria has the highest proportion of the population in the "supporting" age-group, while Tasmania has the lowest proportion. This high proportion in Victoria is largely due to the relatively low birth-rate in that State during the years which produced the lives under 15 years at the Census of 1921. The relatively small proportion of the population in the age group 15-65 in Tasmania is due to the fact that many Tasmanian natives, in their early adult years, seek the wider opportunities available on the mainland.

The following tables show for the several States and Territories and for Australia as a whole the numbers of males and females and of persons in quinquennial age groups, and also the number of minors and adults recorded at the Census of the 4th April, 1921 :—

**POPULATION.—IN AGE GROUPS, 4th APRIL, 1921 (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS).**

(Subject to revision.)

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	

<b>MALES.</b>									
0-4 ..	121,529	79,210	46,174	27,597	17,804	12,872	169	167	305,522
5-9 ..	118,284	79,452	43,849	27,763	19,149	12,776	140	160	301,573
10-14 ..	104,166	72,424	38,020	24,184	17,493	11,494	91	131	268,003
15-19 ..	88,476	66,020	33,241	20,841	14,945	10,130	113	190	233,956
20-24 ..	85,333	62,096	33,008	19,467	12,910	8,654	194	168	219,890
25-29 ..	87,361	62,845	33,525	20,232	12,295	7,907	235	125	224,525
30-34 ..	92,215	59,244	33,653	20,822	12,928	7,617	271	133	226,883
35-39 ..	79,737	50,696	28,085	18,404	12,257	6,875	181	121	196,356
40-44 ..	66,785	44,885	23,875	14,987	12,703	6,014	209	104	169,562
45-49 ..	54,723	39,556	20,022	12,060	12,361	5,157	222	83	144,184
50-54 ..	49,235	40,174	18,572	11,215	11,108	4,947	263	44	135,563
55-59 ..	41,877	35,923	15,844	9,266	8,281	4,383	255	47	115,876
60-64 ..	33,694	26,660	12,330	8,219	5,526	3,584	220	43	90,276
65-69 ..	21,737	15,054	7,918	5,673	3,020	2,331	121	26	55,880
70-74 ..	13,030	9,035	4,688	3,376	1,663	1,380	51	9	33,232
75-79 ..	7,698	5,415	2,745	2,047	859	737	11	11	19,526
80-84 ..	3,402	2,991	1,455	936	367	385	2	1	9,549
85-89 ..	1,251	1,336	432	333	125	142	1	3	3,623
90 and over ..	329	413	125	93	30	40	..	1	1,031
Unspecified ..	2,639	1,295	1,395	752	1,454	318	67	..	7,920
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>
Under 21 ..	449,943	310,250	168,068	104,474	72,346	49,192	550	703	1,155,526
21 and over ..	618,919	443,179	229,506	143,041	103,478	58,233	2,204	864	1,599,424
Unspecified ..	2,639	1,295	1,395	752	1,454	318	67	..	7,920
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>

<b>FEMALES.</b>									
0-4 ..	117,811	76,426	43,974	26,305	17,173	12,674	162	159	294,684
5-9 ..	115,140	77,680	42,806	27,035	18,735	12,507	149	133	294,185
10-14 ..	101,434	70,744	36,763	23,752	17,040	11,121	93	90	261,937
15-19 ..	86,702	64,589	32,229	20,342	14,723	9,721	83	83	228,472
20-24 ..	88,753	67,503	33,309	20,771	12,859	9,118	91	77	232,481
25-29 ..	91,155	69,647	32,203	22,076	12,134	8,704	94	90	236,193
30-34 ..	88,157	63,439	29,205	20,439	11,368	7,945	74	105	226,732
35-39 ..	75,886	53,790	23,622	18,306	10,665	6,862	77	73	189,281
40-44 ..	62,275	47,914	19,446	14,893	10,182	5,844	53	47	160,654
45-49 ..	50,727	42,378	16,171	11,921	9,116	4,791	29	40	135,173
50-54 ..	42,587	40,391	13,941	10,881	7,336	4,300	27	30	119,493
55-59 ..	35,034	34,841	11,077	9,316	5,082	3,800	18	38	99,206
60-64 ..	28,411	27,016	8,595	7,655	3,441	3,283	9	18	78,428
65-69 ..	18,131	15,717	5,371	5,308	2,102	2,077	7	11	48,724
70-74 ..	12,017	10,204	3,464	3,414	1,292	1,317	2	4	31,714
75-79 ..	7,430	6,826	2,292	2,164	746	884	1	4	20,347
80-84 ..	3,367	3,831	1,145	1,164	317	502	1	3	10,330
85-89 ..	1,297	1,672	408	524	123	183	1	..	4,208
90 and over ..	335	575	89	159	23	51	..	..	1,232
Unspecified ..	2,221	1,373	893	468	997	263	75	..	6,290
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>
Under 21 ..	439,139	303,204	162,488	101,596	70,455	47,989	510	480	1,125,861
21 and over ..	587,510	471,979	193,622	144,829	84,002	57,785	461	525	1,540,713
Unspecified ..	2,221	1,373	893	468	997	263	75	..	6,290
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>

POPULATION.—IN AGE GROUPS, 4TH APRIL, 1921 (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS)—*continued.*

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed.Cap.	
PERSONS.									
0- 4 ..	239,340	155,636	90,148	53,902	34,977	25,546	331	326	600,206
5- 9 ..	233,424	157,132	86,655	54,798	37,884	25,283	289	293	595,758
10-14 ..	205,600	143,168	74,783	47,936	34,533	22,615	184	221	529,040
15-19 ..	175,178	130,609	65,470	41,183	29,668	19,851	196	273	462,428
20-24 ..	172,086	129,599	66,317	40,238	25,769	17,772	285	245	452,311
25-29 ..	178,516	132,492	65,728	42,308	24,429	16,701	329	215	460,718
30-34 ..	180,372	122,683	62,858	41,261	24,296	15,562	345	238	447,615
35-39 ..	155,623	104,486	51,707	36,710	22,922	13,737	258	194	385,637
40-44 ..	129,060	92,799	43,321	29,880	22,885	11,858	262	151	330,216
45-49 ..	105,450	81,934	36,193	23,981	21,477	9,948	251	123	279,357
50-54 ..	91,822	80,565	32,513	22,096	18,444	9,247	295	74	255,056
55-59 ..	76,911	70,764	26,921	18,582	13,363	8,183	273	85	215,082
60-64 ..	62,105	53,676	20,925	15,874	8,967	6,867	229	61	168,704
65-69 ..	39,868	30,771	13,289	10,981	5,122	4,408	128	37	104,604
70-74 ..	25,047	19,239	8,152	6,790	2,955	2,697	53	13	64,946
75-79 ..	15,128	12,241	5,040	4,211	1,605	1,621	12	15	39,873
80-84 ..	6,769	6,822	2,610	2,100	684	887	3	4	19,879
85-89 ..	2,548	3,008	840	857	248	325	2	3	7,831
90 and over	664	988	214	252	53	91	..	1	2,263
Unspecified	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
Under 21 ..	889,082	613,454	330,556	206,070	142,801	97,181	1,060	1,183	2,281,387
21 and over	1,200,429	915,158	423,128	287,870	187,480	116,018	2,665	1,389	3,140,137
Unspecified	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

3. Race and Nationality.—(i) *General.* With regard to its racial characteristics, the population of Australia may be divided into two main groups, one comprising the aboriginal natives, and the other consisting of the various immigrant races which have made the country their home. The term "immigrant races," of course, covers not only those residents of Australia who were born in other countries, but also their descendants who were born in Australia.

(ii) *Aboriginals.* With the assistance of the Chief Protectors of Aboriginals in the several States, an estimate was made at the time of the Census of 1921 of the number of full-blood aboriginals. The numbers so ascertained are shown in the following table. As the Chief Protector for Western Australia estimated that there were 10,000 aboriginals with whom his department was not in touch, that number, equally divided between the sexes, has been included in the tabulated figures.

## POPULATION.—FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINALS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Total.
Males ..	923	62	7,234	876	13,611	9,466	32,172
Females ..	674	49	5,380	733	11,976	7,883	26,695
Total ..	1,597	111	12,614	1,609	25,587	17,349	58,867

(iii) *Immigrant Races.* The immigrant races consist mainly of natives of the British Isles and their descendants. Of the total population (5,435,734) enumerated at the Census of 1921, 5,387,423, or over 99 per cent., were of European race. Of the remainder, 30,812 were full-blood, and 17,499 were half-caste non-Europeans.



It may be well to mention here that the Census figures include all persons on board ships which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census. There were on board these ships 4,579 persons of full-blood, and 49 half-castes of non-European race. Included in the 4,579 full-bloods were 1,018 Chinese, 1,330 Japanese, 942 Hindus, and 623 Malays.

The following table shows the number of full-blood and half-caste persons of non-European race—according to continental divisions—who were included in the Census of 1921. Of the 28,087 full-blood Asiatics, 17,009 were Chinese, 2,860 Hindus, 2,856 Syrians, 2,738 Japanese, and 1,083 Malays. The number of full-blood non-Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921 was less than in 1911 by 6,977, or 18.46 per cent., whereas the half-caste non-Europeans had increased by 2,945, or 20.24 per cent. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood Chinese declined by 5,744, Japanese by 751, and Hindus by 439. It may be noticed that the non-European element is relatively strongest in those parts of Australia where there are *bêche-de-mer* and pearl fisheries. More detailed information relating to the non-European races in the Australian population may be found in the Census Bulletins.

#### POPULATION.—NON-EUROPEAN RACES, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to revision.)

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Australian.	Asiatic.		African.		American.		Polynesian.		Indefinite.		Total.	
	Half-caste Aborigines.	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 ..	4,470	10,626	2,078	69	113	31	33	330	166	31	6	11,087	6,866
Victoria ..	445	4,225	1,280	14	38	11	20	11	7	20	1	4,281	1,791
Queensland ..	3,077	7,043	1,438	42	32	25	21	1,995	244	4	2	9,109	4,814
S. Australia ..	813	1,216	230	13	5	17	6		3	57	1	1,303	1,058
W. Australia ..	1,956	3,733	243	13	7	14	7	10	4	2	3	3,772	2,220
Tasmania ..	152	323	81	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	325	235
Territories—													
Northern ..	460	912	21	3	..	..	..	9	1	2	..	926	482
Federal Capital	33	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33
Total ..	11,406	28,087	5,371	155	195	98	87	2,355	427	117	13	30,812	17,499

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

#### POPULATION.—NON-EUROPEAN RACES, PROPORTIONS, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Total Population.	Non-European Race.					
		Full-blood.		Half-caste.		Total.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.
States—							
N.S. Wales ..	2,100,371	11,087	5.28	6,866	3.27	17,953	8.55
Victoria ..	1,531,280	4,281	2.79	1,791	1.17	6,072	3.97
Queensland ..	755,972	9,109	12.05	4,814	6.37	13,923	18.42
S. Australia ..	495,160	1,303	2.63	1,058	2.14	2,361	4.77
W. Australia ..	332,732	3,772	11.34	2,220	6.67	5,992	18.01
Tasmania ..	213,780	325	1.52	235	1.10	560	2.62
Territories—							
Northern ..	3,867	926	239.46	482	124.64	1,408	364.11
Fed. Capital	2,572	9	3.50	33	12.83	42	16.33
Total ..	5,435,734	30,812	5.67	17,499	3.22	48,311	8.89

(iv) *Biological and Sociological Significance.* The population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality, and furnishes an example of the transplanting of a race into conditions greatly different from those in which it had been developed. The biological and sociological significance of this will ultimately appear in the physical and moral constitution produced by the complete change of climatic and social environment. 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 a distinct Australian type will not appear until three or four generations more have passed. Even then, it is probable that, with the great extent of territory and varying conditions presented there will be a number of types varying with locality. At present the Australian is little more than a transplanted Briton, with the essential characteristics of his British forbears, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The greater opportunity for an open-air life, and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries, may be mainly responsible for this development.

(v) *Nationality.* Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made to ascertain the allegiance of the people, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. At the last Census all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results which are given in the following table, show that of a total population of 5,435,734, as many as 5,386,693, or over 99 per cent., were definitely stated to be British subjects. Of the foreign element, the Chinese are the most numerous, representing 30 per cent. of the foreign people and 2.53 in every 1,000 of the total population.

**POPULATION.—NATIONALITY (ALLEGIANCE), AUSTRALIA, CENSUS,  
4th APRIL, 1921.**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Nationality.	4th April, 1921.			Nationality.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British ..	2,722,141	2,664,552	5,386,693	Foreign— <i>continued.</i>			
Foreign—				Jugo-Slavian ..	502	109	611
Austrian ..	212	38	250	Norwegian ..	940	63	1,003
Belgian ..	171	104	275	Polish ..	353	157	510
Bulgarian ..	66	16	82	Russian ..	1,647	690	2,337
Chinese ..	13,486	273	13,759	Spanish ..	409	146	555
Czecho-Slovakian ..	120	26	146	Swedish ..	1,365	87	1,452
Danish ..	1,012	279	1,291	Swiss ..	421	154	575
Dutch ..	1,410	190	1,600	Turkish ..	79	37	116
Finnish ..	496	49	545	U.S. of America ..	2,528	803	3,331
French ..	1,252	910	2,162	Other ..	1,054	400	1,454
German ..	2,465	994	3,459				
Greek ..	2,357	413	2,770	Total Foreign..	38,753	7,072	45,825
Hungarian ..	31	9	40	Not stated ..	1,976	1,240	3,216
Italian ..	3,888	971	4,859				
Japanese ..	2,489	154	2,643	Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

(vi) *Birthplaces.* The proportion of native-born in the Australian population has increased rapidly in recent years. At the Census of 1921 the Australian-born numbered 4,581,663 persons, or 84.51 per cent. of a total population of 5,421,242 persons whose birthplaces were specified. Of the remainder, 676,387, or 12.48 per cent., were natives of the British Isles, and 38,611, or 0.71 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, so that 97.70 of the total population at that time had been born either in Australasia or in the British Isles. Excluding these, the following countries are the most important recorded as the birthplaces of persons in Australia at the Census of 1921 :—

Germany, 22,396 (0.41 per cent.); China, 15,224 (0.28 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), 14,341 (0.26 per cent.); Italy, 8,135 (0.15 per cent.); British India, 6,918 (0.13 per cent.); United States of America, 6,604 (0.12 per cent.); Union of South Africa, 5,408 (0.10 per cent.); Canada, 3,550 (0.07 per cent.).

It may be noticed that among the States, the Australian-born element is lowest in Western Australia and Queensland, where the density of population is also least, but where the masculinity is greatest. On the other hand, in Tasmania, where the density is high and the masculinity is low, the proportion of Australian-born is highest. These related facts indicate that conditions throughout these territorially larger but less developed States hitherto have been, on the whole, less attractive to women and less conducive to the rearing of families than the conditions existing in the more settled States.

Information in greater detail respecting birthplaces will be found in the series of Census Bulletins which have been published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

## POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
Australia ..	880,892	646,023	303,654	215,630	126,794	98,102	1,654	1,250	2,273,999
New Zealand ..	9,913	5,460	1,827	630	1,445	672	36	19	20,002
British Isles ..	145,966	83,712	70,171	24,513	37,539	6,909	337	261	369,408
Other European Countries ..	15,212	9,765	13,137	4,674	5,746	679	132	12	49,357
Asia ..	9,586	4,246	6,237	1,273	3,939	475	607	13	26,376
Africa ..	1,500	999	426	249	313	94	7	2	3,590
America ..	3,388	1,800	1,181	486	647	173	27	5	7,707
Polynesia (a) ..	957	174	1,044	40	52	28	7	4	2,306
At Sea ..	675	524	321	187	115	46	3	1	1,872
Unspecified ..	3,412	2,021	971	585	688	565	11	..	8,253
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

## FEMALES.

Australia ..	891,722	684,113	288,509	221,361	122,072	98,143	882	862	2,307,664
New Zealand ..	9,353	5,750	1,122	588	1,095	688	5	8	18,609
British Isles ..	114,460	77,405	58,063	21,813	29,200	5,841	73	124	306,979
Other European Countries ..	4,736	3,501	6,927	1,697	1,510	272	36	6	18,685
Asia ..	1,450	972	508	245	471	236	31	3	3,910
Africa ..	1,269	1,005	315	224	264	98	9	1	3,185
America ..	1,856	1,222	582	268	324	106	7	..	4,365
Polynesia (a) ..	925	180	174	42	33	30	1	1	1,386
At Sea ..	608	587	268	207	119	46	1	..	1,856
Unspecified ..	2,491	1,821	535	448	366	577	1	..	6,239
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

## PERSONS.

Australia ..	1,772,614	1,330,136	592,163	436,991	248,866	196,245	2,536	2,112	4,581,663
New Zealand ..	19,266	11,210	2,949	1,218	2,540	1,360	41	27	38,611
British Isles ..	260,426	161,117	128,234	46,326	66,739	12,750	410	385	676,387
Other European Countries ..	19,948	13,266	20,064	6,371	7,256	951	168	18	68,042
Asia ..	11,036	5,218	6,745	1,518	4,410	711	638	16	30,292
Africa ..	2,769	2,004	741	473	577	192	16	3	6,775
America ..	5,244	3,022	1,763	754	971	279	34	5	12,072
Polynesia (a) ..	1,882	354	1,218	82	85	58	8	5	3,692
At Sea ..	1,283	1,111	589	394	234	92	4	1	3,708
Unspecified ..	5,903	3,842	1,506	1,033	1,054	1,142	12	..	14,492
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

(a) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.

POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 1921—*continued.*

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.									
Australia ..	84.64	87.08	78.49	88.44	75.03	92.29	65.78	82.12	84.51
New Zealand ..	0.92	0.74	0.39	0.25	0.77	0.64	1.06	1.05	0.71
British Isles ..	12.43	10.55	17.00	9.37	20.12	6.00	10.64	14.97	12.48
Other European Countries ..	0.95	0.87	2.66	1.29	2.19	0.45	4.36	0.70	1.26
Asia ..	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.31	1.33	0.33	16.55	0.62	0.56
Africa ..	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.42	0.12	0.12
America ..	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.88	0.19	0.22
Polynesia (a) ..	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.19	0.07
At Sea ..	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.07
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.

(vii) *Length of Residence of Immigrants.* At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia included 839,579 persons who were definitely shown to be immigrants, and the following table shows the number of years during which these people have resided in Australia. The number of persons whose length of residence is shown as less than one year is necessarily large, and it includes many persons, such as the crews of oversea ships, travellers, and others, who did not intend to remain in the country. The variations in the numbers with different periods of residence show the fluctuations in the volume of immigration. Thus the figures for length of residence groups 5–9 years and 10–14 years include those persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1911–1913 when immigration was large, those for the groups 30–44 years represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties of last century, while those for the groups 65–69 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties.

## POPULATION.—IMMIGRANT, LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 ..	28,386	19,827	48,213	60–64 ..	10,372	11,671	22,043
1 ..	8,375	16,998	25,373	65–69 ..	11,378	13,594	24,972
2 ..	2,026	2,490	4,516	70–74 ..	2,875	3,669	6,544
3 ..	1,715	1,404	3,119	75–79 ..	716	935	1,651
4 ..	2,779	2,623	5,402	80–84 ..	519	693	1,212
5–9 ..	111,895	87,723	199,618	85–89 ..	78	124	202
10–14 ..	58,919	31,883	90,802	90–94 ..	16	15	31
15–19 ..	15,077	7,818	22,895	95 and upwards ..	1	—	1
20–24 ..	18,875	8,990	27,865	Not stated ..	13,903	12,050	25,953
25–29 ..	16,873	10,721	27,594				
30–34 ..	47,206	32,273	79,479	Total ..	480,618	358,961	839,579
35–39 ..	56,144	38,272	94,416	Born in Australia ..	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663
40–44 ..	31,843	20,851	52,694	Birthplace not stated ..	8,253	6,239	14,492
45–49 ..	16,616	11,776	28,392				
50–54 ..	10,954	9,649	20,603	Total Population ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
55–59 ..	13,077	12,912	25,989				

A comparison of the above figures with the results of the Census of 1911 is given in Census Bulletin No. 18, and similar information relating to the individual States is given in the respective bulletins.

4. *Education.*—(i) *General.* The information concerning educational attainments which can be satisfactorily collected at a Census is necessarily meagre. In Australia the particulars ascertained have never amounted to more than a statement as to whether or not a person could read and write. The results, therefore, merely divide the population into three main groups, viz. :—(a) Those who cannot read; (b) those who can read but cannot write; and (c) those able to read and write. Of the 5,435,734 persons who

comprised the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, there were 805,794 who were definitely shown to be unable to read, and there were 86,642 persons whose ability in this direction was not stated. Thus, approximately 15 per cent. of the population were unable to read. Of the 805,794 persons returned as unable to read 600,206, or 74.5 per cent., were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25.5 per cent. were also children. Allowing for those persons whose ability to read and write was unspecified, it may be said that over 95 per cent. of the population over five years of age can read and write. The number of persons returned at the Census of 1921 as able to read but unable to write was 14,512, of whom 962 could read a foreign language only. With the exception of New Zealand, there is probably no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

### POPULATION.—EDUCATION, CENSUS OF 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

States and Territories.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.		Un-specified	Total.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Under age 5 years.	Age 5 years and over.		
MALES.								
STATES—								
New South Wales ..	875,514	2,676	3,595	218	121,529	51,302	16,667	1,071,501
Victoria ..	640,769	1,229	2,134	124	79,210	21,467	9,791	754,724
Queensland ..	325,382	1,289	3,512	162	46,174	16,810	5,640	398,969
South Australia ..	204,405	648	878	43	27,597	9,956	4,740	248,267
Western Australia ..	144,572	433	2,181	38	17,804	7,516	4,734	177,278
Tasmania ..	85,059	292	108	4	12,872	6,962	2,446	107,743
TERRITORIES—								
Northern ..	1,775	6	289	2	169	471	109	2,821
Federal Capital ..	1,292	5	7	..	167	89	7	1,567
Total ..	2,278,768	6,578	12,704	591	305,522	114,573	44,134	2,762,870

### FEMALES.

STATES—								
New South Wales ..	849,812	2,615	595	78	117,811	41,556	16,403	1,028,870
Victoria ..	668,565	1,609	424	106	76,426	18,504	10,922	776,556
Queensland ..	294,065	1,332	990	126	43,974	12,087	4,429	357,003
South Australia ..	206,672	828	312	40	26,305	8,090	4,346	246,893
Western Australia ..	128,507	310	304	19	17,173	8,708	3,433	155,454
Tasmania ..	85,684	274	12	1	12,674	4,834	2,558	106,037
TERRITORIES—								
Northern ..	559	1	36	1	162	182	105	1,046
Federal Capital ..	777	3	..	..	159	54	12	1,005
Total ..	2,234,641	6,972	2,673	371	294,684	91,015	42,508	2,672,864

### PERSONS.

STATES—								
New South Wales ..	1,725,326	5,291	4,190	296	239,340	92,858	33,070	2,100,371
Victoria ..	1,309,334	2,838	2,558	230	155,636	39,971	20,713	1,531,280
Queensland ..	619,447	2,621	4,502	288	90,148	28,897	10,069	755,972
South Australia ..	411,077	1,476	1,190	83	53,902	18,046	9,386	495,160
Western Australia ..	273,079	743	2,485	57	34,977	13,224	8,167	332,732
Tasmania ..	170,743	566	120	5	25,546	11,796	5,004	213,780
TERRITORIES—								
Northern ..	2,334	7	325	3	331	653	214	3,867
Federal Capital ..	2,069	8	7	..	326	143	19	2,572
Total ..	4,513,409	13,550	15,377	962	600,206	205,588	86,642	5,435,734

(ii) *Place of Education.* At the Census of 1921 the number of persons returned as receiving instruction was 1,107,690, or 20.4 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 17.4 per cent. in 1911. The place of instruction was given for 1,023,563 persons, and of these 74.92 per cent. were attending State schools, 18.93 per cent. were at private

schools, 2.44 per cent. at technical schools, 3 per cent. were receiving instruction at home, and 7 per thousand were attending universities. Of the males receiving instruction, 75.82 per cent. were at State schools, and 17.04 per cent. were at private schools; of the females 73.96 per cent. were at State schools and 20.90 per cent. at private schools.

POPULATION.—PLACE OF EDUCATION, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

States and Territories.	Number being educated at—					Recorded as scholar but school not stated.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Univer- sity.	At Home.		
MALES.							
STATES—							
New South Wales .. ..	150,561	35,199	6,512	2,122	6,081	17,101	217,576
Victoria .. ..	104,053	28,544	6,533	1,935	2,567	8,613	152,245
Queensland .. ..	60,168	10,269	1,517	187	2,953	4,931	80,025
South Australia .. ..	37,407	6,603	1,086	635	942	4,906	51,579
Western Australia .. ..	26,077	5,397	1,506	158	863	3,554	37,555
Tasmania .. ..	16,684	2,751	441	92	691	3,241	23,900
TERRITORIES—							
Northern .. ..	118	19	..	..	23	..	160
Federal Capital .. ..	200	18	273	..	21	..	512
Total .. ..	395,268	88,800	17,868	5,129	14,141	42,346	563,552
FEMALES.							
STATES—							
New South Wales .. ..	140,804	42,354	2,394	812	7,100	16,473	209,937
Victoria .. ..	99,572	31,244	1,564	728	3,205	9,003	145,316
Queensland .. ..	55,882	13,188	1,495	74	3,210	4,797	78,646
South Australia .. ..	34,990	7,779	513	355	1,100	4,918	49,655
Western Australia .. ..	24,279	6,902	1,079	109	1,069	3,443	36,881
Tasmania .. ..	15,775	3,453	71	45	849	3,140	23,333
TERRITORIES—							
Northern .. ..	121	39	..	..	27	3	190
Federal Capital .. ..	150	15	..	..	11	4	180
Total .. ..	371,573	104,974	7,116	2,123	16,571	41,781	544,138
PERSONS.							
STATES—							
New South Wales .. ..	291,365	77,553	8,906	2,934	13,181	33,574	427,513
Victoria .. ..	203,625	59,788	8,097	2,663	5,772	17,616	297,561
Queensland .. ..	116,050	23,457	3,012	261	6,163	9,728	158,671
South Australia .. ..	72,397	14,382	1,599	990	2,042	9,824	101,234
Western Australia .. ..	50,356	12,290	2,585	267	1,932	6,997	74,436
Tasmania .. ..	32,459	6,204	512	137	1,540	6,381	47,233
TERRITORIES—							
Northern .. ..	239	58	..	..	50	3	350
Federal Capital .. ..	350	33	273	..	32	4	692
Total .. ..	766,841	193,774	24,984	7,252	30,712	84,127	1,107,690

5. Religions.—At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, of a total population of 5,435,734, the number who objected to state their religion was 46,268; a further number of 45,990 failed to specify their religion in any degree; 20,544 stated that they had no religion; and 19,886 classed themselves in indefinite groups, such as "Freethinker," "Agnostic," "No Denomination," etc. Of those remaining (5,303,046), 5,267,641, or 99.33 per cent., were definitely stated to be Christians, and 35,405 were stated to be Non-Christians. The number who were definitely stated to be Christians represented nearly 97 per cent. of the total population. Of the total Christians, 2,372,830, or 45.04 per cent., belonged to the Church of England; 1,134,002, or 21.53 per cent., to the Roman Catholic Church; 636,974, or 12.09 per cent., to the Presbyterian Church; and 632,621, or 12.01 per cent., were Methodists. Thus the four denominations named embraced over 90 per cent. of the

declared Christians. It is possible that the number given above for Roman Catholics may be somewhat understated, as some of those shown in the table as "Catholics undefined" were doubtless Roman Catholics.

A comparative statement showing the religions of the people of the various States, as ascertained from the Censuses of 1911 and 1921, may be found in the bulletins published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

**POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES OF 1901, 1911, AND 1921.  
ACCORDING TO RELIGION AND SEX.**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

RELIGION.	MALES.			FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.
<b>I. CHRISTIAN—</b>									
Baptist ..	42,662	45,661	49,194	46,676	51,413	56,509	89,338	97,074	105,703
Catholic, Roman ..	433,504	465,803	565,029	417,116	455,622	568,973	850,620	921,425	1,134,002
Catholic, Greek ..	1,075	2,172	3,938	239	474	1,434	1,314	2,646	5,372
Catholic, Undefined ..	2,748	38,772	20,082	2,431	36,607	18,577	5,179	75,379	38,659
Church of Christ ..	11,265	17,382	24,680	12,927	21,366	29,894	24,192	38,748	54,574
Church of England ..	783,413	884,634	1,212,646	714,163	825,809	1,160,184	1,497,576	1,710,443	2,372,830
Congregational									
Independent ..	35,603	35,367	34,931	37,958	38,679	39,582	73,561	74,046	74,513
Lutheran ..	43,329	40,993	31,627	31,692	31,402	25,892	75,021	72,395	57,519
Methodist ..	251,611	269,641	306,785	252,490	278,165	325,836	504,101	547,806	632,621
Presbyterian ..	221,601	289,591	322,072	204,504	268,745	314,902	426,105	558,336	636,974
Protestant, Undefined ..	11,485	63,079	37,309	9,073	46,782	29,803	20,558	109,861	67,112
Salvation Army ..	14,802	12,322	14,584	16,298	14,343	17,005	31,100	26,665	31,589
Seventh Day Adventist ..	1,411	2,536	4,640	1,921	3,559	6,665	3,332	6,095	11,305
Unitarian ..	1,620	1,307	1,012	1,009	868	702	2,629	2,175	1,714
Others ..	10,944	15,796	21,115	10,879	15,524	22,039	21,823	31,320	43,154
<b>Total, Christian</b>	<b>1,867,073</b>	<b>2,185,056</b>	<b>2,649,644</b>	<b>1,759,376</b>	<b>2,089,358</b>	<b>2,617,997</b>	<b>3,626,449</b>	<b>4,274,414</b>	<b>5,267,641</b>
<b>II. NON-CHRISTIAN—</b>									
Hebrew ..	8,137	9,165	11,392	7,102	8,122	10,223	15,239	17,287	21,615
Buddhist ..		3,110	1,945		159	120		3,269	2,065
Chinese ..		3,243	3,512		40	79		3,283	3,591
Confucian ..		5,036	2,536		158	156		5,194	2,692
Mohammedan ..		3,706	2,647		202	221		3,908	2,868
Pagan ..		1,422	426		25	31		1,447	457
Others, Non-Christian ..	1,784	1,952	1,470	682	445	647	2,406	2,397	2,117
<b>Total, Non-Christian</b>	<b>44,633</b>	<b>27,634</b>	<b>23,928</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>9,151</b>	<b>11,477</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>36,785</b>	<b>35,405</b>
<b>III. INDEFINITE—</b>									
Freethinker ..	7,863	2,753	2,938	1,319	501	687	9,182	3,254	3,625
Agnostic ..	834	2,546	2,583	137	538	651	971	3,084	3,234
No Denomination ..	13,620	1,568	1,778	6,137	1,120	1,592	19,757	2,688	3,370
Others ..	638	3,531	5,797	463	2,116	3,860	1,101	5,647	9,657
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,955</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>31,011</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>19,886</b>
<b>IV. NO RELIGION—</b>									
Atheist ..	245	516	1,014	29	63	186	274	579	1,200
Others ..	5,168	7,723	15,008	1,337	1,714	4,336	6,505	9,437	19,344
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>20,544</b>
<b>V. OBJECT TO STATE</b>	<b>28,443</b>	<b>55,766</b>	<b>29,952</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>27,237</b>	<b>16,316</b>	<b>42,131</b>	<b>83,003</b>	<b>46,268</b>
<b>VI. UNSPECIFIED</b>	<b>9,411</b>	<b>25,942</b>	<b>30,228</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>15,762</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>45,990</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,977,928</b>	<b>2,313,035</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>1,795,873</b>	<b>2,141,970</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

**6. Conjugal Condition.**—The number of persons whose conjugal condition was definitely stated at the Census of 4th April, 1921, was 5,421,191, of whom 2,753,740 were males and 2,667,451 were females. Of the 5,421,191 persons referred to, 1,998,582, or 36.86 per cent., were married, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1911; 237,821, or 4.39 per cent., were widowed; 8,528, or 0.15 per cent., were divorced; and 3,176,260, or 58.60 per cent., had never married. Of those who had never married, 1,725,004, or 54.31 per cent., were under 15 years of age. The proportion of married persons per cent. to the total population of the several States varied in the following order:—South Australia, 38.14; New South Wales, 37.40; Western Australia, 36.85; Victoria, 36.63; Tasmania, 35.88; Queensland, 35.20. On the basis of the adult population, the percentage of married persons in Australia was about 63.36, and in each State was approximately as follows:—Tasmania, 65.66; South Australia, 65.31; New South Wales, 64.78; Western Australia, 64.16; Queensland, 62.63; Victoria, 60.99. A comparison of the results given in the following table with those from the Census of 1911 will be found in the bulletins published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

**POPULATION.—CONJUGAL CONDITION, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	343,979	231,086	128,043	79,544	54,446	37,142	400	458	875,098
Age 15 and over	302,574	222,177	124,692	66,880	54,346	29,085	1,545	551	801,850
Total never married	646,553	453,263	252,735	146,424	108,792	66,227	1,945	1,009	1,676,948
Married ..	391,844	277,183	134,596	94,263	61,899	38,203	704	529	999,221
Widowed ..	27,851	21,279	10,001	6,657	4,528	2,909	88	28	73,341
Divorced ..	2,214	1,092	301	220	316	81	5	1	4,230
Unspecified ..	3,039	1,907	1,336	703	1,743	323	79	..	9,130
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
FEMALES.									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	334,385	224,850	123,543	77,092	52,948	36,302	404	382	849,906
Age 15 and over	237,693	211,833	82,020	59,421	32,895	25,212	164	168	649,406
Total never married	572,078	436,683	205,563	136,513	85,843	61,514	568	550	1,499,312
Married ..	391,886	282,494	131,631	94,535	59,736	38,279	372	428	999,361
Widowed ..	60,701	54,928	19,039	15,262	8,526	5,965	33	26	164,480
Divorced ..	2,395	1,221	187	164	294	37	..	..	4,298
Unspecified ..	1,810	1,230	583	419	1,055	242	73	1	5,413
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
PERSONS.									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	678,364	455,936	251,586	156,636	107,394	73,444	804	840	1,725,004
Age 15 and over	540,267	434,010	206,712	126,301	87,241	54,297	1,709	719	1,451,256
Total never married	1,218,631	889,946	458,298	282,937	194,635	127,741	2,513	1,559	3,176,260
Married ..	783,730	559,677	266,227	188,798	121,635	76,482	1,076	957	1,998,582
Widowed ..	88,552	76,207	29,040	21,919	13,054	8,874	121	54	237,821
Divorced ..	4,609	2,313	488	384	610	118	5	1	8,528
Unspecified ..	4,849	3,137	1,919	1,122	2,798	565	152	1	14,543
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734



7. *Occupations.*—(i) *General.* The following table shows, for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole, the population—males and females separately—grouped according to the various classes of occupations. The bulletins which have been published in connexion with the Census of 1921 give, in greater detail than is possible here, the occupations of the people of each State and Australia, and also give comparisons of the results of the Censuses of 1911 and 1921.

(ii) *Breadwinners.* Assuming an equal distribution between breadwinners and dependents of those persons whose occupations were not specified, there were at the Census of 1921, 2,327,075 breadwinners, representing 42.8 per cent. of the total population. At the Census of 1911, the breadwinners represented 44.5 per cent. of the population. Of the total male population, 67.6 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 68.9 per cent in 1911. Of the female population the percentage of breadwinners was 17.4 in 1921, and 18.5 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 20 per cent.

(iii) *Industrial.* The decade 1911–1921 marks an interesting phase in the industrial development of Australia, inasmuch as, during that period, the persons engaged in manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911, the Industrial Class already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, but in the other States the predominance of the Primary Class was such that, for Australia as a whole, the Primary Class was the greater. In 1921, the preponderance of the Industrial Class in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had increased to such an extent and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, though still existent in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, had so diminished that the number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary industries by 124,922, or by nearly 21 per cent. In 1911 the primary industries employed 23,811 persons, or 4.2 per cent., more than were employed in the industrial group. Of the total of 2,316,589 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 723,526, or 31.2 per cent., belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 562,337, or 28.7 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911. The principal group within the Industrial Class is composed of the manufacturing industries. During the intercensal period, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries increased from 363,805, or 18.5 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911 to 441,277, or 19 per cent., of breadwinners in 1921, an increase of 77,472, or 21.3 per cent.

(iv) *Primary Producers.* As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the primary producers have ceased to be the most numerous of the occupational classes. In 1911 the primary producers numbered 586,148, or 29.9 per cent., of all breadwinners, and although the numbers increased to 598,604, this greater number represented only 25.8 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921. The number of persons engaged in Agriculture increased by 18.5 per cent., which was sufficient to increase slightly the proportion which the agricultural workers bore to the total breadwinners in 1911. The number engaged in the Pastoral Industries declined from 151,861 to 142,080, or by 6.4 per cent. The number engaged in Mining was less in 1921 by 39,043, or 36.9 per cent., having fallen to 66,761 from 105,804 in 1911.

Those engaged in Forestry and in connexion with Water Supply, though still relatively few, increased substantially—the former by 24 per cent., and the latter by 53.5 per cent.

(v) *Commercial.* The number of persons engaged in commercial pursuits in Australia, as a whole, increased by 23.8 per cent. during the intercensal decade, the increases in the various States ranging from about 18 per cent. in Victoria and Tasmania to 30.5 per cent. in New South Wales. This class represented 15.3 per cent. of all breadwinners in Australia in 1921, as against 14.6 per cent. in 1911. The similar proportions in the various States in 1921 were:—New South Wales, 15.7 per cent.; Victoria, 16.1 per cent.; Queensland, 13.3 per cent.; South Australia, 16 per cent.; Western Australia, 14.9 per cent.; and Tasmania, 12.2 per cent.

(vi) *Domestic.* Notwithstanding an increase in the number in the Domestic Class from 201,366 in 1911 to 209,971 in 1921, the class relatively to the total breadwinners has fallen from 10.3 per cent. in 1911 to 9.1 per cent. in 1921. For Australia, as a whole,

the number in the Domestic Class increased by 8,605, of whom 6,868 were females. The number in this class was actually less in 1921 in Victoria by 6.4 per cent., and in Tasmania by 7.2 per cent. than in 1911, while in the other States the increases vary from 3.1 per cent. in Western Australia to 12.5 per cent. in South Australia.

(vii) *Transport and Communication.* The number of persons employed in connexion with transport and communication increased from 157,391, or 8 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911, to 207,737, or 9 per cent. in 1921.

(viii) *Professional.* The Professional Class embraces all persons, not otherwise classed, who are mainly engaged in government and defence, and in ministering to the moral, intellectual, and social wants of the community. The number of persons in this class increased from 144,611 in 1911 to 201,319 in 1921, or by 39.2 per cent. The Professional Class represented 8.7 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 7.4 per cent. in 1911.

### POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS OF 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Occupation.	States.					Territories.			Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
Class									
I. Professional ..	48,543	36,087	15,034	9,108	8,076	3,990	118	527	121,483
II. Domestic ..	20,786	13,640	6,297	3,853	3,870	1,411	106	9	49,072
III. Commercial ..	107,474	83,760	33,617	25,671	16,811	7,782	180	30	275,325
IV. Transport and Communication ..	81,826	51,266	28,620	18,896	13,898	5,715	261	41	200,523
V. Industrial ..	243,862	181,302	74,841	55,539	28,287	20,174	436	202	604,643
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	205,557	144,080	107,529	51,547	48,522	29,415	1,255	314	588,219
VII. Independent ..	5,121	4,239	1,364	827	537	575	1	..	12,664
Total Breadwinners	713,169	514,374	267,302	165,441	120,001	69,062	2,357	1,123	1,852,829
VIII. Dependents ..	349,789	235,298	129,123	80,647	55,480	37,620	378	440	888,775
Unspecified ..	8,543	5,052	2,544	2,179	1,797	1,061	86	4	21,266
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
FEMALES.									
Class									
I. Professional ..	29,233	24,498	11,006	6,756	5,328	2,953	33	29	79,836
II. Domestic ..	60,904	44,555	22,487	15,797	10,169	5,889	106	62	159,999
III. Commercial ..	31,270	24,251	9,475	7,240	4,973	2,465	4	6	79,684
IV. Transport and Communication ..	2,693	2,066	1,170	597	324	361	2	1	7,214
V. Industrial ..	40,806	52,943	10,532	7,975	4,239	2,376	9	3	118,883
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	3,153	3,358	2,020	946	457	448	2	1	10,385
VII. Independent ..	2,876	3,378	639	376	269	221	..	..	7,759
Total Breadwinners	170,935	155,079	57,329	39,687	25,759	14,713	156	102	463,760
VIII. Dependents ..	856,463	621,081	299,338	207,101	128,910	91,227	853	903	2,205,876
Unspecified ..	1,472	396	336	105	785	97	37	..	3,228
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Occupations.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
PERSONS.									
Class									
I. Professional	77,776	60,585	26,040	15,864	13,404	6,943	151	556	201,319
II. Domestic ..	81,690	58,225	23,784	19,650	14,039	7,300	212	71	209,971
III. Commercial	138,744	108,011	43,092	32,911	21,784	10,247	184	36	355,009
IV. Transport and Communication ..	84,519	53,332	29,790	19,493	14,222	6,076	263	42	207,737
V. Industrial ..	284,668	234,245	85,373	63,514	32,526	22,550	445	205	723,526
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	208,710	147,438	109,549	52,493	48,979	29,863	1,257	315	593,604
VII. Independent	7,997	7,617	2,003	1,203	806	796	1	..	20,423
Total Breadwinners	884,104	669,453	324,631	205,128	145,760	83,775	2,513	1,225	2,316,589
VIII. Dependents..	1,206,252	856,379	423,461	287,748	184,390	128,847	1,231	1,343	3,094,651
Unspecified ..	10,015	5,448	2,880	2,284	2,582	1,158	123	4	24,494
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

8. *Grade of Employment.*—(i) *General.* The term “grade of employment” indicates the capacity in which persons are employed in the various branches of industry. The grades recorded are five in number, viz.:—(a) Employer, (b) Working on own account, (c) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary, (d) Receiving wages or salary, (e) Unemployed. In addition to these categories provision is made for (f) Grade not applicable—which consists mainly of dependents and persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations, and (g) Grade not stated.

The results given in the following table have already been published in the Census bulletins, where they were shown in comparison with the results from the Census of 1911.

(ii) *Employers and Workers on Own Account.*—A marked feature of the comparison was the decline in the number of employers, and the increase in the number of those working on their own account. These changes were common to all the States. For Australia, as a whole, the number of employers fell from 212,583 in 1911 to 139,663 in 1921, or by 34.3 per cent., while the number working on their own account increased by nearly 93 per cent. from 177,114 in 1911 to 342,439 in 1921. From these results it would appear that many of the small employers of 1911 had dispensed with paid assistance in 1921. It is probable, also, that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures increased the number of workers on their own account.

(iii) *Assisting but not Receiving Wages.*—The number of those assisting but not receiving wages or salary—mainly sons, daughters, or other relatives of the principal—fell by 54 per cent., from 76,370 in 1911 to 35,158 in 1921.

(iv) *Wage Earners.*—In considering the extent of the wage and salary-earning portion of the community, account must be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census, since, ordinarily, these persons are wage or salary earners. Combining the two grades, therefore, it appears that of the total population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, the wage and salary earners represented 31 per cent. Excluding those persons to whom grade of employment is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 74 per cent. of male breadwinners and 86 per cent. of the female breadwinners were wage or salary earners.

(v) *Unemployed.*—The number returned as unemployed in 1921 was nearly three times as great as in 1911, and it is of interest to note that these results are substantially confirmed by figures collected periodically by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau.

## POPULATION.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS OF 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Grade.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
Employer ..	44,706	40,636	18,150	12,625	8,539	4,358	98	35	129,147
Working on own account ..	104,485	82,436	48,423	27,206	19,984	13,049	573	138	296,294
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	9,712	10,742	5,158	2,721	1,413	1,862	10	5	31,623
Receiving wages or salary ..	456,068	315,391	151,301	104,858	76,633	42,077	1,281	733	1,148,342
Unemployed ..	54,092	32,432	30,392	9,232	7,671	3,554	342	24	137,739
Grade not applicable ..	391,522	266,661	142,786	89,606	61,013	41,605	444	629	994,266
Grade not stated ..	10,916	6,426	2,759	2,019	2,025	1,238	73	3	25,459
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

## FEMALES.

Employer ..	3,225	4,071	1,420	790	661	347	..	2	10,516
Working on own account ..	17,378	14,624	5,318	4,288	2,934	1,588	13	2	46,145
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	1,608	1,003	571	201	85	67	..	..	3,535
Receiving wages or salary ..	130,619	118,052	44,305	31,312	19,146	11,440	133	96	355,103
Unemployed ..	7,651	7,581	2,956	1,348	1,400	509	3	1	21,449
Grade not applicable ..	865,428	629,013	301,818	208,432	130,272	91,887	864	904	2,228,618
Grade not stated ..	2,961	2,212	615	522	956	199	33	..	7,498
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

## PERSONS.

Employer ..	47,931	44,707	19,570	13,415	9,200	4,705	98	37	139,663
Working on own account ..	121,863	97,060	53,741	31,494	22,918	14,637	586	140	342,439
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	11,320	11,745	5,729	2,922	1,498	1,929	10	5	35,158
Receiving wages or salary ..	586,687	433,443	195,606	136,170	95,779	53,517	1,414	829	1,503,445
Unemployed ..	61,743	40,013	33,348	10,580	9,071	4,063	345	25	159,188
Grade not applicable ..	1,256,950	895,674	444,604	298,038	191,285	133,492	1,308	1,533	3,222,684
Grade not stated ..	13,877	8,638	3,374	2,541	2,981	1,437	106	3	32,957
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

9. Unemployment.—(i) Causes. In the preceding table it was shown that at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, there were in Australia 1,662,633 wage or salary earners, of whom 159,188 were unemployed. The following table gives the causes of unemployment so far as they were ascertained. Of the 159,188 returned as unemployed, 7,524, or 4.7 per cent., failed to state the cause. For the remainder, approximately 50 per cent. of the unemployment was due to scarcity of work, 29 per cent. to illness or accident, 3 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.5 per cent. to old age, and 17 per cent. to other causes.

POPULATION.—CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS OF  
4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	Scarcity of Em- ployment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause not Stated.	Total.
Males ..	68,751	29,799	4,556	4,249	2,068	22,001	6,315	137,739
Females ..	6,092	9,551	246	290	71	3,990	1,209	21,449
Persons ..	74,843	39,350	4,802	4,539	2,139	25,991	7,524	159,188

(ii) *Duration.* At the Census of 1921 persons who were unemployed on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been out of work, but 24,256, or 15.2 per cent., of those concerned failed to comply with the request. The results of the inquiry are summarized in the following table. Of the 134,932 cases for which the duration was stated, approximately 46 per cent. were unemployed under five weeks, 17.2 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10.6 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 26.2 per cent. above fifteen weeks :—

POPULATION.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS OF  
4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.			Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10 ..	22,029	3,419	25,448	70-79 ..	4,181	673	4,854
10-19 ..	18,910	2,870	21,780	80-89 ..	2,410	341	2,751
20-29 ..	12,787	1,983	14,770	90 and over	30,896	4,513	35,409
30-39 ..	10,173	1,591	11,764	Not stated ..	20,735	3,521	24,256
40-49 ..	6,103	997	7,100				
50-59 ..	3,759	624	4,383				
60-69 ..	5,756	917	6,673	Total ..	137,739	21,449	159,188

(iii) *Unemployment in States.* Particulars regarding unemployment in the separate States at the time of the Census may be found in the bulletins relating to the Census of 1921.

§ 9. Dwellings.

[NOTE.—Information concerning dwellings will be found in detail in Census Bulletins, Nos. 19 to 25.]

1. *General.*—The following table presents a summary for the States and Territories and for the whole of Australia of the results relating to dwellings which were obtained from the Census of 1921. With those in course of construction on the 4th April, 1921, there were in Australia 1,210,790 dwellings—including hotels, boarding-houses, hospitals, gaols and any structure for the purpose of shelter as a dwelling, but excluding wagons used as camps, and dwellings occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals. The number of dwellings per square mile varies from one dwelling to every 433 square miles in the Northern Territory to 1.87 dwellings per square mile (approximately one dwelling to every half a square mile) in Tasmania, the average throughout Australia being 0.41 dwellings to the square mile. Of the total dwellings referred to above, 51,166 were

unoccupied. This, however, does not necessarily imply that all dwellings so described were "to let" but, merely, that they had no inmates on the night of the Census. The average number of rooms per occupied dwelling ranged among the States from 5.33 in Victoria to 4.59 in Western Australia, the average for Australia being 4.96 as compared with 5.18 in 1911. The number of persons per occupied dwelling varied from 4.85 in New South Wales to 4.52 in Western Australia, the average for Australia being 4.71, as compared with 4.82 in 1911. From the foregoing it may be deduced that throughout Australia there were 0.95 persons per room in 1921, as against 0.93 persons in 1911.

2. **Occupied Private Dwellings.**—It is considered that a better index to the housing conditions of the people is obtained by excluding all other than occupied *private* dwellings. The following table shows that of the 1,153,285 occupied dwellings in Australia, 1,107,010 were private dwellings. These private dwellings contained an average of 4.94 rooms in 1921, as compared with 4.93 in 1911, and had an average of 4.40 inmates, as against 4.53 in 1911. It would appear, therefore, that approximately the number of inmates per room in occupied private dwellings throughout Australia has fallen from 0.92 in 1911 to 0.89 in 1921.

3. **Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants.**—The proportion of private dwellings which were occupied by tenants throughout Australia has fallen from 47.78 per cent. in 1911 to 43.67 in 1921. This fact is due mainly to the increase in the number of dwellings occupied by rent purchasers, which has been brought about by the policies of the State Governments of advancing moneys for the building of homes, and by the activities of the War Service Homes Commissioners.

#### DWELLINGS.—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars of Dwellings.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Aust.	West. Aust.	Tasmania.	North-eastern.	Federal Cap.	
All Dwellings									
Occupied (a) ..	432,976	331,290	160,139	107,914	73,548	45,818	1,074	526	1,153,285
Unoccupied ..	18,619	14,984	6,747	4,431	3,274	2,934	138	29	51,166
Being Built ..	2,724	2,009	347	674	289	295	1	..	6,339
Total Dwellings ..	454,319	348,293	167,233	113,019	77,111	49,047	1,213	555	1,210,790
Number of Dwellings per square mile ..	1.47	3.96	0.25	0.30	0.08	1.87	.002	0.59	0.41
Rooms per Occupied Dwelling ..	5.23	5.33	5.31	5.09	4.59	4.70	2.80	5.29	4.96
Population per Occupied Dwelling ..	4.85	4.62	4.72	4.59	4.52	4.67	3.60	4.89	4.71
Occupied <i>Private</i> Dwellings ..	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010
Rooms per Dwelling ..	4.97	5.11	4.94	4.90	4.22	4.80	2.70	4.85	4.94
Inmates per Dwelling ..	4.52	4.34	4.40	4.34	4.11	4.44	2.83	4.39	4.40
Inmates per Room ..	0.92	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.97	0.93	1.05	0.91	0.89
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	49.72	42.46	33.59	40.67	36.95	47.30	25.31	65.18	43.67
Weekly Rental Value(b)	18s. 2d.	16s. 11d.	17s. 3d.	14s. 7d.	14s. 2d.	12s. 0d.	14s. 4d.	9s. 2d.	16s. 7d.

(a) Excluding Wagons and Camps.  
occupied by tenants.

(b) Average weekly rental value of private dwellings

4. **Private Dwellings in Urban and Rural Divisions.**—(i) *General.* The following table gives a comparison of the particulars relating to *occupied private dwellings* in the Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia. The table shows that, while the average number of rooms and the average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling are greater in the Metropolitan Area than in the Urban Provincial or Rural Districts, the average number of inmates per room is least in the Metropolitan Districts.

(ii) *Tenants.* The proportion of occupied private dwellings occupied by tenants is greatest in the Metropolitan Areas, where it represents 53.17 per cent. of all dwellings for which the mode of occupancy was stated, as against 46.05 per cent. in the Urban

Provincial Districts, and 31.02 per cent. in the Rural Districts. It may be pointed out, however, that there is, in most cases, an essential difference between the economic status of the dwelling in urban districts and in rural districts, inasmuch as in urban districts the dwelling is most frequently a purely residential entity, whereas in rural districts the productive property of the land—to which the dwelling is an appurtenance—is most often the incentive to ownership.

(iii) *Rental Value.* The fact relating to private dwellings which shows the greatest divergence between the Metropolitan and other divisions of the country is the weekly rental value, which varies from an average of 10s. 1d. in the Rural Districts to 20s. 8d. in the Metropolitan Areas.

### OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS.—URBAN AND RURAL, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
Occupied Private Dwellings .. ..	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010
Rooms per dwelling .. ..	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94
Inmates per dwelling .. ..	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40
Inmates per room .. ..	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.89
Percentage occupied by tenants ..	53.17	46.05	31.02	43.67
Weekly rental value (a) .. ..	20s. 8d.	14s. 0d.	10s. 1d.	16s. 7d.

(a) Average weekly rental value of private dwellings occupied by tenants.

5. *Private Dwellings in Metropolitan Areas.*—(i) *General.* The following table gives a comparison of the results, ascertained by the Census of 1921, relating to private dwellings in the Metropolitan Areas of the various States. The number of rooms per dwelling varied from a minimum of 4.67 in Perth to a maximum of 5.47 in Brisbane—a difference of 17 per cent.; whereas the number of inmates per dwelling varied from 4.31 in Adelaide to 4.52 in Sydney—a difference of only 5 per cent. The average number of inmates per room was highest in Perth, with 95 persons to every hundred rooms, and lowest in Brisbane, where there were 81 persons to every hundred rooms.

(ii) *Tenants.* The proportion of private dwellings occupied by tenants in the various Metropolitan Areas ranged from 39.18 per cent. in Brisbane to 59.22 per cent. in Sydney, the average for the six capitals being 53.17 per cent., as against 63.48 per cent. in 1911. As already mentioned, the decline during the decade 1911–1921 in the proportion of tenants was due largely to the action of the State Governments and of the War Service Homes Commissioners in facilitating the acquirement of houses under the system of purchase by instalment.

(iii) *Rental Value.* The weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants ranged from 17s. 3d. per week in Brisbane and Hobart to 23s. per week in Sydney.

### OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS.—CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars of Dwellings.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total.
Occupied Private Dwellings ..	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913
Rooms per Dwelling ..	5.14	5.19	5.47	5.06	4.67	5.10	5.15
Inmates per Dwelling ..	4.52	4.34	4.44	4.31	4.43	4.34	4.42
Inmates per room ..	0.88	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.86
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	59.22	54.14	39.18	46.64	43.57	55.02	53.17
Weekly Rental Value (a) ..	23s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	17s. 3d.	17s. 7d.	17s. 9d.	17s. 3d.	20s. 8d.
Weekly Rental Value per Room ..	4s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 5d.	4s. 0d.

(a) Average weekly rental value of private dwellings occupied by tenants.

## § 10. Immigration.

### (A) The Encouragement of Immigration into Australia.

1. **General.**—Various measures have from time to time been adopted by the Commonwealth and State Governments, as well as by private societies and individuals, to promote the immigration of suitable settlers into Australia. The activities of the Commonwealth Government (which is vested with constitutional powers in regard to immigration under section 51, xxvii., of the Constitution Act 1900) with respect to the encouragement of immigration, were formerly confined to advertising the resources and attractions of Australia by means of exhibitions, and in handbooks, newspapers, and periodicals. During the war immigration operations were almost entirely suspended.

2. **Joint Commonwealth and States' Immigration Scheme.**—In 1920 an arrangement was arrived at between the Commonwealth and State Governments under which the Commonwealth is responsible for the recruiting of immigrants abroad and for their transport to Australia; whilst the State Governments advise the Commonwealth as to the numbers and classes of immigrants which they are prepared to receive. Briefly stated, the Commonwealth selects the immigrant according to the requirements of the State concerned and brings him to Australia; and on his arrival the State Government assumes the responsibility for placing him in employment or upon the land. Incidentally, the Commonwealth undertakes all publicity and propaganda in connexion with the encouragement of immigration.

3. **Assisted and Nominated Passages.**—The British and Commonwealth Governments jointly donate £11 towards the passages of approved settlers for Australia from the United Kingdom. Further assistance is granted by way of loans in special cases. Under the joint scheme the immigrants entitled to part-paid fares are divided into two classes—"Selected" immigrants and "Nominated immigrants." "Selected" immigrants are those who are originally recruited by the Commonwealth overseas. "Nominated" immigrants are those nominated by persons resident in Australia, and the nominators, who must submit their applications through the officers in charge of the State Immigration Offices in the various capital cities, are held responsible for their nominees upon arrival, so that they shall not become a burden upon the State.

4. **Oversea Settlement Committee's Free Passage Scheme.**—Free passages under this scheme are no longer granted except to the wives and certain dependent children of British ex-service men. Such ex-service men, who have already come to Australia under the free passage scheme, may nominate their wives and children through the State Immigration Offices for free passages any time within two years of the departure of the nominators from the United Kingdom.

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from the Director of Migration and Settlement, Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.; or from the Deputy Director, Commonwealth Immigration Offices, 65 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

5. **Results of Assisted Immigration.**—In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance ceased for the time being in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. 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, had to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations, immigrants to the number of 1,994 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 granted. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. Assistance to immigrants, which in the case of Victoria had practically ceased in 1873, has recently been again afforded. In South Australia the principle of State assistance was again introduced in 1911, and in Tasmania in 1912.



The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1914 to 1922<sup>2</sup> and the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1922 are given in the following table :—

**ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—1914 TO 1922, AND UP TO THE END OF 1922.**

State .. .. .	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. Assisted during 1914	6,655	7,496	4,096	644	1,729	185	20,805
" " " 1915	1,695	1,724	1,599	79	635	64	5,796
" " " 1916	649	327	300	..	103	18	1,397
" " " 1917	239	146	91	..	26	2	504
" " " 1918	199	101	100	..	26	..	426
" " " 1919	67	139	39	..	..	..	245
" " " 1920	3,211	2,763	1,272	..	1,499	314	9,059
" " " 1921	4,980	3,987	1,147	572	3,381	615	14,682
" " " 1922	7,087	9,145	1,711	1,531	4,373	411	24,258
Total to end of 1922 ..	287,279	202,789	218,316	104,810	51,074	23,523	887,791

**(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.**

1. *Pre-Federal Restrictions.*—(i) *Alien Races.* For many years prior to federation the States had imposed certain restrictions upon the admission of persons desirous of becoming permanent residents. The influx of Chinese, for example, was limited by stringent statutes, and later, general Acts were passed in some of the States which restricted the immigration of other—principally Asiatic—races.

(ii) *Undesirable Immigrants.* Further restrictions were placed upon the admission of persons who were undesirable as inhabitants, either for medical or moral reasons, or who were likely to become an economic burden upon the community.

2. *Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.*—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Part V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals. (See page 27 hereinbefore.)

(ii) *Legislation.* The powers above specified have been exercised by the Commonwealth Government, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof supersede the previously existing State laws. The present Commonwealth Acts dealing with Immigration are the Immigration Act 1901–1920 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905. A summary of the provisions of these Acts (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Act 1920, which are given below), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Year Book, No. 12, pp. 1166 to 1168).

3. *Amending Immigration Act 1920.*—The principal provisions of this Act, which came into operation as from the 2nd December, 1920, are those prohibiting the entry of (a) any person who advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the established Government of the Commonwealth or of any State or of any other civilized country, or of all forms of law, etc.; (b) for a period of five years, any person of German, Austro-German, Bulgarian, or Hungarian parentage and nationality, or Turk of Ottoman race; (c) any person over 16 years of age who, on demand by an officer, fails to prove that he is the holder of a valid passport; (d) any person who has been deported under any Act.

Section 9 of the War Precautions Act Repeal Act also provides for prohibiting the entry of any British subject who upon being required to make and subscribe an oath or affirmation of loyalty fails to do so.

4. **Statistics.**—The statistics relative to immigration, which are presented in this Chapter, have been compiled by the Department of Home and Territories in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–20. The number of persons admitted without test includes Australian citizens who have been abroad, and other persons landing in Australia irrespective of the length of time which they propose to stay. Certain persons who are permitted to land (under security for their subsequent departure) pending transhipment to another country are not included. The majority of the persons of Asiatic or other non-European nationality shown in the table are former residents of Australia who have returned from visits abroad, or are persons who have been admitted temporarily under exemption certificates, for business, educational, or other purposes. The Immigration Act 1901–20 does not require any statistical record of the departures from Australia.

It may be mentioned, however, in this connexion, that the Bureau of Census and Statistics, for the purpose of estimating the population of Australia, compiles—from data collected by the Department of Trade and Customs—statistics of both arrivals into and departures from Australia. For this compilation, all persons leaving an overseas ship, and all persons joining an overseas ship, in any Australian port, are counted. Consequently the number of arrivals as recorded, respectively, under the Immigration Act and by this Bureau are not in complete agreement. During the last five years the number of persons who desired but were not permitted to land was 16 in 1918; 27 in 1919; 26 in 1920; 29 in 1921, and 18 in 1922.

The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the years 1918 to 1922 without passing the dictation test:—

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1918 TO 1922.**

Nationality.	1918.	1919.	o 1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>EUROPEANS—</b>					
Austrians .. ..	(b)3	(b)22	3	(g)5	(g)8
Belgians .. ..	35	31	90	73	72
British .. ..	(c)71,765	(d)217,037	(e)95,879	76,518	84,263
Danes .. ..	110	124	189	201	179
Dutch .. ..	163	526	699	321	233
French .. ..	571	815	785	529	525
Germans .. ..	(b)36	(b)54	(f)115	(g)76	(g)86
Greeks .. ..	288	93	131	258	472
Italians .. ..	24	116	631	1,278	3,367
Maltese .. ..	14	47	88	132	373
Poles .. ..	3	2	27	51	45
Portuguese .. ..	8	9	9	8	2
Rumanians .. ..	9	6	10	9	14
Russians .. ..	199	142	121	100	116
Scandinavians .. ..	493	448	437	487	361
Spaniards .. ..	23	37	37	83	51
Swiss .. ..	39	30	90	149	169
Turks .. ..	..	(b)1	..	..	4
Other Europeans .. ..	..	106	197	344	(h)339
<b>AMERICANS—</b>					
North Americans .. ..	749	1,102	1,698	1,577	1,372
South Americans .. ..	12	8	16	35	14
American Indians .. ..	..	..	6	..	..
Negroes .. ..	2	5	5	6	5
West Indians .. ..	3	5	..	7	3

(b) Principally prisoners of war and their families. (c) Including 44,151 returned troops and nurses. (d) Including 163,756 troops and nurses. (e) Including 11,546 returned troops and nurses. (f) Landed for transhipment or under special authority. (g) Landed on exemption certificates or under special authority. (h) Including 110 Finns and 125 Jugo-Slavs.

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1918 TO 1922—continued.**

Nationality.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
<b>ASIATICS—</b>					
Arabs .. ..	..	..	2	4	5
Chinese .. ..	1,723	1,495	1,753	1,833	1,964
Cingalese .. ..	2	7	12	19	12
Filipinos .. ..	10	18	10	13	10
Hindoos .. ..	102	203	241	163	213
Japanese .. ..	431	521	345	282	390
Javanese .. ..	21	27	12	6	8
Malays .. ..	65	320	207	44	39
Syrians .. ..	1	6	56	39	79
Timorese .. ..	..	..	282	34	371
<b>OTHER RACES—</b>					
Maoris .. ..	1	..	1	..	..
Mauritians .. ..	..	..	5	..	..
Pacific Islanders .. ..	43	24	47	46	47
Papuans .. ..	133	135	30	170	368
Unspecified .. ..	(a)88	(a)214	85	44	39
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>77,169</b>	<b>223,736</b>	<b>104,351</b>	<b>84,944</b>	<b>95,618</b>

(a) A large percentage of these immigrants was Timorese.

The following table shows the number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the years 1918 to 1922 :—

Nationality.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
American Negroes ..	3	1	11	7	4
West Indians .. ..	1	3	10	2	2
Afghans .. ..	2	..	..	..	..
Arabs .. ..	1	5	5	4	6
Chinese .. ..	1,722	1,968	2,115	2,912	2,189
Cingalese .. ..	15	10	11	20	5
Filipinos .. ..	14	98	53	19	25
Hindoos .. ..	86	208	227	338	194
Japanese .. ..	774	526	554	626	359
Javanese .. ..	18	22	24	8	4
Malays .. ..	172	129	144	209	79
Pacific Islanders ..	20	23	51	43	46
Papuans .. ..	147	66	178	82	146
Others .. ..	46	105	128	330	154
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>3,164</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3,213</b>

The following table shows the immigration into each of the Australian States from 1918 to 1922 :—

**IMMIGRATION.—STATES, ETC., 1918 TO 1922.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
1918 ..	37,375	31,114	1,474	1,958	5,043	..	205	77,169
1919 ..	96,331	84,751	6,007	16,897	18,507	1,163	80	223,736
1920 ..	69,135	19,302	4,151	4,877	6,803	1	82	104,351
1921 ..	54,578	15,883	4,269	3,143	7,029	6	36	84,944
1922 ..	54,205	22,340	5,948	4,043	9,062	..	20	95,618

### (C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1920 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave Australia unless—

- (a) he is the holder of a passport or other document authorizing his departure ; and
- (b) his passport has been viséed or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the visé or indorsement has not been cancelled.

Among the exceptions to this requirement are natural-born British subjects leaving for New Zealand, Papua, or Norfolk Island ; members of the crew of any vessel who sign on in Australia for an oversea voyage and who satisfy an authorized officer that they are by occupation seafaring men ; aboriginal natives of Asia, or of any island in the East Indies, or in the Indian or Pacific Oceans. The charge for a Commonwealth passport is 10s., and for a visé 2s.

## § 11. Naturalization.

1. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—A brief summary of the Commonwealth legislation regarding naturalization may be found in Year Book No. 15 (p. 1090).

The “Nationality Act 1920” was amended by the “Nationality Act 1922,” which extends the operation of the Principal Act to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, and to any other territories under the authority of the Commonwealth to which the Governor-General by proclamation declares it to extend.

The grant of a certificate of naturalization entitles the recipient 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 naturalized persons, such distinction shall hold good in the case of all persons naturalized under the Commonwealth Act.

The “Nationality Act 1920” provides that applications for certificates of naturalization must be made to the Governor-General, the qualifications required in an applicant being:—(i) Residence in Australia or a Territory, continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding his application for naturalization, and previous residence, either in Australia or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application ; (ii) Good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language ; (iii) Intention to settle in the British Empire.

The applicant is required to furnish the following particulars in support of his application:—His own statutory declaration stating—(a) Name ; (b) Age ; (c) Birth-place ; (d) Occupation ; (e) Residence ; (f) Length of residence in the British Empire ; (g) Intention to settle in the British Empire ; (h) Such other particulars as are prescribed. He must also furnish—(a) Newspapers containing copies of an advertisement, as prescribed, of his intention to seek naturalization ; (b) Certificates of character from three, natural-born British subjects, two of whom must be householders, and the third a Justice of the Peace, Postmaster, State School Teacher, or Police Officer ; (c) Satisfactory evidence that he has an adequate knowledge of the English language.

The Governor-General in Council may, in his absolute discretion, and with or without assigning any reason, grant or withhold a certificate of naturalization as he thinks most conducive to the public good ; but the issue of a certificate of naturalization will not be effected until the applicant furnishes a certificate signed by a Justice of the High Court of Australia, a State Judge, or a Magistrate, certifying that he has renounced allegiance to the country of which he was a subject at the time of his application for naturalization, and that he has taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown in accordance with the Constitution. The grant of a certificate is made free of charge.

In addition to naturalization by grant of certificate, the Act makes provision for—  
(a) Naturalization by marriage; (b) Naturalization by inclusion in certificate granted to 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 a person who is not a natural-born British subject, but who being under 21 years of age has, at the request of the parent, been included in the certificate granted to him by the Commonwealth. In each instance the person concerned is deemed to be naturalized under the Commonwealth Act.

The Governor-General may revoke a certificate of naturalization on any one of a number of grounds set out in Section 12 of the Nationality Act 1920-22, and the grantee thereupon ceases to be a British subject and is regarded as a subject of the State to which he belonged at the date of issue of the certificate of naturalization.

Where a wife and any minor children have acquired British nationality under the certificate issued to the husband and father, and such certificate is subsequently revoked, the wife and children remain British subjects unless the Governor-General otherwise declares, or unless they themselves elect to make a declaration of alienage.

In accordance with the Act, a list of persons naturalized, with their addresses, is published in the *Commonwealth Gazette* from time to time.

The administration of the Act is carried out by the Home and Territories Department, and the Governor-General is authorized to make such regulations as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the Act.

2. Statistics.—Particulars regarding the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during each of the five years 1918 to 1922 and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table:—

NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED,  
1918 TO 1922.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.		1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
Italian ..	8	34	139	182	200	Great Britain ..	82	66	100	245	201
Swedish ..	38	32	37	48	47	Italy ..	9	29	128	179	188
Danish ..	52	50	55	57	53	Germany ..	13	13	59	342	293
Russian ..	30	20	18	120	139	America (North)	12	28	52	87	88
German ..	15	11	67	459	376	Sweden ..	12	8	20	22	15
Norwegian ..	36	17	24	38	38	Denmark ..	19	18	27	26	22
Greek ..	21	49	80	140	138	Norway ..	22	10	15	14	20
American (North)	..	11	22	29	23	Greece ..	13	35	43	82	106
Dutch ..	21	10	27	14	18	France ..	10	8	18	40	24
Swiss ..	12	14	29	16	22	Egypt ..	1	10	24	66	41
French ..	11	8	22	41	28	America (South)	5	..	..	..	..
Spanish ..	3	6	20	17	16	Holland ..	5	..	..	..	11
Belgian ..	5	4	5	5	4	Russia ..	4	..	..	56	73
Rumanian ..	2	1	2	7	7	South Africa ..	5	9	15	25	13
Portuguese ..	2	1	3	1	2	Belgium ..	7	6	16	31	32
American (South)	..	..	..	1	..	New Zealand ..	6	6	15	23	16
Austrian ..	1	2	2	29	20	Switzerland ..	3	6	11	10	9
Mexican ..	..	1	..	..	..	Spain ..	2	..	10	8	14
Chinese ..	..	..	..	2	..	Russ Caledonia ..	1	..	..	..	..
Serbian ..	4	..	2	..	3	Argentina ..	1	6	..	..	..
Syrian ..	..	1	..	96	64	Canada ..	2	..	..	..	..
Polish ..	..	6	17	52	45	Finland ..	..	..	..	..	4
Finnish ..	..	16	37	34	21	Other Countries	27	37	76	255	183
Others ..	..	..	21	115	89						
Total ..	261	295	629	1,511	1,353	Total ..	261	295	629	1,511	1,353

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalization during the years 1918 to 1922 were resident :—

**NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED IN EACH STATE, ETC., 1918 TO 1922.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Total.
1918 ..	85	70	59	19	25	3	..	261
1919 ..	103	70	67	21	29	5	..	295
1920 ..	208	136	167	50	61	5	2	629
1921 ..	461	309	427	165	135	12	2	1,511
1922 ..	409	199	381	116	228	17	3	1,353

**3. Census Particulars.**—On the Personal Card used at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, an inquiry as to naturalization was made, all persons who were British subjects by naturalization 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 naturalized by marriage to British subjects, and of children naturalized 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 will be found in the following table :—

**NATURALIZATION.—NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECTS, CENSUS OF 3rd APRIL, 1911.**

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Total.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
Males ..	11,333	8,445	11,025	4,141	3,544	734	457	4	39,683
Females ..	2,808	2,182	5,562	1,763	646	293	13	1	13,268
Persons ..	14,141	10,627	16,587	5,904	4,190	1,027	470	5	52,951

Corresponding particulars from the Census of 1921 are not yet available.

**§ 12. Population of Territories.**

At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, special arrangements were made to obtain complete and uniform information concerning each of the five Territories of the Commonwealth, viz. :—(1) Northern Territory; (2) Federal Capital Territory; (3) Norfolk Island; (4) Papua; (5) Territory of New Guinea.

The work of Census enumeration in each Territory was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Supervisor of Census, the local organization in each Territory being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor of Census stationed in each Territory. On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded

to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for Australia. A summary of the population and number of dwellings in each Territory is shown in the following table :—

**POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.—TERRITORIES, 4th APRIL, 1921.**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS IN THE NORTHERN AND FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORIES AND OF THE INDIGENOUS POPULATION OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA).

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	
Northern Territory ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	1,075	138	1	1,214
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	527	28	..	555
Norfolk Island ..	339	378	717	168	22	3	193
Papua ..	1,408	670	2,078	(a) 672	43	4	719
Territory of New Guinea ..	2,502	671	3,173	1,056	18	..	1,074

(a) In addition, there were 15 cases in which Census night was passed in camps without ordinary dwellings.