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SECTION IV. POPULATION.

§ I. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. **Present Population.**—The estimated population of the several States of the Commonwealth at the end of 1901 and of each of the five years 1911-15 is shewn in the following table:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1901 and 1911-15.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	North-ern.	Federal. (a)	
MALES.									
1901	720,840	608,436	282,291	180,440	117,885	90,945	3,999	...	2,004,836
1911	888,138	668,759	337,955	212,650	168,094	98,594	2,662	1,068a	2,377,920
1912	934,846	689,825	344,139	218,613	174,056	101,561	2,854	1,074	2,466,968
1913	962,053	706,948	356,613	221,605	180,747	104,476	2,995	1,093	2,536,530
1914	966,675	712,594	364,526	220,550	179,188	103,590	3,252	1,056	2,551,431
1915	953,160	693,490	359,541	212,240	171,304	101,761	3,687	957	2,496,140
FEMALES.									
1901	654,615	601,464	224,430	178,890	75,716	84,288	674	...	1,820,077
1911	808,337	670,343	284,174	205,522	126,087	94,885	586	853a	2,190,787
1912	842,688	690,736	292,286	211,477	132,073	95,644	621	866	2,266,391
1913	869,663	705,171	303,545	218,442	139,937	97,199	677	895	2,335,529
1914	894,847	718,073	312,181	221,140	143,890	97,826	721	903	2,389,521
1915	917,259	725,526	319,134	226,205	146,712	99,264	876	872	2,435,848
TOTAL.									
1901	1,375,455	1,209,900	506,721	359,330	193,601	175,233	4,673	...	3,824,913
1911	1,696,475	1,339,102	622,129	418,172	294,181	193,479	3,248	1,921a	4,568,707
1912	1,777,534	1,380,561	636,425	430,090	306,129	197,205	3,475	1,940	4,733,359
1913	1,831,716	1,412,119	660,158	440,047	320,684	201,675	3,672	1,988	4,872,059
1914	1,861,522	1,430,667	676,707	441,690	323,018	201,416	3,975	1,959	4,940,952
1915	1,870,419	1,419,016	678,675	438,445	318,016	201,025	4,563	1,829	4,931,988

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

2. **Growth of Population.**—(i.) *1788 to 1824.* From 1788, when settlement first took place in Australia, until December 1825, when Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) became a separate colony, the whole of the British Possessions in Australia were regarded as one colony, viz., that of New South Wales. The population during this period increased very slowly, and at the end of 1824 had reached only 48,072.

100 COMMONWEALTH POPULATION—ITS DISTRIBUTION AND FLUCTUATION.

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

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1788 to 1824.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1788 ^a	...	...	1,035	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	...	...	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	...	...	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	...	...	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	...	...	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	...	...	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	...	...	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	...	...	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	...	...	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,318	35,492
1803	5,185	2,053	7,238	1822	27,915	9,449	37,364
1804	5,313	2,285	7,598	1823	30,206	10,426	40,632
1805	5,395	2,312	7,707	1824	36,871	11,201	48,072

(a) On 26th January. Recent research by Dr. J. F. Watson, now Editor of the Historical Records of Australia, goes to shew that the original nucleus was 1024 persons.

(ii) 1825 to 1858. The period extending from 1825 to 1859 witnessed the birth of the colonies of Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land), Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. The years in which these came into existence as separate colonies were as follows:—Tasmania, 1825; Western Australia, 1829; South Australia, 1834; Victoria, 1851; Queensland, 1859.

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

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

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

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION—ITS DISTRIBUTION AND FLUCTUATION. 101

(iii.) 1859 to 1915. From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1901, when the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, Australia consisted of six States, practically independent of each other in all matters of government. During this period, the population of the Commonwealth increased from 1,050,828 at the end of 1858 to 3,765,339 on the 31st December, 1900. The particulars for this period are given in the table hereunder.

During the fifteen years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 1,166,649, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,931,988 on 31st December, 1915. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1859 to 1915.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1889	1,649,094	1,413,333	3,062,477
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1892	1,766,772	1,538,931	3,305,753
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1866	800,648	643,307	1,443,955	1895	1,855,539	1,636,032	3,491,621
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1898	1,937,629	1,727,036	3,664,715
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1901	2,004,836	1,820,077	3,824,913
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1902	2,028,008	1,847,310	3,875,318
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1903	2,045,144	1,871,448	3,916,592
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1904	2,072,733	1,901,367	3,974,150
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1905	2,100,118	1,932,859	4,032,977
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1906	2,126,730	1,964,755	4,091,485
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1907	2,160,213	2,001,509	4,161,722
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1908	2,193,981	2,038,297	4,232,278
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1909	2,242,215	2,081,745	4,323,960
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1910	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1911	2,377,920	2,190,737	4,568,707
1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736	1912	2,466,968	2,266,391	4,733,359
1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725	1913	2,536,530	2,335,529	4,872,059
1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518	1914	2,551,431	2,389,521	4,940,952
1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050	1915	2,496,140	2,435,848	4,931,988
1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362				

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the population of Australia attained its first million in 1858, seventy years after settlement was first effected; its second million nineteen years later, in 1877; its third million twelve years later, in 1889; and its fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905. The fifth million was expected to be reached in 1915, but owing to the war and the consequent dispatch of men out of Australia this result has not yet been attained.

Owing to the retardation of immigration and the departure of troops consequent upon the war, the total population of Australia diminished during 1915 by 8964 persons. Taking the sexes separately, there was a decrease of 55,291 males and an increase of 46,327 females during the year.

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 139, and of each sex considered separately on pages 140 and 141.

§ 2. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding, with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356). The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1855, amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 5,958, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,522.

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years, led to such extensive migration to that State, that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 85,959, increased in 30 years by no less than 282,057, totalling 318,016 on 31st December, 1915. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn for some years from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was relatively slight.

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

3. **Agricultural Expansion.**—At the present time the area annually devoted to crops in the Commonwealth is over 18½ millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents somewhat less than 1 per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is about 3½ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 87 per cent. of the area under crop in 1915-16 was devoted to the production of wheat and hay, which for profitable production in Australia require a considerable area in the one holding. Thus, on the whole, the agricultural districts of Australia are somewhat sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than is the case in the pastoral areas.

4. **Progress of Manufacturing Industries.**—One direct effect of the development of manufacturing industries is the concentration of population in places offering the greatest facilities for the production of the particular commodities. In Australia, where manufacturing industries are as yet in their infancy, the tendency throughout has been to concentrate the manufacturing establishments in each metropolis. This has accentuated the growth of the capital cities, which growth when compared with that of the rest of the country, appears somewhat abnormal.

5. **Influence of Droughts.**—The droughts, which at times so seriously affect the agricultural and pastoral prospects of Australia, have a marked influence on the distribution of population. Districts, which in favourable seasons were fairly populous, have

in times of drought, temporarily become more or less depopulated until the return of better conditions. This movement, however, ordinarily affects only the internal distribution of the population and not the total, but severe drought may even make its influence felt in the statistics of the total population of Australia. Thus in the case of the drought of 1902-3, the departures from the Commonwealth exceeded the arrivals for the two years 1903 and 1904 by 12,859. It may be noted also, that for the former of these years, the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was abnormally low, being only 51,150, as compared with 54,698 in the preceding and 60,541 in the succeeding year. As the solution of the problem of dealing with droughts is advanced, their influence will be less marked.

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

(ii.) *War.* The war in South Africa has left its impress on the population statistics of the Commonwealth, the departures during 1899 and 1900 exceeding the arrivals for the same period by 10,546. A similar but much more marked result is being shewn in connexion with the European war, which, at the time of writing, is still in progress. Thus, for the two years 1914 and 1915 taken together, the departures have exceeded the arrivals by a total of no less than 108,423.

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 139 to 144 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 3. Special Characteristics of Commonwealth Population.

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

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

the males must have largely preponderated. Indeed, nearly nine years later, on the 31st December, 1796, in a total population of 4100, there was an excess of 44 males in every 100 of the population.

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, after more than 123 years of settlement, there was an excess of 3.84 males in every 100 of the population, and this notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants.

In the second issue of this publication, on pages 163 to 165, an extended table was published shewing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901-7 were modified to agree with the corrected estimates of the population, consequent on the Census of 3rd April, 1911. The figures given in the tables mentioned represent the number of males to each 100 females. The following table gives similar particulars for every fifth year from 1800 to 1910 and for each of the five years 1911 to 1915 :—

MASCULINITY OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1915.

(NUMBER OF MALES TO EACH 100 FEMALES.)

Year.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. A. (b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania	North'n (c)	Federal. (d)	
1800	263.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263.05
1805	233.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233.35
1810	190.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190.53
1815	188.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188.84
1820	243.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243.71
1825	325.51	...	...	...	...	341.71	...	...	329.77
1830	317.18	...	...	...	297.29	293.44	...	...	308.30
1835	268.40	...	...	...	190.26	251.68	...	...	260.71
1840	204.16	...	...	130.10	163.51	229.53	...	...	201.75
1845	153.33	...	...	132.75	150.22	215.62	...	...	163.37
1850	138.47	...	...	129.15	154.81	179.49	...	...	143.20
1855	125.08	187.40	...	100.62	193.55	123.65	...	...	145.48
1860	131.29	158.85	149.63	105.06	166.93	123.61	...	...	140.15
1865	120.08	129.60	158.47	109.11	173.90	116.42	...	...	125.38
1870	120.48	121.59	150.31	105.85	161.17	112.93	...	...	121.10
1875	119.09	114.46	152.61	107.24	148.61	111.45	...	...	118.25
1880	120.45	110.42	142.50	114.33	135.06	111.70	...	...	117.28
1885	121.95	110.61	143.95	110.58	135.47	110.73	...	...	118.33
1890	118.05	110.65	132.21	108.60	146.85	111.88	...	...	116.06
1895	113.78	105.23	128.15	105.05	226.54	108.16	...	...	113.41
1900	111.14	101.23	125.33	104.04	157.54	107.97	753.60	...	110.55
1905	111.05	97.69	121.75	100.17	141.35	106.09	496.76	...	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	...	107.87
1911	109.87	99.78	118.93	103.47	133.32	103.91	454.27	125.21	108.54
1912	110.94	99.87	117.74	103.37	131.79	106.19	459.58	124.02	108.85
1913	110.62	100.25	117.48	101.45	129.16	107.49	442.39	122.12	108.61
1914	108.03	99.24	116.77	99.73	124.58	105.89	451.04	116.94	106.78
1915	103.91	95.58	112.66	93.83	116.76	102.52	420.89	109.75	102.48

(a) Including Federal Territory prior to 1911.

(b) Including Northern Territory prior to 1900.

(c) Included in South Australia prior to 1900.

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

The ratios shewn in the preceding table are those which are frequently given as the "masculinity" of the population. A more scientific determination of masculinity, however, may be 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 5 years from 1800 to 1915 for the Commonwealth and each of its component States and Territories:—

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION, 1800 to 1915.

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

Year.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. A. (b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania	North'rn (c)	Federal. (d)	
1800	44.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.91
1805	40.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.00
1810	31.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.16
1815	30.76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.76
1820	41.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.81
1825	53.00	...	...	...	...	54.72	...	...	53.46
1830	52.06	...	...	...	49.66	49.17	...	...	51.02
1835	45.71	...	...	...	31.10	43.13	...	...	44.55
1840	34.25	...	...	13.08	24.10	39.31	...	...	33.72
1845	21.05	...	...	14.07	20.07	36.63	...	...	24.06
1850	16.13	...	...	12.72	21.51	28.44	...	...	17.76
1855	11.14	30.41	...	0.31	31.87	10.57	...	...	18.53
1860	13.53	22.74	19.88	2.47	25.07	10.56	...	...	16.72
1865	9.12	12.89	22.62	4.86	26.98	7.59	...	...	11.26
1870	9.29	9.74	20.10	2.84	23.42	6.09	...	...	9.54
1875	8.71	6.74	20.83	3.49	19.55	5.41	...	...	8.36
1880	9.28	4.95	17.53	6.69	14.92	5.53	...	...	7.95
1885	9.89	5.04	18.02	5.02	15.06	5.09	...	...	8.40
1890	8.28	5.06	13.87	4.12	18.98	5.61	...	...	7.43
1895	6.45	2.55	12.34	2.46	11.72	3.92	...	...	6.28
1900	5.28	0.61	11.24	1.98	22.34	3.83	76.57	...	5.01
1905	5.24	-1.17	9.81	0.08	17.13	2.96	66.49	...	4.15
1910	4.41	-0.65	8.68	1.54	14.13	2.03	65.89	...	3.79
1915	1.92	-2.26	5.95	-3.19	7.73	1.24	61.60	4.65	1.22

The influence of the war will be observed in the decline of the masculinity for each of the States and the Commonwealth, and the introduction of negative results in the case of South Australia, indicating an excess of females in this State, as well as in Victoria, where this phenomenon has been in evidence at each of the last three quinquennial points of reference.

The curious inequalities of the increases in the number of males and in the number of females for the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the individual States respectively, will be seen by referring to the graphs on pages 140 and 141.

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

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of population.
Canada	1911	6.07	Hungary	1910	-0.94
Serbia	1910	3.27	Russia (European) ...	1914	-1.05
United States of America	1910	2.93	Prussia	1910	-1.17
India (Feudatory States)	1911	2.88	German Empire	1910	-1.30
New Zealand	1915	2.28	Switzerland	1910	-1.66
British India	1911	2.24	France	1911	-1.74
Bulgaria	1910	1.75	Italy	1911	-1.81
Australia	1915	1.22	Austria	1912	-1.85
Japan	1915	1.10	Sweden	1914	-2.20
Rumania	1913	1.05	Spain	1910	-2.84
Greece	1907	0.68	Denmark	1911	-2.95
Poland (Russian)	1914	0.41	Scotland	1911	-3.01
Ireland	1911	-0.14	England and Wales ...	1911	-3.27
Belgium	1912	-0.76	Norway	1910	-3.36
Netherlands	1913	-0.81	Portugal	1911	-5.08

NOTE.— - denotes excess of females.

2. Age Distribution.—The causes which operated to bring about an excess of males in the population of the Commonwealth were equally effective in rendering the age distribution essentially different from that of older countries. The majority of the immigrants, whether male or female, were in the prime of life, and as the Australian birth-rate in earlier years was a comparatively high one, the effect produced was a population in which the proportion of young and middle-aged persons was somewhat above, and the proportion for advanced ages somewhat below the normal. With the progress of time, however, the age distribution for Australia has fallen more and more into line with that for the older countries, and now, except in shewing a lower proportion at old age and a slightly higher at young ages, does not differ essentially therefrom.

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

COMMONWEALTH, AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age Group.	Population of COMMONWEALTH, 3rd April, 1911.	Percentage on Total Population.	Population of ENGLAND and WALES, 3rd April, 1911.	Percentage on Total Population.
Under 15	1,409,823	31.65	11,050,867	30.63
15 and under 65	2,854,753	64.08	23,141,109	64.16
65 and upwards	190,429	4.27	1,878,516	5.21
Total	4,455,005	100.00	36,070,492	100.00

During the past 50 years, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which gives for each sex the proportion per cent. of the total population in the age groups "under 15," "15 and under 65," and "65 and over." The figures upon which these percentages have been computed are those furnished by the Censuses of the several States and the Commonwealth Census of 1911. Those for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, while those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1861 to 1911.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1861	31.41	67.42	1.17	100	43.03	56.20	0.77	100	36.28	62.72	1.00	100
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100

The excess of males over females, previously referred to, is found mainly in ages of 21 and upwards. In the total population under the age of 21 there was, at the date of the last Census, an excess of males over females amounting to less than 1.5 in each 100 of population, while in that aged 21 and upwards the excess of males over females was about 5.7 in each 100 of population. In the absence of a large immigration of males in excess of females, therefore, the disparity between the sexes in Australia would soon be eliminated.

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

(a) *The Aborigines.* It would appear that the aboriginal population of Australia was never large, and that the life led by them was, in many parts of the country, a most precarious one. With the continued advance of settlement the numbers have shrunk to such an extent that in the more densely populated States they are practically negligible. Thus, at the Census of 1911 the number of full-blooded aboriginals who were employed by whites or were living in proximity to settlements of whites was stated to be only 19,939. In some cases, however, more particularly in Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, there are, in addition, considerable numbers of natives still in the "savage" state, numerical information concerning whom is of a most unreliable nature, and can be regarded as little more than the result of mere guessing.

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and languages, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or the public service. An enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any Australian Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has on the occasion of the recent Censuses usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. More recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this figure. Thus, in his report of April 30, 1915, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 61,705, exclusive of Northern Territory,

distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 6580; Victoria, 283; Queensland, 15,000; South Australia, 4842; Western Australia, 32,000; Northern Territory, 3000. A somewhat similar estimate made at an earlier date by Dr. Roth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, gave Queensland at least 18,000; Western Australia at least 24,000, and the Northern Territory from 20,000 to 22,000. In view of these figures it would appear that the number of aboriginal natives in Australia may be said to be not more than 100,000. The whole matter, however, is involved in considerable doubt.

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

ABORIGINAL NATIVES ENUMERATED AT CENSUS OF 1911.

Persons, etc.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory	C'wlth.
Males ...	1,152	103	5,145	802	3,433	2	743	5	11,385
Females ...	860	93	3,542	637	2,936	1	480	5	8,554
Total	2,012	196	8,687	1,439	6,369	3	1,223	10	19,939
Masculinity (a)	14.51	5.10	18.45	11.47	7.80	66.67	21.50	50.00	14.20

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 of the sexes combined.

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

In the Commonwealth Constitution Act provision is made for aboriginal natives to be excluded for all purposes for which statistics of population are made use of under the Act, but the opinion has been given by the Commonwealth Attorney-General that, "in reckoning the population of the Commonwealth, half-castes are not aboriginal natives within the meaning of section 127 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, and should therefore be included." It may be added, however, that as "half-castes," living in the nomadic state, are practically indistinguishable from aborigines, it has not always been found practicable to make the distinction, and further, that no authoritative definition of "half-caste" has yet been given.¹

(b) *Immigrant Races.* As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly, and at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, out of a total population of 4,424,535 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 3,667,670, or 82.90 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 590,722, or 13.35 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 31,863, or 0.72 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 96.97 per cent. of the total population at the date of the Census had been born in either Australasia or the United Kingdom. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 32,990 (0.75 per cent.); China, 20,775 (0.47 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 14,700 (0.33 per cent.); Polynesia, 3410 (0.08 per cent.); British India, 6644 (0.15 per cent.); United States of America, 6642 (0.15 per cent.); and Italy, 6719 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 36,442 (0.82 per cent.), of whom 3474 were born in Japan.

(c) *Non-European Races.* The Census taken on the 3rd April, 1911, was the first occasion on which a systematic attempt had been made to ascertain the number of persons of non-European races in Australia. On former occasions the inquiry did not usually

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

extend further than a request that in all cases in which the person enumerated was an Aboriginal or a Chinese, whether of the full-blood or of the half-blood, the fact should be specially noted in the column on the Census schedule relating to birthplace. At the recent Census the inquiry as to race was made one of the leading items, and all persons of non-European race were required to have their race specified. From the figures so obtained the following table has been compiled:—

PERSONS OF NON-EUROPEAN RACE IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Austrian	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 ...	4,512	10,983	1,390	169	166	10	7	343	70	2	...	11,507	6,145
Victoria ...	447	5,972	1,056	58	63	6	9	12	5	1	2	6,049	1,582
Queensland ...	2,508	9,123	940	53	65	37	5	2,123	142	...	...	11,336	3,660
S. Australia ...	692	1,049	175	18	21	5	1	5	4	2	...	1,079	893
W. Australia ...	1,475	5,578	129	48	15	7	2	25	3	...	...	5,658	1,624
Tasmania ...	227	532	127	4	6	...	...	5	2	...	...	541	362
Territories—													
Northern ...	244	1,594	35	7	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	1,612	280
Federal ...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Total ...	10,113	34,838	3,852	357	336	65	24	2,524	227	5	2	37,789	14,554

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

PROPORTION OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

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

(ii.) *Biological and Sociological Significance.* As regards race and nationality, therefore, the population of Australia is fundamentally British, and thus furnishes an example of the transplanting of a race into conditions greatly differing from those in which it had been developed. The biological and sociological significance of this will ultimately appear in the effects on the physical and moral constitution produced by the

complete change of climatic and social environment, for the new conditions are likely to considerably modify both the physical characteristics and the social instincts of the constituents of the population. At present, the characteristics of the Australian population, whether physical, mental, moral, or social, are only in the making, and probably it will not be possible to point to a distinct Australian type until three or four generations more have passed. Even then, it is hardly likely that, with the great extent of territory and varying conditions presented by the Commonwealth there will be but one type; on the contrary, a variety of types may be expected. The Australian, at present, is little other than a transplanted Briton, with the essential characteristics of his British forbears, the desire for freedom from restraint, however, being perhaps somewhat accentuated. The greater opportunity for an open-air existence, and the absence of the restrictions of older civilisations, may be held to be in the main responsible for this.

4. **Differences among the States and Territories.**—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources, have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution, the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the first-mentioned of which, the females have, for some years past, with the exception of the year 1913, exceeded the males. This was also the case in South Australia in the years 1914 and 1915. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs is somewhat abnormal, excess of males over females in each 100 of population being respectively 7.73 and 6.20.

In the Northern Territory, owing to lack of settlement, the masculinity has always been large, the figures for 1915 giving an excess of males over females in each 100 of population of no less than 62.

The variation in the masculinity of the estimated population of the several States and Territories and of the Commonwealth as a whole for the year 1901 and for the past five years will be seen from the following table:—

MASCULINITY (a) OF THE POPULATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1901 and 1911-15.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Masculinity (a) of the Population on 31st December.								
	States.						Territories.		Cwlth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal (b)	
1901 ...	4.82	0.58	11.42	0.43	21.78	3.80	71.15	...	4.83
1911 ...	4.70	-0.11	8.65	1.71	14.28	1.92	63.92	11.19	4.10
1912 ...	5.19	-0.07	8.15	1.66	13.71	3.00	64.26	10.72	4.24
1913 ...	5.04	0.13	8.04	0.72	12.73	3.61	63.13	9.96	4.13
1914 ...	3.86	-0.38	7.74	-0.13	10.95	2.86	63.71	7.81	3.28
1915 ...	1.83	-2.35	6.20	-2.90	7.73	1.24	61.60	4.65	1.22

The minus sign — denotes the excess of females over males in each 100 of population.

(a) Excess of males over females in each 100 of population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

(ii.) *Age Distribution.* The disparity in sex distribution exhibited by the several States is accompanied by a corresponding inequality in the matter of age distribution. The number of persons in each State at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, at what are commonly known as the "dependent," "supporting," and "old" ages, and the proportion of same to total of each State and Commonwealth, were as follows:—

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

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).
States—					%	%	%
New South Wales ...	526,625	1,053,400	66,709	1,646,734	31.98	63.97	4.05
Victoria ...	400,260	847,700	67,591	1,315,551	30.42	64.44	5.14
Queensland ...	200,020	383,330	22,463	605,813	33.01	63.28	3.71
South Australia ...	127,290	262,356	18,912	408,558	31.15	64.22	4.63
Western Australia...	87,884	187,574	6,656	282,114	31.15	66.49	2.36
Tasmania ...	66,708	116,604	7,899	191,211	34.89	60.98	4.13
Territories—							
Northern ...	485	2,708	117	3,310	14.65	81.81	3.54
Federal ...	551	1,081	82	1,714	32.15	63.07	4.78
Commonwealth ...	1,409,823	2,854,758	190,429	4,455,005	31.65	64.08	4.27

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

In the Northern Territory the proportions are quite exceptional, the percentage of those of dependent age being much lower, and that for supporting age being much higher, than in any other part of the Commonwealth.

(iii.) *Birthplaces.* The following table exhibits, in a very condensed form, the distribution of the population of the several States and Territories according to birthplace:—

**BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 3rd APRIL, 1911.
(COMMONWEALTH.)**

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.								
	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fede-ral.	
Australia...	1,377,219	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,498	3,667,670
New Zealand	13,963	10,067	2,576	986	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
United Kingdom	204,394	157,436	120,015	44,431	50,552	13,472	262	160	590,722
Other									
European Countries	19,771	15,346	20,227	7,989	9,428	1,134	49	5	73,949
Asia ...	11,463	6,676	8,867	1,244	5,996	778	1,413	5	36,442
Africa ...	1,999	1,498	527	357	423	145	9	...	4,958
America ...	4,424	2,983	1,688	764	1,123	279	12	5	11,278
Polynesia	1,204	279	1,728	55	88	44	12	...	3,410
At Sea ...	1,479	1,303	629	422	281	122	2	...	4,238
Unspecified	10,818	11,018	2,861	2,049	2,119	1,540	28	37	30,470
Total ...	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

The proportions for the several States and Territories for each of the birthplaces shewn in the foregoing table expressed as percentages of the total population, the birthplaces of which were specified, are as follows:—

**PERCENTAGE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE,
3RD APRIL, 1911.**

Birthplace.	Percentage of Total Population.								
	States.						Territories.		C'wth.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Aust.	Tasmania.	Northe'n	Federal	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Australia ...	84.19	85.01	74.09	86.16	74.66	90.95	45.86	89.32	82.90
New Zealand	0.86	0.77	0.43	0.24	1.10	0.63	0.55	0.24	0.72
U. Kingdom	12.49	12.07	19.90	10.93	18.05	7.10	7.98	9.54	13.35
Other E'pean Countries	1.21	1.18	3.35	1.97	3.37	0.60	1.49	0.30	1.67
Asia ...	0.70	0.51	1.47	0.31	2.14	0.41	43.05	0.30	0.82
Africa ...	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.27	...	0.11
America ...	0.27	0.23	0.28	0.19	0.40	0.15	0.37	0.30	0.25
Polynesia ...	0.07	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.37	...	0.08
At Sea ...	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	...	0.10
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As regards distribution in the States according to birthplace, the population of New South Wales is very similar to that of Victoria, the proportions born in the United Kingdom and Asia being slightly higher, and that born in Australia slightly lower, in the case of New South Wales. There is also a rough similarity between the population distributions of Queensland and Western Australia. In both, the Australian-born represent a much smaller, and those born in the United Kingdom, in "Other European Countries" and in Asia, a much larger proportion than is the case with the remaining States. Polynesians were, however, more numerously represented in Queensland at the date of the Census than in any other State. Natives of New Zealand were, proportionately, most numerous in Western Australia. Tasmania had the largest proportion of Australian-born population, viz., 91 per cent., while Queensland, with 74 per cent., had the smallest. On the other hand, nearly 20 per cent. of Queensland's population consisted of natives of the United Kingdom, while only 7 per cent. of the population of Tasmania had been born there. For the Commonwealth as a whole, over 98½ per cent. of the population were from Australasian or European birthplaces.

In the case of the Northern Territory, about 46 per cent. of the population were Australian born, while 43 per cent. were of Asiatic birth.

4. Elements of Growth of Population.

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

NATURAL INCREASE (a) OF THE POPULATION
OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1915.
MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aus.	Tas.	North- ern. (c)	Federal. (d)	
1861 to 1865 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,893	...	...	73,088
1866 to 1870 ...	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	-754	3,281	...	...	81,502
1871 to 1875 ...	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	...	...	85,669
1876 to 1880 ...	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	...	...	92,156
1881 to 1885 ...	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	...	...	107,513
1886 to 1890 ...	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	...	...	136,520
1891 to 1895 ...	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	...	...	147,048
1896 to 1900 ...	43,692	33,645	17,724	12,562	3,402	6,373	...	...	122,398
1901 to 1905 ...	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	...	130,303
1906 to 1910 ...	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	...	158,191
1911 to 1915 ...	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201	78	191,393
1861 to 1915 ...	507,325	408,233	152,494	151,311	42,622	64,406	-688	78	1,325,781

FEMALES.

1861 to 1865 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,937	1,105	4,608	...	...	85,224
1866 to 1870 ...	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	...	...	95,792
1871 to 1875 ...	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	...	...	103,136
1876 to 1880 ...	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,585	4,699	...	...	111,010
1881 to 1885 ...	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	...	...	131,434
1886 to 1890 ...	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	...	...	161,616
1891 to 1895 ...	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	...	...	170,826
1896 to 1900 ...	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	...	...	148,833
1901 to 1905 ...	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	...	154,128
1906 to 1910 ...	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	...	176,637
1911 to 1915 ...	87,074	50,258	33,463	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1861 to 1915 ...	583,378	473,903	204,849	159,123	61,107	72,194	123	78	1,554,755

PERSONS.

1861 to 1865 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,501	...	...	158,312
1866 to 1870 ...	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	...	...	177,294
1871 to 1875 ...	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	...	...	188,805
1876 to 1880 ...	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,234	2,608	8,171	...	...	203,166
1881 to 1885 ...	92,862	73,447	23,248	35,002	2,740	11,648	...	...	238,947
1886 to 1890 ...	116,843	87,659	42,110	33,839	4,364	13,321	...	...	298,136
1891 to 1895 ...	120,764	98,796	46,282	32,550	4,812	14,670	...	...	317,874
1896 to 1900 ...	105,799	74,119	41,761	26,005	10,456	13,091	...	...	271,231
1901 to 1905 ...	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	...	284,431
1906 to 1910 ...	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	...	334,828
1911 to 1915 ...	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	-139	156	407,512
1861 to 1915 ...	1,090,703	882,136	357,343	310,434	103,729	136,600	-565	156	2,880,536

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Including Northern Territory prior to 1901. (c) Included in South Australia prior to 1901. (d) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

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

With one exception, viz., Tasmania for the period 1906 to 1910, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the years referred to in the foregoing table. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 1911-15 with a total for the Commonwealth of 407,512. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, 1911-15; and Victoria, 1891-5.

2. **Comparison with other Countries.**—Notwithstanding its comparatively low birth-rate, Australia has a high rate of natural increase, owing to the fact that its death-rate is a very low one. The following table furnishes a comparison between the average rates 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 the Commonwealth and the Dominion of New Zealand:—

**NATURAL INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1000 OF MEAN POPULATION
(VARIOUS COUNTRIES).**

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Australasia (1911-15)		Europe—continued.		Europe—continued.	
Tasmania ...	19.46	Prussia ...	(b) 13.93	Belgium ...	(b) 7.83
Western Australia ...	18.73	Denmark ...	13.51	Ireland ...	6.30
Queensland ...	18.70	German Empire ...	(b) 13.09	France ...	0.43
New South Wales ...	18.38	Finland ...	(c) 12.90		
South Australia ...	17.70	Italy ...	(b) 12.78	Asia (1910-14)—	
Commonwealth ...	17.12	Norway ...	12.23	Japan ...	(a) 12.36
New Zealand ...	16.75	Hungary ...	(b) 11.77	Ceylon ...	7.89
Victoria ...	13.93	Austria ...	(b) 10.64		
		Scotland ...	10.55	America (1910-14)—	
Europe (1910-14)—		England & Wales ...	10.40	Jamaica ...	15.45
Bulgaria ...	(a) 17.73	Sweden ...	9.79	Canada (Province	
Rumania ...	17.39	Switzerland ...	(c) 9.30	of Ontario) ...	10.83
Netherlands ...	15.17	Spain ...	8.91	Chile ...	8.61
Serbia ...	(b) 14.12				

(a) 1907-11. (b) 1903-12. (c) 1909-13.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 144.

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

**NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE.**

Period.	States.						Territories.		Cwth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern (b)	Fed. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1865	2,984	-15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	-2,997	...	...	31,630
1866 to 1870	23,381	13,516	10,190	242	1,182	313	...	...	47,714
1871 to 1875	20,346	-8,093	26,236	3,833	80	-1,916	...	...	40,326
1876 to 1880	48,378	-5,696	13,892	25,056	179	2,418	...	...	83,869
1881 to 1885	70,996	19,925	54,867	-1,982	2,701	1,860	...	...	148,367
1886 to 1890	29,345	51,894	18,514	-12,895	6,411	2,648	...	...	95,917
1891 to 1895	8,671	-33,192	5,088	-1,493	39,443	-2,857	...	...	15,660
1896 to 1900	854	-39,805	8,095	-8,239	36,953	2,905	...	...	945
1901 to 1905	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	697	...	-7,177
1906 to 1910	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	-5,784	366	...	37,999
1911 to 1915	18,878	848	6,531	-12,990	603	-6,491	1,150	-90	8,439
1861 to 1915	268,953	-45,045	190,230	877	119,085	-12,298	87	-90	501,799

Throughout the minus sign (—) signifies that the number of departures was in excess of arrivals.
(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900. (b) Included in South Australia up to 1900. (c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861
TO 1915 INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n (b)	Fed- eral (c)	
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1865	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	1,358	...	...	54,516
1866 to 1870	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	500	...	...	32,705
1871 to 1875	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	18	2,500	...	...	21,336
1876 to 1880	25,081	169	7,792	12,977	130	462	...	...	46,273
1881 to 1885	38,867	7,861	27,526	100	957	562	...	...	75,673
1886 to 1890	23,220	34,337	14,811	11,310	1,768	42	...	...	62,784
1891 to 1895	12,793	13,656	422	1,964	7,758	1,705	...	...	6,732
1896 to 1900	143	23,777	927	7,627	32,043	2,009	...	...	3,432
1901 to 1905	1,566	21,984	2,398	8,448	22,293	726	81	...	9,616
1906 to 1910	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	4,023	148	...	19,279
1911 to 1915	45,187	20,342	12,168	6,576	11,589	5,277	251	118	90,954
1861 to 1915	183,862	43,691	103,046	6,409	79,856	13,098	184	118	404,068
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1865	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	4,355	...	...	86,146
1866 to 1870	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	813	...	...	80,419
1871 to 1875	29,741	5,595	37,423	4,607	98	4,416	...	...	61,662
1876 to 1880	73,459	5,865	21,684	38,039	49	2,880	...	...	130,142
1881 to 1885	109,863	27,786	82,393	2,032	3,658	2,422	...	...	224,040
1886 to 1890	52,565	86,231	33,325	24,205	8,179	2,606	...	...	158,701
1891 to 1895	21,464	46,848	4,666	471	47,201	4,562	...	...	22,392
1896 to 1900	997	63,582	9,022	15,866	68,996	4,914	...	...	2,487
1901 to 1905	17,237	59,955	1,903	19,479	50,420	2,497	616	...	16,793
1906 to 1910	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	9,807	514	...	57,278
1911 to 1915	64,065	21,190	18,699	6,414	12,192	11,768	1,401	28	99,393
1861 to 1915	432,815	1,354	293,276	7,286	198,941	25,396	271	28	905,867

Throughout, the minus sign (—) signifies that the number of departures was in excess of arrivals.
(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900. (b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.
(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

During the period 1861-1915, viz., 55 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 905,867 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,880,536. That is, 23.92 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 55 years has been due to "net immigration" and 76.08 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution by individual States to the total net immigration of 905,867, all shewed a gain with the exception of Victoria and Tasmania, which in the period under review had an excess of departures over arrivals of 1,354 and 25,396 respectively. In the case of South Australia the gain was small, viz., 7,286. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 55 years were respectively 432,815, 293,276, and 198,941.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst in the period 1901-5, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 16,793. The quinquennial periods

in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, Western Australia 1871-5, and Tasmania 1911-15.

4. **Net Increase.**—The net increase of the population is found by the combination of the natural increase with the net immigration.

In the following table are set out the figures shewing the net increase in each quinquennium from 1861 onwards:—

**NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES AND
COMMONWEALTH from 1861 to 1915.**

MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.			Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n (b)	Fed'l. (c)		
1861 to 1865	25,039	18,415	36,475	19,915	3,978	896	...	...	104,718
1866 to 1870	49,231	48,513	15,929	10,639	1,936	2,968	...	...	129,216
1871 to 1875	50,413	27,039	32,940	13,812	630	1,161	...	...	125,995
1876 to 1880	82,418	26,289	21,852	38,732	844	5,890	...	...	176,025
1881 to 1885	113,654	53,589	62,853	14,987	3,703	7,144	...	...	255,880
1886 to 1890	84,098	91,422	36,386	3,624	8,166	8,741	...	...	232,437
1891 to 1895	65,505	12,414	25,613	14,265	40,879	4,032	...	...	162,708
1896 to 1900	47,838	6,160	25,819	4,323	40,355	9,278	...	...	121,453
1901 to 1905	66,850	3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	920	...	123,126	
1906 to 1910	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	630	...	196,190	
1911 to 1915	94,177	45,793	35,799	6,898	13,333	2,895	949	12	199,832	
1861 to 1915	754,507	361,973	344,495	153,403	161,707	52,108	601	12	1,827,580	

FEMALES.

1861 to 1865	34,921	61,142	22,390	15,980	2,057	3,250	...	...	139,740
1866 to 1870	40,255	57,621	12,422	12,430	1,818	3,951	...	...	128,497
1871 to 1875	44,962	43,970	20,893	11,718	1,237	1,692	...	...	124,472
1876 to 1880	65,357	37,382	20,083	27,585	1,715	5,161	...	...	157,283
1881 to 1885	89,071	47,694	42,788	17,933	2,695	6,926	...	...	207,107
1886 to 1890	85,310	82,468	39,049	6,010	4,377	7,186	...	...	224,400
1891 to 1895	76,723	39,534	25,335	18,756	11,134	6,076	...	...	177,558
1896 to 1900	56,964	16,697	24,964	5,816	39,097	8,727	...	...	152,265
1901 to 1905	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	...	144,512
1906 to 1910	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	115	...	195,916
1911 to 1915	132,261	70,600	45,631	25,894	27,851	4,327	313	196	307,073
1861 to 1915	767,240	517,594	307,895	165,532	140,963	59,096	307	196	1,958,823

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

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

NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES
AND COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1915.—Continued.
PERSONS.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed- eral. (c)	
1861 to 1865	59,960	79,557	58,865	35,895	6,035	4,146	...	...	244,458
1866 to 1870	89,486	106,134	28,351	23,069	3,754	6,919	...	...	257,713
1871 to 1875	95,375	71,009	53,833	25,530	1,867	2,853	...	...	250,467
1876 to 1880	147,775	63,671	41,935	66,317	2,559	11,051	...	...	333,308
1881 to 1885	202,725	101,233	105,641	32,920	6,398	14,070	...	...	462,987
1886 to 1890	169,408	173,890	75,435	9,634	12,543	15,927	...	...	456,837
1891 to 1895	142,228	51,948	50,948	33,021	52,013	10,108	...	...	340,266
1896 to 1900	104,802	10,537	50,783	10,139	79,452	18,005	...	...	273,718
1901 to 1905	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	— 811	...	267,638
1906 to 1910	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	— 745	...	392,106
1911 to 1915	226,438	116,393	81,430	32,792	41,184	7,222	1,262	184	506,905
1861 to 1915	1,521,747	879,567	652,390	318,935	302,670	111,204	— 294	184	3,736,403

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

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

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

As regards the Commonwealth as a whole, the greatest increase in any quinquennium up to 1905 was that for the period 1881-5, viz., 462,987. These figures were, however, closely approached in the succeeding quinquennium, viz., 456,837. The rate of increase fell off in subsequent quinquennia, the increase for the years 1901-5 being 267,638. In the following quinquennium an improvement set in, the increase in that period being 392,106. This was followed by a further improvement in the quinquennium 1911-15, the first three years of which gave increases of 143,624, 164,652, and 138,700 respectively. In the two succeeding years a falling-off was recorded, but this must be taken as having been caused by the war, there having been an excess of departures over arrivals in the two years of 17,370 and 91,053 respectively. However, in spite of this adverse influence, the increase for the quinquennium 1911-15, 506,905, is the highest yet recorded for the Commonwealth.

As regards the individual States the maximum increases in any quinquennium are as follows:—New South Wales, 226,438, in 1911-5; Victoria, 173,890, in 1886-90; Queensland, 105,641, in 1881-5; South Australia (including the Northern Territory), 66,317, in 1876-80; Western Australia, 79,452, in 1896-1900; Tasmania, 18,005, in 1896-1900.

As regards the minimum increases, it will be seen that they have occurred as under:—New South Wales, 59,960, in 1861-5; Victoria, 10,537, in 1896-1900; Queensland, 28,351, in 1866-70; South Australia, 5,371, in 1901-5; Western Australia, 1,867, in 1871-5; Tasmania, 2,853, in 1871-5.

For the years 1911, 1912, and 1913, all the States, with the exception of Tasmania, which shews a loss of 324 in 1911, shew a satisfactory rate of increase. In 1914, for the reason above mentioned, the increases fell off in four of the States, Tasmania shewing a loss of 259. In 1915, with the exception of New South Wales and Queensland, the States shew a loss, while the total for the Commonwealth as a whole recorded a loss of 8964. As regards the Northern Territory, the figures for the years 1912 to 1915 record increases of 227, 197, 201, and 590 respectively.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 142 and 143.

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

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1881 TO 1915 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—						
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1915.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	2.19
New South Wales(a)	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.62
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.73
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.60
South Australia (b)	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.61
Western Australia...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	2.81
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.73
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.89
EUROPE—							
England and Wales	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	1911 to 1914. 0.71
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	—0.18
Ireland ...	—0.95	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	—0.22	—0.06	—0.02
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	(c) 0.81
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	(d) 0.99
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.41
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	(d) 1.26
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	(d) 0.12
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	1.23
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	(c) 0.84
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.13
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.60
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	0.97
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	(d) 1.29
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	2.80
Serbia ...	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	1.55	(c) 1.72
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.74
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	(d) 1.26
ASIA—							
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.04
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	(e) 1.25
AMERICA—							
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.91
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	1.30
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	1.51
United States ...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.69

(a) Including Federal Territory.
— Decrease. (c) 1911 to 1912.

(b) Including Northern Territory.
(d) 1911 to 1913. (e) 1911 to 1915.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the twenty-five years 1881-1906 the annual rate of increase in the population of the Commonwealth exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.86 per cent. for the five years 1881-6 to an average of 1.38 for 1901-6. During the succeeding two quinquennia, however, an improvement took place, the rates of increase being 2.03 and 2.19 per cent. respectively. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of South Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1906-11 than for 1881-6.

(iii.) *Comparison of Rates of Increase.* It may be noted that the highest rates of increase for the period 1906-11 are those for Canada, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of Australia in the order named. The United States, Chile and Serbia rank next in order.

6. *Density of Population.*—From one aspect population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in respect of the density of its distribution. The Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on

31st December, 1915, of 5,031,988 including aboriginals, has a density of only 1.69 persons to the square mile, and is therefore the most sparsely populated of the civilised countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 122; Asia, 52; Africa, 11; North and Central America, 16; and South America, 7. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 10½ per cent. of the density of that of North and Central America, about 23 per cent. of South America, about 15½ per cent. of that of Africa, about 3½ per cent. of that of Asia, and about 1½ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been derived from the 1916 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the case of Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable:—

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	Density (a)		Number.	Density (a)
Continents—			Asia—		
Europe	472,461,658	122.48	China & Dependencies ...	320,650,000	81.93
Asia	878,316,997	52.12	British India	244,267,542	223.45
Africa	130,821,376	10.69	Japan & Dep.(incl. Korea) ...	75,927,901	288.61
North & Central America and the West Indies ...	140,049,554	16.36	Feudatory Indian States ...	70,888,854	99.91
South America	55,743,015	7.49	Dutch East Indies	37,800,000	64.81
Australasia & Polynesia ...	8,251,519	2.38	Russia in Asia	28,449,900	4.28
			Turkey in Asia	19,451,849	27.81
			Arabia (Independent) ...	12,000,000	12.00
			Persia	9,500,000	15.13
Total	1,685,644,119	32.16	Philippine Islands	9,937,597	74.48
			Siam	8,149,487	41.79
Europe—			Tonking	6,119,720	132.40
Russia (including Poland Ciscaucasia & Finland) ...	149,927,600	70.62	Afghanistan	6,000,000	24.00
German Empire	87,812,000	324.80	Nepal	5,939,092	109.98
Austria - Hungary (incl. Bosnia & Herzegovina) ...	52,093,117	199.39	Annam	4,702,446	76.19
United Kingdom	46,089,249	378.92	Ceylon	4,260,700	168.19
France	39,700,000	191.74	Cochin China	3,050,785	138.75
Italy	36,120,118	326.49	Cambodia	1,634,252	24.13
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Islands)	20,441,693	110.63	Bokhara	1,250,000	15.06
Belgium	7,571,387	665.73	Kiauchau, Neutral Zone ...	1,200,000	480.00
Rumania	7,508,009	140.37	Federated Malay States ...	1,036,999	37.70
Netherlands	6,339,750	503.87	Malay Protectorate	899,937	36.04
Portugal	5,960,056	167.94	Straits Settlements	778,160	486.35
Sweden	5,679,607	32.84	Borneo and Sarawak	708,183	9.69
Greece (including Crete) ...	4,821,300	114.98	Khiva	646,000	26.92
Bulgaria & E. Roumelia ...	4,752,997	109.76	Laos	640,877	5.73
Serbia	4,547,992	134.19	Hong Kong & Territory ...	501,300	1,282.10
Switzerland	3,877,210	242.69	Oman	500,000	6.10
Denmark (incl. Iceland) ...	2,975,188	53.76	Goa	475,513	323.70
Norway	2,440,500	19.58	Timor, etc.	300,000	40.93
Turkey	1,891,000	173.77	Cyprus	290,738	81.13
Albania	850,000	75.11	French India	273,530	1,381.46
Montenegro	516,000	92.09	Bhutan	250,000	12.50
Luxemburg	259,891	260.41	Kiauchau (German)	192,000	960.00
Malta	218,542	1,852.05	Kwang Chau Wan	168,000	435.23
Monaco	23,956	3,869.50	Wei-hai-wei	147,177	516.41
Gibraltar	18,036	9,018.00	Bahrein Islands	110,000	440.00
San Marino	11,513	303.97	Macao, etc.	63,991	15,997.75
Liechtenstein	10,716	164.86	Damao and Diu	56,285	333.06
Andorra	5,231	29.89	Aden & Dependencies ...	46,165	5.13
			Brunei	30,000	7.50
			Socotra & Kuria Muria Is. ...	12,000	8.68
			Tientsin	10,017	50,034.00
Total	472,461,658	122.48	Total	878,316,997	52.18

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	Density (a)		Number.	Density (a)
Africa—					
Northern and Southern			Porto Rico	1,184,489	328.48
Nigeria Protectorate ...	17,000,000	50.60	Jamaica	883,376	209.98
Belgian Congo	15,000,000	16.49	San Domingo	708,000	39.24
Egypt	12,154,000	34.73	Nicaragua	703,540	14.30
Abyssinia	9,000,000	22.86	Honduras	562,000	12.69
German East Africa ...	7,680,332	19.99	Costa Rica	420,179	16.27
Union of South Africa ...	5,973,394	12.63	Trinidad and Tobago ...	357,553	191.41
Upper Senegal and Niger	5,538,973	18.53	Newfound'ld & Labrador	251,726	1.55
Algeria	5,563,828	16.20	Guadeloupe and Depend.	212,430	303.21
Angola	4,119,000	8.50	Martinique	194,000	509.19
French Equat. Africa ...	4,104,076	4.09	Barbados	176,397	1,062.63
British East Africa Prot.	4,038,000	16.36	Windward Islands	176,354	334.64
Morocco	3,600,000	16.44	Leeward Islands	127,193	177.89
Sudan	3,380,531	3.43	Alaska	66,356	0.11
Madagascar & adjacent			Coracao	56,725	140.76
Islands	3,253,581	14.40	Bahamas	55,639	12.63
Portuguese East Africa ...	3,150,000	7.31	British Honduras	41,543	4.83
Uganda Protectorate ...	2,927,494	26.83	Danish West Indies ...	27,086	196.33
Kamerun	2,650,591	19.37	Bermudas	20,443	1,075.95
French Guinea	1,811,225	19.63	Greenland	13,517	0.29
Liberia	1,800,000	45.00	Cayman Islands	5,800	65.17
Tunis	1,780,527	35.61	Turks & Caicos Islands...	5,615	33.83
Rhodesia	1,632,250	3.77	St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	4,652	50.02
Ivory Coast	1,531,917	12.20			
Gold Coast and Protect.	1,503,386	18.79	Total	140,049,554	16.36
Sierra Leone and Protect.	1,403,132	45.26			
Senegal	1,282,566	17.33	South America—		
Nyasaland Protectorate ...	1,089,241	27.71	Brazil (incl. Acre)	24,378,219	7.25
Togoland	1,032,346	30.63	Argentine Republic	7,979,259	6.92
Dahomey	911,637	24.29	Colombia (excl. Panama)	5,071,101	11.50
Military Territory of the			Peru	4,500,000	6.23
Niger (French)	850,094	1.59	Chile	3,596,541	12.41
Portuguese Guinea	820,000	58.82	Bolivia	2,389,970	5.62
French Sahara	800,000	0.52	Venezuela	2,316,484	7.07
Tripoli and Benghazi ...	523,676	1.30	Ecuador	1,500,000	12.93
Eritrea	450,000	9.83	Uruguay	1,315,714	18.24
Basutoland	405,903	34.65	Paraguay	850,000	5.15
Italian Somaliland	400,000	2.87	Panama	398,021	12.29
Mauritius and Depend. ...	388,603	480.35	British Guiana	309,938	3.46
British Somaliland	300,000	4.41	Dutch Guiana	85,536	1.86
Mauretania	222,061	0.64	French Guiana	49,009	1.44
French Somali Coast, etc.	208,000	4.49	Falkland Islands and		
Rio Muni & C. San Juan...	200,000	16.67	South Georgia	3,223	0.43
Zanzibar	197,199	193.33			
Réunion	173,822	180.13	Total	55,743,015	7.49
Gambia & Protectorate ...	146,101	32.44			
Cape Verde Islands	143,929	97.25	Australasia & Polynesia—		
Bechuanaland Protect....	125,350	0.46	Commonwealth of Australia ...	(b) 5,031,988	1.69
Swaziland	107,117	16.39	New Zealand	(c) 1,162,134	11.09
German S. W. Africa ...	94,386	0.29	Kaiser Wilhelm Land &		
Comoro Islands... ..	84,117	121.21	Bismarck Archipelago ...	720,364	8.00
Spanish N. & W. Africa ...	69,536	787.77	Papua	251,579	2.78
Principe & St. Thomas Is.	68,221	189.50	Hawaii	232,856	36.11
Seychelles	24,141	154.75	Dutch New Guinea	200,000	1.32
Fernando Po, etc.	23,844	29.29	Fiji	155,167	20.87
Mayotte... ..	13,500	94.41	Solomon Islands (British)	150,600	10.18
Rio de Oro and Adrar ...	12,000	0.16	New Hebrides	70,000	13.73
St. Helena	3,553	75.60	New Caledonia & Depend.	57,208	6.69
Ascension	196	5.76	German Solomon Is., etc.	55,264	11.03
			Samoa (German)	39,105	39.11
Total	130,821,376	10.69	French Estab. in Oceania ...	31,477	20.71
			Gilbert & Ellice Islands	30,868	165.07
North & Central America			Tonga	23,956	61.43
& West Indies—			Marshall Islands	15,179	101.19
United States	102,017,312	34.30	Guam	13,689	65.19
Mexico	15,501,684	19.73	Samoa (American)	9,100	89.22
Canada	8,075,000	2.17	Norfolk Island	985	98.50
Haiti	2,500,000	245.00			
Cuba	2,471,531	55.90	Total	8,251,519	2.38
Guatemala	2,003,579	41.49			
Salvador	1,225,835	169.67			

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Inclusive of an allowance of 100,000 for Aboriginal Natives. (c) Inclusive of Maoris and population of Cook and other Pacific Islands.

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the natural increase of the population is greatest in the quarter ending 30th September, and least in that ending 31st March. The birth rate is usually at its highest, and the death rate at its lowest, in the September quarter, and *vice versa* in the March quarter. The average natural increase in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the ten years 1906 to 1915, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase was highest is that ended 30th June for Victoria and Queensland, that ended 30th September for New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, and that ended 31st December for Tasmania. The rate of natural increase was lowest in the quarter ended 31st March in all the States except Queensland and Western Australia, in both of which the lowest rate occurred in the quarter ended 31st December.

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1915.

State.	(a) Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per annum, 1906-15.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰
New S. Wales (b)	7,360	4.44	7,408	4.44	7,703	4.59	7,501	4.44	29,972	18.07
Victoria ...	4,232	3.24	4,664	3.56	4,450	3.39	4,453	3.38	17,799	13.63
Queensland ...	2,578	4.34	2,823	4.71	2,795	4.60	2,646	4.32	10,842	18.24
S. Australia (c)	1,538	3.79	1,775	4.37	1,778	4.37	1,597	3.90	6,688	16.49
W. Australia ...	1,270	4.53	1,330	4.70	1,490	5.22	1,221	4.25	5,311	18.93
Tasmania ...	855	4.42	869	4.53	891	4.69	1,007	5.29	3,622	18.73
Commonwealth	17,833	4.02	18,869	4.23	19,107	4.26	18,425	4.09	74,234	16.73

(a) The symbol ‰ denotes "per thousand."

(b) Including Federal Territory.

(c) Including Northern Territory.

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1906 to 1915 was greatest in the September quarter. In New South Wales the March quarter gave the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess was in the June quarter. In Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the December quarter shewed an excess of departures over arrivals. In Victoria the arrivals were greatest in the December quarter, and the departures exceeded the arrivals in the June quarter. In South Australia the arrivals exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but the departures exceeded the arrivals in the first two quarters. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1915.

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1906-15.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰
N.S.W. a	3,753	2.26	1,573	0.94	2,832	1.69	129	0.08	8,237	5.00
Victoria	277	0.21	-1,944	-1.48	1,551	1.68	3,054	2.32	2,938	2.25
Q'land	2,295	3.86	5,736	9.57	1,123	1.85	-5,100	-8.33	4,054	6.82
S. Aust. b	960	-2.37	901	-2.22	590	1.45	2,339	5.71	1,068	2.63
W. Aust.	739	2.64	1,479	5.23	778	2.72	-1,519	-5.28	1,477	5.26
Tas. ...	-2,573	-13.30	-2,548	-13.29	566	-2.98	3,530	18.55	-2,157	-11.16
C'wealth	3,531	0.80	3,395	0.76	6,308	1.41	2,433	0.54	15,667	3.53

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

(a) Including Federal Territory. (b) Including Northern Territory

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. **The Metropolitan Towns.**—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 20 and 48 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1915, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the respective States, are shewn in the table hereunder. That this metropolitan concentration is phenomenal, may be readily seen by comparing the percentage on the total population with the similar figures for the principal countries of Europe, also given in the table hereunder:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	31st Dec., 1915.	763,000	40.83
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...		684,000	48.24
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...		161,938	23.80
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...		205,000	46.63
Western Australia ...	Perth ...		122,000	38.36
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...		40,000	19.90
Commonwealth ...	(6 Cities) ...		1,975,938	40.06
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...		74,811	6.45
Denmark ...	Copenhagen ...	1911	559,398	20.29
England ...	London (a) ...	1911	4,521,685	12.54
Saxony ...	Dresden ...	1910	548,308	11.41
Norway ...	Christiania ...	1910	241,834	10.11
Ireland ...	Dublin ...	1911	403,030	9.18
Belgium ...	Brussels ...	1912	663,647	8.77
Bavaria ...	Munich ...	1910	596,467	8.66
Portugal ...	Lisbon ...	1911	435,359	7.31
France ...	Paris ...	1911	2,888,110	7.29
Austria ...	Vienna ...	1910	2,031,498	7.11
Sweden ...	Stockholm ...	1914	386,270	6.80
Scotland ...	Edinburgh ...	1911	320,318	6.73
Greece ...	Athens ...	1907	167,479	6.36
Prussia ...	Berlin ...	1910	2,071,257	5.16
Netherlands ...	The Hague ...	1914	312,430	4.93
Hungary ...	Budapest ...	1910	880,371	4.22
Spain ...	Madrid ...	1910	599,807	2.95
Switzerland ...	Berne ...	1913	94,700	2.48
Russia (European) ...	Petrograd ...	1914	2,133,100	1.66
Italy ...	Rome ...	1914	590,960	1.64

(a) Population of Greater London in 1911 was 7,251,358.

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

In the following table will be found particulars of all localities in the Commonwealth returned at the date of the Census, on 3rd April, 1911, as having a population of over 3000. From this it will be seen that there were, in all, 29 localities in the Commonwealth returned as having a population upwards of 20,000. Of these 11 were in New South Wales, 13 in Victoria, 1 in Queensland, 1 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia and 2 in Tasmania.

The figures given in this table relate to the localities specified as defined by the residents therein. It must be understood that no clearly defined boundaries exist in these cases, and the population given for any locality represents the number of persons who returned themselves as belonging to that locality. For the population within the boundaries of the principal Local Government Areas in the States, reference should be made to paragraph 3 following.

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

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.
100,000 and over—			10,000 and under 20,000—cont.		
Sydney	N.S.W.	107,133	Toowoomba	Qld.	16,160
20,000 and under 100,000—			Townsville	"	13,678
Adelaide	S.A.	32,981	Waverley	N.S.W.	18,961
Ballarat	Vic.	38,686	Williamstown	Vic.	12,114
Balmain	N.S.W.	31,961	Woolahra	N.S.W.	12,316
Brisbane South	Qld.	21,332	5000 and under 10,000—		
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	30,953	Abbotsford	Vic.	9,308
Brunswick	Vic.	32,201	Adelaide North	S.A.	9,300
Carlton	"	27,476	Albury	N.S.W.	5,862
Collingwood	"	20,254	Alexandria	"	9,491
Fitzroy	"	34,141	Ararat	Vic.	5,402
Footscray	"	21,933	Armidale	N.S.W.	6,530
Geelong	"	21,630	Arncliffe	"	5,034
Hawthorn	N.S.W.	21,444	Ascot Vale	Vic.	5,655
Hobart	Vic.	24,353	Auburn	N.S.W.	5,602
Launceston	Tas.	27,505	Bathurst	"	9,219
Leichhardt	"	20,937	Bexley	"	6,241
Marrickville	N.S.W.	24,139	Bundaberg	Qld.	8,727
Melbourne	Vic.	25,993	Burwood	N.S.W.	8,281
Melbourne South	"	38,393	Cairns	Qld.	5,193
Newtown	N.S.W.	46,016	Camberwell	Vic.	6,547
Paddington	"	26,427	Castlemaine	"	5,219
Perth	W.A.	24,150	Caulfield	"	7,669
Petersham	N.S.W.	31,300	Chatswood	N.S.W.	5,482
Prahran	Vic.	20,407	Claremont	W.A.	6,252
Redfern	N.S.W.	25,489	Coburg	Vic.	9,454
Richmond	Vic.	24,275	Cottesloe	W.A.	5,142
St. Kilda	N.S.W.	33,559	Drummoyne	N.S.W.	5,947
Sydney North	"	25,449	Dubbo	Vic.	3,368
		32,764	Eaglehawk	"	6,998
10,000 and under 20,000—			Elsternwick	N.S.W.	6,790
Anandale	N.S.W.	11,250	Erskineville	Vic.	7,234
Ashfield	"	12,096	Flemington	Qld.	6,108
Bendigo	Vic.	17,833	Fortitude Valley	W.A.	6,406
Botany	N.S.W.	10,228	Fremantle	"	6,253
Boulder	W.A.	12,833	Fremantle South	S.A.	5,003
Brighton	Vic.	11,096	Glenelg	N.S.W.	6,123
Brisbane	Qld.	17,715	Grafton and Grafton South	"	6,938
Chartiers Towers	"	15,037	Granville	"	6,914
Essendon	Vic.	10,067	Hamilton	Vic.	5,551
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,187	"	N.S.W.	5,112
Gympie	Qld.	11,718	Hurstville	"	5,131
Ipswich	"	10,445	Inverell	Vic.	7,341
Kalgoorlie	W.A.	13,488	Kensington	N.S.W.	6,300
Kew	Vic.	11,143	Kogarah	W.A.	5,499
Malvern	N.S.W.	15,319	Leederville	N.S.W.	7,609
Manly	Vic.	10,687	Lismore	Qld.	6,921
Melbourne North	N.S.W.	17,750	Lithgow	"	6,135
Mosman	"	13,189	Mackay	N.S.W.	7,395
Newcastle	Vic.	12,816	Maitland West	Vic.	9,410
Northcote	N.S.W.	17,491	Maryborough	"	5,804
Parramatta	Vic.	12,520	Moonee Ponds	Qld.	8,065
Port Melbourne	N.S.W.	13,471	Mount Morgan	"	9,772
Randwick	Qld.	15,793	New Farm	Vic.	5,394
Rockhampton	Vic.	15,451	Newtown	S.A.	5,863
South Yarra	"	10,060	Norwood	"	9,464

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH,
3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.
5000 and under 10,000—cont.			3000 and under 5000—cont.		
Orange ...	N.S.W.	5,263	Gunnedah ...	N.S.W.	4,100
Paddington ...	Qld.	5,273	Hamilton ...	Qld.	3,229
Parkside ...	S.A.	7,774	Hindmarsh ...	S.A.	3,556
Port Pirie ...	"	7,968	Horsham ...	Vic.	3,554
Preston ...	Vic.	5,025	Ithaca ...	Qld.	3,378
Rockdale ...	N.S.W.	7,453	Junea ...	N.S.W.	3,606
Rookwood ...	"	5,374	Kangaroo Point ...	Qld.	4,417
St. Peters ...	"	7,037	Katoomba ...	N.S.W.	3,950
Subiaco ...	W.A.	8,701	Kensington ...	S.A.	4,175
Tamworth ...	N.S.W.	7,607	Kurri-Kurri ...	N.S.W.	4,154
Toowong ...	Qld.	5,645	Kyneton ...	Vic.	3,174
Wagga Wagga ...	N.S.W.	7,446	Liverpool ...	N.S.W.	3,081
Walleroo ...	S.A.	5,282	Maldon ...	Vic.	3,077
Warrnambool ...	Vic.	7,543	Merewether ...	N.S.W.	4,135
Warwick ...	Qld.	5,562	Midland Junction ...	W.A.	3,881
Waterloo ...	N.S.W.	9,471	Mildura ...	Vic.	4,608
Woolloongabba ...	Qld.	8,326	Moonta ...	S.A.	3,772
3000 and under 5000—			3000 and under 5000—		
Albany ...	W.A.	3,699	Mount Gambier ...	N.S.W.	3,161
Armadale ...	Vic.	4,298	Mudgee ...	S.A.	4,531
Bairnsdale ...	"	3,412	Narrabri ...	N.S.W.	3,621
Beechworth ...	"	3,409	Newtown ...	Tas.	4,686
Benalla ...	"	3,172	Northam ...	W.A.	3,382
Bunbury ...	W.A.	3,920	Oakleigh ...	Vic.	4,205
Camperdown ...	N.S.W.	4,768	Parkes ...	Vic.	3,341
"	Vic.	3,473	Perth North ...	N.S.W.	3,411
Campsie ...	N.S.W.	3,957	Perth West ...	W.A.	4,895
Canterbury ...	"	4,190	Perth Adelaide ...	"	3,291
Casino ...	"	3,635	Prospect ...	S.A.	3,386
Cessnock ...	"	3,957	Queenstown ...	"	3,998
Clifton Hill ...	Vic.	4,023	Roma ...	Tas.	3,659
Cobar ...	N.S.W.	4,619	Ryde ...	Qld.	3,157
Colac ...	Vic.	3,992	St. Arnaud ...	N.S.W.	3,247
Concord ...	N.S.W.	3,799	Sale ...	Vic.	4,096
Coonamble ...	"	3,280	Semaphore ...	S.A.	3,491
Cootamundra ...	"	3,352	Shepparton ...	S.A.	3,495
Cowra ...	"	3,981	Singleton ...	Vic.	4,049
Darlington ...	"	3,815	Stawell ...	N.S.W.	3,655
Daylesford ...	Vic.	3,928	Strathfield ...	Vic.	4,843
Devonport ...	Tas.	3,620	Summer Hill ...	N.S.W.	3,093
Dulwich Hill ...	N.S.W.	3,578	Temora ...	"	3,854
Echuca ...	Vic.	4,137	Toorak ...	"	3,561
Enfield ...	N.S.W.	3,475	Unley ...	Vic.	3,630
Forbes ...	"	4,654	Wangaratta ...	S.A.	4,397
Fremantle East ...	W.A.	3,856	Waratah ...	Vic.	4,136
" North ...	"	3,315	Wellington ...	N.S.W.	3,597
Gawler ...	S.A.	4,037	Willoughby ...	"	4,400
Geraldton ...	W.A.	3,494	Windsor ...	"	4,693
Glen Innes ...	N.S.W.	4,030	Wollongong ...	Vic.	3,953
Goodwood ...	S.A.	3,443	Wonthaggi ...	N.S.W.	4,725
Grenfell ...	N.S.W.	3,007	Wyalong ...	Vic.	3,223
Guildford ...	W.A.	3,224	Young ...	N.S.W.	3,301
			Zeehan ...	Tas.	3,619

3. **Municipal Population.**—In the following table the population of the Local Government Areas in the several States will be found set out. It includes only those areas having upwards of 5000 in population.

By the term "Local Government Areas" is meant those districts which have been incorporated for Municipal purposes, and are variously known in the several States as Cities, Towns, Boroughs, Shires, Municipalities, Corporations, District Councils and Road Districts.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.

Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.
100,000 and upwards—			5000 and under 10,000—		
Sydney	N.S.W.	112,921	Alberton	Vic.	5,479
Melbourne	Vic.	103,593	Albury	N.S.W.	6,309
20,000 and under 100,000—			Ararat (Shire)	Vic.	6,335
Adelaide	S.A.	42,294	Auburn	N.S.W.	5,559
Ashfield	N.S.W.	20,431	Bairnsdale	Vic.	8,190
Ballarat (City)	Vic.	22,017	Bathurst	N.S.W.	8,575
Balmain	N.S.W.	32,038	Beechworth	Vic.	5,978
Bendigo	Vic.	28,539	Bellingen	N.S.W.	9,124
Brisbane	Qld.	39,917	Benalla	Vic.	7,688
Brisbane, South	"	30,061	Berwick	"	6,632
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	30,972	Bexley	N.S.W.	6,517
Brunswick	Vic.	32,215	Bland	"	5,522
Cessnock	N.S.W.	21,018	Blaxland	"	9,661
Collingwood	Vic.	34,190	Blue Mountains	"	6,902
Essendon	"	23,749	Boree	"	5,111
Fitzroy	"	34,283	Borong	Vic.	5,412
Footscray	"	23,643	Botany, North	N.S.W.	5,896
Glebe	N.S.W.	21,943	Bright	Vic.	5,943
Hawthorn	Vic.	24,450	Bundaberg	Qld.	5,516
Hobart	Tas.	27,526	Buninyong (Shire)	Vic.	5,594
Launceston	"	20,754	Burnside	S.A.	9,416
Leichhardt	N.S.W.	24,254	Burwood	N.S.W.	9,380
Marrickville	"	30,653	Byron	"	6,553
Melbourne, South	Vic.	46,190	Cabootture	Qld.	5,759
Newtown	N.S.W.	26,498	Cairns (Town)	"	5,164
Paddington	"	24,317	Canoblas	N.S.W.	5,140
Perth (Municipality)	W.A.	35,767	Castlemaine	Vic.	5,223
Petersham	N.S.W.	21,712	Clifton	Qld.	7,099
Port Adelaide	S.A.	24,015	Coburg	Vic.	9,505
Prahran	Vic.	45,367	Coolamon	N.S.W.	5,600
Redfern	N.S.W.	24,427	Crookwell	"	6,223
Richmond	Vic.	40,442	Dandenong	Vic.	5,134
St. Kilda	"	25,334	Deloraine	Tas.	5,779
Sydney, North	N.S.W.	34,646	Dimboola	Vic.	5,796
Unley	S.A.	23,773	Dorrigo	N.S.W.	7,984
10,000 and under 20,000—			Drummoynye	"	8,678
Alexandria	N.S.W.	10,123	Eaglehawk	Vic.	7,588
Annandale	"	11,240	Erina	N.S.W.	9,176
Ballarat, East	Vic.	15,962	Ersleville	"	7,299
Boulder	W.A.	10,824	Esk	Qld.	5,575
Brighton	Vic.	12,083	Euroa	Vic.	5,130
Bulli	N.S.W.	10,123	Glengallan	Qld.	5,982
Camberwell	Vic.	12,551	Gobang	N.S.W.	5,326
Canterbury	N.S.W.	11,335	Goolman	Qld.	5,289
Caulfield	Vic.	15,919	Granville	N.S.W.	7,231
Colac	"	14,213	Guyra	"	6,534
Fremantle (Municipality)	W.A.	14,499	Gympie	Qld.	8,923
Geelong	Vic.	13,618	Hamilton	N.S.W.	7,908
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,023	Hampden	Vic.	9,829
Hindmarsh	S.A.	11,335	Hastings	N.S.W.	5,746
Ithaca	Qld.	15,756	Heidelberg	Vic.	8,610
Kalgoorlie (Road District)	W.A.	12,061	Highfields	Qld.	5,656
Kensington and Norwood	S.A.	13,892	Hornsby	N.S.W.	8,901
Kew	Vic.	11,152	Hunter's Hill	"	5,013
Lake Macquarie	N.S.W.	14,610	Hurstville	"	6,533
Malvern	Vic.	15,969	Illawarra, Central	"	5,000
Manly	N.S.W.	10,465	Illawarra, North	"	5,157
Manning	"	11,137	Imlay	"	5,564
Moorabbin	Vic.	12,757	Ipswich	Qld.	9,528
Mosman	N.S.W.	13,243	Jondaryan	"	7,469
Newcastle	"	11,610	Kadina (District Council)	S.A.	8,096
Northcote	Vic.	17,519	Kalgoorlie (Municipality)	W.A.	8,781
Parramatta	N.S.W.	12,465	Karkaroc	Vic.	5,743
Port Melbourne	Vic.	13,515	Kentish	Tas.	5,571
Queenton	Qld.	14,277	Kerang	Vic.	8,969
Randwick	N.S.W.	19,463	Kogarah	N.S.W.	6,953
Rockdale	"	14,095	Korong	Vic.	5,517
Rockhampton	Qld.	15,456	Ku-ring-gai	N.S.W.	9,458
Toowoomba	"	13,119	Kyneton	N.S.W.	6,904
Townsville	"	10,636	Leederville	W.A.	5,457
Waterloo	N.S.W.	10,072	Leven	Tas.	5,450
Waverley	"	19,831	Lilydale	Vic.	6,322
Williamstown	Vic.	15,275	Lismore	N.S.W.	7,381
Willoughby	N.S.W.	13,036	Lithgow	"	8,196
Woollahra	"	15,989	Liverpool Plains	"	5,651

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.—Continued.

Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.
5000 and under 10,000—cont.			5000 and under 10,000—cont.		
Livingstone	Qld.	5,656	St. Peters	N.S.W.	8,410
Lyndhurst	N.S.W.	6,740	"	S.A.	9,073
Mackay	Qld.	5,141	Severn	N.S.W.	6,865
Macleay	N.S.W.	6,679	Shepparton	Vic.	6,099
Maitland, West	"	8,210	Stephens	Qld.	5,415
Marong	Vic.	6,646	Stroud	N.S.W.	5,117
Maroochy	Qld.	5,288	Subiaco	W.A.	8,926
Maryborough	Vic.	5,675	Swan Hill	Vic.	6,795
"	Qld.	9,673	Tamworth	N.S.W.	7,145
Mildura	Vic.	6,119	Tarampa	Qld.	6,699
Mitcham	S.A.	5,035	Tarro	N.S.W.	6,492
Mount Morgan	Qld.	8,504	Tenterfield (Shire)	"	5,153
Mulwaree	N.S.W.	7,009	Terania	"	5,621
Namoi	"	8,092	Thebarton	S.A.	8,720
Nanango	Qld.	6,433	Thuringowa	Qld.	5,095
Narracan	Vic.	5,408	Tintenbar	N.S.W.	5,865
New Norfolk	Tas.	6,124	Toombul	Qld.	6,791
Newtown and Chilwell	Vic.	5,831	Toowong	"	6,286
Numurkah	"	6,844	Towong	Vic.	6,418
Nunawading	"	7,120	Tungamah	"	5,376
Patrick's Plains	N.S.W.	6,894	Tweed	N.S.W.	7,308
Perth (Road District)	W.A.	5,066	Wagga Wagga	"	6,419
Phillip Island & Woolamai	Vic.	7,067	Wallarobba	"	5,619
Pioneer	Qld.	9,752	Wambo	Qld.	6,749
Poowong and Jeetho	Vic.	7,449	Waranga	Vic.	5,291
Port Germein	S.A.	5,210	Warrnambool (Shire)	"	8,653
Portland (Shire)	Vic.	5,291	Warrnambool (Town)	"	7,010
Port Pirie	S.A.	9,385	Warwick	Qld.	5,248
Preston	Vic.	5,049	Waugoola	N.S.W.	5,262
Prospect	S.A.	6,813	Wickham	"	8,434
Rodney	Vic.	6,718	Windsor	Qld.	8,970
Rookwood	N.S.W.	5,418	Woodville	S.A.	7,787
Rosalie	Qld.	7,982	Zeehan	Tas.	5,726
Ryde	N.S.W.	5,281			

§ 7. 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, was required to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations, immigrants to the number of 1994 received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899 inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but from 1906 onwards assistance has again been afforded. 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 1912, 1913, 1914 and 1915, and the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1915, are given in following table:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS DURING 1912, 1913, 1914 AND 1915, AND UP TO THE END OF 1915.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. Assisted during 1912	14,956	15,112	6,462	3,212	6,970	(a)	b 46,712
" " " 1913	9,860	12,146	4,757	2,759	7,708	215	37,445
" " " 1914	6,655	7,496	4,096	644	1,729	185	20,805
" " " 1915	1,595	1,724	1,599	79	635	64	5,796
Total to end of 1915 ...	270,847	186,181	213,656	102,707	41,666	22,163	837,220

(a) Figures not available.

(b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

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

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

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

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

The particulars which the Act requires to be included in the Census schedule are almost identical with those which were contained in the 1901 schedule, the principal alterations being that "Length of Residence in Australia" is specified instead of "Length of Residence in the Colony of Enumeration," that "Duration of Marriage" was to be asked in all cases, and that nationality was to be ascertained in addition to birthplace. As already stated in § 1 of this section, the Census was taken as at 3rd April, 1911.

In each State a Census supervisor was appointed to control the collection within that State under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician. Each State was then divided into Census districts, each of which was placed in the charge of an enumerator, and each Census district was further subdivided into collectors' districts, one collector for each district.

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

At the Census of 1911, taken as at midnight between the 2nd and 3rd April, the date of the Census has, in accordance with the English practice, been stated to be the 3rd April, and that day was gazetted as the day of the Census.

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

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (exclusive of Aborigines).						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth. (Total)
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	(2nd March) 130,856	...	...	...	...	(27th Sept.) 50,216	...
1844	...	...	...	(26th Feb.) 17,366	...	...	...
1846	(2nd March) 189,609	...	...	(26th Feb.) 22,390	...	...	...
1847	...	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 70,164	...
1848	...	...	...	...	(10th Oct.) 4,622	...	...
1851	(1st Mar.) (a) 268,344	...	...	(1st Jan.) 63,700	...	(1st Mar.) 70,130	...
1854	...	(26th Apr.) (b) 234,298	...	...	(30th Sept.) 11,743	...	...
1855	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 85,821	...	...	...
1856	(1st March) 269,722	...	...	...	...	...	...
1857	...	(29th Mar.) 408,998	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 81,492	...
1859	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 14,837	...	...
1861	(7th April) 350,860	(7th April) 538,628	(7th April) (b) 30,059	(7th April) 126,830	...	(7th April) 89,977	...
1864	...	...	(1st Jan.) 61,467	...	...	...	...
1866	...	...	...	(26th Mar.) 163,452	...	...	...
1868	...	...	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	...	...	...	...
1870	...	...	...	...	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	...
1871	(2nd April) 502,998	(2nd April) 730,198	(1st Sept.) 120,104	(2nd April) 185,626	...	...	...
1876	...	...	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	...	...	...
1881 (c)	749,825	861,566	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	2,250,194
1886	...	...	(1st May) 322,853	...	...	...	...
1891 (d)	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	3,174,392
1901 (e)	1,354,846	1,201,070	493,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	3,773,801
1911 (f)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	4,455,005
	(g) 1,714			(h) 3,310			

(a) Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) 3rd April. (d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 3rd April. (g) Federal Territory, previously included with New South Wales. (h) Northern Territory, previously included with South Australia.

5. **Estimates of Population.**—In the absence of an annual enumeration of the population, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of estimating it for intercensal periods, basing such estimates on the results of the most recent Censuses. The manner in which

this is effected varies, however, in different parts of the world. In England, for example, the assumption made is that the rate of increase of the preceding intercensal period will continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, "statistics of fluctuation" have been obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus indicating a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. A detailed account of the adjustment for the decennium 1901-10 will be found on pp. 112-118 of Year Book No. 6. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shown by graphs on pages 139 to 141:—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								Commonwealth.
	States.						Territories.		
	New S. Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	North-eastern.	Federal	
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1800	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780.
1805	5,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,395
1810	7,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
1815	9,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
1820	23,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,784
1825	29,309	...	...	...	...	10,979†	...	...	40,288
1830	33,900	...	...	...	877	18,108	...	...	52,885
1835	51,949	...	...	...	1,231	28,749	...	...	81,929
1840	85,560	...	...	8,272	1,434	32,040	...	...	127,306
1845	113,739	...	...	12,810	2,689	43,921	...	...	173,159
1850	154,976	...	...	35,902	3,576	44,229	...	...	238,683
1855	147,822	226,462†	...	48,843	8,311	38,680	...	...	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	16,817†	64,340	9,597	49,653	...	...	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	50,549	...	...	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	...	...	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	54,678	...	...	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	...	...	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	67,712	...	...	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	...	...	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	80,485	...	...	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	4,288†	...	1,976,992
1905	782,897	598,134	291,807	181,467	146,498	95,947	3,368	...	2,100,118
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	...	2,296,308
1915	951,389	692,275	361,312	213,455	171,304	101,761	3,687	957†	2,496,140

* Details not available. † Previously included with New South Wales. ‡ Previously included with South Australia.

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.—Continued.

FEMALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								
	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	S Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed-eral.	
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213†	...	...	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	...	...	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	...	...	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	...	...	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	...	...	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	...	...	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843†	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	...	...	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239†	61,242	5,749	40,168	...	...	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	...	...	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	...	...	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	...	...	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	...	...	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	...	...	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	...	...	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	...	...	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569†	...	1,788,347
1905	704,987	612,287	239,675	181,154	103,640	90,438	678	...	1,932,859
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	...	2,128,775
1915	917,259	725,526	319,134	226,205	146,712	99,264	676	872†	2,435,848

PERSONS.

1788	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
1790	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,056
1795	3,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,466
1800	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
1805	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1810	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1815	15,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,063
1820	33,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,543
1825	38,313	...	...	...	...	14,192†	...	...	52,505
1830	44,588	...	...	...	1,172	24,279	...	...	70,039
1835	71,304	...	...	...	1,878	40,172	...	...	113,345
1840	127,468	...	...	14,630	2,311	45,999	...	...	190,408
1845	187,918	...	...	22,460	4,479	64,291	...	...	279,148
1850	266,900	...	...	63,700	5,886	68,870	...	...	405,356
1855	266,001	347,305†	...	97,387	12,605	69,962	...	...	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	28,056†	125,582	15,346	89,821	...	...	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	...	...	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	...	...	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	...	...	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	...	...	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	...	...	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	...	...	3,151,355
1895	1,255,503	1,185,676	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	...	...	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	4,857†	...	3,765,339
1905	1,487,884	1,210,421	531,482	362,621	250,138	186,385	4,046	...	4,032,977
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	...	4,425,083
1915	1,868,648	1,417,801	680,446	439,660	318,016	201,025	4,563	1,829†	4,931,988

* Details not available.

† Previously included with New South Wales.

‡ Previously included with South Australia.

The tables on the two preceding pages, shewing the quinquennial and other figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the diagrams given hereinafter (pp. 139 to 141), on which the graphs shew the particulars for *each* year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available is 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive, as already mentioned, are based upon the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

The following table furnishes particulars relative to the increase of population of the Commonwealth during each decade, and the percentage of such increase on the population at the commencement of the decade:—

INCREASE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.

Decade ended 31st December.	Increase during Decade—					
	Numerical.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1790 ...	*	*	2,056	%	%	%
1800 ...	*	*	3,161	...	...	...
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

* Not available.

§ 9. Census of 3rd April, 1911.

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

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

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—			
New South Wales ...	857,698	789,036	1,646,734
Victoria ...	655,591	659,760	1,315,551
Queensland ...	329,506	276,307	605,813
South Australia ...	207,358	201,200	408,558
Western Australia ...	161,565	120,549	282,114
Tasmania ...	97,591	93,620	191,211
Territories—			
Northern ...	2,734	576	3,310
Federal ...	992	722	1,714
Total Commonwealth ...	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005

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

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH AT LAST FOUR CENSUSES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	(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

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

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

DECENNIAL INCREASES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

State.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales (a)	374,129	49.90	230,892	20.54	293,602	21.67
Victoria	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53
Queensland	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62
South Australia	39,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01
West. Australia	20,074	67.57	134,342	269.86	97,990	53.22
Tasmania	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,736	10.86
N. Territory	1,447	41.93	(b)— 87	(b)—1.78	(b)—1,501	(b)—31.20
Commonwealth	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.68	681,204	18.05

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

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

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

§ 10. Principal Results of Census of 1911.

1. **Census Results.**—In the first issue of the Official Year Book tables are given shewing in some detail particulars concerning the Census of 1901 for the several States under the headings of Ages, Birthplaces, Occupations, Religions, and Conjugal Condition. (See Year Book No. 1, pp. 164 to 179.) In the Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 143 to 171, similar and a few additional particulars appeared as to the Census of 3rd April, 1911. In the following tables this information is given in a condensed form.

2. **Ages.**—The numbers of persons of each sex at each age enumerated in the several States of the Commonwealth at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, are as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n.	Federal.	
MALES.									
Under 5 years	102,003	73,061	37,724	24,109	17,709	12,636	84	85	267,411
5 & under 15	164,273	129,201	63,522	40,059	26,596	21,393	158	188	445,390
15 21	100,551	81,223	39,533	25,861	14,533	11,744	107	119	273,670
21 45	316,463	229,179	121,711	75,059	72,569	32,779	1,002	358	849,120
45 65	133,550	106,201	51,716	32,067	25,090	14,659	1,221	181	364,685
65 .. upwards	36,368	33,467	13,319	9,285	3,916	3,848	102	53	100,358
Unspecified ...	4,490	3,259	1,982	918	1,152	532	60	8	12,401
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Under 5 years	98,863	70,417	35,980	23,421	17,215	12,144	87	95	258,222
5 & under 15	161,118	126,427	62,413	39,262	26,014	20,455	148	180	436,017
15 21	97,950	81,564	37,160	25,605	13,974	11,751	83	106	267,193
21 45	292,364	242,746	97,377	73,022	47,268	32,018	201	213	785,109
45 65	104,804	100,670	33,039	29,206	13,638	13,729	47	88	294,221
65 .. upwards	30,134	34,356	9,254	9,730	2,720	3,993	6	32	90,225
Unspecified ...	3,803	3,780	1,184	954	720	530	4	8	10,983
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Under 5 years	200,866	143,478	73,704	47,530	34,924	24,780	171	180	525,633
5 & under 15	325,391	255,628	125,935	79,321	52,610	41,848	306	368	881,407
15 21	198,501	162,787	76,692	51,466	27,607	23,495	190	225	540,863
21 45	608,827	471,925	218,988	148,081	119,837	64,797	1,203	571	1,634,229
45 65	238,354	206,871	84,755	61,273	38,728	27,398	1,268	269	658,926
65 .. upwards	66,502	67,823	22,573	19,015	6,636	7,841	108	85	190,583
Unspecified ...	8,293	7,039	3,166	1,872	1,872	1,062	64	16	23,384
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	283,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

3. **Birthplaces.**—In the next table particulars are given of the populations of the several States of the Commonwealth on 3rd April, 1911, classified according to sex and birthplace, the birthplaces being grouped under the five continental divisions of the globe, with two additional headings for those born in Polynesia, and those born at sea. Of the total population of 4,455,005, those of unspecified birthplace numbered 30,470, or slightly less than 7 per thousand:—

**AUSTRALIAN POPULATION at 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO BIRTHPLACE.**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal.	
MALES.									
Australia	691,736	541,659	232,757	173,811	111,269	86,948	1,029	844	1,840,053
New Zealand	7,296	4,968	1,632	554	1,819	574	17	2	16,862
United Kingdom	121,046	82,927	68,406	24,283	32,191	7,577	224	113	336,767
Other European Countries...	15,507	11,501	12,997	5,636	8,080	776	45	4	54,546
Asia... ..	10,386	5,939	8,378	1,033	5,605	579	1,359	5	33,284
Africa	1,087	747	332	193	244	70	9	...	2,682
America	3,111	1,874	1,218	523	813	183	12	4	7,738
Polynesia	676	121	1,567	23	57	21	11	...	2,476
At Sea	817	630	342	211	146	62	1	...	2,209
Unspecified	6,036	5,225	1,877	1,091	1,341	801	27	20	16,418
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Australia	685,483	567,286	213,938	176,450	97,781	85,549	476	654	1,827,617
New Zealand	6,687	5,099	944	432	1,235	626	1	2	15,006
United Kingdom	83,348	74,509	51,609	20,148	18,361	5,895	38	47	253,955
Other European Countries...	4,264	3,845	7,230	2,353	1,348	358	4	1	19,403
Asia... ..	1,077	737	489	211	931	199	54	...	3,153
Africa	912	751	195	164	179	75	...	...	2,276
America	1,313	1,109	470	241	310	96	...	1	3,540
Polynesia	528	158	161	32	31	23	1	...	894
At Sea	662	673	287	211	135	60	1	...	2,029
Unspecified	4,782	5,793	984	958	778	739	1	17	14,052
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Australia	1,377,319	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,498	3,667,670
New Zealand	13,963	10,067	2,576	966	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
United Kingdom	204,394	157,436	120,015	44,431	50,552	13,472	262	160	590,722
Other European Countries...	19,771	15,346	20,227	7,989	9,428	1,134	49	5	73,949
Asia... ..	11,463	6,676	8,867	1,244	5,996	778	1,413	5	36,442
Africa	1,999	1,498	527	357	423	145	9	...	4,958
America	4,424	2,983	1,688	764	1,123	279	13	5	11,278
Polynesia	1,204	279	1,728	55	88	44	12	...	3,410
At Sea	1,479	1,303	629	422	261	122	2	...	4,238
Unspecified	10,818	11,018	2,861	2,049	2,119	1,540	28	37	30,470
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

4. **Occupations.**—In the compilation of the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911, the populations of the several States and Territories were tabulated according to occupation in the following classes:—

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

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

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

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

(v.) *Industrial.* Embracing all persons not otherwise classed who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in specialities connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials so as to render them more available

for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible, all who are mainly or solely engaged in the service of commercial interchange.

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

(vii.) *Independent.* Embracing all persons of independent means having no specific occupation.

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

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Occupation.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fede-ral.	
MALES.									
Class									
I. Professional	36,763	26,607	11,403	6,644	6,746	3,350	73	52	91,638
II. Domestic	18,898	19,619	6,354	3,418	4,319	1,489	127	11	48,235
III. Commercial	88,206	74,448	28,905	22,304	15,378	7,041	196	19	236,499
IV. Transport and Communication	60,367	37,629	22,521	15,523	11,900	4,407	194	13	152,554
V. Industrial	171,921	141,317	56,949	44,885	24,043	14,710	208	210	453,743
VI. Primary Producers	199,143	139,221	98,721	47,642	53,059	30,413	1,673	396	570,265
VII. Independent	5,507	4,546	2,027	931	478	436	9	6	13,939
VIII. Dependents	265,731	202,357	98,359	62,275	43,913	33,630	236	272	706,773
Unspecified	11,160	15,847	4,267	4,236	1,729	2,115	18	14	39,366
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Class									
I. Professional	19,377	17,212	6,250	4,529	3,453	2,131	13	8	52,973
II. Domestic	54,483	48,556	20,216	14,060	9,303	6,375	74	64	153,131
III. Commercial	18,112	17,163	5,659	4,674	2,906	1,671	...	3	50,188
IV. Transport and Communication	1,597	1,609	621	347	326	331	...	6	4,837
V. Industrial	36,093	46,456	11,313	8,181	3,985	2,558	4	4	108,594
VI. Primary Producers	4,950	5,163	3,183	1,406	528	614	12	24	15,880
VII. Independent	3,401	3,507	731	761	272	443	...	1	9,116
VIII. Dependents	650,480	518,780	227,711	166,432	99,554	79,171	473	612	1,743,213
Unspecified	543	1,514	623	810	222	326	...	...	4,038
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Class									
I. Professional	56,140	43,819	17,653	11,173	10,199	5,481	86	60	144,611
II. Domestic	73,391	62,175	26,570	17,478	13,622	7,864	201	75	201,366
III. Commercial	106,320	91,611	34,564	26,978	18,284	8,712	196	22	286,687
IV. Transport and Communication	61,964	39,238	23,142	15,870	12,226	4,738	194	19	157,391
V. Industrial	208,014	187,773	68,262	52,566	28,028	17,268	212	214	562,337
VI. Primary Producers	204,093	144,384	101,904	49,048	53,587	31,027	1,685	420	586,148
VII. Independent	8,908	8,053	2,758	1,692	750	879	9	6	23,055
VIII. Dependents	916,211	721,137	326,070	228,707	143,467	112,301	709	884	2,449,986
Unspecified	11,703	17,361	4,890	5,046	1,951	2,441	18	14	43,424
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

5. **Religions.**—In the Act under which the Census of 1911 was taken in the several States, persons enumerated were required under penalty to furnish replies to all the inquiries contained in the schedule, with the exception of that relating to religion. In this case, any person objecting to give such particulars was allowed to insert the words "Object to state" in the space provided for religion. Of the total population of 4,455,005 there were 83,003, or 1.86 per cent., who availed themselves of this option. There were also 36,114, or 0.81 per cent., concerning whom no particulars as to religion were obtained.

Of the remainder, 4,274,414, or 95.95 per cent., were members of the various Christian denominations, 36,785 were members of non-Christian religions, 14,673 were of indefinite religious belief, and 10,016 stated that they were of no religion.

Amongst the Christian denominations, that most numerous represented was the Church of England, with 1,710,443 adherents, the next in order being the Roman Catholic (921,425), the Presbyterian (558,336), the Methodist (547,806), the Baptist (97,074), the Congregational (74,046), the Lutheran (72,395), the Church of Christ (38,748), and the Salvation Army (26,665).

The principal non-Christian religions represented in Australia were the Hebrew, Confucian, Mohammedan and Buddhist, the members of the Hebrew congregation totalling 17,287.

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION at 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wltb.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fede- ral.	
MALES.									
Christian	820,484	623,789	305,929	192,825	147,116	92,902	1,050	961	2,185,056
Non-Christian	8,965	5,618	5,627	989	4,913	265	1,256	1	27,634
Indefinite	3,068	3,347	1,662	791	1,223	284	20	3	10,336
No Religion	2,471	2,110	1,595	787	1,074	169	31	2	8,239
Object to State	14,969	14,212	8,981	9,930	4,547	3,008	86	13	55,766
Unspecified	7,721	6,515	5,712	2,036	2,692	963	291	12	25,942
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Christian	773,845	643,264	269,895	193,718	116,644	90,938	349	705	2,089,358
Non-Christian	3,808	3,224	563	442	937	71	106	...	9,151
Indefinite	1,143	1,877	435	344	332	142	2	...	4,275
No Religion	481	531	311	221	186	41	6	...	1,777
Object to State	6,997	7,758	3,611	5,331	1,598	1,921	12	9	27,237
Unspecified	2,762	3,306	1,492	1,144	852	507	101	8	10,172
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Christian	1,594,329	1,267,053	575,824	386,543	263,760	183,840	1,399	1,666	4,274,414
Non-Christian	12,773	8,842	6,190	1,431	5,850	336	1,362	1	36,785
Indefinite	4,211	5,224	2,097	1,135	1,555	426	22	3	14,673
No Religion	2,952	3,641	1,906	1,008	1,260	210	37	2	10,016
Object to State	21,966	21,970	12,592	15,261	6,145	4,929	98	22	83,003
Unspecified	10,483	9,821	7,204	3,180	3,544	1,470	392	20	36,114
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

6. **Conjugal Condition.**—In the following tables particulars are given concerning the population of the several States and Territories on 3rd April, 1911, classified according to conjugal condition and age:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE.

MALES.

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed-eral.	
NEVER MARRIED.									
Under 15 ...	266,274	202,261	101,246	64,168	44,305	34,029	242	273	712,798
15 & under 21	99,446	80,655	39,270	25,648	14,432	11,630	106	119	271,306
21 „ 45	153,938	113,648	65,276	36,380	38,446	14,707	733	225	423,353
45 „ 65	27,381	18,713	13,684	4,749	7,294	2,158	862	52	74,893
65 & upwards	7,222	5,527	2,954	938	942	413	63	10	18,069
Unspecified	2,089	1,800	1,148	459	641	263	54	4	6,458
Total	556,350	422,604	223,578	132,342	106,060	63,200	2,060	683	1,506,877

MARRIED.									
Under 15 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 & under 21	1,097	566	260	210	99	114	1	...	2,347
21 „ 45	157,224	111,942	54,549	37,708	32,725	17,488	236	125	411,997
45 „ 65	95,496	79,536	34,056	24,987	15,630	11,291	304	114	261,414
65 & upwards	20,086	18,594	7,159	5,879	1,997	2,389	32	33	56,169
Unspecified	1,523	1,111	522	318	251	188	2	4	3,919
Total	275,428	211,750	96,546	69,102	50,702	31,470	575	276	735,849

WIDOWED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	8	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	15
21 „ 45	3,951	2,956	1,540	865	1,153	402	12	6	10,885
45 „ 65	9,855	7,496	3,740	2,268	2,029	1,102	46	15	26,551
65 & upwards	8,903	9,220	3,169	2,457	962	1,021	6	9	25,747
Unspecified	170	146	62	35	35	28	1	...	477
Total	22,887	19,820	8,513	5,627	4,180	2,553	65	30	63,675

DIVORCED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
21 „ 45	569	258	115	45	99	24	...	...	1,110
45 „ 65	566	267	81	39	77	31	1	...	1,062
65 & upwards	81	41	9	7	6	3	...	1	148
Unspecified	14	9	9	1	4	1	...	...	38
Total	1,230	575	214	93	187	59	1	1	2,360

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911.—Continued.

MALES—Continued.

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed- eral.	
NOT STATED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 „ 45	781	375	231	61	146	158	21	2	1,775
45 „ 65	252	189	155	24	60	77	8	...	765
65 & upwards	76	85	28	4	9	22	1	...	225
Unspecified	694	193	241	105	221	52	3	...	1,509
Total	1,808	842	655	194	436	309	33	2	4,274

FEMALES.

NEVER MARRIED.

Under 15 ...	259,975	196,838	98,389	62,681	43,229	32,598	235	275	694,220
15 & under 21	90,844	78,170	34,851	24,409	11,969	10,919	63	104	251,329
21 „ 45	103,042	101,293	32,510	28,098	12,199	11,209	43	66	288,460
45 „ 65	10,689	15,274	2,030	3,288	1,048	1,563	2	1	33,895
65 & upwards	1,868	2,027	322	543	110	330	...	1	5,201
Unspecified	1,185	1,255	377	311	252	174	3	4	3,561
Total	467,603	394,857	168,479	119,330	68,807	56,793	346	451	1,276,666

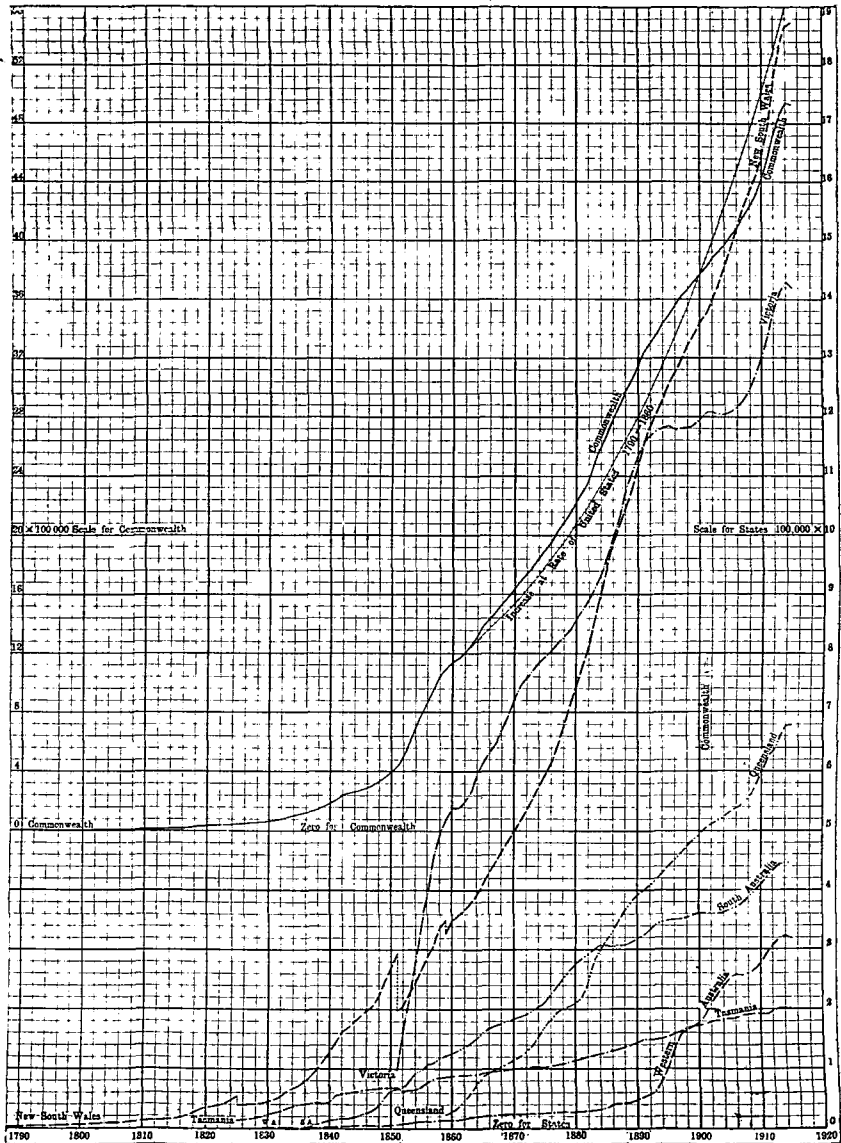
MARRIED.

Under 15 ...	6	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	19
15 & under 21	6,977	3,303	2,280	1,166	988	818	18	2	15,552
21 „ 45	181,426	134,801	62,181	43,392	33,554	20,063	147	141	475,705
45 „ 65	74,473	65,795	24,769	20,798	9,945	9,048	39	70	204,937
65 & upwards	11,245	10,748	3,998	3,521	917	1,338	2	16	31,785
Unspecified	2,089	1,812	682	506	376	305	1	4	5,775
Total	276,216	216,465	93,914	69,385	45,780	31,573	207	233	733,773

WIDOWED.

Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	29	25	9	6	7	5	...	...	81
21 „ 45	6,936	6,143	2,487	1,469	1,407	666	9	5	19,122
45 „ 65	19,234	19,329	6,200	5,090	2,617	2,060	6	17	54,553
65 & upwards	16,959	21,515	4,924	5,657	1,692	2,306	4	15	53,072
Unspecified	413	504	100	112	62	49	...	...	1,240
Total	43,571	47,516	13,720	12,334	5,785	5,086	19	37	128,068

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1915.



(See Tables pages 99 to 101.)

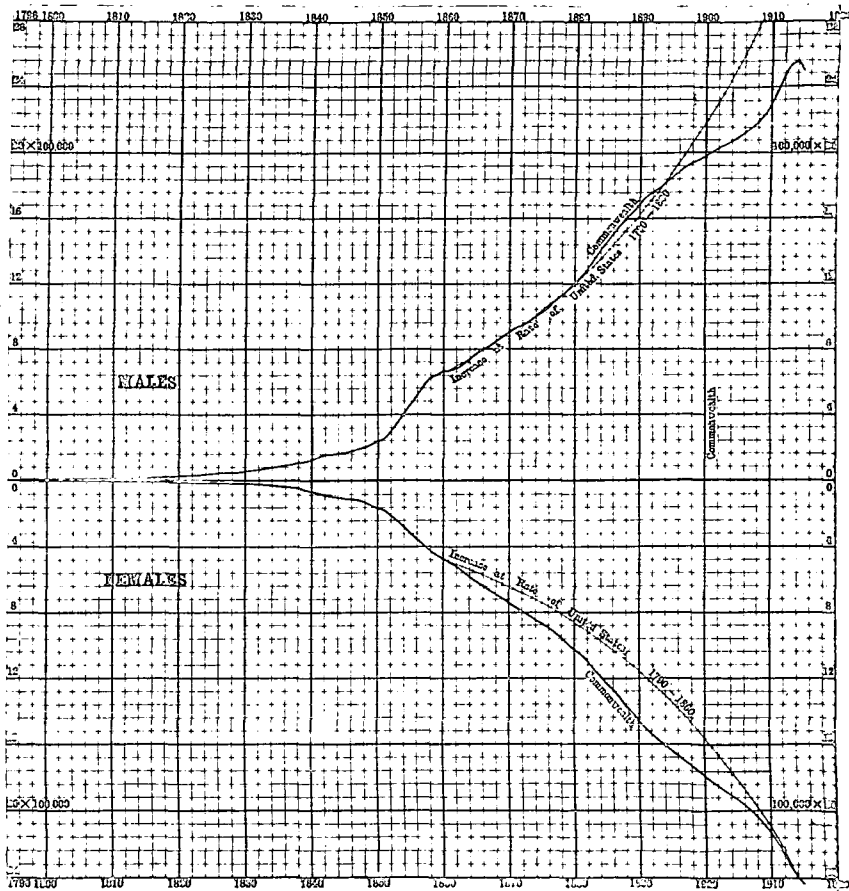
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth."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

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

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

From 1860 onwards is shewn, for the purpose of comparison, the manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1914 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1780 to 1860.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1798-1915.

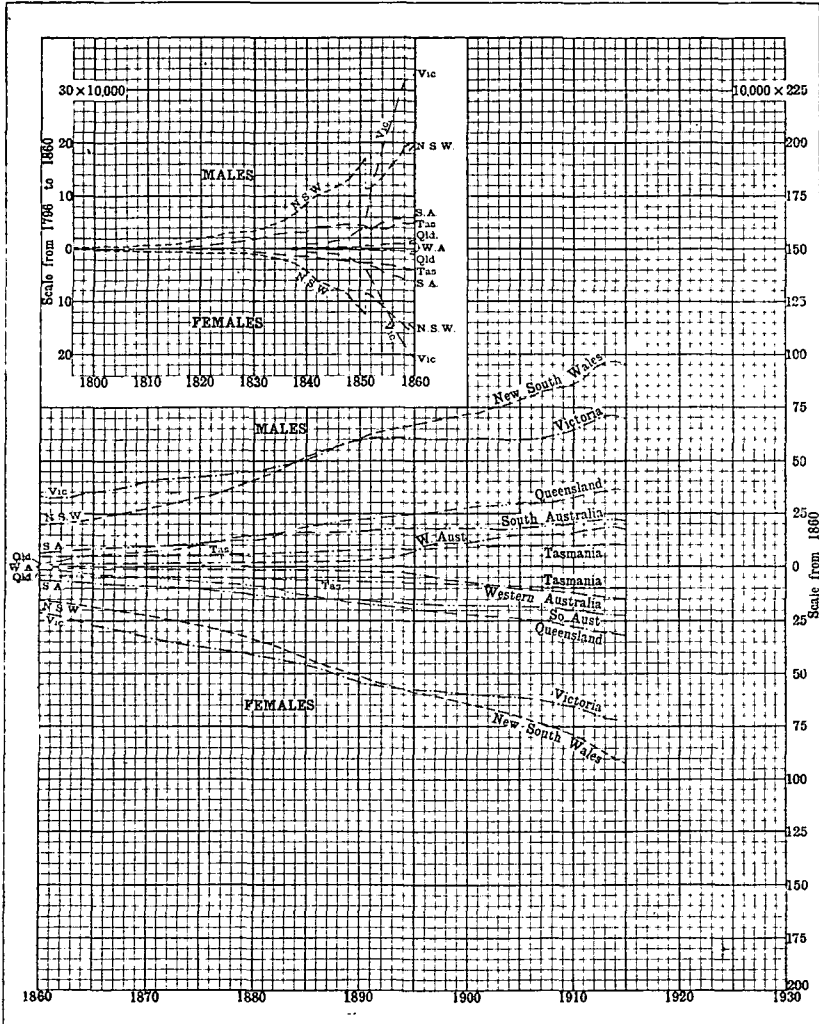


(See Tables pages 99 to 101.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the heavy zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females. From 1860 onward is shown, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1903 (1914 for females), if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

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

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES,
AUSTRALIA, 1796-1915.



(See Table page 90.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.

1796-1860.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

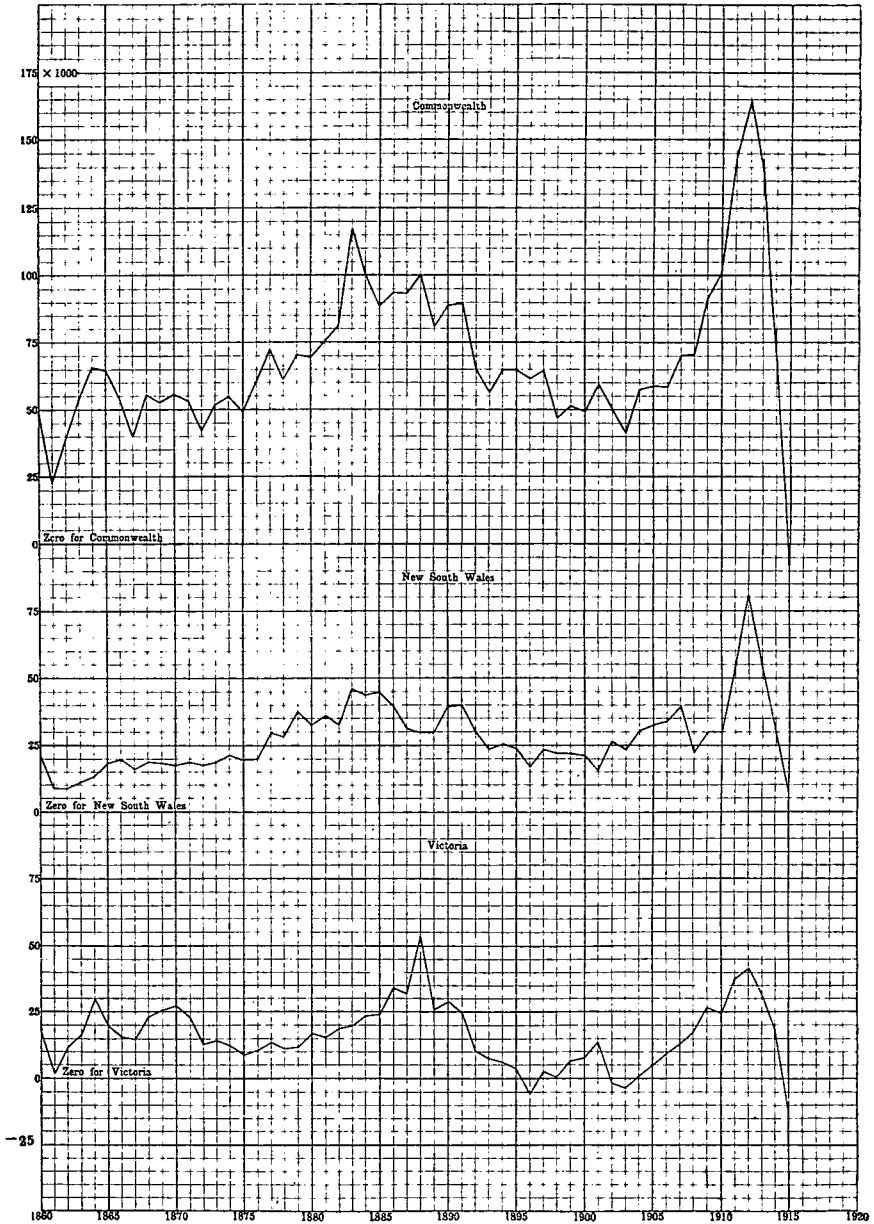
The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

1860 onward.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height 50,000 persons.

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

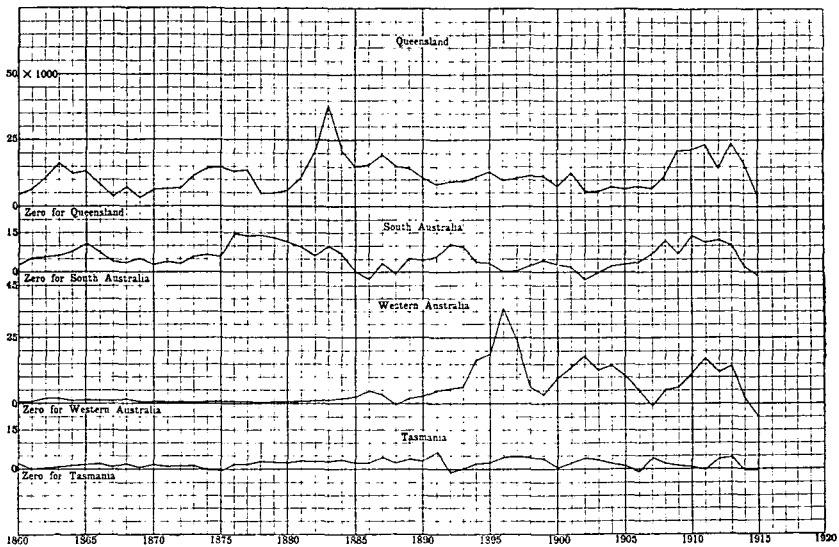
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1915.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1915.



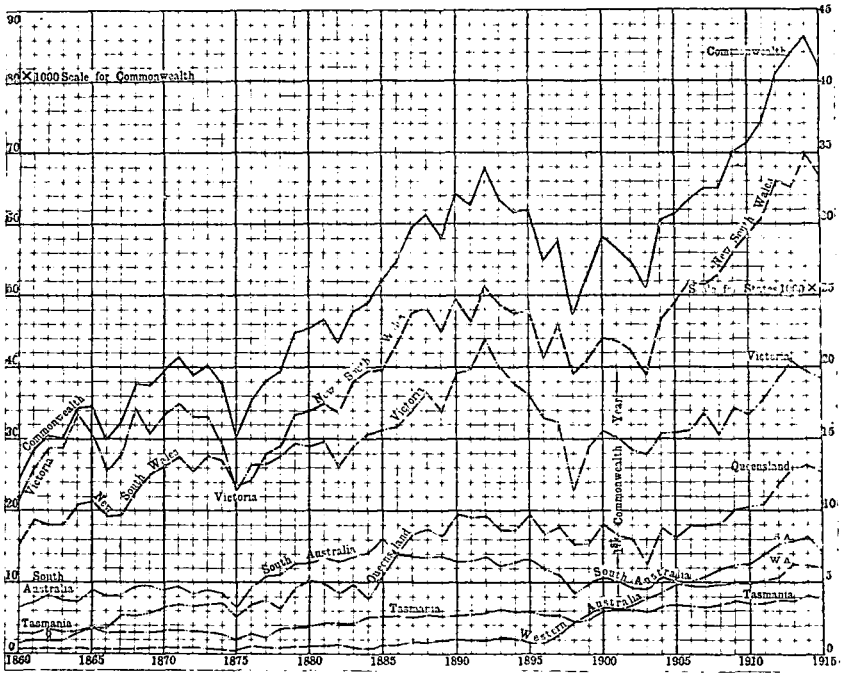
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 5000 for the Commonwealth and the States. In the first graph (on page 142) three zero lines are taken (i.) for the Commonwealth, (ii.) for New South Wales, and (iii.) 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.

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

The names above the curves denote the States to which they belong.

(See Tables pages 116 and 117.)

GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1915.

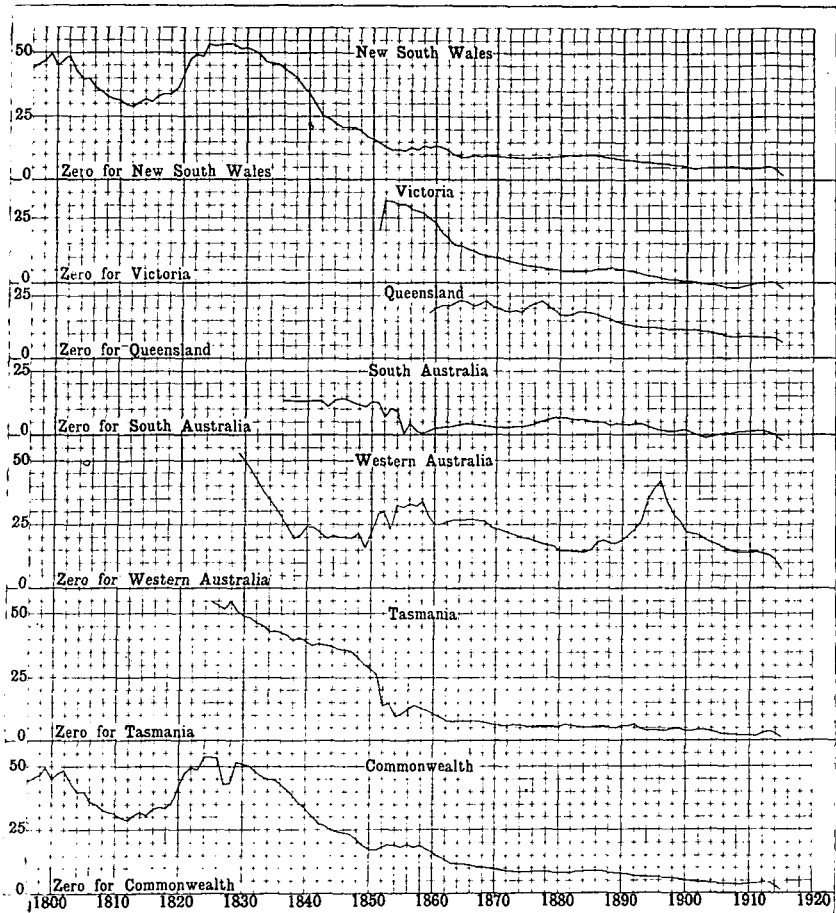


EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Commonwealth, and the vertical height 1000 persons for the States and 2000 persons for the Commonwealth.

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

(See Table page 113.)

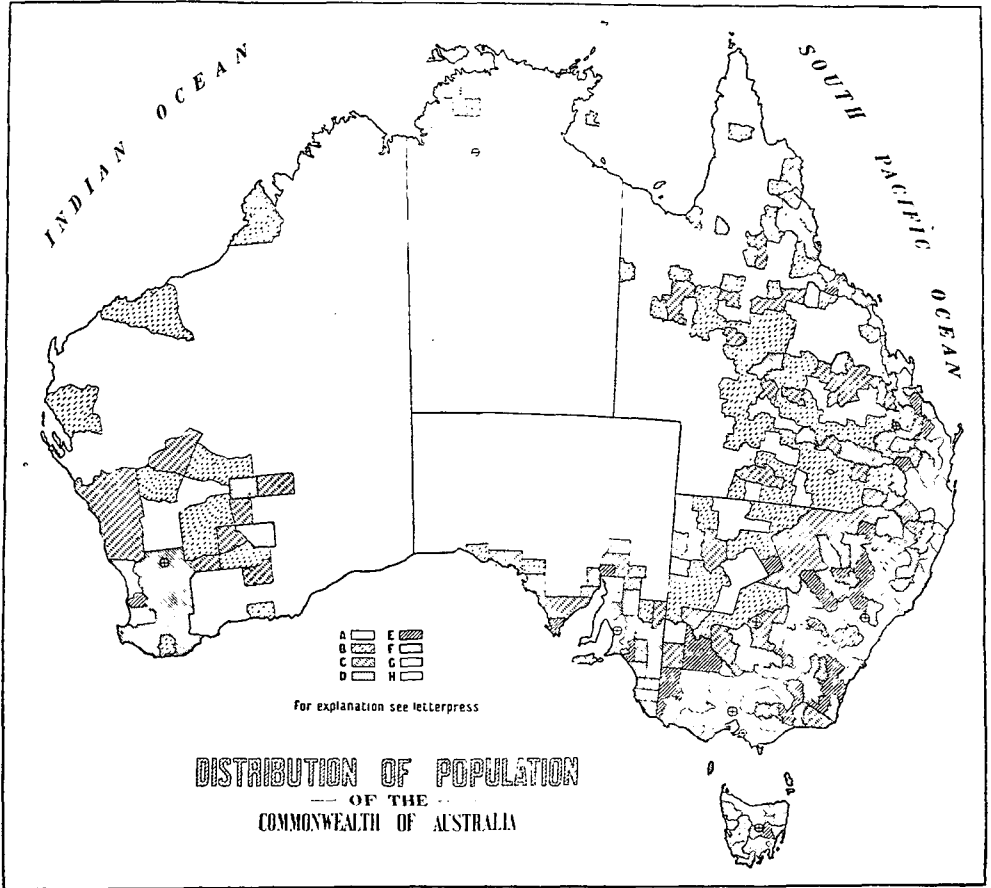
GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1915.



(See Tables pages 105 and 110.)

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

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



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

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.
FEMALES—Continued.

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal.	
DIVORCED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
21 „ 45	774	396	57	34	76	21	...	1	1,359
45 „ 65	360	231	24	24	26	12	...	...	677
65 & upwards	36	27	4	3	...	1	...	...	71
Unspecified	16	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	25
Total	1,190	665	85	62	103	34	...	1	2,140

NOT STATED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	96	62	20	24	10	9	2	...	223
21 „ 45	186	113	42	29	32	59	2	...	463
45 „ 65	48	41	16	6	2	46	...	...	159
65 & upwards	26	39	6	6	1	18	...	...	96
Unspecified...	100	202	25	24	29	2	...	...	382
Total ...	456	457	109	89	74	134	4	...	1,323

SUMMARY OF PERSONS RECORDED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AT THE CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal.	
MALES.									
Never married ...	556,350	423,604	223,578	132,342	106,060	63,200	2,060	683	1,506,877
Married ...	275,428	211,750	96,546	69,102	50,702	31,470	575	276	735,349
Widowed ...	23,887	19,820	8,513	5,627	4,180	2,653	65	30	63,675
Divorced...	1,230	575	214	93	187	59	1	1	2,360
Not stated ...	1,803	842	655	194	436	309	33	2	4,274
Total ...	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Never married ...	467,603	394,857	168,479	119,330	68,807	56,793	346	451	1,276,666
Married ...	275,216	216,465	93,914	69,385	45,780	31,573	207	233	733,773
Widowed ...	43,571	47,516	13,720	12,334	5,785	5,086	19	37	128,068
Divorced...	1,190	665	85	62	103	34	...	1	2,140
Not stated ...	456	457	109	89	74	134	4	...	1,323
Total ...	789,036	659,960	376,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Never married ...	1,023,953	817,461	392,057	251,672	174,867	119,993	2,406	1,134	2,783,543
Married ...	551,644	428,215	190,460	138,487	96,482	63,043	782	509	1,469,622
Widowed ...	66,458	67,336	22,233	17,961	9,965	7,639	84	67	191,743
Divorced ...	2,420	1,240	299	155	290	93	1	2	4,500
Not stated ...	2,259	1,299	764	283	510	443	37	2	5,597
Total ...	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

7. Education.—In the following table are contained particulars of the education of the population of the States and Territories of the Commonwealth as at the date of the Census of 3rd April, 1911. Of the total population of 4,455,005, there were 3,650,030, or 81.93 per cent., who were able to read and write in the English language, and 26,210, or 0.59 per cent., who were able to read and write in a foreign language, though unable to read or write English.

**EDUCATION OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF
THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

AT THE CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911 (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED
ABORIGINALS).

MALES.

States and Territories.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read Only.			
STATES—							
New South Wales ...	696,258	2,565	5,889	497	134,215	18,274	857,698
Victoria ...	547,753	1,271	3,572	532	88,995	13,468	655,591
Queensland ...	265,896	1,136	6,185	678	49,406	6,205	329,506
South Australia ...	169,508	556	1,156	102	31,891	4,145	207,358
Western Australia ...	128,648	311	4,371	303	22,524	5,408	161,565
Tasmania ...	76,247	456	181	20	18,244	2,443	97,591
TERRITORIES—							
Northern ...	1,126	4	852	29	642	81	2,734
Federal... ..	820	9	2	...	140	21	992
Total Commonwealth ...	1,886,256	6,308	22,208	2,161	346,057	50,045	2,313,035

FEMALES.

STATES—							
New South Wales ...	645,022	3,140	650	61	123,808	16,355	789,036
Victoria ...	555,675	2,626	665	66	84,449	16,479	659,960
Queensland ...	225,086	1,272	1,772	252	43,787	4,138	276,307
South Australia ...	165,634	993	531	88	29,987	3,967	201,200
Western Australia ...	96,702	256	317	15	20,724	2,535	120,549
Tasmania ...	74,795	409	30	4	16,235	2,147	93,620
TERRITORIES—							
Northern ...	292	...	37	...	203	44	576
Federal... ..	568	5	...	...	132	17	722
Total Commonwealth ...	1,763,774	8,701	4,002	486	319,325	45,682	2,141,970

PERSONS.

STATES—							
New South Wales ...	1,341,280	5,705	6,539	558	253,023	34,629	1,646,734
Victoria ...	1,103,428	3,897	4,237	598	173,444	29,947	1,315,551
Queensland ...	490,982	2,408	7,957	930	93,193	10,343	605,813
South Australia ...	335,142	1,549	1,687	190	61,878	8,112	408,558
Western Australia ...	225,350	567	4,688	318	43,248	7,943	282,114
Tasmania ...	151,042	865	211	24	34,479	4,590	191,211
TERRITORIES—							
Northern ...	1,418	4	869	29	845	125	3,310
Federal... ..	1,388	14	2	...	272	38	1,714
Total Commonwealth ...	3,650,030	15,009	26,210	2,647	665,382	95,727	4,455,005

From the following table, which gives for the Commonwealth as a whole, particulars of education in conjunction with age, it will be seen that the major portion of those who were unable to read were under the age of 9. Of persons aged 20 and upwards only about 2½ per cent. were unable to read.

**POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF
3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION AND AGE**

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

MALES.

Age.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.			
0-4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	267,411	...	267,411
5-9	177,463	1,131	53	24	39,764	11,151	229,586
10-14	212,935	89	146	9	1,444	1,181	215,804
15-19	221,279	109	800	46	1,813	2,784	226,831
20 and upwards	1,266,625	4,911	20,813	2,062	34,307	32,284	1,361,002
Unspecified ...	7,954	68	396	20	1,318	2,645	12,401
Total	1,886,256	6,308	22,208	2,161	346,057	50,045	2,313,035

FEMALES.

0-4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	258,222	...	258,222
5-9	173,567	1,116	46	8	36,536	12,387	223,660
10-14	209,904	75	95	6	1,062	1,215	212,357
15-19	218,273	50	101	5	847	2,429	221,705
20 and upwards	1,153,611	7,375	3,735	462	21,819	28,041	1,215,043
Unspecified ...	8,419	85	25	5	839	1,610	10,983
Total	1,763,774	8,701	4,002	486	319,325	45,682	2,141,970

PERSONS.

0-4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	525,633	...	525,633
5-9	351,030	2,247	99	32	76,300	23,538	453,246
10-14	422,839	164	241	15	2,506	2,396	428,161
15-19	439,552	159	901	51	2,660	5,213	448,536
20 and upwards	2,420,236	12,286	24,548	2,524	56,126	60,325	2,576,045
Unspecified ...	16,373	153	421	25	2,157	4,255	23,384
Total	3,650,030	15,009	26,210	2,647	665,382	95,727	4,455,005

8. **School Attendances.**—In the following table are set out particulars of school attendances of children aged last birthday from 6 to 13 years at the Census of 3rd April, 1911 :—

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 to 13 YEARS
IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AT THE CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911 (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED
ABORIGINALS).**

NOTE — In this table the term "State School" comprises all schools, whether primary or secondary, which are under the direct control of the State.

States and Territories.	Number being educated at—			Number recorded as "scholar," but class of school not stated	Number not indicated as receiving instruction.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Home.			
MALES.						
STATES—						
New South Wales ...	91,979	19,107	3,436	3,809	11,574	129,905
Victoria ...	78,185	15,367	1,198	1,826	6,031	102,607
Queensland ...	38,167	5,184	1,517	904	5,089	50,861
South Australia ...	22,817	3,548	521	380	4,409	31,675
Western Australia ...	15,289	3,239	558	508	1,653	21,247
Tasmania ...	11,042	2,113	459	485	2,832	16,931
TERRITORIES—						
Northern ...	32	25	9	1	56	123
Federal ...	98	...	22	4	25	149
Total Commonwealth ...	257,609	48,583	7,720	7,917	31,669	353,498
FEMALES.						
STATES—						
New South Wales ...	84,129	23,329	4,191	3,279	12,802	127,730
Victoria ...	73,136	17,447	1,602	1,832	6,493	100,510
Queensland ...	35,656	6,765	1,713	1,032	4,759	49,925
South Australia ...	21,343	4,005	631	762	4,293	31,034
Western Australia ...	13,906	4,015	681	404	1,813	20,819
Tasmania ...	10,267	2,496	594	477	2,501	16,335
TERRITORIES—						
Northern ...	32	20	6	...	69	127
Federal ...	85	3	13	5	27	133
Total Commonwealth ...	238,554	58,080	9,431	7,791	32,757	346,613
PERSONS.						
STATES—						
New South Wales ...	176,108	42,436	7,627	7,088	24,376	257,635
Victoria ...	151,321	32,814	2,800	3,658	12,524	203,117
Queensland ...	78,823	11,949	3,230	1,936	9,848	100,786
South Australia ...	44,160	7,553	1,152	1,142	8,702	62,709
Western Australia ...	29,195	7,254	1,239	912	3,466	42,066
Tasmania ...	21,309	4,609	1,053	962	5,333	33,266
TERRITORIES—						
Northern ...	64	45	15	1	125	250
Federal ...	183	3	35	9	52	282
Total Commonwealth ...	496,163	106,663	17,151	15,708	64,426	700,111

9. **Blind Persons and Deaf Mutes.**—The following table contains particulars of the number of blind persons and deaf mutes as recorded at the date of the Census of 3rd April, 1911 :—

**NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS AND DEAF MUTES IN THE SEVERAL STATES
OF THE COMMONWEALTH**

AT THE CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911 (EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED
ABORIGINALS).

States.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	591	420	1,011	330	310	640
Victoria	595	507	1,102	280	255	535
Queensland	213	170	383	160	97	257
South Australia	192	166	358	134	112	246
Western Australia	35	57	142	40	36	76
Tasmania	78	68	146	54	44	98
Total Commonwealth ...	1,754	1,388	3,142(a)	998	854	1,852(a)

(a) Including 21 blind deaf mutes.

§ II. Naturalisation.

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

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

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

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

(i.) That he is not a British subject.

(ii.) That he is not an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or the Islands of the Pacific, excepting New Zealand.

(iii.) That he intends to settle in the Commonwealth.

- (iv.) (a) That he has resided in Australia continuously for two years immediately preceding naturalisation ; or
 (b) That he has obtained in the United Kingdom a certificate or letters of naturalisation.

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

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

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

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

In connexion with any application for naturalisation, the Governor-General in Council is authorised to grant or withhold a certificate as he thinks most conducive to the public good, but the issue of a certificate to any person who is not already naturalised in the United Kingdom is not admissible until the applicant has taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance. The grant of a certificate is made free of charge.

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

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

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

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

2. Statistics of Naturalisation.—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the five years 1911 to 1915, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1911 to 1915.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.		1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Italian ...	210	174	223	335	251	Great Britain ...	367	352	332	782	275
Swedish ...	210	204	227	375	247	Italy ...	200	160	220	341	229
Danish ...	156	123	163	248	193	Germany ...	676	614	661	1,391	149
Russian ...	159	182	246	452	187	America (North)...	140	108	133	239	134
German ...	813	757	739	1,536	179	Sweden ...	82	73	95	149	111
Norwegian ...	103	86	122	208	140	Denmark ...	100	67	86	131	103
Greek ...	87	89	79	112	90	Norway ...	54	43	71	113	72
American (Nth.)	61	43	47	83	79	Greece ...	38	45	36	55	51
Dutch ...	27	36	65	115	72	France ...	36	36	39	70	49
Swiss ...	42	39	47	84	45	Egypt ...	26	55	49	75	38
French... ..	69	59	66	104	44	America (South)	24	19	23	82	36
Spanish ...	26	25	26	34	18	Holland ...	6	20	41	77	34
Belgian ...	8	6	14	16	17	Russia ...	37	36	53	98	32
Bulgarian ...	2	3	7	16	15	South Africa ...	53	33	53	99	29
Rumanian ...	7	4	7	21	10	Belgium ...	18	21	33	65	28
Portuguese ...	8	4	9	6	3	New Zealand ...	42	33	39	75	26
American (Sth.)	...	1	5	3	3	Switzerland ...	27	28	36	56	26
Austrian ...	76	95	131	205	2	Spain ...	25	24	25	26	15
Mexican ...	1	...	1	1	2	Austria ...	29	40	56	71	2
Chilian... ..	1	1	1	...	1	India ...	13	9	6	24	7
Luxembourger...	...	...	...	...	1	New Caledonia ...	10	7	11	9	5
Chinese ...	...	1*	3	7*	1	Turkey ...	11	6	4	4	3
Serbian ...	...	1	4	2	1	China ...	...	10	34	43	3
Icelandic ...	...	...	...	...	1	Pacific Islands ...	13	...	...	...	...
Montenegrin ...	1	1	1	3	...	Hong Kong ...	7	...	...	...	...
Peruvian ...	...	...	...	2	...	Mauritius ...	...	7	...	...	...
Turkish ...	6	10	8	2	...	Other Countries...	43	99	100	197	145
Japanese ...	...	...	...	2*	...						
Brazilian ...	2	1	...	...	...			
South Sea Islnds	1	...	...	...	...		
Syrian ...	1	...	...	...	...		
Total ...	2,077	1,945	2,291	4,272	1,602	Total ...	2,077	1,945	2,291	4,272	1,602

* By marriage.

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1905 to 1915 were resident :—

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY COMMONWEALTH, 1905 to 1915.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	C'wlth.
1905 ...	544	213	150	34	166	11	...	1,118
1906 ...	475	301	177	45	150	39	...	1,187
1907 ...	458	214	193	27	134	16	...	1,042
1908 ...	396	243	377	45	152	28	...	1,241
1909 ...	644	507	378	600	221	81	...	2,431
1910 ...	665	329	333	299	187	36	...	1,849
1911 ...	565	491	469	282	248	22	...	2,077
1912 ...	565	295	464	343	243	35	...	1,945
1913 ...	603	434	525	355	342	30	2	2,291
1914 ...	1,327	1,202	625	552	520	43	3	4,272
1915 ...	411	378	345	260	191	16	1	1,602

3. Census Particulars.—On the Personal Card used at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, an inquiry as to naturalisation was made, all persons who were British subjects by naturalisation being required to indicate the fact by inserting the letter N in the place provided for the purpose on the card. In addition, in checking the cards in the Census Bureau, instructions were given that cases of women naturalised by marriage to British subjects, and of children naturalised by residence with parents who have become British subjects, should be duly taken into account by the insertion of the letter N if originally omitted. The results of the tabulation will be found in the following table :—

NUMBER OF NATURALISED BRITISH SUBJECTS
RECORDED AT THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911.
STATES.

Particulars.	N. S. W.	Victoria	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Territories.		C'wth.
							North-ern.	Federal	
Males ...	11,333	8,445	11,025	4,141	3,544	784	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

§ 12. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (a) total population, or those representing (b) births and deaths from year to year, or (c) the natural increase, *i.e.*, the difference of births and deaths, or (d) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the element of increase of total population, cannot be readily discerned from mere numerical tables. It has been deemed desirable therefore to furnish a series of graphical representations, shewing in some cases the characteristics of these elements from 1788 to 1915, and in others from 1860 to 1915. The graphs furnish at a glance a clear indication of the changes taking place, and of their significance from year to year. The great importance of such representations is that only by their means can the most recent changes be justly apprehended, either in their relation to the past, or their meaning for the future.

2. **Graphs of Total Population** (page 139).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also for the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is still only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1915. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly three times that of New South Wales.

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

The curve for South Australia indicates that with fluctuations more or less marked, the population increased at a moderate rate from the date of the foundation of the colony in 1834 until 1884, and that from that point onwards, a diminished rate of increase was experienced. The population of South Australia passed that of Tasmania in 1852. Its density is nearly one and one-fifth of that of Queensland, about one-fifth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fourteenth of that of Victoria.

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906, a slight decline in 1907 and a further advance in 1908 and subsequent years. The population of Western Australia became greater than that of Tasmania in 1899. Its density is little more than one-fourth of that of South Australia, one-third of that of Queensland, one-nineteenth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fiftieth of that of Victoria.

The Tasmanian population curve indicates a comparatively slow rate of growth throughout. Its most noticeable feature is a retardation in increase in 1852 and subsequent years, brought about by the discovery of gold on the mainland. The population density of Tasmania is about 30 per cent. greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half of that of Victoria.

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 140).—These curves shew the relative growth of male and female population of the Commonwealth, and it will be seen that the former are far more liable to marked fluctuations than the latter. The curves representing an increase of population on the basis of the United States rate for 1790 to 1860, indicate that on the whole the female rate of increase in the Commonwealth has been a fairly satisfactory one, and that from 1860 to 1893 the same might be said of the male population. From 1893 onwards, however, the male population of the Commonwealth has fallen considerably below this rate, and it may be added that the rapid lowering of the rate of increase of the male population must be regarded as unsatisfactory from a national standpoint.

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

4. Graphs for each State of Male and Female Population (page 141).—These graphs, shewing the relative progress in male and female population for each of the States, disclose the fact that in all cases the female population is much less liable to marked fluctuations than the male, and further, that in cases where rapid increases have taken place in the latter, a similar, but much more gradual, increase is in evidence in the former, commencing usually, however, somewhat later than in the case of the males. A comparison of the graphs of each of the States with that of the Commonwealth shews that the fluctuations in the latter case are smaller than in the former. This is largely due to internal migrations of the male element of the population, brought about by various causes, amongst which mining developments figure prominently.

5. Graphs for Natural Increase of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 144).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, and then fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shews a fairly rapid rise to 1909, during which year the natural increase was 16.35 per 1000 of mean population. In succeeding years a correspondingly high rate was maintained with minor

fluctuations until 1914, when a record of 17.54 was obtained. In 1915 the rate declined to 16.59. In 1912 a rate of 17.42 was obtained; this was, however, an over-statement of the true natural increase for the year, owing to the fact that the introduction of "Maternity Allowances" in 1912 resulted in expediting the registration of births. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, 1900, 1909, and 1914, and the years of extraordinarily low rates of natural increase were 1866, 1875, 1882, 1898, and 1903. The low rate of 1898 was due in large measure to a phenomenally high death rate experienced in practically all the States in that year, when an epidemic of measles was prevalent throughout the Commonwealth. The low rate of 1903 was brought about by the low birth rates and the high death rates which accompanied the drought of 1902-3, while the advance in the rate of natural increase since 1903 has been collateral with the marked improvement in material conditions experienced throughout the Commonwealth during that period.

6. Graphs shewing Net Increase of Population (pages 142 and 143).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large net increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The highest increase was attained in 1912. The net increase for 1910 was higher than for any year since 1883, while that for 1912 was the highest on record. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903. The decrease in the year 1915 is a direct effect of the war.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 1894, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1907 an advance in the net increase was in evidence, followed by a decline in 1908, and a recovery in 1909, which was maintained in subsequent years to 1912. In 1913 the figures fell off somewhat. In 1914 there was a large drop followed by a further fall in the year 1915.

Some features of the graph shewing the Victorian net increase are the height attained in 1864, 1870, 1888, 1901, and 1912, the smallness of the increase for the years 1861 and 1875, and the decreases for 1896, 1902, and 1903. The increase fell off in 1913 and 1914 and a decrease was experienced in 1915.

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high net increases were 1863, 1875, 1883, 1895, 1901, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1913, while the years in which these were at very low level were 1869, 1878, 1891, and 1903. In 1914 and 1915 there was a progressive decline.

In South Australia the net increases were exceptionally high in 1865, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1892, 1908, 1910, 1911, and 1912, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1885, 1896, and 1903, while actual decreases took place in 1886, 1888, and 1902. In 1913 there was a slight decline in the net increase followed by a larger one in 1914, while in 1915 there was a decrease.

In Western Australia the net increase graph indicates no very marked advance until about 1884, from which it rises somewhat rapidly to 1886, and then declines to 1888. This is followed by an exceedingly rapid rise to 1896, and a subsequent fall to 1899, succeeded by a further rise to 1902, and a fall thereafter to 1907, followed by a rise to 1911, a further fall in 1912, and a rise in 1913. Decreases took place in 1888, 1907 and 1915.

In the case of the Tasmanian graph, indications of a very varied net increase are in evidence, the principal high points being those for the years 1887, 1891, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, and 1913, while actual decreases were experienced in 1874, 1875, 1892, 1906, 1911, 1914 and 1915.

In the year 1915, there were small net increases in New South Wales and Queensland and net decreases in the rest of the States. In the case of the Northern Territory the net increase was the largest experienced since the year 1901.

7. **Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States** (page 145).—These graphs furnish information concerning the variations which have taken place in the relative numbers of males and females in the populations of the Commonwealth and the several States during the years 1796 to 1915, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of zero, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria and South Australia the masculinity has never fallen below zero. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the marked variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.