

POPULATION.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George*, with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions to the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, too, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870, the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths.

Population
of Victoria
1836 to
1911.

In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were at a maximum, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of these emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. Since then good seasons have followed one another, with the result that employment has been plentiful, and that the State has not only been able to retain its own people but also to attract others from outside in increasing numbers. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1911:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1911.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ...	142	35	177	200
1836 (3th Novr.) ...	186	38	224	
1840 ...	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ...	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ...	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ...	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ...	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ...	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ...	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ...	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ...	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ...	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ...	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ...	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ...	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ...	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ...	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ...	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ...	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ...	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ...	668,258	669,420	1,337,678	1,321,212

The increase in the population between 31st December, 1901, and 31st December, 1911, was 125,065, or .99 per cent. per annum. The addition would have been much greater but for the slow rate

at which the population progressed during the early years of the decennium. Between 31st December, 1908, and 31st December, 1911—a period of three years—the increase was 66,581, or 53 per cent. of the total for the ten years. The rates of increase in the different years are given on page 280.

The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1911 are shown in the following table:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1910	..	..	..	..	652,285	655,826	1,308,111
Births, 1911	..	..	16,944	16,100			
Deaths, 1911	..	..	8,356	6,861			
Natural increase	..	..	..	..	8,588	9,239	17,827
Migration by Sea, 1911 (as adjusted)—							
Arrivals	..	..	61,139	41,030			
Departures	..	..	54,205	36,193			
Gain Seawards	..	..	..	..	6,934	4,897	11,831
Migration by Land, 1911 (as adjusted)—							
Arrivals	..	..	23,657	15,653			
Departures	..	..	23,206	16,195			
Loss Overland	..	..	..	..	* 451	542	91
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1911	..	..	..	..	668,258	669,420	1,337,678
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 Census not included in the estimate	..	..	..	..	103	93	196

* Gain.

Increase of
population,
1891-1911.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405. The following table shows the increase of population by excess of births over deaths, and the loss by emigration since that date:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1911.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	-5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+522	4,135
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	172,513	111,577	60,936
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	+52	11,543
1902	14,284	11,057	3,227
1903	13,974	14,612	-638
1904	15,370	11,964	3,406
1905	15,431	5,054	10,377
1906	15,607	118	15,489
1907	16,827	833	15,994
1908	15,334	4,705	10,629
1909	17,113	+2,809	19,922
1910	16,701	+391	17,092
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+2,751	7,440
Total Intercensal period (10 years)	153,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (From 3rd April)	13,138	+ 8,989	22,127
Total (20½ years)	342,472	144,928	197,544

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. Naturally, Western Australia has been by far the greatest gainer. The following table shows to what a large extent that State gained from Victoria from 1891 (the year when gold was first discovered there in large quantities) to the close of 1911. The total gain recorded to the western State is 85,909.

RECORDED MIGRATION TO AND FROM WESTERN AUSTRALIA,
1891 TO 1911.

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891	344	2,304	1,960
1892	632	2,346	1,714
1893	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898	21,687	22,504	817
1899	12,403	12,299	- 104
1900	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902	10,550	18,608	8,058
1903	7,986	12,854	4,868
1904	7,882	12,819	4,937
1905	8,936	10,737	1,801
1906	10,159	8,714	- 1,445
1907	10,389	7,623	- 2,766
1908	8,729	8,133	- 596
1909	7,593	7,310	- 273
1910	8,256	8,553	297
1911	9,741	8,892	- 849
Total	195,638	281,547	85,909

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on the way to the Western State were, up to 31st December, 1902, included. A very large number of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on 2nd April, 1911, disclosed the fact that there were then no fewer than 54,613 natives of Victoria living there. Victoria had a greater gold-mining population to draw upon than any of the other States, and it so happened that the mining industry in this State was dull at the very time when that of Western Australia was flourishing. There was some compensation to Victoria for this exodus to Western Australia, as the fathers and sons who went there, and earned good wages, remitted considerable sums of money for the support of their dependents in Victoria.

Emigration
to South
Africa.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 this State gained 2,907 persons from South Africa, but in the three succeeding years there was a loss of 775 persons to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11.

Immigra-
tion and
Emigra-
tion, 1907
to 1911.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1907 to 1911:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of immigrants.
1907	75,784	73,045	2,739
1908	76,863	78,614	- 1,751
1909	78,744	73,768	4,976
1910	82,594	77,951	4,643
1911	102,229	85,329	16,900

The departures exceeded the arrivals in 1908, but there was an excess of immigrants in all the other years mentioned in the table.

Arrivals and
departures
by rail,
1907 to
1911.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic is also taken into account in framing estimates of population, and the effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return:—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1907 TO 1911.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
1907 ..	14,520	9,112	23,632	14,032	9,076	23,108	488	36	524
1908 ..	15,975	9,745	25,720	14,636	9,633	24,275	1,339	106	1,445
1909 ..	16,821	10,386	27,207	15,214	10,034	25,248	1,607	352	1,959
1910 ..	17,725	11,658	29,383	17,509	11,968	29,477	216	- 310	- 94
1911 ..	21,507	14,230	35,737	21,016	14,723	35,819	411	- 493	- 82
Total ..	80,548	55,131	141,679	82,487	55,440	137,927	4,061	- 309	3,752

In 1911 Victoria gained by rail 15 persons from New South Wales, and 114 from Queensland, but lost 211 to South Australia.

Gain by
immigration
from various
countries
and vice
versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the five years ended 1911 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears,

it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1907 TO 1911.

Year.	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—											Net Immigration.
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1907	- 2,493	- 651	- 264	2,766	1,901	- 573	- 1	1,518	371	- 14	179	2,739
1908	- 3,830	- 121	30	596	1,446	- 1,781	- 7	567	855	200	324	- 1,751
1909	- 2,048	505	- 3	273	4,038	247	36	- 112	1,419	161	460	4,976
1910	- 2,576	200	- 6	- 297	3,907	153	21	- 331	3,217	99	256	4,643
1911	- 331	- 12	166	849	6,284	824	71	- 332	8,563	133	685	16,900
Total	- 11,308	- 79	- 77	4,187	17,576	- 1,130	120	1,310	14,425	579	1,904	27,507

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of over 27,507 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Foreign Ports; New South Wales and New Zealand, on the other hand, have attracted persons from this State during the same period.

There is at the present time a very general demand throughout Australia for increased population, and the question of attracting immigrants is now receiving considerable attention. The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1911 will be found in the following table:—

State-assisted immigration.

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1911.

Period.	Number of State-Assisted Immigrants.
1851-60	87,963
1861-70	46,594
1871-80	5,545
1881-90	2
1891-00	...
1901	...
1902	...
1903	...
1904	...
1905	...
1906	...
1907	127
1908	360
1909	652
1910	1,690
1911	6,776
Total	149,709

In 1911 the nominated immigrants numbered 2,818, and the assisted 3,958. Of the former 1,015, and of the latter 1,336, were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was males 3,846, and females 2,912, the sexes of eighteen not appearing in the records.

On making application to the land settlement agent in the office of the Agent-General in London, approved persons may obtain reduced third-class passages to Victoria as follows:—Domestic servants, £3; experienced farm labourers, £6; inexperienced farm labourers (limited number), £8; other approved persons, £12, per adult fare. Assisted passages at £12 are granted to persons who have been nominated by friends or relatives in Victoria. Where the nominees in the latter class of passages are the wife and children of the nominator, a rebate of £9 may be allowed on each adult fare, and proportionately for children. In cases where the nominated passengers are not so related to the nominator, a rebate of £4 per adult may be allowed, with proportionate allowance for children.

SETTLERS FOR IRRIGATION DISTRICTS.

The Government of Victoria has for some time been endeavouring to induce settlers to take up blocks in the irrigation districts served by the works belonging to the State. Seeing that a large deficit was accruing annually from these irrigation works, and in view of the fact that no proper agricultural development was taking place in the irrigation districts, the State Government resolved that an organized effort should be made to obtain settlers from abroad, who would be prepared to occupy and develop to its utmost possibility the land in these areas. The encouragement of immigration from the United Kingdom and America has not only proved successful in aiding the settlement of the areas by oversea people, but it has greatly stimulated the demand by Victorians for irrigation farms.

In May, 1910, the Hon. Hugh McKenzie, Minister of Lands, and Mr. Elwood Mead, Chairman of the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, left Melbourne as a Government delegation to Europe and America, there to endeavour to turn the attention of intense cultivators to the opportunities existing for competent men in the irrigation lands of this State. Their efforts were entirely successful, and since their return the results of the mission have been evidenced in the relatively very large increase in the number of persons coming from other countries to make their homes in Victoria.

From America there has been a constantly increasing—though, at first, small—number of immigrants who have been attracted chiefly by the opportunities for settlement in the irrigation areas of the State. To further enlighten American and Canadian home-seekers a delegation was sent to Vancouver by the Government recently. Mr.

Cattanach, one of the Commissioners of Water Supply for Victoria, who arrived in Vancouver on the 7th February, 1912, was authorized to arrange for a special excursion, per s.s. *Tahiti*, from San Francisco. This vessel left the port mentioned on 5th April, 1912, and proceeded to Sydney, from which place her passengers travelled overland to Melbourne, arriving in that city on 3rd May, 1912.

On 1st July, 1912, Mr. F. T. A. Fricke, an officer of the Lands Department, left Sydney by the s.s. *Marama* to take up his duties as Land Settlement Agent for the Government of Victoria in America. It is proposed that he shall establish offices in Vancouver and San Francisco, and organize and supervise agencies throughout America and Canada. A steady and increasing flow of immigration from America is expected as a result of this policy.

The object of these delegations has in a large measure already been attained. The northern irrigation areas now present a spectacle of busy settlement, and the complete development of these lands appears to be a matter of only a very short time. This development means that, not only will the actually settled country benefit, but the cities and towns will feel the pulse of prosperity beating throughout the State, and the increased production and trade will amply justify the action of the Government.

Though the settlement of what has hitherto been only partially used lands has been the mainspring of the assisted immigration movement, other minor channels for helping those desirous of immigrating hither have been opened. Farm labourers and domestic servants may obtain reduced rates for their passages to Victoria, whilst workmen in certain trades where there is an evident shortage of skilled labour are also given the benefit of reduced fares from the United Kingdom.

During the latter part of the year 1911 the Government sent Mr. S. Whitehead, the officer in charge of the Government Labour Bureau, and Miss Cuthbertson, Chief Inspectress of Factories, to England. They were directed to choose a limited number of male artisans and female operatives for work in the manufacturing industries of the State. This action was taken as the result of a Conference, presided over by the Acting-Premier, the Honorable W. A. Watt, M.L.A., at which both the trades unions and the Chamber of Manufactures were fully represented. This Conference unanimously agreed that certain tradesmen and women were necessary to enable Victorian trades to flourish as they should. As a consequence some 1,551 artisans (1,105 men and 450 women) have been chosen in England to come to Victoria. The numbers of males who have paid their passage-money, and their occupations are as follows:—410 engineers, 386 builders, 81 furniture makers, 180 coach and motor car builders, and 48 undescribed. Of these 216 are single and 889 are married, with families aggregating 930 girls and 988 boys.

The system of nomination by persons resident in Victoria of their oversea friends and relatives has been extended, so that intended immigrants may now be nominated for passages from America, and reduced fares have been arranged for these.

CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations, enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901.			
	1901.			1911.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	—	11	—	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	—	381	—	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	—	2,125	—	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	—	2,338	—	2,560
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	—	131
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	99,878
Buln Buln ..	18,608	15,122	33,730	22,283	18,774	41,057	+	3,675	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	—	1,635	—	2,737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	—	368	—	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	—	1,521
Dundas ..	4,450	4,381	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	—	1,619
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,583	—	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,356	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	—	13	—	4
Gladstone ..	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	—	786	—	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	+	114	—	448
Grenville ..	23,730	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	—	3,227	—	5,076
Gunbower ..	4,333	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	—	750	—	1,097
Hampden ..	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	—	2,571
Heytesbury ..	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	—	292	—	508
Kara Kara ..	8,673	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	—	408	—	892
Karkaroc ..	5,551	3,852	9,403	9,618	6,562	16,180	+	4,067	—	6,777
Lowan ..	7,327	6,863	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	—	245	—	877
Millewa ..	68	44	112	56	28	84	—	12	—	28
Moir ..	18,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	—	1,701	—	2,821
Mornington ..	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	—	8,754
Normanby ..	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	—	131	—	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	—	1,435	—	3,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	—	523	—	1,223
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	—	84	—	348
Talbot ..	20,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	—	5,823	—	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	—	127	—	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,626	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	—	354	—	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,519	10,837	—	1,435	—	2,262
Villiers ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	—	398	—	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,255	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	1,592
Wonnan- gatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	—	358	—	540
Migratory (County not speci- fied) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	—	1,096	—	1,825
Outside Counties Shipping	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	2,524
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	650,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	114,210

Decreases of population are shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these are in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry has not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also shows a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There have also been large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

The following tables show the ages of the people and their conjugal condition, in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911:—

Ages of the people.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640	63,586	62,523
15-20 ..	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719
20-25 ..	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217
25-30 ..	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651
30-35 ..	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694
35-40 ..	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549
40-45 ..	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480
45-50 ..	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477
50-55 ..	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420
55-60 ..	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457
60-65 ..	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316
65-70 ..	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603
70-75 ..	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972
75-80 ..	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934
80-85 ..	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387
85-90 ..	459	356	603	587	1,133	1,129
90-100 ..	168	124	160	152	301	321
100 and over ..	5	5	12	11	8	10
Unspecified ..	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780
Total ..	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,900

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911— *continued*

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5 ..	12·63	13·61	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73
5-10 ..	10·91	11·72	11·93	11·83	10·06	9·74
10-15 ..	9·83	10·65	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53
15-20 ..	9·55	10·66	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32
20-25 ..	10·64	11·52	8·41	9·68	9·43	9·94
25-30 ..	10·56	10·19	7·56	8·87	7·93	8·48
30-35 ..	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40 ..	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45 ..	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50 ..	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55 ..	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60 ..	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65 ..	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18
65-70 ..	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·73	1·92
70-75 ..	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80 ..	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85 ..	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90 ..	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over ..	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at
dependent
and sup-
porting
ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census periods. The sub-joined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45, 45-65 and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and up- wards).	
			15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	31,356
Proportions per cent.								
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependents (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

Of the Victorian population at the last census date 85 per cent. were Australian born. There were only 20,630 persons living in the State who had been resident in Australia for less than five years. The following table shows the length of residence in Australia of the population in the metropolis and in the remainder of the State.

Australian
born
and other
Population
in State.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 2ND APRIL, 1911,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.
(*Exclusive of Full-blooded Aboriginals.*)

Length of Residence in Australia in Years.	Melbourne and Suburbs.			Remainder of State.			The Whole State.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-5 ..	7,308	4,847	12,155	6,190	2,285	8,475	13,498	7,132	20,630
5-10 ..	2,031	1,496	3,527	1,435	631	2,116	3,466	2,177	5,643
10-15 ..	2,775	1,393	4,168	1,692	625	2,317	4,467	2,018	6,485
15-20 ..	2,633	2,141	4,774	2,007	1,117	3,124	4,640	3,258	7,898
20-25 ..	9,151	7,031	16,182	5,703	2,956	8,719	14,914	9,987	24,901
25-30 ..	7,808	5,843	13,211	4,557	2,139	6,696	12,425	7,482	19,907
30-35 ..	4,267	2,976	7,243	3,250	1,548	4,798	7,517	4,524	12,041
35-40 ..	2,532	2,281	4,813	2,153	1,427	3,580	4,085	3,708	8,393
40-45 ..	2,816	3,463	6,279	3,447	2,868	6,315	6,263	6,331	12,594
45-50 ..	2,958	3,879	6,837	4,643	4,406	9,049	7,601	8,285	15,886
50-55 ..	3,482	4,905	8,387	6,040	5,485	11,525	9,522	10,390	19,912
55-60 ..	4,812	6,347	11,159	8,428	7,611	16,039	13,240	13,958	27,198
60-65 ..	898	1,274	2,172	1,654	1,590	3,244	2,552	2,864	5,416
65-70 ..	133	261	394	373	355	728	506	616	1,122
70-75 ..	100	167	267	246	223	469	346	390	736
75-80 ..	14	31	45	36	34	70	50	65	115
80-85 ..	3	5	8	11	13	24	14	18	32
85-90 ..	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	6	9
90-95 ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
95-100 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 and up- wards ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	2,855	4,826	7,681	5,367	4,639	10,006	8,222	9,465	17,687
Australian born ..	221,319	258,346	479,665	320,340	308,940	629,280	541,659	567,286	1,108,945
Total ..	277,956	311,015	588,971	377,635	348,945	726,580	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE
CENSUSES OF 1891 AND 1901.

Occupations
of the
people,
1891 and
1901.

Occupation.	1891.	1901.
Breadwinners—		
Professional	29,734	35,224
Domestic	57,571	66,815
Commercial	68,076	79,048
Transport and Communication	31,476	31,516
Industrial	168,534	146,223
Primary Producers	128,983	165,147
Indefinite	17,776	10,066
Total Breadwinners	502,150	534,019
Dependents	631,308	662,355
Occupation not stated	6,947	4,937
Total Population	1,140,405	1,201,341

The tabulation of the occupations of the people, as ascertained at the census of 1911, was not completed when this part was sent to press.

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last two censuses :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911.

(Exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines).

Ages.	MALES.					
	Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	206,713	202,262	206,713	202,261	..	1
15 to 20 years ..	58,882	67,804	58,791	67,590	89	214
20 " 25 " ..	50,579	61,895	46,179	55,140	4,162	6,592
25 " 30 " ..	45,458	51,955	30,061	31,498	14,987	20,069
30 " 35 " ..	46,628	44,928	19,881	17,720	25,872	26,557
35 " 40 " ..	46,715	41,308	13,259	12,285	32,088	23,022
40 " 45 " ..	37,111	42,512	8,363	10,070	27,127	31,054
45 " 50 " ..	24,126	41,015	4,803	7,897	17,864	31,120
50 " 55 " ..	18,337	31,866	3,404	5,430	13,240	24,182
55 " 60 " ..	15,337	19,486	2,579	3,182	11,014	14,455
60 " 65 " ..	14,972	13,834	3,054	2,204	9,605	9,779
65 " 70 " ..	16,077	11,432	3,166	1,867	9,597	7,396
70 " 75 " ..	11,777	9,415	2,207	1,696	6,362	5,411
75 " 80 " ..	5,732	7,275	1,011	1,170	2,755	3,684
80 " 85 " ..	2,452	3,903	482	571	930	1,626
85 " 90 " ..	603	1,133	100	165	191	385
90 " 100 " ..	160	301	23	58	35	89
100 years and over ..	12	8	5	..	2	3
Unspecified ..	2,049	3,259	581	1,800	240	1,111
All ages ..	603,720	655,591	404,662	422,604	176,160	211,750
Under 21 years ..	276,024	283,485	275,775	282,916	245	567
21 years and upwards	327,696	372,106	128,887	139,688	175,915	211,183

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

Ages.	MALES.					
	Widowed.		Divorced.		Unspecified.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
20 „ 25 ..	52	62	1	5	185	96
25 „ 30 ..	202	281	15	32	193	75
30 „ 35 ..	636	525	29	63	210	63
35 „ 40 ..	1,142	860	54	69	172	72
40 „ 45 ..	1,432	1,230	52	89	137	69
45 „ 50 ..	1,313	1,827	36	109	110	62
50 „ 55 ..	1,557	2,111	30	82	106	61
55 „ 60 ..	1,654	1,768	25	46	65	35
60 „ 65 ..	2,201	1,790	18	30	94	31
65 „ 70 ..	3,211	2,131	15	14	88	24
70 „ 75 ..	3,140	2,266	6	17	62	25
75 „ 80 ..	1,928	2,316	3	3	37	22
80 „ 85 ..	1,029	1,688	2	7	9	11½
85 „ 90 ..	307	580	1	..	4	3
90 „ 100 ..	100	154	..	..	2	..
100 years and over ..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	64	146	2	9	1,162	193
All ages ..	19,973	19,820	289	575	2,636	842
Under 21 years ..	4	2	..	..	..	..
21 years and upwards ..	19,969	19,818	289	575	2,636	842

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Total Number.		Never Married.		Married.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	202,650	196,844	202,650	196,838	..	6
15 to 20 years ..	59,712	67,719	58,665	65,961	1,045	1,712
20 „ 25 ..	57,618	65,217	44,721	49,328	12,641	15,700
25 „ 30 ..	52,822	55,651	26,751	26,521	25,340	28,595
30 „ 35 ..	48,150	48,694	14,799	16,354	31,905	31,290
35 „ 40 ..	43,388	44,549	9,114	12,085	31,869	30,541
40 „ 45 ..	33,546	42,480	5,416	9,214	25,030	30,266
45 „ 50 ..	21,804	38,477	2,772	6,902	15,711	27,318
50 „ 55 ..	17,589	29,420	1,620	4,572	11,774	19,793
55 „ 60 ..	15,156	18,457	1,004	2,391	9,128	11,316
60 „ 65 ..	14,288	14,316	758	1,409	7,538	7,368
65 „ 70 ..	13,842	12,603	631	966	5,928	5,153
70 „ 75 ..	8,359	9,972	353	539	3,048	3,196
75 „ 80 ..	4,231	6,934	206	312	1,129	1,662
80 „ 85 ..	2,065	3,387	121	150	351	578
85 „ 90 ..	587	1,129	22	51	59	120
90 „ 100 ..	152	321	11	9	5	38
100 years and over ..	11	10	..	..	..	1
Unspecified ..	1,380	3,780	312	1,255	340	1,812
All ages ..	597,350	659,960	369,926	394,857	182,841	216,465
Under 21 years ..	273,991	278,408	271,737	275,008	2,245	3,309
21 years and upwards ..	323,359	381,552	98,189	119,849	180,596	213,156

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Widowed.		Divorced.		Unspecified.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	2	6	..	..	..	40
20 „ 25 „ ..	133	121	10	19	113	49
25 „ 30 „ ..	611	442	36	64	84	29
30 „ 35 „ ..	1,312	930	65	98	69	22
35 „ 40 „ ..	2,247	1,799	94	107	64	17
40 „ 45 „ ..	3,011	2,870	49	112	40	18
45 „ 50 „ ..	3,256	4,138	34	108	31	11
50 „ 55 „ ..	4,136	4,965	19	82	40	8
55 „ 60 „ ..	4,975	4,718	6	21	43	11
60 „ 65 „ ..	5,945	5,508	6	20	41	11
65 „ 70 „ ..	7,229	6,459	4	15	50	10
70 „ 75 „ ..	4,926	6,220	2	4	30	13
75 „ 80 „ ..	2,878	4,949	..	7	18	4
80 „ 85 „ ..	1,583	2,652	1	1	9	6
85 „ 90 „ ..	504	953	..	..	2	5
90 „ 100 „ ..	135	273	..	..	1	1
100 years and over ..	11	9	..	..	..	..
Unspecified ..	127	504	5	7	596	202
All ages ..	43,021	47,516	331	665	1,231	457
Under 21 years ..	7	25	2	4	..	62
21 years and upwards	43,014	47,491	329	661	1,231	395

Ages.	MALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Never Married.		Husbands.		Widowers.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99·8	99·7	·2	·3	..	..
20 „ 25 „ ..	91·6	89·2	8·3	10·7	·1	·1
25 „ 30 „ ..	66·4	60·8	33·1	38·7	·5	·5
30 „ 35 „ ..	42·8	39·6	55·8	59·3	1·4	1·1
35 „ 40 „ ..	28·5	29·8	69·0	68·1	2·5	2·1
40 „ 45 „ ..	22·6	23·8	73·5	73·3	3·9	2·9
45 „ 50 „ ..	20·0	19·3	74·5	76·2	5·5	4·5
50 „ 60 „ ..	17·9	16·8	72·5	75·6	9·6	7·6
60 „ 70 „ ..	20·2	16·2	62·3	68·2	17·5	15·6
70 „ 80 „ ..	18·5	17·2	52·4	54·7	29·1	28·1
80 years and upwards	19·0	14·9	36·1	39·5	44·9	45·6
All Ages ..	67·4	64·6	29·3	32·4	3·3	3·0
Under 21 years ..	99·9	99·8	·1	·2	..	..
21 years and upwards	39·7	37·7	54·2	57·0	6·1	5·3

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1901 AND 1911—(continued).

Ages.	FEMALES—PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Never Married.		Wives.		Widows.	
	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	98·3	97·5	1·7	2·5	..	..
20 „ 25 „ ..	77·8	75·7	22·0	24·1	..·2	·2
25 „ 30 „ ..	50·8	47·7	48·1	51·5	1·1	·8
30 „ 35 „ ..	30·8	33·7	66·5	64·4	2·7	1·9
35 „ 40 „ ..	21·1	27·2	73·7	68·8	5·2	4·0
40 „ 45 „ ..	16·2	21·7	74·8	71·5	9·0	6·8
45 „ 50 „ ..	12·8	18·0	72·3	71·2	14·9	10·8
50 „ 60 „ ..	8·0	14·6	64·1	65·1	27·9	20·3
60 „ 70 „ ..	4·9	8·8	48·1	46·6	47·0	44·6
70 „ 80 „ ..	4·5	5·0	33·3	28·8	62·2	66·2
80 years and upwards	5·5	4·3	14·8	15·3	79·7	80·4
All Ages ..	62·1	60·1	30·7	32·7	7·2	7·2
Under 21 years ..	99·2	98·8	·8	1·2	..	..
21 years and upwards	30·5	31·5	56·1	56·0	13·4	12·5

According to this tabulation there were, on 2nd April 1911, ^{Married} 428,215 persons, or 32½ per cent. of the population in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 4,715. ^{persons.}

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females ^{Marriageable} of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and ^{persons.} spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52. ^{Proportion of marriageable females.}

It will be noticed that 569 youths (of whom 2 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 3,334 girls (of whom 25 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21. One male aged 14 years, 4 males aged 16 years, 6 females aged 14 years, and 13 females (one of whom was widowed) aged 15 years were the youngest married persons in the State. ^{Married persons under 21 years of age.}

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the ^{Centenarians in Victoria.} men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Density of
population,
&c.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the five census years 1861-1901:—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR FIVE CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·35
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·89	1·18
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·44	1·08
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·10	·92
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·25	·90

The population returned at the census of 1901 furnishes a proportion of 13·6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416.

Males at the
military
ages.

Universal obligation to military service is imposed on all males in Australia aged 18 to 60 years, the order of their being called upon to serve being fixed by age and conjugal condition. There are five classes, and the following table shows the number of persons in each of these who were living in Victoria at the date of the last census in 1911, also the number at the preceding census in 1901. The proportions of widowers of military ages with and without children cannot be stated exactly, but it is believed that the numbers which have been allocated to the various age groups approximate closely to the actual facts.

NUMBER OF MALES AGED 18 TO 60 YEARS IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911.

Class.	Age.	Conjugal Condition.	Number of Males enumerated at the Census of—	
			1901.	1911.
I.	18 and under 35 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	116,909	130,729
II.	35 and under 45 years	Unmarried, or widowers without children	21,248	22,329
III.	18 and under 35 years	Married, or widowers with children	46,035	54,162
IV.	35 and under 45 years	Married, or widowers with children	61,371	60,614
V.	45 and under 60 years	Married or unmarried	56,627	91,521
Total	...	...	302,190	359,355

The number of males in the State at the military ages increased by 57,165, or by nearly 19 per cent. in the decennial period 1901-11, while the general population increased by only about 10 per cent. in the same time. The population thus became stronger from a defence point of view during the period mentioned.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows:—

Birthplaces
of the
people,
1911.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
Other Australian States ...	46,169	52,557	98,726
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
England and Wales	49,558	39,824	89,382
Scotland	14,200	12,377	26,577
Ireland	19,169	22,308	41,477
British India	1,179	427	1,606
Other British Possessions ...	2,201	1,723	3,924
Total British	632,934	649,044	1,281,978
Germany	4,343	1,799	6,142
Italy	1,140	359	1,499
Sweden	1,138	82	1,220
Norway	726	81	807
Russia	777	296	1,073
United States	1,085	665	1,750
China	4,246	56	4,302
Other Foreign Countries ...	3,347	1,112	4,459
Total Foreign	16,802	4,450	21,252
At Sea	630	673	1,303
Unspecified	5,225	5,793	11,018
Grand Total	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

Victorian
born.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1911 was considerable, amounting to 56,935. This decrease is equivalent to 24 per cent. of the natives of England and Wales, 26 per cent. of the natives of Scotland, and 33 per cent. of the natives of Ireland, who were resident in the State in 1901.

Decrease of
natives of
the United
Kingdom.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252 or 1.6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582 or 2.1 per cent. of the population.

Foreign
born.

Chinese.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

Victorians in each Australian State and New Zealand.

Persons of Victorian birth living in other Australian States and New Zealand numbered 191,892 at the census of 1911, as compared with 136,638 at the previous census in 1901, thus showing an increase of 55,254.

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

State in which Living.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
New South Wales	42,701	34,835	77,536
Queensland	10,479	5,464	15,943
South Australia	7,490	7,017	14,507
Western Australia... ..	30,864	23,749	54,613
Tasmania	4,590	4,189	8,779
Northern Territory	123	20	143
Federal Capital Territory	39	8	47
Australia	591,776	590,011	1,181,787
New Zealand	11,437	8,887	20,324
Total	603,213	598,898	1,202,111

Natives of other States and New Zealand living in Victoria.

The following table gives the number of Australians other than Victorians who were resident in this State at the 1911 census date:—

NATIVES OF OTHER STATES AND NEW ZEALAND LIVING IN VICTORIA, 1911.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	13,273	15,419	28,692
Queensland	1,954	2,448	4,402
South Australia	11,400	12,127	23,527
Western Australia	2,244	2,292	4,536
Tasmania	8,615	10,415	19,030
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
Australasia (State not given)	8,673	9,848	18,521
Total	51,127	57,648	108,775

Comparing these two tables, it is seen that the number of persons of Victorian birth in the other States and New Zealand exceeded the number of persons born in those places who were living in Victoria in 1911 by 83,117.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses, and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Increase of
population
in six
decades.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census or Estimate.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons. The increases in other periods were 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

Population
1861-1911.

The proportions of sexes at the six census enumerations were:—

Proportions
of sexes,
Victoria.

Year.	Females to 100 Males.					
1861	64·41
1871	82·40
1881	90·75
1891	90·57
1901	98·94
1911	100·61

The numbers of the sexes are more on an equality in Victoria than in any of the other States. This will be apparent from the following figures which show that while in Western Australia there

Proportions
of sexes in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

are only 75 females, and in Queensland 84, to every 100 males, in Victoria the proportion is 101 to 100:—

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Victoria ...	100·67	Western Australia ...	74·61
New South Wales ...	91·99	Tasmania ...	95·93
Federal Capital Territory ...	72·78		
Queensland ...	83·85	Australia ...	92·61
South Australia ...	97·03	New Zealand ...	89·60
Northern Territory ...	21·07		

Population
of Greater
Melbourne,
1911.

The following table shows the area in acres, the enumerated population, and the number of persons to the acre at the census of 1911; also the estimated population at the end of 1911, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION, &C., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1911.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the acre.	Estimated Population, 31st Decem- ber, 1911.
Melbourne City ...	7,658	103,593	13·5	103,710
Fitzroy City ...	923	34,283	37·1	34,600
Collingwood City ...	1,139	34,190	30·0	34,600
Richmond City ...	1,430	40,442	28·3	40,750
Brunswick City ...	2,722	32,215	11·8	32,520
Northcote Town ...	2,850	17,519	6·1	18,250
Prahran City ...	2,320	45,367	19·6	45,700
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	46,190	20·0	46,500
Port Melbourne Town ...	2,366	13,515	5·7	13,600
St. Kilda City ...	2,049	25,334	12·4	25,950
Brighton Town ...	3,288	12,083	3·7	12,410
Essendon City ...	4,000	23,749	5·9	24,000
Hawthorn City ...	2,400	24,450	10·2	24,900
Kew Town ...	3,553	11,152	3·1	11,370
Footscray City ...	2,577	23,643	9·2	24,000
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	15,275	5·5	15,800
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	2,151	1·0	2,250
Caulfield Town ...	6,080	15,919	2·6	16,250
Malvern City * ...	4,000	15,969	4·0	16,500
Camberwell Town ...	8,320	12,551	1·5	13,100
Preston Shire ...	8,800	5,049	·6	5,100
Coburg Borough ...	4,800	9,505	2·0	9,600
Remainder of District ...	84,941	24,873	·3	26,120
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	4,220	...	2,580
Total, including Shipping ...	163,480	593,237	3·6	600,160

* Malvern was proclaimed a city on 30th May, 1911.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 37 persons to the acre; Collingwood has 30; Richmond, 28; Prahran and South Melbourne about 20; and Melbourne City 13 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,985 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 494, Williamstown 455, St. Kilda 303, Caulfield 265, Richmond 206, and Brighton 157 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,574 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond 33, South Melbourne 25, Melbourne City 18, St. Kilda 15, Williamstown 7, and Kew 4; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

In the following return Victoria is divided into three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the census of 1911, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1911.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Enumerated Population, Census 1911.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	255	593,237	45·10	2,326
Other Urban	376	209,984	15·96	558
Total Urban	631	803,221	61·06	1,273
Rural	87,253	512,330	38·94	5·9
Total State	87,884	1,315,551	100·00	15·0

Density of metropolitan population.

Urban and Rural Population, 1911.

Proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to 45 per cent. of that of the whole State.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF
THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.						Per cent.
1907 ...	...	...	...	...	...	42·7
1908 ...	...	...	...	...	...	43·1
1909 ...	...	...	...	...	...	43·3
1910 ...	...	...	...	...	...	44·4
1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	45·1

Greater
Melbourne
—Increase
of popula-
tion.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away up to 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905. In the shire of Preston there has been an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area, the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Municipal Districts.					Population at the Census of—		
					1891.	1901.	1911.
Cities—							
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	104,316	97,440	103,593
Fitzroy	..	..	..	..	32,453	31,687	34,283
Collingwood	..	..	..	..	35,070	32,749	34,190
Richmond	..	..	..	..	38,797	37,824	40,442
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901)	..	..	..	..	21,961	24,141	32,215
Prahran	..	..	..	..	39,703	40,441	45,367
South Melbourne	..	..	..	..	41,724	40,619	46,190
St. Kilda	..	..	..	..	19,838	20,542	25,334
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901)	..	..	..	..	14,411	17,426	23,749
Hawthorn	..	..	..	..	19,585	21,430	24,450
Footscray	..	..	..	..	19,149	18,318	23,343

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN
1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	17,519
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	15,275
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) ..	13,067	12,176	13,515
Brighton	9,858	10,047	12,083
Malvern (Shire 1891)*	8,136	10,619	15,969
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	15,919
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	6,204	8,602	12,551
Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) ..	8,462	9,469	11,152
Boroughs—			
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	2,151
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	5,752	6,772	9,505
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	5,049
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	24,873
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	1,965	1,730	4,220
Total	490,896	496,079	593,237

* Proclaimed a city 30th May, 1911.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, Hamilton, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the last two censuses, were as follows:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1901 AND 1911.

Name of Town.	1901.	1911.
Ballarat	49,414	42,403
Bendigo	42,701	39,417
Geelong	25,017	28,518
Castlemaine	7,912	7,020
Warrnambool	6,404	7,010
Maryborough	5,622	5,675
Hamilton	4,024	4,900
Stawell	5,318	4,410

There are many other important towns in Victoria, and the following is a list of those which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1911 :—

Town.	Enumerated Population in 1911.	Town.	Enumerated Population in 1911.
Mildura ...	4,608	Beechworth ...	3,409
Ararat ...	4,215	Sale ...	3,404
Colac ...	3,992	Horsham ...	3,328
Daylesford ...	3,846	Wonthaggi ...	3,200
St. Arnaud ...	3,770	Bairnsdale ...	3,412
Echuca ...	3,546	Kyneton ...	3,174
Wangaratta ...	3,482	Maldon ...	3,077
Camperdown ...	3,473	Shepparton ...	3,000

Rates of
increase of
population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in remainder of State, are shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1850 TO 1911.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1850-60 ...	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1860-70 ...	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1870-80 ...	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1880-90 ...	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1890-1900...	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901 ...	1·26	1·28	·98	1·35	1·46	1·24
1902 ...	1·18	·26	·99	·25	1·31	·26
1903 ...	1·15	—·06	·95	·58	1·29	—·51
1904 ...	1·27	·28	1·05	1·14	1·42	—·34
1905 ...	1·27	·85	1·05	1·64	1·43	·27
1906 ...	1·27	1·26	1·02	2·06	1·46	·67
1907 ...	1·35	1·28	1·14	2·35	1·51	·49
1908 ...	1·22	·84	1·02	2·62	1·37	—·51
1909 ...	1·35	1·56	1·16	2·85	1·49	·56
1910 ...	1·29	1·31	1·07	2·57	1·47	·30
1911 ...	1·36	2·26	1·18	2·07	1·51	2·42

* Not available.

† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has at all periods been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has

usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1851-1911.

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria ..	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales ..	191,099	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,132,231	1,354,846	1,648,448
Queensland }		30,059	117,960	213,525	393,718	498,129	605,813
South Aus- tralia ..	63,700	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868
Western Aus- tralia ..	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114
Tasmania ..	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211
Australia ..	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,068,407

In the next table is shown the enumerated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the census of 1911, also the increase of population since the census of 1901, and the number of persons to the square mile.

Population
of Australia
and New
Zealand,
1911.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND,
2ND APRIL, 1911.

State.	Enumerated Population, 2nd April, 1911.			Increase since Census of 1901.	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	114,481	14.97
New South Wales ..	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	293,602	5.31
Federal Capital Territory	992	722	1,714		
Queensland ..	329,506	276,307	605,813	107,684	.90
South Australia Proper	207,358	201,290	408,648	50,212	1.07
Northern Territory ..	2,734	576	3,310	- 1,501	.01
Western Australia ..	161,565	120,549	282,114	97,990	.29
Tasmania ..	97,591	93,620	191,211	18,736	7.29
Australia ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1.50
New Zealand ..	531,858	476,549	1,008,407	235,688	9.63

Australian
States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to
1911.

The subjoined table contains particulars as to the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and as to the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851:—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES,
1851 TO 1911.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	164,424	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	386,900
1891-01 "	- 111,577	223	16,693	- 16,121	118,441	- 2,179	5,480
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
Total ..	389,545	492,308	278,721	48,040	197,898	- 9,022	1,397,490
Period.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Period.	Total Increase.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	374,129	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	923,983
1891-01 "	60,936	226,899	104,411	42,173	134,342	25,808	594,569
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
Total ..	1,238,477	1,485,058	575,754	347,615	276,228	121,081	4,044,213

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing

no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining $34\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures by sea since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1911, the number of persons at the supporting and dependent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

STRENGTH OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATION, 1911.

State, Dominion or Territory.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
Western Australia	6,639	3,124	237
Victoria	6,432	3,050	518
South Australia	6,414	3,119	467
New Zealand	6,395	3,131	474
New South Wales	6,383	3,212	405
Queensland	6,312	3,313	375
Tasmania	6,084	3,504	412
Northern Territory	8,198	1,470	333
Federal Capital Territory	6,272	3,22	501

Effective strength of population in Australasia.

Leaving out of account the Northern Territory, where the conditions are abnormal, and the Federal Capital Territory, Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population, and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there in recent years, and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. • Victoria, which in 1901 had fallen to the fifth place on the list, now occupies the position next to Western Australia. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and is followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions are much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 50 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made good progress, more especially in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 636,355 inhabitants in 1911. These two cities contain $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1861-1911.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1911.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Persons to the Acre, 1911.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	
Melbourne ..	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	3·63
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	6·68
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	·72
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	1·14
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	1·26
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	5·04
Wellington ..	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	4·67

* Not available.

Density of
population
in capital
cities.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, and that the population of Melbourne is spread over nearly double the area. In Adelaide and Perth there is only about one person, and in Brisbane less than one person, to the acre.

Populations
of Principal
Towns in
Australia
and New
Zealand.

The populations of the principal towns in Australia and New Zealand, as ascertained at the census of 1911, are given in the following statement. In the case of the capital cities, and of several of the larger towns mentioned, the suburbs are included; in every other instance the population given relates to the municipality:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES—continued.	
	Population.		Population.
Melbourne and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	593,237	Rookwood ...	5,418
Ballarat " " ...	42,403	Illawarra North ...	5,157
Bendigo " " ...	39,417	Illawarra Central ...	5,000
Geelong " " ...	28,518	Katoomba ...	4,923
Castlemaine " " ...	7,020	Armidale ...	4,738
Warrnambool ...	7,010	Wollongong ...	4,660
Maryborough ...	5,675	Inverell ...	4,549
Hamilton ...	4,900	Dubbo ...	4,452
Stawell ...	4,410	Forbes ...	4,436
		Cobar ...	4,430
		Wellington ...	3,958
		Liverpool ...	3,938
		Prospect and Sherwood ...	3,932
		Mudgee ...	2,942
NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
Sydney and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	636,355	Brisbane and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	140,977
Newcastle and Suburbs ...	63,183	Rockhampton ...	18,339
Broken Hill ...	30,972	Toowoomba ...	13,119
Parramatta ...	12,465	Townsville ...	10,636
Maitland East and West ...	11,313	Maryborough ...	9,673
Goulburn ...	10,023	Ipswich ...	9,528
Bathurst ...	8,575	Gympie ...	8,923
Lithgow ...	8,196	Mount Morgan ...	8,504
Lismore ...	7,381	Bundaberg ...	5,516
Granville ...	7,231	Cairns ...	5,164
Tamworth ...	7,145	Mackay ...	5,141
Orange and East Orange ...	6,721	Charters Towers ...	4,262
Wagga Wagga ...	6,419		
Albury ...	6,309		
Grafton and Grafton South ...	5,888		
Auburn ...	5,559		

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911—*continued.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

	Population.
Adelaide and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	191,312
Port Pirie ...	9,385
Mount Gambier ...	3,379
Wallaroo ...	3,212

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth and Suburbs (including Shipping)...	109,375
Kalgoorlie (including Boulder) ...	31,666
Fremantle ...	14,499
Bunbury ...	3,763
Albany ...	3,586
Geraldton ...	3,478
Northam ...	3,361
Coolgardie ...	2,000
Broome ...	866

TASMANIA.

Hobart and Suburbs (including Shipping) ...	40,335
Launceston ...	20,754
Zeehan ...	5,726

TASMANIA—*continued.*

	Population.
Devonport ...	4,859
Beaconsfield ...	4,556
Queenstown ...	3,827
St. Leonards ...	2,612
Germanston ...	2,009

NEW ZEALAND.

Auckland and Suburbs ...	102,676
Christchurch " " ...	80,193
Wellington " " ...	70,729
Dunedin " " ...	64,237
Invercargill ...	15,858
Wanganui ...	14,702
Napier ...	11,736
Timaru ...	11,280
Palmerston North ...	10,991
Nelson ...	8,234
Gisborne ...	8,196
Petone ...	6,640
Greymouth ...	5,469
New Plymouth ...	5,238
Masterton ...	5,182
Oamaru ...	5,152
Lyttelton ...	4,058

The next table gives the distribution of population throughout the whole of the British Empire, and includes all protectorates except Egypt, the Soudan, and Johore:—

Populations
of British
Dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS.

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
England and Wales ..	58,324	1911 (c)	36,075,269	619
Scotland ..	29,796	"	4,759,445	160
Ireland ..	32,605	"	4,381,951	134
Isle of Man ..	227	"	52,034	229
Channel Islands..	75	"	96,900	1,292
Total United Kingdom	121,027	..	45,365,599	375
Gibraltar ..	2	1911 (c)	19,596	9,798
Malta ..	117	"	228,442	1,953
Total ...	121,146	..	45,613,637	377

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
ASIATIC.				
British India	1,097,821	1911 (c)	244,126,512	223
Federatory Native States	675,267	"	70,828,728	105
British North Borneo ..	31,106	1910	200,000	6
Brunei	3,000	1909	25,000	8
Ceylon	25,332	1911 (c)	4,109,054	162
Cyprus	3,584	"	273,857	76
Federated Malay States ..	27,700	"	1,035,933	37
Hong Kong	49	1910	350,975	7,163
Labuan	30	1911 (c)	6,546	218
Sarawak	42,000	1910	500,000	12
Straits Settlements ..	1,600	1911 (c)	707,523	442
Weihaiwei	285	"	147,133	516
Others	1,818	1910	142,859	79
Total	1,909,592	..	322,454,120	169
AFRICAN.				
Basutoland	11,716	1911 (c)	405,832	35
Bechuanaland Protectorate	275,000	"	125,350	46
British East Africa Protectorate ..	202,000	191	2,295,336	11
Mauritius and Dependencies	850	1911)	374,625	441
Nigeria	335,580	1911	15,905,260	47
Nyasaland	39,801	"	970,430	24
Rhodesia	439,575	1910	1,770,871	4
Somaliland	68,000	1911	302,859	4
Union of South Africa ..	473,184	1911 (c)	5,958,499	13
Uganda Protectorate ..	223,500	1910	3,503,564	16
Zanzibar	1,020	" (c)	197,199	193
Others	137,392	1910	3,870,986	28
Total	2,207,618	..	35,630,811	16
AMERICAN.				
Bermudas	19	1911 (c)	18,994	1,000
British Guiana	90,500	"	296,041	3
Canada	3,729,665	"	7,081,869	1.90
Falkland Islands	6,500	"	2,272	.35
Honduras	8,598	"	40,510	5
Labrador	120,000	1910	4,076	.03
Newfoundland	42,734	"	237,631	6
West Indies	12,032	1911 (c)	1,679,191	140
Total	4,010,048	..	9,360,484	2.3

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREAS AND POPULATIONS—*continued.*

Territory.	Estimated Area, Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Population per Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIAN.				
Australia	2,974,581	1911 (c)	4,455,005	1·5
New Zealand	104,751	„	1,008,407	9·6
Papua	90,540	1910	400,000	4·4
Total	3,169,872	..	5,863,412	1·8
OCEANIC.				
Fiji	7,740	1911 (c)	139,541	18
Tonga	390	1910	21,695	56
British Solomon Islands ..	14,800	1911	150,443	10
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	166	1908	29,476	178
Total	23,096	..	341,155	15
GRAND TOTAL of British Dominions	11,441,372	..	419,313,619	36·7

The estimated population of the world is given below. Arctic regions are included in the continents to which they belong; Antarctic regions are too ill-defined to enable an approximate calculation of the distribution of land and water to be made. Population of the World.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).	Estimated Population (000's omitted).	Population per Square Mile.
Europe	3,860,	440,864,	114·2
Asia	17,000,	950,000,	55·9
Africa	11,500,	150,000,	13·0
North America	8,548,	130,000,	15·2
South America	7,342,	47,000,	6·4
Australasia and Polynesia ..	3,400,	7,400,	2·2
Total	51,650,	1,725,264,	33·4

Populations
of the
principal
cities of
the World.

The following list contains the latest estimated populations of some of the principal cities of the world. In most cases capital cities have been selected, but where their importance has warranted it, others have been included :—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London ..	England ..	1911	7,252,963
New York ..	United States ..	1910	4,706,883
Paris ..	France ..	1911	2,846,986
Tokio ..	Japan ..	1908	2,186,079
Chicago ..	United States ..	1910	2,185,283
Vienna ..	Austria ..	1910	2,107,981
Berlin ..	Prussia ..	1910	2,070,695
St. Petersburg ..	Russia ..	1910	1,577,892
Philadelphia ..	United States ..	1910	1,549,008
Moscow ..	Russia ..	1910	1,493,600
Buenos Aires ..	Argentine Republic ..	1910	1,270,234
Osaka ..	Japan ..	1903	1,226,590
Calcutta ..	India ..	1911	1,216,514
Constantinople ..	Turkey ..	1909	1,200,000
Canton ..	China ..	1909	1,000,000
Bombay ..	India ..	1911	972,892
Manchester (with Salford)	England ..	1910	960,990
Hamburg ..	Germany ..	1910	932,078
Glasgow ..	Scotland ..	1910	884,505
Rio de Janeiro ..	Brazil ..	1910	870,475
Buda-Pest ..	Hungary ..	1910	833,703
Tient-sin ..	China ..	1909	800,000
Liverpool ..	England ..	1910	767,606
Warsaw ..	Russia ..	1908	764,054
Brussels ..	Belgium ..	1910	720,000
Pekin ..	China ..	1908	700,000
Cairo ..	Egypt ..	1910	683,353
Sydney ..	New South Wales ..	1911	651,800
Bangkok ..	Siam ..	1909	628,675
Milan ..	Italy ..	1910	611,184
Melbourne ..	Victoria ..	1911	600,160
Munich ..	Bavaria ..	1910	595,053
Rome ..	Italy ..	1910	590,113
Madrid ..	Spain ..	1910	571,539
Birmingham ..	England ..	1910	570,113
Amsterdam ..	Holland ..	1910	570,037
Madras ..	India ..	1910	568,146
Barcelona ..	Spain ..	1910	560,000
Dresden ..	Saxony ..	1910	546,882
Breslau ..	Prussia ..	1910	511,891
Prague ..	Austria ..	1910	497,905
Mexico ..	Mexico ..	1910	470,659
Montreal ..	Canada ..	1911	466,197
Copenhagen ..	Denmark ..	1910	459,000
Rotterdam ..	Holland ..	1910	422,132
Dublin ..	Ireland ..	1911	403,030
Belfast ..	Ireland ..	1911	385,492
Toronto ..	Canada ..	1911	376,240

POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Edinburgh	Scotland	1910	360,276
Lisbon	Portugal	1900	356,009
Stockholm	Sweden	1910	342,908
Washington	United States	1910	331,069
Antwerp	Belgium	1910	327,668
The Hague	Holland	1910	274,236
Christiania	Norway	1910	243,801
Adelaide	South Australia	1911	192,429
Venice	Italy	1910	183,224
Johannesburg	Transvaal	1909	180,687

It will be seen from the above table that Sydney is the seventh city in the British Empire, and Melbourne the eighth.

In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished:—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Victoria.

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES,
AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,551	655,591	659,960	5,601	4,953	645	643	340	303

Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards

Decrease of
Chinese.

Chinese Restriction Act 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth, the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Decrease of
Aborigines.

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 29th November, 1911, it would appear that a fair proportion of the pure race and half-castes is under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT MISSION STATIONS IN
VICTORIA, 1910-11.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	2,400	54
Lake Condah	2,050	45
Lake Tyers	4,000	76
Framlingham	548	39
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	6
Depôts .. .. .	..	32
Total	9,039	252

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1910-11 seventeen deaths occurred—eight at Coranderk, two at Lake Tyers, and seven at Depôts. There were seven births—one at Lake Condah, and six at Lake Tyers. Three marriages took place—two at Coranderk and one at Lake Condah.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,295. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1911:—

Amount expended	...	...	...	...	...	£370,864
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue						13,152
Net cost	...	...	...	...	...	357,712

During the three years 1907, 1908, and 1910, a greater number of Chinese entered than left Victoria, but during the years 1909 and 1911 the reverse was the case. The net increase in the Chinese population in the five years mentioned in the following table by excess of immigration over emigration was 117. The figures for each year are:—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1907 TO 1911.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+). Departures (-).
1907	464	419	+ 45
1908	566	448	+ 118
1909	523	556	- 33
1910	424	418	+ 6
1911	435	454	- 19
Total	2,412	2,295	+ 117

With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901, which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the num-

Expenditure
on
Aborigines.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese.

Immigration
and emi-
gration of
coloured
persons,
1901 to 1911.

bers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS (OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1911.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
1910	137	156	- 19
1911	104	77	+ 27
Total	1,604	1,883	- 279

Coloured
persons in
Victoria,
1911.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901.

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	4,491	465	216	429	4,707	894
Hindus	720	73	9	32	729	105
Japanese	39	13	8	7	47	20
Syrians	244	11	197	5	441	16
Cingalese	14	1	1	3	15	4
Other	31	8	2	9	33	17
African—						
Negroes	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other	3	..	..	..	3	..
American—						
American Indians	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other	3	3	..	4	3	7
Polynesians—						
Maoris	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite	1	2	..	..	1	2
Total	5,600	606	449	529	6,049	1,135

Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aborigines and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. The following table shows the numbers belonging to the different races, those of full blood being distinguished from half-castes, and males being separated from females :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	21,856	1,518	897	1,501	22,753	3,019
Hindus	3,201	239	98	160	3,299	399
Cingalese	322	32	32	22	354	54
Japanese	3,281	51	208	36	3,489	87
Syrians	1,297	40	1,042	44	2,339	84
Malays	1,033	38	44	46	1,077	84
Other	1,446	57	81	68	1,527	125
African—						
Negroes	283	191	43	145	326	336
Other	26	..	5	..	31	..
American—						
American Indians	36	6	8	1	44	7
Other	18	9	3	8	21	17
Polynesian—						
Papuan	366	2	4	3	370	5
Maoris	60	25	26	23	86	48
Fijians	32	3	7	3	39	6
Other	1,672	96	357	72	2,029	168
Indefinite	3	2	2	..	5	2
Total	34,932	2,309	2,857	2,132	37,789	4,441

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided

Coloured persons in Australia.

Naturalization.

in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1911, from which it will be seen that about 32 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 25 per cent. Chinese:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1911.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1911.
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
France	11	8	7	12	15	288
Belgium	1	3	1	5	1	48
Austria	7	4	13	4	12	272
Germany	63	95	226	128	191	3,830
Russia	4	11	28	34	34	506
Norway and Sweden ...	52	37	70	44	92	3,742
Other European Countries	70	77	134	87	124	
United States	6	8	21	15	21	205
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries ... ..	...	...	7	...	1	159
Total	214	243	507	329	491	12,019

With regard to Australia as a whole, it may here be mentioned that, according to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1911 was 3,662, and of those who departed 4,044, giving a departure balance of 382. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, and Papuans, and of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Decrease of
aliens in
Australia.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth and in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1911:—

Chinese and
Aborigines
in Aus-
tralia.

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1911.

States and Territories	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Males.	Females.	Females.
States—						
Victoria	4,956	645	103	93	237	210
New South Wales..	8,500	855	1,152	860	2,335	2,177
Queensland	6,138	576	5,145	3,542	1,361	1,147
South Australia ..	291	68	802	637	346	346
Western Australia..	1,808	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania	450	79	2	1	123	104
Territories—						
Northern Territory	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Ter- ritory	3	..	5	5	4	4
Australia	23,374	2,398	11,385	8,554	5,283	4,830
New Zealand	2,542	88	24,184	21,479	2,291	1,890

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. Except in Western Australia the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period.

Decrease of
Chinese in
Australia.

Aborigines
in Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1911 in New Zealand show an increase of 2,113 over those returned in 1906, and this increase the authorities in New Zealand state may be taken as a fair index of the position.
