

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

SECTION IV.

POPULATION.

§ I. Census of 3rd April, 1911.

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

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

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

2. **Growth during Last Three Decennia.**—The total increase of population of the Commonwealth between the Census of 31st March, 1901, and that of 3rd April, 1911, was 681,204, of which 335,107 were males and 346,097 were females, as compared with a total increase of 599,409, comprising 273,889 males and 325,520 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the 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	117.35
5th April, 1891 ...	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	115.89
31st March, 1901 ...	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	110.14
3rd April, 1911 ...	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	107.99

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

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

DECENNIAL INCREASES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

State.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales (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	18.88	681,204	18.05

(a) Including Federal Capital 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.

§ 2. Special Characteristics of Commonwealth Population.

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

There is little doubt that the continent presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores, mainly on the west and north, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and it was only when the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, closed to the British prison authorities the North American plantations, which had previously been used as receptacles for the deportation of convicts, that the overcrowding of the gaols caused them to consider the advisability of converting the great southern continent into a convict settlement. This idea was put into practice in 1787, when the first consignment left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on 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 were 257 males to every 100 females.

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, after more than 123 years of settlement, there were 108 males to each 100 females, and this notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants.

The terms "masculinity" and "femininity" have been used to express the proportion of the sexes in any group, the former indicating the ratio of males to females, the latter the reciprocal of this, viz., the ratio of females to males. The term "masculinity" is that which has been adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and the masculinity of any group is usually expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females. The masculinity of the population of the Commonwealth at intervals of five years from 1800 to 1911 is as follows:—

MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1911.

Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
1800	263.05	1840	201.75	1880	117.28
1805	233.35	1845	163.38	1885	118.33
1810	190.53	1850	143.20	1890	116.06
1815	188.84	1855	145.48	1895	113.41
1820	243.71	1860	140.15	1900	110.55
1825	329.77	1865	125.38	1905	108.65
1830	308.30	1870	121.10	1910	107.87
1835	260.71	1875	118.25	1911	108.54

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 176 and 177.

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

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	No. of Males to each 100 Females.
New Zealand...	1911	111.61	Belgium ...	1900	98.70
Australia ...	1911	108.54	Netherlands ...	1910	98.10
Servia ...	1910	106.77	Prussia ...	1910	97.70
India (Feudatory States)	1901	106.02	German Empire ...	1910	97.44
Canada ...	1901	105.04	Russia (European) ...	1897	97.18
United States of America	1900	104.87	France ...	1906	96.73
British India ...	1911	104.59	Austria ...	1900	96.65
Bulgaria ...	1910	103.58	Switzerland ...	1900	96.36
Rumania ...	1899	103.30	Sweden ...	1910	95.61
Japan ...	1911	102.16	Spain ...	1900	95.36
Poland (Russian)	1897	101.42	Denmark ...	1911	94.27
Greece ...	1907	101.37	Scotland ...	1911	94.12
Ireland ...	1911	99.62	England and Wales ...	1911	93.67
Hungary ...	1900	99.07	Norway ...	1910	93.51
Italy ...	1901	98.99	Portugal ...	1900	91.53

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

COMMONWEALTH, AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age Group.	Population of COMMONWEALTH, 3rd April, 1911.	Percentage on Total Population.	Population of ENGLAND and WALES, 31st March, 1901.	Percentage on Total Population.
Under 15 ...	1,409,823	31.65	10,545,739	32.42
15 and under 65 ...	2,854,753	64.08	20,464,351	62.91
65 and upwards ...	190,429	4.27	1,517,753	4.67
Total ...	4,455,005	100.00	32,527,843	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 were, at the date of the last Census, less than 103 males to each 100 females, while in that aged 21 and upwards there were more than 112 males to each 100 females. In the absence of a large immigration of males in excess of females, therefore, the disparity between the sexes in Australia would soon be eliminated.

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

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

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and languages, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or the public service. An enumeration of them has never been seriously undertaken in connection with any Australian Census, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has on the occasion of the recent Censuses usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. More recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this total. Thus, in his report of June, 1910, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 74,753, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 6897; Victoria, 256; Queensland, 20,000; South Australia (including the Northern Territory), 20,600; Western Australia, 27,000. 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.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital 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)	133.9	110.8	145.3	125.9	116.9	200.0	154.9	100.0	133.1

(a) Number of males per hundred females.

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

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

(b) *Immigrant Races.* As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly, and at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, out of a total population of 4,424,537 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 3,667,672, or 82.90 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 591,729, or 13.37 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 31,868, or 0.72 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 96.99 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), 14,706 (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.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Aust- ralian Abori- ginals	Asiatic.		African.		American.		Polynesian.		Indefinite.		Total.	
		Full- blood.	Half- caste	Full- blood	Half- caste	Full- blood	Half- caste	Full- blood	Half- caste	Full- blood	Half- caste	Full- blood.	Half- caste
States—													
N. S. Wales ...	4,512	10,983	1,390	169	166	10	7	343	70	2	...	11,507	6,145
Victoria ...	447	5,972	1,056	58	63	6	9	12	5	1	2	6,049	1,582
Queensland ...	2,508	9,123	940	53	65	37	5	2,123	142	...	...	11,336	3,660
S. Australia ...	692	1,049	175	18	21	5	1	5	4	2	...	1,079	893
W. Australia ...	1,475	5,578	129	48	15	7	2	25	3	...	...	5,658	1,624
Tasmania ...	227	532	127	4	6	...	...	5	2	...	...	541	362
Territories—													
N. Territory ...	241	1,594	35	7	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	1,612	230
Fed. Cap. Ter.	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Total ...	10,113	34,838	3,852	357	336	65	24	2,524	227	5	2	37,789	14,554

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

PROPORTION OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES 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 ...	403,558	1,079	2.64	893	2.19	1,972	4.83
W. Australia	282,114	5,658	20.05	1,624	5.76	7,282	25.81
Tasmania ...	191,211	541	2.83	362	1.89	903	4.72
Territories—							
N. Territory	3,310	1,612	487.01	280	84.59	1,892	571.60
Fed. Cap. Ter.	1,714	7	4.08	8	4.67	15	8.75
Total C'wealth	4,455,005	37,789	8.48	14,554	3.27	52,343	11.75

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

4. *Differences among the States 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 until recently, exceeded the males. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs is somewhat abnormal, the numbers of males to each 100 females being respectively 133 and 119.

In the Northern Territory, owing to lack of settlement, the masculinity has always been largely predominant, the figures for 1911 giving no less than 454 males to each 100 females.

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 1907-11.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Masculinity of the Population on 31st December. (a.)								
	States.						Territories.		Cwth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal Capital.	
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	100.87	155.69	107.90	593.32	...	110.15
1907	111.55	96.61	119.08	101.28	135.08	104.69	482.09	...	107.93
1908	110.77	96.76	118.70	102.08	133.47	104.43	486.54	...	107.64
1909	109.96	97.68	119.41	102.34	132.33	104.13	508.16	...	107.71
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	...	107.87
1911	108.62	101.34	118.93	103.47	133.32	103.91	454.27	125.21	108.54

(a.) Number of males to each 100 females.

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

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

State 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 Territory	485	2,708	117	3,310	14.65	81.81	3.54
Federal Capital Territory ...	551	1,081	82	1,714	32.15	63.07	4.78
Commonwealth ...	1,409,823	2,854,753	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 Western Australian 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 of those of 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:—

**BIRTHPLACE 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.	Fed. Cap.	
Australia...	1,377,219	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,500	3,667,672
New Z'land	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	35	30,468
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'with.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Aust.	Tasmania.	Northern	Federal Capital.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ...	84.19	85.01	74.09	86.16	74.66	90.95	45.86	89.34	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	9.53	13.35
Other European 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	0.29	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.

§ 3. Post-censal Adjustment of Population Estimates for the Intercensal Period, 1901-1911.

1. **Census Results.**—On the 31st March, 1901—or, rather, at the moment of midnight between 31st March and 1st April of that year—the population of Australia was determined by means of a census, taken under the census laws of the several States, the control of the necessary administrative organisation being placed in the hands of the State Statisticians. The total population of the Commonwealth so found was as follows, viz.:—

Males, 1,977,928; Females, 1,795,873; Total, 3,773,801.

On the 3rd April, 1911, a similar enumeration was carried out under the control of the Commonwealth Statistician, in accordance with the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905, which itself conferred the necessary powers. The population of the Commonwealth as then ascertained was as follows:—

Males, 2,313,035; Females, 2,141,970; **Total, 4,455,005.**

In both cases the figures given are exclusive of full-blooded aboriginal natives of Australia, but are inclusive of half-caste aboriginals.

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.

2. Intercensal Records.—Between the date of the censuses of 1901 and 1911 there elapsed 10 years and 2 days. During the whole of this intercensal period records were kept of the effect of the several elements contributing to variations in population—(i.) of the Commonwealth as a whole, and (ii.) of the component States and Territories of the Commonwealth. As regards the former, the only variations possible were additions by birth and by oversea arrivals and deductions by death and by oversea departure, where the term “oversea” refers to all countries outside the Commonwealth, and to those alone. As regards the latter—viz., the populations of the component States and Territories—inter-State migration also operates, and this may be either by land or by sea. In the case of any particular State, therefore, to which migration by land is possible, there were eight distinct sets of records kept, viz.:—(i.) births registered; (ii.) deaths registered; (iii.) oversea arrivals; (iv.) inter-State arrivals by sea; (v.) inter-State arrivals by land; (vi.) oversea departures; (vii.) inter-State departures by sea; (viii.) inter-State departures by land.

The records of inter-State migration by land are necessarily incomplete, as the only particulars of this nature which it is practicable to collect are those relating to migration by rail. Incidentally, it may be observed that any efficient method of obtaining the record of overland migration, other than by rail, would be found intolerably irksome. The records of this kind exist, therefore, only in the case of those States which are connected by rail—viz., New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and then only to the extent to which such migration takes place by rail.

3. Comparison of Census Results with those Derived from Intercensal Records.—Taking, first, the case of the Commonwealth as a whole, the number of births registered during the 10 years from 1st April, 1901, to 31st March, 1911, was as follows:—

Males, 552,983; Females, 525,218; **Total, 1,078,201.**

Against this must be set off the deaths registered, as follows:—

Males, 261,661; Females, 192,447; **Total, 454,108.**

The natural increase—viz., the excess of births over deaths—during the decennium was therefore—

Males, 291,322; Females, 332,771; **Total, 624,093.**

The oversea arrivals in the Commonwealth, as recorded during the decennium, were—

Males, 456,742; Females, 208,013; **Total, 664,755.**

During the same period the oversea departures as recorded were—

Males, 360,705; Females, 177,318; **Total, 538,023.**

Thus, by the records, the net immigration to the Commonwealth—that is, the excess of oversea arrivals over oversea departures—during the decennium was as follows :—

Males, 96,037 ; Females, 30,695 ; **Total, 126,732.**

Taking these recorded results in conjunction with the population at the census of 31st March, 1901, an estimate of the population at 31st March, 1911, is obtained as follows :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census population, 31st March, 1901 ...	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801
Natural increase recorded during decennium ...	291,322	332,771	624,093
Net immigration „ „ ...	96,037	30,695	126,732
Estimated population, 31st March, 1911, based on recorded intercensal data ...	2,365,287	2,159,339	4,524,626

In order to be able to compare this result with that obtained at the census of 1911, it is necessary to make a small allowance for the differences in date, as the above estimate relates to 31st March, 1911, while the census figures relate to the midnight which marks the termination of the 2nd April. Exact records for the first two days of April are not available, but a sufficiently close approximation is obtained by taking the one-fifteenth part of the totals recorded for that month. This gives the following results :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Census population on 3rd April, 1911 ...	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005
Less estimated increase during 1st and 2nd April, 1911 ...	376	268	644
Estimated population on 31st March, 1911, as based on census results of 3rd April, 1911 ...	2,312,659	2,141,702	4,454,361

A comparison of this estimate for 31st March, 1911, with that for the same date based on intercensal records, indicates that the effect of using the intercensal records exactly as furnished would be the *overstatement* of the population of the Commonwealth at the 31st March, 1911, by the following numbers, viz. :—

Males, 52,628 ; Females, 17,637 ; **Total, 70,265.**

This overstatement indicates a steady accumulation of error at an average rate of about 7000 per annum, and suggests the desirability of at least a check-count or minor census more frequently than once in ten years. Statisticians throughout the world are in agreement as to the advantages of quinquennial censuses.

4. Causes of Discrepancy.—It is clear, from the nature of the case, that errors in excess or defect are probable in all records of population, and in all records of its fluctuations ; and, further, that errors in defect are in most cases more likely to occur than errors in excess. That is to say, omissions to record are probably more frequent than duplications of record. Owing to the provisions made for securing accuracy, it is probable that the errors in the census records, and, in Australia, in the registration of births and deaths, are not serious in their effect on the population results. There are, of course, no means of independently testing the accuracy of a census. It is so conducted that it must be accepted as of the highest practicable accuracy and final. As regards records of birth, death, and migration, it may be noted, first as regards registrations, that if in practice birth registration was seriously defective, the effect, so far as this element alone is concerned, would be to cause the enumerated results to exceed the intercensal estimate. If any such defect has actually existed it has been much more than counterbalanced by

some defect of an opposite nature, arising from other causes, and hence, in the absence of some direct evidence, the existence of such defect in any marked degree cannot be assumed. As regards the registration of deaths, the stringent provisions of the law throughout Australia in relation to certification of cause of death, and to the disposal of a dead body, renders it wholly improbable that there is any error of serious magnitude from omission to register. In the case of the census records, the fact that the taking of the census is widely advertised, that a very extensive collecting organization is instituted for the special purpose, and that every effort is made after census day to make good any omissions, renders it improbable that any appreciable defect can be attributed thereto. There remain, then, in the case of the Commonwealth as a whole, the records of oversea arrivals and departures, and there appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the greater part of any ascertainable discrepancy is properly chargeable thereto. In this connection an important point requires to be borne in mind—viz., that at the date of the census all persons on board of vessels in Commonwealth ports, or on voyage between Commonwealth ports, are included as part of the population of Australia, whether such persons are on board in the capacity of passengers or of crew. It is also to be borne in mind that the oversea migration recorded during the intercensal period relates practically only to passengers, and to individual members of crew actually engaged, discharged, or deserting in Australia, it being assumed that the crews of incoming and outgoing vessels substantially balance each other. It is thus clear that if, at the date of any census, there were many vessels in Australian waters, the actual population at a subsequent date might differ somewhat materially from the estimated, owing simply to the fact that the departure of certain of these vessels was not approximately counterbalanced by the arrival of others. In other words, that portion of the population of Australia, which consists of crews of oversea vessels, has always, in the compilation of Australian population statistics, been tacitly assumed, as already said, to maintain a condition of equilibrium through equality of influx and efflux. In view of the degree of uncertainty involved in this tacit assumption, it is clear that any attempt at great refinement in the matter of oversea migration statistics would be illusory and unwarranted. It is thus evident that, while the discrepancy between enumerated and estimated population arises from numerous causes, the bulk of it is due to errors of migration record. And since, as before noted, errors of omission are more probable than errors of duplication, and since, further, the resultant error is usually that of overstatement of population, it is reasonably certain that the major portion of the discrepancy is due to omission to record departures. This conclusion, which has been arrived at from general considerations, is confirmed by actual experience, as it has been found that in many cases discrepancies have arisen through late bookings or passages taken on board, thus resulting in unrecorded departures.

5. Adjustment of Discrepancy.—For practical purposes it has been found convenient to attribute the whole of the discrepancy to defects in the records of departure, and, in readjusting population estimates between two censuses, to ascertain the ratio of the discrepancy to the aggregate recorded departures, in order to apply this ratio to the departures recorded for successive periods. This method does not appear to be open to any serious objection. Since it is simple in application and gives results which are probably not wide of the truth at any moment during the intervening period, and in the aggregate are doubtless as accurate as figures furnished by any other possible method, it has been adopted on the present occasion for adjusting the Commonwealth population estimates for the whole of the intercensal period.

6. Adjustment of Commonwealth Discrepancy.—From the figures given in section 3 above it will be seen that the discrepancy, as ascertained for 31st March, 1911, represented approximately 14.59 per cent. of the aggregate male oversea departures for the decennium, and approximately 9.95 per cent. of the aggregate female oversea departures. Applying these percentages to the recorded oversea departures for the successive periods the requisite corrections are obtained by means of which an adjusted estimate of the

population of the Commonwealth is obtained for successive quarters throughout the intercensal decennium. A comparison of the results so obtained with the estimates published from time to time by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is important, as shewing to what magnitude the errors in question can accumulate, and is as follows:—

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, ESTIMATED AND ADJUSTED, 1901 to 1910.

31st Dec.	Commonwealth Intercensal Estimate.			Adjustment on basis of Census Results.			Excess of Intercensal Estimate over Post-censal Adjustment.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286	2,004,836	1,820,077	3,824,913	1,948	— 575	1,373
1902	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079	2,028,008	1,847,310	3,875,318	9,702	— 1,941	7,761
1903	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969	2,045,144	1,871,448	3,916,592	14,300	— 3,923	10,377
1904	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390	2,072,783	1,901,367	3,974,150	20,035	— 9,795	10,240
1905	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430	2,100,118	1,932,859	4,032,977	33,560	— 14,407	19,453
1906	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481	2,126,730	1,964,755	4,091,485	46,815	— 18,819	27,996
1907	2,212,480	1,984,557	4,197,037	2,160,213	2,001,509	4,161,722	52,267	— 16,952	35,315
1908	2,252,027	2,023,279	4,275,306	2,193,981	2,038,297	4,232,278	58,046	— 15,018	43,028
1909	2,305,637	2,068,501	4,374,138	2,242,215	2,081,745	4,323,960	63,422	— 13,244	50,178
1910	2,365,549	2,117,347	4,482,896	2,296,808	2,128,775	4,425,083	69,241	— 11,428	57,813

NOTE.—The minus (—) sign denotes excess of post-censal adjustment over intercensal estimate.

Incidentally, it may be here noticed, that the methods adopted up to 1906 inclusive, shew a persistent and increasing relative loss of females from the Commonwealth (indicated by the minus sign). The significance of so extraordinary a result is referred to later.

6. Intercensal Estimates of State Population.—Having ascertained the adjusted results for the Commonwealth as a whole, the next problem was that of adjusting the populations of the several States in such a manner as to furnish results which, in the aggregate, would coincide for any date with that already determined for the whole Commonwealth. The data available for this purpose, in addition to the birth and death records and the returns of oversea arrivals and departures, comprised returns of inter-State migration by sea and by rail. Up to the end of 1906 these inter-State records had been compiled on the basis of returns and computations of the several State statistical authorities; but from the beginning of 1907 onwards they have been based on returns specially collected on behalf of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. In the earlier period, as each State was acting on its own account, without any definite system of co-ordinating the results for the Commonwealth as a whole, the question of ensuring that the State aggregates should coincide with the results of the whole Commonwealth was not in any way considered. As a matter of fact, a Commonwealth total obtained by adding together the State totals was usually considerably in error. It has been found that by this process the Commonwealth population, or its distribution according to sex, was varied materially from no other cause than a transfer from one State to another. After a careful consideration of this aspect of the question, the Commonwealth Statistician, who under the laws of the Commonwealth is solely responsible for the estimates of population, decided that such an anomalous position of affairs could not be allowed to continue, and consequently a system was introduced under which, for any period, all inter-State arrivals were duly accounted for as departures from other States—viz., the States from which they were reported to have come. This principle was applied to inter-State migration both by sea and by rail. In the case of migration by rail there were, up to the end of 1907, in operation no less than three distinct methods of recording such migration—

- (a) by single ticket records (Victoria and South Australia);
- (b) by return ticket records (New South Wales);
- (c) by actual count at border stations (Queensland).

In the case of ticket records, as no information was available concerning the sexes of the persons travelling on these tickets, an assumption was made that the proportion of the two sexes in the migration to or from any State by rail might be regarded as the same proportion ascertained to exist in the corresponding migration by sea. This naturally led to anomalous results. For example, a train-load of passengers leaving Victoria would, as departures from that State, be distributed as regards sex in proportion to the Victorian departures by sea, but the same train-load, on arriving in New South Wales, would be distributed as regards sex, in the proportion of New South Wales arrivals by sea. By such means the sex distribution of the population of the Commonwealth would be altered merely by a transfer of population from one part of the Commonwealth to another. Such extraordinary inconsistencies were wholly ignored by the State statisticians, since they were concerned only with the results as deduced for their own States; but they could *not* be ignored by anyone dealing with the population of the entire Commonwealth—a fact which reveals very clearly the advantage of a central authority dealing with the question. A consideration of all the facts led to the conclusion that, for the compilation of statistics of inter-State migration by sea, only records of arrivals should be used, these being also preferable, as already pointed out, on other grounds. The analysis of such arrivals according to States of departure give the requisite statistics of departures, and ensure that the population of the Commonwealth shall not be increased or diminished by the mere fact of transfer from one State to another. In the case of inter-State migration by rail, the system of counting at border stations is preferable to the ticket system, for the following reasons :—

- (i.) Statistics of sex can be obtained direct.
- (ii.) migration by rail will be recorded, regardless of whether the traveller has or has not a ticket, or is adult or infant.
- (iii.) It furnishes a direct count, instead of compelling the statistician to rely upon questionable inferences.

Under the ticket system, not only is sex not registered, but through-passengers, passengers on season tickets and passes, and infants go unrecorded. Moreover, the actual ticket records are not identical in the several States, and consequently in this case also fictitious gains or losses to the Commonwealth result from the mere fact of inter-State transfers. In short, the system is one which does not arithmetically balance, and must consequently be rejected as inherently unsatisfactory. On the other hand, under the system now adopted by the Commonwealth, every inter-State credit of population to any State is accompanied by a corresponding debit to some other State, thus maintaining consistency of total population, which consistency, as already explained, did not exist in the method superseded.

7. Post-censal Adjustments of State Populations.—One of the first steps to be taken in the post-censal adjustment of the State populations for the decennium 1901-1911 was that of remedying the defect due to the want of identity between aggregate inter-State arrivals and departures for the successive quarters of the earlier portion of the decennium—that is, to the end of 1906. The figures for 1907 were so adjusted when the Commonwealth system of migration was introduced in 1908, and figures for succeeding years were so determined as to require no such adjustment. For the purpose of this adjustment to the end of 1906, the inter-State departures by sea and by rail were dealt with separately. In each case the recorded inter-State departures for any quarter for each State were multiplied by such a factor as would make the aggregate inter-State departures for the quarter identical with the aggregate inter-State arrivals. As regards overseas migration to and from the several States, the arrivals were allowed to stand as recorded, while the departures for each State were corrected by means of the factor

determined for the Commonwealth as a whole. This was necessary, inasmuch as there was no direct warrant for preferring the records of any particular State as being more accurate in this respect than the records of any other State. After these adjustments had been effected, there still remained a correction for the defective record of inter-State migration, other than the want of coincidence between the aggregates of arrivals and departures. The extent of this residual error in the case of each sex in each State was determined by computing, from the adjusted figures derived in accordance with the foregoing scheme, the estimated population of each sex as at 31st March, 1911, and comparing this with the corresponding figure deduced from the records of the census of 3rd April, 1911. As the result of this comparison it was found that the residual errors, remaining for adjustment, were as follows:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ...	— 4,399	— 1,736	— 6,135
Victoria ...	+ 5,677	— 495	+ 5,182
Queensland ...	— 10,089	— 155	— 10,194
South Australia ...	+ 13,933	+ 2,179	+ 16,112
Western Australia ...	— 549	+ 598	+ 49
Tasmania ...	— 4,623	— 391	— 5,014
Commonwealth ...	—	—	—

It was necessary that these errors should be so adjusted that at any point of time during the decennium the aggregate of the several adjustments should be zero. The application of the correction as a percentage, on, say, recorded departures, would in practice involve awkward complications. A careful consideration of this matter led to the conclusion that a uniform distribution of the error in each case over the 40 quarters comprised in the decennium would probably accord as closely with the actual (but unknown) facts as any that could be devised, and would, in addition, be simple in application as well as satisfactory from the standpoint of Commonwealth total. The corrections so applied to the figures for the several quarters were approximately as follows:—

State.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ...	+ 110	+ 43	+ 153
Victoria ...	— 142	+ 12	— 130
Queensland ...	+ 251	+ 4	+ 255
South Australia ...	— 348	— 54	— 402
Western Australia ...	+ 14	— 15	— 1
Tasmania ...	+ 115	+ 10	+ 125
Commonwealth ...	—	—	—

On the basis of these principles the populations of the several States as at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1901, to 31st March, 1911, have been determined, and from these the mean populations for the several intercensal years have been computed. These re-computed means have been employed in the adjustment of all intercensal rates based upon population.

§ 4. 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 last five years is as shewn in the following table. These estimates have been amended on the basis of the results disclosed by the Census of 3rd April, 1911, as described in § 3, above.

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH, on 31st DECEMBER, 1901, 1907-11.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Common-wealth
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas-mania.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
MALES.									
1901	720,840	608,436	282,291	180,440	117,885	90,945	3,999	...	2,004,836
1907	823,413	605,775	296,670	188,023	146,264	96,973	3,095	...	2,160,213
1908	832,419	614,937	302,370	194,903	148,447	97,942	2,963	...	2,193,981
1909	845,228	631,021	314,481	198,719	151,325	98,514	2,927	...	2,242,215
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	...	2,296,308
1911	888,138	668,759	337,955	212,650	168,094	98,594	2,662	1,068 (a)	2,377,920
FEMALES.									
1901	654,615	601,464	224,430	178,890	75,716	84,288	674	...	1,820,077
1907	738,159	627,032	249,135	185,640	108,276	92,625	642	...	2,001,509
1908	751,504	635,512	254,729	190,928	111,224	93,791	609	...	2,038,297
1909	768,671	646,001	263,364	194,178	114,350	94,605	576	...	2,081,745
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	...	2,128,775
1911	808,337	670,343	284,174	205,522	126,087	94,885	586	853 (a)	2,190,787
TOTAL.									
1901	1,375,455	1,209,900	506,721	359,330	193,601	175,233	4,673	...	3,824,913
1907	1,561,572	1,232,807	545,805	373,663	254,540	189,598	3,737	...	4,161,722
1908	1,583,923	1,250,449	557,099	385,831	259,671	191,733	3,572	...	4,232,278
1909	1,613,899	1,277,022	577,845	392,897	265,675	193,119	3,503	...	4,323,960
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	...	4,425,083
1911	1,696,475	1,339,102	622,129	418,172	294,181	193,479	3,248	1,921 (a)	4,568,707

(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 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.

120 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.
1788a	...	...	1,035	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	...	...	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	...	...	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	...	...	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	...	...	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	...	...	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	...	...	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	...	...	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	...	...	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,313	35,492
1803	5,185	2,053	7,238	1822	27,915	9,449	37,364
1804	5,313	2,285	7,598	1823	30,206	10,426	40,632
1805	5,395	2,312	7,707	1824	36,871	11,201	48,072

a. On 26th January.

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

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

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

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

(iii.) 1859 to 1911. 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 eleven years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 803,368, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,568,707 on 31st December, 1911. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1859 to 1911.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1889	1,649,094	1,413,383	3,062,477
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1892	1,766,772	1,538,981	3,305,753
1866	800,648	643,307	1,443,955	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1895	1,855,539	1,636,082	3,491,621
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1898	1,937,629	1,727,086	3,664,715
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1901	2,004,836	1,820,077	3,824,913
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1902	2,028,008	1,847,310	3,875,318
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1903	2,045,144	1,871,448	3,916,592
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1904	2,072,783	1,901,367	3,974,150
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1905	2,100,118	1,932,859	4,032,977
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1906	2,126,730	1,964,755	4,091,485
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1907	2,160,213	2,001,509	4,161,722
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1908	2,193,981	2,038,297	4,232,278
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1909	2,242,215	2,081,745	4,323,960
1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736	1910	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083
1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725	1911	2,377,920	2,190,787	4,568,707
1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518				

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

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 175, and of each sex considered separately on pages 176 and 177.

3. Variations in Masculinity.—In the second issue of this publication, on pages 163 to 165, an extended table was published shewing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. The following table gives similar particulars for every fifth year from 1800 to 1910 and for the year 1911. The graphs corresponding to these figures will be found on page 181:—

MASCULINITY OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1911.

Year.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. A. (b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania	North'rn Ter'y. (c)	Fed.Cap. Ter'y (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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329.77
1830	317.18	...	...	...	297.29	293.44	...	...	308.30
1835	268.40	...	...	...	190.26	251.68	...	...	260.71
1840	204.16	...	...	130.10	163.51	229.53	...	...	201.75
1845	153.33	...	...	132.75	150.22	215.62	...	...	163.37
1850	138.47	...	...	129.15	154.81	179.49	...	...	143.20
1855	125.08	187.40	...	100.62	193.55	123.65	...	...	145.48
1860	131.29	158.85	149.63	105.06	166.93	123.61	...	...	140.15
1865	120.08	129.60	158.47	109.11	173.90	116.42	...	...	125.38
1870	120.48	121.59	150.31	105.85	161.17	112.98	...	...	121.10
1875	119.09	114.46	152.61	107.24	148.61	111.45	...	...	118.25
1880	120.45	110.42	142.50	114.33	135.06	111.70	...	...	117.28
1885	121.95	110.61	143.95	110.58	135.47	110.73	...	...	118.33
1890	118.05	110.65	132.21	108.60	146.85	111.88	...	...	116.06
1895	113.78	105.23	128.15	105.05	126.54	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	99.76	118.93	103.47	133.32	103.91	454.27	125.21	108.54

(a) Including the Federal Capital Territory prior to 1911.
prior to 1911.

(b) Including Northern Territory
prior to 1911.

(c) Included in South Australia prior to 1911.

(d) Included in New South Wales
prior to 1911.

§ 5. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding, with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356). The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1855 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 5958, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,522.

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years, led to such extensive migration to that State, that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased in 26 years by no less than 258,222, totalling 294,181 on 31st December, 1911. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was but slight.

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

rather than aggregation of population, the growth of the pastoral industry is but slightly reflected in the population statistics of the Commonwealth.

3. Agricultural Expansion.—At the present time the area annually devoted to crops in the Commonwealth is over 12 millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents only about $\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 82 per cent. of the area under crop is devoted to the production of wheat and hay, which require for their profitable production in Australia a considerable area in the one holding. Thus on the whole the agricultural districts of Australia are somewhat sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than is the case in the pastoral areas.

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

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

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

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

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 175 to 180 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 6. 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 1911.
MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter. (d)	Fed. Cap. Ter. (e)	
1861 to 1865 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,761	...	...	72,956
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 ...	48,692	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 ...	14,410	8,579	4,643	3,436	2,201	1,679	—43	12	34,917
1861 to 1911 ...	444,665	370,652	129,640	136,074	32,093	56,567	—530	12	1,169,173

FEMALES.

1861 to 1865 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,415	...	...	85,031
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	1,788	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 ...	15,981	9,231	5,797	3,583	2,967	1,831	9	8	39,407
1861 to 1911 ...	512,285	432,876	177,183	143,388	47,812	64,228	70	8	1,377,850

PERSONS.

1861 to 1865 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,176	...	...	157,987
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	28,284	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 ...	30,391	17,810	10,440	7,019	5,168	3,510	—34	20	74,324
1861 to 1911 ...	956,950	803,528	306,823	279,462	79,905	120,795	—460	20	2,547,023

(a) Excess of Births over Deaths. (b) Including Federal Capital Territory prior to 1911.
(c) Including Northern Territory prior to 1901. (d) Included in South Australia prior to 1901.
(e) Included in New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of Deaths over Births.

With two exceptions, viz., Tasmania, for the period 1906 to 1910, and the Northern Territory, 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 1906-10 with a total for the Commonwealth of 334,828. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, 1906-10; Victoria, 1891-5, and South Australia, 1881-5.

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

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

Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.	Country.	Increase.
Australasia(1907-11)		Europe— <i>continued.</i>		Europe— <i>continued.</i>	
Tasmania ...	18.45	Denmark ...	14.52	Spain ...	9.27
Western Australia	18.41	Rumania ...	14.34	Belgium ...	8.91
New South Wales	17.48	Servia ...	(a)14.04	Ireland ...	6.09
New Zealand ...	17.06	German Empire	(a)14.03	France ...	0.70
Queensland ...	17.05	Finland ...	13.57	Asia (1906-10)—	
Commonwealth	16.11	Norway ...	12.47	Japan... ..	(a) 10.93
South Australia...	15.81	Hungary ...	11.68	Ceylon ...	6.73
Victoria ...	13.22	England & Wales	11.57	America(1906-10)—	
Europe (1906-10)—		Italy ...	11.44	Jamaica ...	13.08
Bulgaria ...	(a)18.88	Scotland ...	11.42	Canada (Province	
Netherlands ...	15.24	Austria ...	11.31	of Ontario) ...	9.71
Prussia ...	15.02	Sweden ...	11.15	Chile ...	7.03
		Switzerland ...	(a)9.86		

(a) 1905-9.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 180.

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 1911 INCLUSIVE.

States.							Territories.		Cwealth
Period.	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter. (c)	F. C. Ter. (d)	
MALES.									
1861 to 65	2,984	—15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	—2,865	...	...	31,762
1866 to 70	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	—313	...	...	47,714
1871 to 75	20,346	—8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	—1,916	...	...	40,326
1876 to 80	48,378	—5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	...	...	83,869
1881 to 85	70,996	19,925	54,867	—1,982	2,701	1,860	...	...	148,367
1886 to 90	29,345	51,894	18,514	—12,895	6,411	2,648	...	...	95,917
1891 to 95	8,671	—33,192	5,088	—1,493	39,443	—2,857	...	...	15,660
1896 to 1900	— 854	—39,805	8,095	—8,239	36,953	2,905	...	...	— 945
1901 to 1905	15,671	—37,971	495	—11,031	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 ...	16,516	13,698	7,799	2,657	7,922	—1,951	— 33	87	46,695
1861 to 1911	246,591	—32,195	191,498	16,524	126,404	—7,626	—1,096	87	540,187

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

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory up to 1910. (b) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(c) Included in South Australia up to 1900. (d) Included in New South Wales up to 1910

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861
TO 1911 INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W. (a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n Ter. (c)	Fed. Cap. Ter. (d)	
FEMALES.									
1861 to 65	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	1,165	...	...	54,709
1866 to 70	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	500	...	...	32,705
1871 to 75	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	18	2,500	...	...	21,336
1876 to 80	25,081	169	7,792	12,977	130	462	...	...	46,273
1881 to 85	38,867	7,861	27,526	100	957	562	...	...	75,673
1886 to 90	23,220	34,337	14,811	11,310	1,768	42	...	...	62,784
1891 to 95	12,793	13,656	422	1,964	7,758	1,705	...	...	6,732
1896 to 1900	143	23,777	927	7,627	32,043	2,009	...	...	3,432
1901 to 1905	1,566	21,984	2,398	8,448	22,293	726	81	...	9,616
1906 to 1910	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	4,023	148	...	19,279
1911 ...	7,358	6,186	4,874	1,628	4,259	1,883	14	169	22,605
1861 to 1911	146,033	29,535	95,752	1,461	72,526	9,511	53	169	335,912
PERSONS.									
1861 to 65	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	4,030	...	...	86,471
1866 to 70	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	813	...	...	80,419
1871 to 75	29,741	5,595	37,423	4,607	98	4,416	...	...	61,662
1876 to 80	73,459	5,865	21,684	38,033	49	2,880	...	...	130,142
1881 to 85	109,863	27,786	82,393	2,082	3,658	2,422	...	...	224,040
1886 to 90	52,565	86,231	33,325	24,205	8,179	2,606	...	...	158,701
1891 to 95	21,464	46,848	4,666	471	47,201	4,562	...	...	22,392
1896 to 1900	997	63,582	9,022	15,866	68,996	4,914	...	...	2,487
1901 to 1905	17,237	59,955	1,903	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 ...	23,874	19,884	12,673	4,285	12,181	3,834	19	256	69,300
1861 to 1911	392,624	2,660	287,250	17,985	198,930	17,137	1,149	256	876,099

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

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory up to 1910. (b) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(c) Included in South Australia up to 1900. (d) Included in New South Wales up to 1910.

During the period 1861-1911, viz., 51 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 876,099 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,547,023. That is, 25.59 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 51 years has been due to "net immigration" and 74.41 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution by individual States to the total net immigration of 876,099, all showed a gain with the exception of Victoria and Tasmania, which in the period under review had an excess of departures over arrivals of 2660 and 17,137 respectively. In the case of South Australia, the gain was small, viz., 17,985. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 51 years were respectively 392,624; 287,250, and 198,930.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst in the period 1901 to 1905, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 16,793. The quinquennial periods in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, Western Australia 1871-5 and Tasmania 1906-10.

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, and for the year 1911:—

**NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES AND
COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1911.**

MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W. (a)	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter. (c)	F. C. Ter. (d)	
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	53,539	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 ...	30,926	22,277	12,442	6,093	10,123	272	76	99	81,612
1861 to 1911	691,256	338,457	321,138	152,598	158,497	48,941	1,626	99	1,709,360

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	...	...	157,233
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 ...	23,339	15,417	10,671	5,211	7,226	52	23	177	62,012
1861 to 1911	658,318	462,411	272,935	144,849	120,338	54,717	17	177	1,713,762

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory up to 1910. (b) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(c) Included in South Australia up to 1900. (d) Included in New South Wales up to 1910.

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

NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES
AND COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1911.—Continued.

PERSONS.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr. (c)	F. C. Terr. (d)	
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	25,580	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 ...	54,265	37,696	23,113	11,304	17,349	— 324	— 53	276	143,624
1861 to 1911	1,369,574	800,868	594,073	297,447	278,835	103,658	— 1,609	276	3,423,122.

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory up to 1910. (b) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(c) Included in South Australia up to 1900. (d) Included in New South Wales up to 1910.

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

As regards the Commonwealth as a whole, the greatest increase in any quinquennium was that for the years 1881-5, viz., 462,987. These figures were, however, closely approached in the following quinquennium, viz., 456,837. The rate of increase fell off in succeeding quinquennia, the increase for the years 1901-5 being 267,638. Since then an improvement has set in, and the increase for the year 1911, 143,624, is the best yet experienced by the Commonwealth. The previous best for any single year viz., 117,654, was experienced in the year 1883.

As regards the individual States the maximum increases in any quinquennium are as follows:—New South Wales, 202,725, in 1881-5; Victoria, 173,890, in 1886-90; Queensland, 105,641, in 1881-5; South Australia (including the Northern Territory), 6,317, in 1876-80; Western Australia, 79,452, in 1896-1900; Tasmania, 18,005, in 1896-900.

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, 5371, in 1901-5; Western Australia, 1867, in 1871-5; Tasmania, 2853, in 1871-5.

For the year 1911 all the States show a satisfactory rate of increase, with the exception of Tasmania, which shewed a loss of 324. As regards the Northern Territory, the figures show a loss of population for each year since 1901.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 178 and 179.

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 1911 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—					
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—						
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.39	2.03
New South Wales ...	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	2.01	2.03
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.16	2.17
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.36	2.76
South Australia ...	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.33	2.46
Western Australia ...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.24	2.43
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.29	0.65
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.83	2.56
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ...	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.01	1.01
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.60	0.60
Ireland ...	—0.95	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	—0.26	—0.03
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.96	0.99
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	(a)0.64
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.10	(a)1.26
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.31	(a)1.41
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.01
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	(b)1.36
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	1.01	(a)0.85
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.65	(a)0.89
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	(a)1.18
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.54	(a)0.60
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	(a)1.49
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	(a)1.41
Servia ...	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	(b)1.36
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.86	(a)0.51
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	(a)0.85
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	0.96	(b)1.22
ASIA—						
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	2.07	(a)0.96
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	(a)1.04
AMERICA—						
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.80	2.80
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	0.26	(a)0.80
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	0.88	(a)0.88
United States...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	1.66	(a)1.88

— Decrease. (a) 1906 to 1910. (b) 1906 to 1909.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the thirty years 1881-1911, the annual rate of increase in the population of the Commonwealth has exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.86 per cent. for the five years 1881-6 to an average of 1.39 for 1901-6. During the succeeding quinquennium, however, an improvement took place, the rate of increase being 2.03 per cent. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, the rates of increase in all cases except that of South Australia were lower, and in most instances considerably lower, for the period 1906-11 than for 1881-6.

(iii.) *Comparison of Rates of Increase.* It may be noted that the highest rates of increase for the latest available period shewn in the above table are those for Canada, New Zealand and Australia in the order named. The United States and Prussia 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, 1911, of 4,668,707 including aboriginals, has a density of only 1.57 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, 117; Asia, 57; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 15; and South America, 7. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the density of that of North and Central America, about $23\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of South America, about 13 per cent. of that of Africa, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of that of Asia, and about $1\frac{1}{3}$ 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 1912 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	452,153,642	117.13	China & Dependencies ...	433,553,030	101.36
Asia	962,413,901	56.68	British India	244,267,542	222.49
Africa	136,348,471	12.17	Feudatory Indian States	70,864,995	102.52
North & Central America			Japan & Dep.(incl. Korea)	68,658,922	263.14
and the West Indies ...	127,385,483	14.91	Dutch East Indies ...	37,600,000	64.32
South America	50,049,082	6.74	Russia in Asia	24,889,000	3.81
Australasia & Polynesia	7,450,306	2.15	Turkey in Asia	17,736,900	25.57
			Persia	9,500,000	15.13
			Philippine Islands ...	8,276,802	64.74
Total	1,735,800,887	33.72	Siam	6,250,000	32.05
			Afghanistan	5,900,000	23.60
Europe—			Tonking	5,896,510	127.08
Russia(including Poland			Annam	5,513,681	105.83
Ciscaucasia & Finland)	138,889,800	65.44	Nepal	5,000,000	92.59
German Empire	64,903,423	310.87	Ceylon	4,109,054	162.21
Austria - Hungary (incl.			Cochin China	2,870,514	143.53
Bosnia & Herzegovina)	51,312,877	196.52	Arabia (Independent) ...	2,000,000	2.07
United Kingdom	45,365,599	373.71	Bokhara	1,250,000	15.06
France	39,601,509	101.26	Cambodia	1,193,534	26.52
Italy	34,686,683	313.46	Federated Malay States	1,035,933	37.40
Spain	19,588,688	100.57	Khiva	800,000	33.33
Belgium	7,516,730	660.93	Straits Settlements ...	707,523	442.20
Rumania	6,966,000	137.34	Borneo and Sarawak ...	700,000	9.58
Turkey (including Crete)	6,483,406	94.35	Laos	663,727	6.77
Netherlands	5,945,155	470.05	Oman	500,000	6.10
Portugal	5,063,854	159.73	Goa	475,513	323.70
Sweden	5,521,943	31.94	Hong Kong & Territory	463,456	1,144.34
Bulgaria & E. Roumelia	4,329,108	113.68	Timor, etc.	300,000	40.93
Switzerland	3,741,971	234.22	French India	283,379	1,445.81
Servia	2,911,701	156.12	Cyprus	274,108	76.48
Denmark (incl. Iceland)	2,860,165	51.69	Bhutan	250,000	12.50
Greece	2,656,000	106.58	Kiauchau	168,896	875.11
Norway	2,391,782	19.27	Wei-hai-wei	147,177	516.41
Luxemburg	259,891	260.47	Bahrain Islands	90,000	360.00
Montenegro	250,000	68.87	Macao, etc.	63,991	15,997.75
Malta	228,442	1,952.50	Damiao and Diu	56,285	333.05
Monaco	19,121	2,390.13	Aden & Dependencies ...	46,165	5.13
Gibraltar	19,120	9,560.00	Brunei	21,718	5.43
San Marino	10,489	276.03	Tientsin	17,000	944.44
Liechtenstein	9,854	151.60	Sokotra & Kuria Muria Is.	12,000	8.68
Andorra	5,231	29.89	Labuan	6,546	218.20
Total	452,153,642	117.13	Total	962,413,901	56.68

(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—			Salvador	1,070,555	148.17
Belgian Congo	15,000,000	16.49	Jamaica	831,383	197.95
Turkish Dependencies (incl. Egypt & Sudan) ...	13,887,359	10.03	San Domingo	673,611	37.33
German East Africa	10,032,000	26.13	Nicaragua	600,000	12.20
French Congo	10,000,000	14.95	Honduras	553,446	11.97
Northern Nigeria Prot. ...	9,269,000	36.15	Costa Rica	379,533	16.50
Abyssinia	8,000,000	18.50	Trinidad and Tobago ...	330,074	176.70
Southern Nigeria & Prot. ...	7,858,689	98.38	Newfoundl'd & Labrador ...	241,607	1.48
Union of South Africa	5,958,499	12.59	Guadeloupe and Depend. ...	190,273	276.56
Algeria	5,563,828	16.20	Martinique	182,024	477.75
Morocco	5,000,000	22.83	Barbados	171,982	1,036.04
Upper Senegal and Niger ...	4,471,031	62.10	Windward Islands	164,150	311.46
Angola	4,119,000	8.50	Leeward Islands	127,189	181.44
British East Africa Prot. ...	4,038,000	19.99	Alaska	64,356	0.11
Uganda Protectorate	3,503,564	15.68	Bahamas	55,944	12.71
Portuguese East Africa	3,120,000	10.63	Curacao	52,741	130.87
Madagascar & adjacent Islands	3,054,658	13.40	British Honduras	40,458	4.71
Kamerun	2,303,200	12.05	Danish West Indies	27,086	196.28
Tunis	1,923,217	38.46	Bermudas	18,994	999.68
Liberia	1,800,000	45.00	Greenland	11,893	0.25
Rhodesia	1,593,559	3.63	Turks & Caicos Islands ...	5,615	33.83
Gold Coast and Protect. ...	1,502,899	18.79	St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	4,768	51.27
French Guinea	1,498,000	15.77			
Sierra Leone and Protect. ...	1,389,012	43.92	Total	127,385,483	74.91
Senegal	1,172,096	15.84			
Ivory Coast	1,132,812	8.71	South America—		
Togoland	1,000,372	29.68	Brazil	21,531,100	6.54
Tripoli and Benghazi	1,000,000	2.51	Argentine Republic	7,171,910	6.31
Nyasaland Protectorate	970,247	22.25	Peru	4,500,000	6.47
Dahomey	825,950	12.71	Colombia	4,320,000	9.85
Portuguese Guinea	820,000	58.82	Chile	3,329,030	11.38
French Sahara	800,000	0.52	Venezuela	2,713,703	6.89
Eritrea	450,000	9.83	Bolivia	2,267,935	3.73
Basutoland	405,601	34.62	Ecuador	1,500,000	12.93
Italian Somaliland	400,000	2.87	Uruguay	1,112,000	15.40
Mauritius and Depend.	374,625	440.74	Paraguay	752,000	4.39
British Somaliland	300,000	4.41	Panama	419,029	12.94
Mauretania	223,000	0.65	British Guiana	296,000	3.28
French Somali Coast, etc. ...	208,000	35.92	Dutch Guiana	85,094	1.85
Rio Muni & C. San Juan	200,000	16.67	French Guiana	49,009	1.61
Zanzibar	197,130	193.26	Falkland Islands and South Georgia	2,272	0.30
Reunion	173,822	180.13			
Cape Verde Islands	147,424	99.61	Total	50,049,082	6.74
Gambia & Protectorate	138,400	30.76			
Bechuanaland Protect.	125,350	0.46	Australasia & Polynesia—		
Swaziland	99,959	15.29	Commonwealth of Australia ...	(b) 4,668,707	1.57
Comoro Islands	86,000	138.71	New Zealand	(c) 1,070,000	10.22
German S. W. Africa	83,900	0.26	Kaiser Wilhelm Land & Bismarck Archipelago ...	490,558	5.45
Prince's & St. Thomas Is. ...	42,103	116.95	Papua	272,057	3.00
Seychelles	26,000	162.50	Dutch New Guinea	200,000	1.32
Fernando Po, etc.	23,844	23.29	Hawaii	191,905	29.76
Rio de Oro and Adrar	12,000	0.16	Solomon Islands (British) ...	150,310	10.16
Spanish N. & W. Africa	10,412	800.92	Fiji	139,541	18.77
Mayotte	9,989	71.35	New Caledonia & Depend. ...	67,600	6.74
St. Helena	3,520	74.89	New Hebrides	50,000	10.00
Ascension	400	11.76	Samoa (German)	34,480	34.48
			French Estab. in Oceania ...	30,563	20.11
Total	136,348,471	12.17	Gilbert Islands	29,475	177.56
North & Central America & West Indies—			Tonga	23,737	60.86
United States	91,972,266	30.93	German Solomon Is., etc. ...	20,600	3.99
Mexico	15,063,207	19.64	Guam	12,240	61.20
Canada	7,192,338	1.93	Samoa (American)	6,668	84.41
Cuba	2,220,278	50.27	Norfolk Island	987	96.70
Haiti	2,029,700	198.91			
Guatemala	1,992,000	41.25	Total	7,450,308	2.15
Porto Rico	1,118,012	310.04			

(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.

§ 7. 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 1902 to 1911, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase is highest is that ended 30th June for Victoria, that ended 30th September for New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia, that ended 31st December for Tasmania, while for South Australia the rate for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September was almost identical. The rate of natural increase is lowest in the quarter ended 31st March in all the States except Western Australia, in which the lowest rate occurs in the quarter ended 31st December.

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES & COMMONWEALTH, 1902 to 1911.

State.	(a) Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per annum, 1902-11.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰	Persons	‰
New S. Wales (b)	6,019	3.99	6,340	4.19	6,650	4.37	6,423	4.19	25,432	16.88
Victoria ...	3,709	3.01	4,164	3.37	4,112	3.33	3,860	3.12	15,845	12.86
Queensland ...	2,056	3.80	2,342	4.31	2,354	4.28	2,163	3.91	8,915	16.47
S. Australia (c)	1,243	3.31	1,495	3.97	1,510	4.01	1,314	3.48	5,562	14.79
W. Australia ...	1,049	4.31	1,142	4.64	1,354	5.42	1,039	4.11	4,584	18.85
Tasmania ...	778	4.18	821	4.43	840	4.57	921	4.99	3,360	18.04
Commonwealth	14,854	3.64	16,304	3.98	16,820	4.08	15,720	3.80	63,698	15.59

(a) The symbol ‰ denotes "per thousand." (b) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(c) Including Northern Territory.

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1902 to 1911 was greatest in the December quarter, while in the March quarter the average excess of departures over arrivals was 77. In New South Wales the September quarter gives the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess is in the June quarter. In South Australia and Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the December quarter showed an excess of departures over arrivals. Victoria shows an excess of departures for the first three quarters. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES & COMMONWEALTH, 1902 to 1911.

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1902-11.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons	%oo	Persons	%oo	Persons	%oo	Persons	%oo	Persons	%oo
N.S.W. <i>a</i>	1,675	1.11	1,087	0.72	2,955	1.94	1,146	0.75	6,862	4.55
Victoria	—1,571	—1.28	—3,318	—2.69	—471	—0.38	2,435	1.97	—2,924	—2.37
Q'land	530	0.98	3,784	6.96	787	1.43	—2,475	—4.48	2,626	4.85
S. Aust. <i>b</i>	—1,092	—2.90	—1,175	—3.12	—6	—0.01	2,453	6.49	180	0.48
W. Aust.	2,085	8.57	2,591	10.52	1,308	5.23	—510	—2.02	5,474	22.51
Tas. ...	—1,704	—9.15	—2,235	—12.06	—386	—2.10	2,790	15.13	—1,535	—8.24
C'wealth	—77	—0.02	734	0.18	4,187	1.02	5,839	1.41	10,683	2.61

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

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

§ 8. Urban Population.

1. **The Metropolitan Towns.**—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 21 and 46 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1911, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the respective States, are shewn in the table hereunder. That this metropolitan concentration is phenomenal, may be readily seen by comparing the percentage on the total population with the similar figures for the principal countries of Europe, also given in the table hereunder:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.
(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	31st Dec., 1911.	651,800	38.97
Victoria ...	Melbourne ...		600,200	44.04
Queensland ...	Brisbane ...		143,500	23.07
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...		192,400	46.01
Western Australia ...	Perth ...		111,400	37.86
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...		40,200	20.78
Commonwealth ...	(6 Cities) ...		1,739,500	38.12
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...		71,400	6.96
Denmark ...	Copenhagen ...	1911	559,398	20.29
England ...	London (a) ...	1911	4,522,961	12.54
Saxony ...	Dresden ...	1910	548,308	11.41
Norway ...	Christiania ...	1910	241,834	10.11
Ireland ...	Dublin ...	1911	403,030	9.20
Belgium ...	Brussels ...	1910	665,806	8.86
Bavaria ...	Munich ...	1910	596,467	8.66
France ...	Paris ...	1911	2,888,110	7.29
Austria ...	Vienna ...	1910	2,031,498	7.11
Scotland ...	Edinburgh ...	1911	320,315	6.73
Portugal ...	Lisbon ...	1900	356,009	6.56
Greece ...	Athens ...	1907	167,479	6.36
Sweden ...	Stockholm ...	1910	341,986	6.19
Prussia ...	Berlin ...	1910	2,070,695	5.16
Netherlands ...	The Hague ...	1910	280,515	4.72
Hungary ...	Budapest ...	1910	880,371	4.22
Spain ...	Madrid ...	1910	571,539	2.93
Switzerland ...	Berne ...	1910	85,264	2.28
Italy ...	Rome ...	1911	538,634	1.55
Russia (European) ...	St. Petersburg ...	1909	1,907,708	1.61

(a) Population of Greater London 1911. 7,252,963.

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

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 below.

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.	16,161
20,000 and under 100,000—			Townsville	N.S.W.	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	Woollahra	N.S.W.	12,816
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	Armadale	"	6,530
Geelong	"	21,630	Arncliffe	N.S.W.	5,034
Glebe	N.S.W.	21,444	Ascot Vale	Vic.	5,655
Hawthorn	Vic.	24,353	Auburn	N.S.W.	5,602
Hobart	Tas.	27,505	Bathurst	"	9,219
Launceston	"	20,937	Bexley	"	6,241
Leichhardt	N.S.W.	24,139	Bundaberg	Qld.	8,727
Marriekville	"	25,993	Burwood	N.S.W.	8,281
Melbourne	Vic.	38,293	Cairns	Qld.	5,193
Melbourne South	"	46,016	Camberwell	Vic.	8,547
Newtown	N.S.W.	26,427	Castlemaine	"	5,219
Paddington	"	24,150	Caulfield	"	7,669
Perth	W.A.	31,300	Chatswood	N.S.W.	5,482
Petersham	N.S.W.	20,407	Claremont	W.A.	6,252
Prahran	Vic.	25,489	Coburg	Vic.	9,454
Redfern	N.S.W.	24,275	Cottesloe	W.A.	5,142
Richmond	Vic.	38,559	Drummoyne	N.S.W.	5,947
St. Kilda	"	25,449	Dubbo	"	5,368
Sydney North	N.S.W.	32,764	Eaglehawk	Vic.	6,998
10,000 and under 20,000—			Elsternwick	"	6,790
Annandale	N.S.W.	11,250	Erskineville	N.S.W.	7,234
Ashfield	"	12,096	Flemington	Vic.	6,109
Bendigo	Vic.	17,883	Fortitude Valley	Qld.	7,090
Botany	N.S.W.	10,228	Fremantle	W.A.	6,406
Boulder	W.A.	12,833	Fremantle South	"	6,253
Brighton	Vic.	11,096	Glenelg	S.A.	5,003
Brisbane	Qld.	17,715	Grafton and Grafton South	N.S.W.	6,123
Charters Towers	"	15,037	Granville	"	6,938
Essendon	Vic.	10,087	Hamilton	"	6,944
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,187	"	Vic.	5,551
Gympie	Qld.	11,718	Hurstville	N.S.W.	5,112
Ipswich	"	10,445	Inverell	"	5,131
Kalgoorlie	W.A.	13,488	Kensington	Vic.	7,341
Kew	Vic.	11,143	Kogarah	N.S.W.	6,300
Malvern	"	15,319	Leederville	W.A.	5,499
Manly	N.S.W.	10,687	Lismore	N.S.W.	7,600
Melbourne North	Vic.	17,750	Lithgow	"	6,991
Mosman	N.S.W.	13,189	Mackay	Qld.	6,135
Newcastle	"	12,816	Maitland West	N.S.W.	7,395
Northcote	Vic.	17,491	Maryborough	Qld.	9,410
Parramatta	N.S.W.	12,520	"	Vic.	5,804
Port Melbourne	Vic.	13,471	Moonee Ponds	"	8,065
Randwick	N.S.W.	15,793	Mount Morgan	Qld.	9,772
Rockhampton	Qld.	15,451	New Farm	"	5,394
South Yarra	Vic.	10,060	Newtown	Vic.	5,863
			Norwood	S.A.	9,454

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	Kuri-Kuri ...	N.S.W.	4,154
Toowoong ...	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—			Moree ...	N.S.W.	3,161
Albany ...	W.A.	3,690	Mount Gambier ...	S.A.	4,531
Armadale ...	Vic.	4,298	Mudgee ...	N.S.W.	3,621
Bairnsdale ...	"	3,412	Narrabri ...	"	4,686
Beechworth ...	"	3,409	Newtown ...	Tas.	3,382
Benalla ...	"	3,172	Northam ...	W.A.	4,205
Hunbury ...	W.A.	3,920	Oakleigh ...	Vic.	3,341
Camperdown ...	N.S.W.	4,768	Parkes ...	N.S.W.	3,411
"	Vic.	3,473	Perth North ...	W.A.	4,895
Campsie ...	N.S.W.	3,957	Perth West ...	"	3,291
Canterbury ...	"	4,190	Port Adelaide ...	S.A.	3,386
Casino ...	"	3,635	Prospect ...	"	3,998
Cessnock ...	"	3,957	Queenstown ...	Tas.	3,659
Clifton Hill ...	Vic.	4,023	Roma ...	Qld.	3,157
Cobar ...	N.S.W.	4,619	Ryde ...	N.S.W.	3,247
Colac ...	Vic.	3,992	St. Arnaud ...	Vic.	4,066
Concord ...	N.S.W.	3,799	Sale ...	"	3,491
Coonamble ...	"	3,280	Semaphore ...	S.A.	3,495
Cootamundra ...	"	3,352	Shepparton ...	Vic.	4,049
Cowra ...	"	3,981	Singleton ...	N.S.W.	3,655
Darlington ...	"	3,815	Stawell ...	Vic.	4,843
Daylesford ...	Vic.	3,928	Strathfield ...	N.S.W.	3,093
Devonport ...	Tas.	3,690	Summer Hill ...	"	3,854
Dulwich Hill ...	N.S.W.	3,578	Temora ...	"	3,561
Echuca ...	Vic.	4,137	Toorak ...	Vic.	3,630
Enfield ...	N.S.W.	3,475	Unley ...	S.A.	4,397
Forbes ...	"	4,654	Wangaratta ...	Vic.	4,136
Freemantle East ...	W.A.	3,856	Waratah ...	N.S.W.	3,597
North ...	"	3,315	Wellington ...	"	4,409
Gawler ...	S.A.	4,037	Willoughby ...	"	4,693
Geraldton ...	W.A.	3,494	Windsor ...	Vic.	3,953
Glen Innes ...	N.S.W.	4,030	Wollongong ...	N.S.W.	4,725
Goodwood ...	S.A.	3,443	Wonthaggi ...	Vic.	3,223
Grenfell ...	N.S.W.	3,007	Wyalong ...	N.S.W.	3,301
Guildford ...	W.A.	3,224	Young ...	"	3,619
			Zeehan ...	Tas.	3,951

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.	35,491	Benalla	Vic.	7,688
Brisbane, South	N.S.W.	34,478	Berwick	N.S.W.	6,632
Broken Hill	Vic.	30,972	Bexley	N.S.W.	6,517
Brunswick	N.S.W.	32,215	Bland	"	5,522
Cessnock	Vic.	21,018	Blaxland	"	9,661
Collingwood	N.S.W.	34,190	Blue Mountains	"	6,902
Essendon	Vic.	23,749	Boree	"	5,111
Fitzroy	"	34,283	Borong	Vic.	5,412
Footscray	"	23,643	Botany, North	N.S.W.	5,836
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	Caboolture	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.	5,228
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—			Drummoyne	"	8,678
Alexandria	N.S.W.	10,123	Eaglehawk	Vic.	7,588
Anandale	"	11,240	Erina	N.S.W.	9,176
Ballarat, East	Vic.	15,962	Erskineville	"	7,209
Boulder	W.A.	10,824	Esk	Qld.	5,575
Brighton	Vic.	12,083	Euroa	Vic.	5,130
Bull	N.S.W.	10,123	Glengallan	Qld.	5,982
Camberwell	Vic.	12,551	Gobang	N.S.W.	5,326
Canterbury	N.S.W.	11,331	Goolman	Qld.	5,289
Caulfield	Vic.	15,919	Granville	N.S.W.	7,231
Colac	"	14,212	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	N.S.W.	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	Vic.	6,904
Townsville	"	10,636	Leederville	W.A.	5,437
Waterloo	N.S.W.	10,072	Leven	Tas.	5,450
Waverley	"	19,831	Lilydale	Vic.	6,329
Williamstown	Vic.	15,275	Lismore	N.S.W.	7,381
Willoughby	N.S.W.	13,036	Lithgow	"	8,196
Woolahra	"	16,969	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— <i>cont.</i>			5000 and under 10,000— <i>cont.</i>		
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.	6,885
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
Mildura	Qld.	6,119	Tamworth	N.S.W.	7,145
Mitcham	S.A.	5,035	Tarampa	Qld.	6,699
Mount Morgan	Qld.	8,504	Tarro	N.S.W.	6,492
Mulwara	N.S.W.	7,009	Tenterfield (Shire)	"	5,153
Namoi	"	8,062	Tarania	"	5,621
Nannago	Qld.	6,433	Thebarton	S.A.	8,720
Narracan	Vic.	5,408	Thuringowa	Qld.	5,095
New Norfolk	Tas.	6,124	Tintenbar	N.S.W.	5,865
Newtown and Chilwell	Vic.	5,831	Toombul	Qld.	6,791
Numurkah	"	6,844	Toowong	"	6,285
Nunawading	"	7,120	Towong	Vic.	6,418
Patrick's Plains	N.S.W.	6,684	Tungamah	"	5,376
Parrt (Road District)	W.A.	5,066	Tweed	N.S.W.	7,308
Phillip Island & Woolamai	Vic.	7,067	Wagga Wagga	"	6,419
Pioneer	Qld.	9,752	Wallarobba	"	5,619
Poowong and Jeetho	Vic.	7,449	Wambo	Qld.	6,749
Port Germein	S.A.	5,210	Waranga	Vic.	5,291
Portland (Shire)	Vic.	5,291	Warrnambool (Shire)	"	8,653
Port Pirie	S.A.	9,385	Warrnambool (Town)	"	7,010
Preston	Vic.	5,049	Warwick	Qld.	5,248
Prospect	S.A.	6,813	Wangool	N.S.W.	5,262
Rodney	Vic.	6,718	Wickham	"	8,434
Rookwood	N.S.W.	5,418	Windsor	Qld.	8,970
Rosalie	Qld.	7,982	Woodville	S.A.	7,787
Ryde	N.S.W.	5,281	Zeehan	Tas.	5,726

§ 9. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance practically ceased in Tasmania in 1891, and for the time being, in Victoria in 1873, and in South Australia in 1886. 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; and in South Australia the principle of State assistance was again introduced in 1911.

The number of assisted immigrants for the year 1911, and also the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1911, is given in following table:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS DURING 1911 AND UP TO END OF 1911.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. Assisted during 1911	9,922	6,772	12,396	665	9,562	...	39,317
No. of Assisted Immigrants	237,681	149,703	196,263	96,013	24,624	21,699	725,983

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

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

4. **The Census of 1911.**—Under Section 51, sub-section (xi.) of the Constitution Act, power is given to the Parliament of the Commonwealth to make laws with respect to "Census and Statistics." This power was brought into requisition in 1905, when the Census and Statistics Act 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 the present section, the Census was taken as at 3rd April, 1911.

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

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

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

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

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (exclusive of Aborigines).						
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth (Total)
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	...	...	...	...	...	...
1833	(2nd Sept.) 60,794	...	...	...	...	...	...
1836	(2nd Sept.) 77,096	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	(2nd March) 130,856	...	...	...	...	(27th Sept.) 50,216	...
1844	...	...	...	(26th Feb.) 17,366	...	...	...
1846	(2nd March) 189,609	...	...	(26th Feb.) 22,390	...	...	...
1847	...	...	...	...	...	(31st Dec.) 70,164	...
1848	...	...	...	...	(10th Oct.) 4,622	...	...
1851	(1st Mar.) (a) 268,344	...	...	(1st Jan.) 63,700	...	(1st Mar.) 70,130	...
1854	...	(26th Apr.) (h) 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	498,129	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 Capital 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 in § 3 of the present section. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 175 to 177:—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								Commonwealth.
	N. South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Ter'ry.	Ed. Cp. Ter'ry.	
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	180,866	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
1911	888,138	668,759	337,955	212,650	168,094	98,594	2,662	1,068†	2,377,920

* 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.								
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasman.	North. Ter.	Ed. Cp. Ter.	C'wealth.
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213	...	...	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	...	...	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	...	...	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	...	...	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	...	...	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	...	...	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843*	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	...	...	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239*	61,242	5,749	40,168	...	...	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	...	...	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	...	...	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	...	...	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	...	...	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	...	...	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	...	...	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	...	...	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569†	...	1,788,847
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
1911	808,337	670,343	284,174	205,522	126,087	94,885	586	853*	2,190,787

PERSONS.

1788	859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859
1790	2,056	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,056
1795	3,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,466
1800	5,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,217
1805	7,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,707
1810	11,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,566
1815	15,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,063
1820	33,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,543
1825	38,313	...	...	...	...	14,192*	...	...	52,505
1830	44,588	...	...	...	1,172	24,279	...	...	70,039
1835	71,304	...	...	...	1,878	40,172	...	...	113,354
1840	127,468	...	...	14,630	2,311	45,999	...	...	190,408
1845	187,918	...	...	22,460	4,479	64,291	...	...	279,148
1850	266,900	...	...	63,700	5,886	68,870	...	...	405,356
1855	266,001	347,305*	...	97,387	12,605	69,962	...	...	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	28,056*	125,582	15,346	89,821	...	...	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	...	...	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	...	...	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	...	...	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	...	...	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	...	...	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	...	...	3,151,355
1895	1,255,503	1,185,676	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	...	...	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	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
1911	1,696,475	1,339,102	622,129	418,172	294,181	193,479	3,248	1,921*	4,568,707

* Previously included with New South Wales. † Details not available. ‡ 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 (175 to 177), on which the graphs shew the particulars for *each* year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available is 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive are based upon the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

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	*	*	153.75
1810 ...	3,805	2,544	6,349	100.66	177.04	121.70
1820 ...	16,199	5,778	21,977	213.57	145.14	190.01
1830 ...	29,101	7,395	36,496	122.36	75.78	108.80
1840 ...	74,421	45,948	120,369	140.72	267.86	171.86
1850 ...	111,377	103,571	214,948	87.49	164.13	112.89
1860 ...	429,877	310,352	740,229	180.10	186.20	182.61
1870 ...	233,934	268,237	502,171	34.99	56.23	43.84
1880 ...	302,020	281,755	583,775	33.47	37.81	35.43
1890 ...	488,317	431,507	919,824	40.54	42.02	41.22
1900 ...	284,161	329,823	613,984	16.79	22.61	19.48
1910 ...	319,316	340,428	659,744	16.15	19.04	17.52

* Not available.

§ 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 following tables will be found similar particulars in respect of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

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 Aborigines.)

(A) MALES.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S. W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap.Ter.	
0	22,939	15,869	8,329	5,359	3,808	2,761	19	18	59,102
1	20,839	14,819	7,837	4,694	3,525	2,501	18	18	54,551
2	19,536	14,120	7,134	4,805	3,487	2,455	18	13	51,568
3	19,476	14,328	7,290	4,557	3,529	2,490	15	18	51,703
4	19,213	13,925	7,134	4,394	3,360	2,429	14	18	50,487
0-4	102,003	73,061	37,724	24,109	17,709	12,636	84	85	267,411
5	18,522	13,607	6,527	4,339	3,254	2,425	22	12	48,708
6	17,858	13,460	5,753	4,225	3,078	2,384	17	21	47,796
7	16,375	12,736	6,108	4,034	2,971	2,183	20	20	44,447
8	16,258	12,966	6,397	4,006	2,813	2,181	21	11	44,653
9	16,124	12,846	6,283	3,866	2,691	2,134	13	25	43,982
5-9	85,137	65,615	32,068	20,470	14,807	11,307	93	89	229,586
10	16,434	13,189	6,439	3,976	2,690	2,160	16	13	44,917
11	16,343	13,133	6,552	4,032	2,564	2,002	15	15	44,656
12	14,830	11,812	6,031	3,737	2,319	1,912	14	23	40,678
13	15,683	12,465	6,238	3,799	2,121	1,975	7	21	42,369
14	15,846	12,987	6,134	4,045	2,035	2,037	13	27	43,184
10-14	79,136	63,586	31,454	19,589	11,789	10,086	65	99	215,804
15	15,982	13,081	6,381	4,127	2,209	1,887	17	13	43,697
16	16,127	13,581	6,315	4,361	2,150	2,041	10	15	44,600
17	16,872	13,656	6,545	4,269	2,400	1,981	18	24	45,765
18	17,237	14,114	6,806	4,400	2,563	2,121	17	27	47,285
19	16,763	13,372	6,601	4,367	2,465	1,883	17	16	45,484
15-19	82,981	67,804	32,648	21,524	11,787	9,913	79	95	226,831
20	17,570	13,419	6,884	4,337	2,746	1,831	28	24	46,839
Under 21	366,827	283,485	140,778	90,029	58,838	45,773	349	392	986,471
21-24	69,744	48,476	26,716	17,227	11,967	7,012	118	80	181,340
25-29	76,430	51,955	29,053	19,020	15,487	7,731	156	90	199,922
30-34	64,228	44,928	24,445	15,057	15,641	6,570	175	75	171,119
35-39	55,121	41,308	21,411	12,287	15,551	5,911	213	70	151,872
40-44	50,940	42,512	20,086	11,468	13,923	5,555	340	43	144,867
45-49	46,638	41,015	18,769	10,300	10,758	5,157	384	58	133,079
50-54	39,345	31,866	15,202	9,543	7,345	4,268	415	48	108,132
55-59	27,544	19,486	10,271	7,253	4,199	3,019	238	48	72,058
60-64	20,023	13,834	7,474	4,971	2,788	2,115	184	27	51,416
65-69	15,370	11,432	5,839	4,006	1,869	1,581	54	26	40,227
70-74	10,611	9,415	4,260	2,555	1,124	1,041	39	18	29,063
75-79	6,658	7,275	2,103	1,529	576	678	7	5	18,831
80-84	2,719	3,903	768	818	254	341	2	3	8,808
85-89	771	1,133	236	289	64	144	...	1	2,638
90-94	185	267	52	68	25	43	...	...	640
95-99	35	34	9	19	3	16	...	...	116
100 & upwards	19	8	2	1	1	4	...	...	35
21 & upwards	486,381	368,847	186,746	116,411	101,575	51,286	2,325	592	1,314,163
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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL—Continued.

(B) FEMALES.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
0	22,115	15,089	7,967	5,114	3,684	2,584	10	21	56,584
1	20,035	14,329	7,445	4,791	3,541	2,489	19	21	52,670
2	19,223	13,316	6,859	4,580	3,452	2,420	12	16	49,878
3	19,202	14,020	6,911	4,527	3,370	2,314	21	23	50,388
4	18,288	13,663	6,798	4,409	3,168	2,337	25	14	48,702
0-4	98,863	70,417	35,980	23,421	17,215	12,144	87	95	256,222
5	17,991	13,352	6,383	4,215	3,142	2,180	14	27	47,304
6	17,472	12,954	6,565	4,124	3,052	2,191	16	14	46,388
7	15,883	12,505	6,117	3,861	2,906	2,191	24	17	43,504
8	16,192	12,754	6,141	3,930	2,744	2,143	14	14	43,932
9	15,582	12,339	6,212	3,720	2,543	2,097	20	19	42,532
5-9	83,120	63,904	31,418	19,850	14,387	10,802	88	91	223,660
10	16,254	12,897	6,306	3,975	2,647	2,020	15	25	44,139
11	15,936	13,009	6,545	4,024	2,598	2,017	10	13	44,152
12	15,328	11,916	5,935	3,668	2,286	1,775	15	17	40,940
13	15,083	12,136	6,104	3,732	2,043	1,901	13	14	41,026
14	15,397	12,565	6,105	4,013	2,053	1,940	7	20	42,100
10-14	77,998	62,523	30,995	19,412	11,627	9,653	60	89	212,357
15	15,893	13,213	6,235	4,110	2,023	1,928	12	24	43,438
16	15,963	13,359	6,135	4,231	2,142	1,933	13	18	43,794
17	16,313	13,604	6,274	4,301	2,237	1,970	13	22	44,724
18	16,708	13,917	6,258	4,310	2,224	2,018	19	13	45,467
19	16,138	13,626	5,966	4,398	2,190	1,916	13	15	44,282
15-19	81,015	67,719	30,888	21,350	10,806	9,765	70	92	221,705
20	16,935	13,845	6,272	4,255	2,168	1,986	13	14	45,488
Under 21	357,931	278,408	135,553	88,288	56,203	44,350	318	381	961,432
21-24	65,915	51,372	23,135	16,381	8,416	7,307	32	45	172,603
25-29	72,390	55,651	23,508	18,517	10,429	7,872	46	41	188,454
30-34	59,896	48,694	19,289	14,707	10,582	6,579	50	44	159,841
35-39	50,708	44,549	16,738	12,213	9,917	5,361	35	39	139,560
40-44	43,455	42,480	14,607	11,204	7,924	4,890	38	44	124,651
45-49	37,583	38,477	12,246	10,042	5,648	4,488	24	29	108,537
50-54	29,964	29,420	9,519	8,348	3,745	3,755	11	25	84,787
55-59	20,905	18,457	6,356	6,190	2,427	2,558	9	21	56,923
60-64	16,352	14,316	4,918	4,626	1,818	1,928	3	13	43,974
65-69	13,014	12,603	4,160	3,734	1,320	1,614	4	15	36,464
70-74	8,585	9,972	2,792	2,717	813	1,119	1	8	26,007
75-79	5,242	6,934	1,411	1,815	376	719	1	3	16,501
80-84	2,223	3,387	596	971	139	369	...	4	7,689
85-89	783	1,129	232	373	59	128	...	2	2,706
90-94	241	265	50	99	10	37	...	...	702
95-99	34	56	10	19	1	7	...	...	127
100 & upwards	12	10	3	2	2	...	...	...	29
21 & upwards	427,302	377,772	139,570	111,958	63,626	48,740	254	333	1,169,555
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	98,620	576	722	2,141,970

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL—Continued.

(c) PERSONS.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap.Ter.	
0	45,054	30,958	16,296	10,473	7,492	5,345	29	39	115,686
1	40,874	29,148	15,282	9,785	7,066	4,900	37	39	107,221
2	38,759	27,436	13,993	9,385	6,939	4,875	30	29	101,446
3	38,678	28,348	14,201	9,084	6,899	4,804	36	41	102,091
4	37,501	27,588	13,932	8,803	6,528	4,766	39	32	99,189
0-4	200,866	143,478	73,704	47,530	34,924	24,780	171	180	525,633
5	36,513	26,959	12,910	8,554	6,396	4,605	36	39	96,012
6	35,330	26,414	13,318	8,349	6,130	4,575	33	35	94,184
7	32,258	25,241	12,225	7,895	5,877	4,374	44	37	87,951
8	32,450	25,720	12,538	7,936	5,557	4,324	35	25	86,585
9	31,706	25,185	12,495	7,586	5,234	4,231	33	44	86,514
5-9	168,257	129,519	63,486	40,320	29,194	22,109	181	180	453,246
10	32,688	26,086	12,745	7,951	5,337	4,180	31	38	89,056
11	32,279	26,142	13,097	8,056	5,162	4,019	25	28	88,808
12	30,158	23,728	11,966	7,405	4,605	3,687	29	40	81,618
13	30,766	24,601	12,402	7,531	4,164	3,876	20	35	83,395
14	31,243	25,552	12,239	8,068	4,148	3,977	20	47	85,284
10-14	157,134	126,109	62,449	39,001	23,416	19,739	125	188	428,161
15	31,875	26,294	12,616	8,237	4,232	3,815	29	37	87,135
16	32,090	26,940	12,450	8,592	4,292	3,974	23	33	88,394
17	33,185	27,260	12,819	8,570	4,627	3,951	31	46	90,489
18	33,945	28,031	13,064	8,710	4,787	4,139	36	40	92,752
19	32,901	26,998	12,587	8,765	4,655	3,799	30	31	89,766
15-19	163,996	135,523	63,536	42,874	22,593	19,678	149	187	448,536
20	34,505	27,264	13,156	8,592	4,914	3,817	41	38	92,327
Under 21	724,758	561,893	276,331	178,317	115,041	90,123	667	773	1,947,903
21-24	135,659	99,848	49,851	33,608	20,383	14,319	150	125	353,943
25-29	148,820	107,606	52,561	37,637	25,916	15,603	202	131	388,376
30-34	124,124	93,622	43,734	29,764	26,223	13,149	225	119	330,960
35-39	105,829	85,857	38,149	24,500	25,468	11,272	248	109	291,432
40-44	94,395	84,992	34,693	22,672	21,847	10,454	378	87	269,518
45-49	84,221	79,492	31,015	20,342	16,406	9,645	408	87	241,616
50-54	69,309	61,286	24,721	17,891	11,090	8,123	426	73	192,919
55-59	48,449	37,943	16,627	13,443	6,626	5,577	247	60	128,981
60-64	36,375	28,150	12,392	9,597	4,606	4,043	187	40	95,390
65-69	28,384	24,035	10,049	7,740	3,189	3,195	58	41	76,691
70-74	19,196	19,387	7,052	5,272	1,937	2,160	40	26	55,070
75-79	11,900	14,209	3,514	3,344	952	1,397	8	8	35,332
80-84	4,942	7,290	1,364	1,789	393	710	2	7	16,497
85-89	1,554	2,262	468	662	123	272	...	3	5,344
90-94	426	532	102	167	35	80	...	...	1,342
95-99	69	90	19	38	23	...	...	...	243
100 & upwards	31	18	5	3	3	4	...	...	64
21 & upwards	913,683	746,619	326,316	228,369	165,201	100,026	2,579	925	2,483,718
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	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

The following table furnishes a comparison between the age results of the Censuses of 1901 and 1911:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTHAt the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, classified according to Age.
(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Age last Birthday.	Population of the Commonwealth.								
	Census of 31st March, 1901.			Census of 3rd April, 1911.			Increase during 10 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons
0	47,163	46,015	93,178	59,102	56,564	115,686	11,939	10,569	22,508
1	42,785	42,059	84,844	54,551	52,670	107,221	11,766	10,611	22,377
2	43,035	41,530	84,565	51,568	49,878	101,446	8,533	8,348	16,881
3	43,454	42,409	85,863	51,703	50,388	102,091	8,249	7,979	16,228
4	43,373	42,604	85,977	50,487	48,702	99,189	7,114	6,098	13,212
0-4	219,810	214,617	434,427	267,411	258,222	525,633	47,601	43,605	91,206
5	45,137	44,053	89,190	48,708	47,304	96,012	3,571	3,251	6,822
6	45,614	44,681	90,295	47,796	46,388	94,184	2,182	1,707	3,889
7	46,451	45,550	92,001	44,447	43,504	87,951	-2,004	-2,046	-4,050
8	46,851	45,447	92,298	44,653	43,932	88,585	-2,198	-1,515	-3,713
9	46,896	45,977	92,873	43,982	42,532	86,514	-2,914	-3,445	-6,359
5-9	230,949	225,708	456,657	229,586	223,660	453,246	-1,363	-2,048	-3,411
10	46,649	45,635	92,284	44,917	44,139	89,056	-1,732	-1,496	-3,228
11	43,727	42,840	86,567	44,656	44,152	88,808	929	1,312	2,241
12	43,979	43,329	87,308	40,678	40,940	81,618	-3,301	-2,289	-5,590
13	42,075	41,803	83,878	42,369	41,026	83,395	294	- 777	- 483
14	41,878	41,181	83,059	43,184	42,100	85,284	1,306	919	2,225
10-14	218,308	214,688	432,996	215,804	212,357	428,161	-2,504	-2,331	-4,835
15-19	189,472	188,314	377,786	226,831	221,705	448,536	37,359	33,391	70,750
20	35,232	36,268	71,500	46,839	45,488	92,327	11,607	9,220	20,827
Under 21	893,771	879,595	1,773,366	986,471	961,432	1,947,903	92,700	81,837	174,537
21-24	139,128	140,322	279,450	181,340	172,603	353,943	42,212	32,281	74,493
25-29	162,234	156,640	318,874	199,922	188,454	388,376	37,688	31,814	69,502
30-34	156,075	136,047	292,122	171,119	159,841	330,960	15,044	23,794	38,538
35-39	151,849	120,438	272,287	151,872	139,560	291,432	23	19,122	19,145
40-44	125,826	95,146	220,972	144,867	124,651	269,518	19,041	29,505	48,546
45-49	88,523	65,729	154,252	133,079	108,537	241,616	44,556	42,808	87,364
50-54	67,156	52,588	119,744	108,132	84,787	192,919	40,976	32,199	73,175
55-59	52,595	43,057	95,652	72,058	56,923	128,981	19,463	13,866	33,329
60-64	45,976	37,096	83,072	51,416	43,974	95,390	5,440	6,878	12,318
65-69	38,478	30,421	68,899	40,227	36,464	76,691	1,749	6,043	7,792
70-74	25,876	18,412	44,288	29,063	26,007	55,070	3,187	7,595	10,782
75-79	12,605	9,689	22,294	18,831	16,501	35,332	6,226	6,812	13,038
80-84	6,033	5,038	11,071	8,808	7,689	16,497	2,775	2,651	5,426
85-89	1,662	1,562	3,224	2,638	2,706	5,344	976	1,144	2,120
90-94	409	385	794	640	702	1,342	231	317	548
95-99	99	70	169	116	127	243	17	57	74
100 & upwards	30	20	50	35	20	64	5	9	14
21 & upwards	1,074,554	912,660	1,987,214	1,314,163	1,169,555	2,483,718	239,609	256,895	496,504
Unspecified	9,603	3,618	13,221	12,401	10,983	23,384	2,798	7,365	10,163
Total	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	335,107	346,097	681,204

Note. — denotes decrease.

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 30,468, or slightly less than 7 per thousand :—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

(A) MALES.

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
AUSTRALASIA—									
Commonwealth of Aust.—									
New South Wales...	608,517	13,273	23,879	3,818	9,623	1,063	151	755	661,079
Victoria ...	42,701	495,490	10,479	7,490	30,864	4,590	123	39	591,776
Queensland ...	11,018	1,954	192,682	441	2,006	183	156	6	208,446
South Australia ...	13,005	11,400	2,154	157,578	13,275	445	285	4	198,146
Western Australia ...	1,253	2,244	255	1,274	52,743	115	8	1	57,993
Tasmania ...	5,209	8,615	1,223	626	1,386	80,115	14	4	97,192
Northern Territory ...	12	10	11	37	13	...	282	...	365
Australia (undefined) ...	10,021	8,673	2,074	2,547	1,359	437	10	35	25,156
New Zealand ...	7,396	4,968	1,632	554	1,819	574	17	2	16,862
EUROPE—England ...	74,754	48,063	38,583	16,753	20,866	5,230	121	71	204,441
Wales ...	2,791	1,495	1,491	537	890	156	3	1	7,374
Scotland ...	19,403	14,200	12,146	3,298	4,702	1,145	43	15	54,952
Ireland ...	24,098	19,169	16,186	3,695	5,733	1,046	47	26	70,000
Isle of Man ...	261	187	102	47	72	11	...	1	681
Other European Brit. Poss.	495	398	214	163	146	31	2	...	1,449
Austria-Hungary ...	520	280	277	123	1,173	24	1	...	2,397
Belgium ...	90	73	29	24	20	6	...	...	241
Denmark ...	1,083	779	1,732	243	347	78	3	1	4,266
France ...	935	471	247	116	173	27	4	...	1,973
Germany ...	5,323	4,343	6,983	3,046	1,647	353	20	2	21,717
Greece ...	764	279	248	75	323	4	...	...	1,693
Italy ...	1,332	1,140	748	153	2,151	17	2	...	5,543
Netherlands ...	202	151	84	125	74	8	...	...	643
Norway ...	964	726	478	437	386	42	5	...	3,038
Portugal ...	77	38	17	7	9	9	1	...	158
Russia ...	1,218	777	581	334	463	37	3	...	3,413
Spain ...	90	159	78	9	147	6	...	...	489
Sweden ...	1,679	1,138	840	617	700	107	3	...	5,084
Switzerland ...	340	492	259	72	122	13	1	...	1,299
Other European Countries	134	71	80	46	128	3	...	...	462
ASIA—British India ...	1,764	1,179	629	545	748	175	7	2	5,049
Ceylon ...	131	60	180	9	73	10	8	1	472
Hong Kong ...	121	65	69	9	89	2	...	...	355
Straits Settlements...	57	28	115	11	415	...	15	...	641
Other Asiatic British Poss.	22	20	36	5	64	3	2	...	152
Afghanistan ...	31	6	11	37	109	...	6	...	200
Arabia ...	17	3	6	3	2	1	1	...	33
China ...	7,509	4,246	5,393	231	1,601	353	1,119	1	20,453
Japan ...	125	47	1,387	17	1,599	1	84	...	3,260
Java ...	17	11	288	3	209	...	7	...	535
Philippine Islands ...	22	5	91	...	260	...	46	...	424
Syria ...	448	186	71	127	29	33	...	1	895
Other Asiatic Countries	122	83	102	36	407	1	64	...	815
AFRICA—Cape of Good Hope	168	103	48	23	21	11	...	...	374
Mauritius ...	145	116	58	42	40	10	1	...	412
Natal ...	51	55	17	8	9	9	...	...	149
Orange Free State ...	3	2	2	...	5	2	...	...	14
Transvaal ...	50	41	18	13	12	5	...	...	139
South Africa (undefined)	554	381	140	93	122	21	2	...	1,313
Other African British Poss.	28	14	10	3	8	1	3	...	67
Egypt ...	38	19	18	7	15	3	...	...	100
Other African Countries	50	16	21	4	12	8	3	...	114
AMERICA—Barbadoes ...	21	8	5	6	15	...	...	...	55
Canada ...	852	518	356	112	232	52	3	1	2,126
Jamaica ...	69	42	29	13	13	2	...	...	168
Newfoundland ...	34	33	17	5	7	3	...	...	99
Other American Brit. Poss.	67	53	41	17	33	6	...	...	217
Argentine Republic...	26	13	11	3	12	3	...	...	68
Brazil ...	19	15	13	3	5	5	...	...	60
Chile ...	29	12	11	1	5	1	...	...	59
Mexico ...	15	10	8	2	7	...	...	...	42
Peru ...	16	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	25
United States of America	1,844	1,085	661	323	423	103	7	3	4,449
Other American Countries	119	81	62	38	60	8	2	...	370
POLYNESIA—Fiji ...	227	67	74	10	20	11	5	...	414
Friendly Islands ...	28	9	5	2	2	...	...	...	46
Papua ...	8	1	387	1	1	...	...	...	398
Other Polynesian Brit. Pos.	54	...	198	1	6	...	...	...	259
New Caledonia ...	114	10	45	...	8	1	...	...	178
New Hebrides ...	70	16	196	1	2	...	3	...	290
Samoa ...	27	5	29	4	5	...	...	...	70
Other Polynesian Islands	42	9	189	3	4	...	...	...	251
Sth. Sea Ids. (so described)	106	4	444	1	9	3	3	...	570
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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(B) FEMALES.

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'Ind.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. C. Ter.	
AUSTRALASIA—									
Commonwealth of Aust.—									
New South Wales	610,340	15,419	15,042	3,628	7,601	1,267	34	622	653,953
Victoria	34,835	514,729	5,464	7,017	23,749	4,189	20	8	590,011
Queensland	12,275	2,448	189,534	392	1,660	249	57	3	206,618
South Australia	11,189	12,127	1,194	160,495	11,060	477	79	1	196,622
Western Australia	1,229	2,292	227	1,311	51,465	126	7	...	56,657
Tasmania	5,112	10,415	575	602	1,093	78,774	6	1	96,578
Northern Territory	5	8	17	43	8	1	263	...	345
Australia (undefined)	10,498	9,848	1,885	2,962	1,145	466	10	21	26,835
New Zealand	6,667	5,099	944	432	1,235	626	1	2	15,006
EUROPE—England									
Wales	47,342	38,629	26,683	13,145	11,987	3,758	24	21	141,589
Scotland	1,591	1,195	1,129	348	435	101	2	...	4,801
Ireland	11,857	12,377	8,384	2,353	2,221	927	4	8	38,131
Isle of Man	22,558	22,308	15,413	4,302	3,718	1,109	8	18	69,434
Other European Brit. Poss.	106	102	55	27	31	5	...	...	326
Austria-Hungary	268	339	112	97	92	21	...	...	929
Belgium	116	75	55	23	107	1	...	...	377
Denmark	39	27	9	8	11	3	1	...	98
France	214	132	909	30	69	43	...	...	1,397
Germany	412	263	86	50	81	11	...	...	903
Greece	1,918	1,799	4,996	1,931	389	237	2	1	11,273
Italy	58	18	14	1	12	2	...	...	105
Netherlands	391	359	181	31	210	4	...	...	1,176
Norway	35	35	13	5	11	2	1	...	102
Portugal	68	81	207	16	40	1	...	...	413
Russia	7	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	15
Spain	318	296	214	45	163	7	...	...	1,043
Sweden	44	64	19	10	31	1	...	...	169
Switzerland	118	82	214	36	40	12	...	...	502
Other European Countries	102	140	117	38	32	8	...	...	437
ASIA—British India									
Ceylon	50	27	29	5	27	...	...	...	138
Hong Kong	518	427	192	121	192	144	1	...	1,595
Straits Settlements	36	40	25	6	16	16	...	...	139
Other Asiatic British Poss.	29	14	5	5	4	1	...	...	58
Afghanistan	18	15	11	4	9	2	...	...	60
Arabia	12	15	6	...	2	...	...	...	37
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Java	100	56	80	11	20	9	46	...	322
Philippine Islands	14	10	65	5	115	...	5	...	214
Syria	13	12	16	...	1	1	...	...	43
Other Asiatic Countries	12	5	1	...	1	...	1	...	20
AFRICA—Cape of Good Hope									
Mauritius	307	137	80	58	26	24	...	...	632
Natal	17	6	7	1	5	...	...	...	36
Orange Free State	163	147	31	15	14	15	...	...	385
Transvaal	95	83	25	24	15	3	...	...	245
South Africa (undefined)	46	55	11	9	17	8	...	...	146
Other African British Poss.	7	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	14
Egypt	46	48	18	7	13	5	...	...	137
Other African Countries	503	373	97	98	104	37	...	...	1,212
AMERICA—Barbadoes	10	24	4	4	5	2	...	...	49
Canada	26	7	3	3	7	1	...	...	47
Jamaica	16	11	5	4	1	4	...	...	41
Newfoundland	6	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	15
Other American Brit. Poss.	280	262	99	65	83	28	...	1	818
Argentina Republic	21	45	11	2	7	1	...	...	87
Brazil	10	15	5	1	2	...	...	...	33
Chile	18	29	15	10	14	1	...	...	87
Mexico	9	5	4	3	1	4	...	...	26
Peru	7	15	5	3	3	3	...	...	36
United States of America	11	8	2	...	3	...	...	...	24
Other American Countries	11	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	23
POLYNESIA—Fiji	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	9
Friendly Islands	890	665	281	138	168	51	...	...	2,193
Papua	47	54	40	18	22	8	...	...	189
Other Polynesian Brit. Poss.	249	102	40	14	17	15	1	...	438
New Caledonia	38	4	1	6	...	...	...	...	49
New Hebrides	15	4	13	2	1	...	...	...	35
Samoa	7	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	16
Other Polynesian Islands	129	16	11	5	7	1	...	...	169
Sth. Sea Islds.(so described)	18	15	11	2	...	4	...	...	50
At sea	31	6	13	2	2	...	...	...	54
Unspecified	36	11	18	...	3	...	...	...	68
	5	...	46	...	1	3	...	...	55
	662	673	287	211	135	60	1	...	2,029
	4,782	5,793	984	958	778	739	1	15	14,050
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911.—Continued.
(C) PERSONS.

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
AUSTRALASIA—									
Commonwealth of Aust.—									
New South Wales	1,218,857	28,692	38,921	7,446	17,224	2,330	185	1,377	1,315,032
Victoria	77,536	1,010,219	15,943	14,507	54,613	8,779	143	47	1,181,787
Queensland	23,293	4,402	382,216	833	3,666	432	213	9	415,064
South Australia	24,194	23,527	3,348	318,073	24,335	922	364	5	594,768
Western Australia	2,482	4,536	482	2,585	104,208	241	15	1	114,550
Tasmania	10,321	19,030	1,798	1,228	2,479	158,889	20	5	193,770
Northern Territory	17	18	28	80	21	1	545	...	710
Australia (undefined)	20,519	18,521	3,959	5,509	2,504	903	20	56	51,991
New Zealand	13,963	10,067	2,576	986	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
EUROPE—England	122,096	86,692	65,266	29,998	32,853	8,988	145	92	346,030
Wales	4,382	2,690	2,620	885	1,325	257	15	1	12,175
Scotland	31,260	26,577	20,530	5,651	6,923	2,072	47	23	93,083
Ireland	46,656	41,477	31,599	7,997	9,451	2,155	55	44	139,434
Isle of Man	367	289	157	74	103	16	...	1	1,007
Other European Brit. Poss.	763	737	326	260	238	52	2	...	2,378
Austria-Hungary	636	355	332	145	1,280	25	1	...	2,774
Belgium	129	99	38	32	31	9	1	...	339
Denmark	1,297	911	2,641	273	416	121	3	1	5,663
France	1,347	734	333	166	254	38	4	...	2,876
Germany	7,241	6,142	11,979	4,977	2,036	590	22	3	32,990
Greece	822	297	262	76	335	6	...	...	1,798
Italy	1,723	1,499	929	184	2,361	21	2	...	6,719
Netherlands	237	186	97	130	84	10	1	...	745
Norway	1,032	807	685	453	426	43	5	...	3,451
Portugal	84	44	17	7	11	9	1	...	173
Russia	1,536	1,073	795	379	626	44	3	...	4,456
Spain	134	223	97	19	178	7	...	...	658
Sweden	1,797	1,220	1,054	653	740	119	3	...	5,586
Switzerland	442	632	376	110	154	21	1	...	1,736
Other European Countries	184	98	109	51	155	3	...	...	600
ASIA—British India	2,282	1,606	821	666	940	319	8	2	6,644
Ceylon	167	100	205	15	89	26	8	1	611
Hong Kong	150	79	74	14	93	3	...	...	413
Straits Settlements	75	43	126	15	424	2	16	...	701
Other Asiatic British Poss.	34	35	42	5	66	5	2	...	189
Afghanistan	31	6	11	37	109	...	6	...	200
Arabia	18	3	7	3	2	1	1	...	35
China	7,609	4,302	5,473	242	1,621	362	1,165	1	20,775
Japan	139	57	1,452	22	1,714	1	89	...	3,474
Java	30	23	304	3	210	1	7	...	578
Philippine Islands	34	10	92	...	261	...	47	...	444
Syria	755	323	151	185	55	57	...	1	1,527
Other Asiatic Countries	139	89	109	37	412	1	64	...	851
AFRICA—Cape of Good Hope	331	250	79	38	35	26	...	...	759
Mauritius	240	199	83	66	55	13	1	...	657
Natal	97	110	28	17	26	17	...	...	295
Orange Free State	10	5	3	...	8	2	...	...	28
Transvaal	96	89	36	20	25	10	...	...	276
South Africa (undefined)	1,067	754	237	191	226	58	2	...	2,525
Other African British Poss.	38	38	14	7	13	3	3	...	116
Egypt	64	26	21	10	22	4	...	...	147
Other African Countries	66	27	26	8	13	12	3	...	155
AMERICA—Barbadoes	27	12	8	6	17	...	...	...	70
Canada	1,132	780	455	177	315	80	3	2	2,944
Jamaica	90	87	40	15	20	3	...	...	255
Newfoundland	44	48	22	6	9	3	...	...	132
Other American Brit. Poss.	85	82	56	27	47	7	...	...	304
Argentine Republic	35	18	15	6	13	7	...	...	94
Brazil	26	30	18	6	8	8	...	...	96
Chile	40	20	13	1	8	1	...	...	83
Mexico	26	14	11	3	11	...	...	...	65
Peru	19	7	6	...	2	...	...	...	34
United States of America	2,734	1,750	942	461	591	154	7	3	6,642
Other American Countries	168	135	102	56	82	16	2	...	559
POLYNESIA—Fiji	476	169	114	24	37	26	6	...	852
Friendly Islands	66	13	6	8	2	...	...	...	95
Papua	23	5	400	3	2	...	...	...	433
Other Polynesian Brit. Pos.	61	...	206	2	6	...	...	...	275
New Caledonia	243	26	56	5	15	2	...	...	347
New Hebrides	88	31	207	3	2	6	3	...	340
Samoa	58	11	42	6	7	...	...	...	124
Other Polynesian Islands	75	20	207	3	10	6	...	...	319
Sth. Sea Ids. (so described)	111	4	490	1	281	122	3	...	628
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	35	30,468
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

The following table furnishes a comparison between the birthplace results of the Censuses of 1901 and 1911:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH

At the Censuses of 1901 and 1911, classified according to Birthplace.
(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Birthplace.	Census of 31st March, 1901.			Census of 3rd April, 1911.			Increase during 10 years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Total.
AUSTRALASIA—									
C'wealth of Aust.—									
New South Wales	524,239	520,526	1,044,765	661,079	653,953	1,315,032	136,840	133,427	270,267
Victoria ...	499,748	500,082	999,830	591,776	590,011	1,181,787	92,028	89,929	181,957
Queensland ...	153,438	152,431	305,869	208,446	206,618	415,064	55,008	54,187	109,195
S.A.(Incl. N. Ter.)	168,199	167,529	335,728	198,511	196,967	395,478	30,312	29,438	59,750
West. Australia	28,288	27,980	56,268	57,893	56,657	114,550	29,605	28,677	58,282
Tasmania ...	81,999	81,447	163,446	97,192	96,578	193,770	15,193	15,131	30,324
Aust. (undefined)	1,182	1,215	2,397	25,156	26,835	51,991	23,974	25,620	49,594
New Zealand	13,568	12,220	25,788	16,862	15,006	31,868	3,294	2,786	6,080
EUROPE—									
England & Wales*	230,332	162,989	393,321	212,496	146,716	359,212	17,836	16,273	34,109
Scotland ...	58,754	42,999	101,753	54,952	38,131	93,083	3,802	4,868	8,670
Ireland ...	92,037	92,048	184,085	70,000	69,434	139,434	22,037	22,614	44,651
Other Eur. Br. Pos.	265	165	430	1,449	929	2,378	1,184	764	1,948
Austria-Hungary	1,661	241	1,902	2,397	377	2,774	736	136	872
Belgium ...	264	93	357	241	98	339	23	5	18
Denmark ...	4,749	1,532	6,281	4,266	1,397	5,663	483	135	618
France ...	2,618	974	3,592	1,973	903	2,876	645	71	716
Germany ...	25,002	13,350	38,352	21,717	11,273	32,990	3,285	2,077	5,362
Greece ...	815	63	878	1,693	105	1,798	878	42	920
Italy ...	4,871	807	5,678	5,543	1,176	6,719	672	369	1,041
Netherlands	511	83	594	643	102	745	132	19	151
Portugal ...	287	24	311	158	15	173	129	9	138
Russia ...	2,648	710	3,358	3,413	1,043	4,456	765	333	1,098
Spain ...	384	131	515	489	169	658	105	38	143
Sweden & Norway	8,881	982	9,863	8,122	915	9,037	759	67	826
Switzerland	1,611	428	2,039	1,299	437	1,736	312	9	303
Other Eur. Counts.	387	136	523	462	138	600	75	2	77
ASIA—									
British India ...	6,075	1,562	7,637	5,049	1,595	6,644	1,026	33	993
Ceylon ...	479	130	609	472	139	611	7	9	2
Hong Kong	138	29	167	355	58	413	217	29	246
Straits Settlements	618	46	664	641	60	701	23	14	37
Other Asiatic B. Pos.	80	30	110	152	37	189	72	7	79
Afghanistan	393	...	393	200	...	200	193	...	193
Arabia ...	53	8	61	33	2	35	20	6	26
China ...	29,513	394	29,907	20,453	322	20,775	9,060	72	9,132
Japan ...	3,167	426	3,593	3,260	214	3,474	93	212	119
Java ...	267	27	294	535	43	578	268	16	284
Philippine Islands	677	12	689	424	20	444	253	8	245
Syria ...	986	512	1,498	895	632	1,527	91	120	29
Other Asiatic Cties.	1,326	66	1,392	815	36	851	511	30	541
AFRICA—									
Cape of Good Hope	452	377	829	374	285	759	78	8	70
Mauritius ...	477	263	740	412	245	657	65	18	83
Natal ...	66	40	106	149	146	295	83	106	189
Orange Free State	2	1	3	14	14	28	12	13	25
Transvaal ...	12	14	26	139	137	276	127	123	250
S. Af'ca (undefined)	292	244	536	1,313	1,212	2,525	1,021	968	1,989
Other African B.P.	71	51	122	67	49	116	4	2	6
Egypt ...	76	32	108	100	47	147	24	15	39
Other African Cties.	294	105	399	114	41	155	180	64	244
AMERICA—									
Barbadoes ...	64	14	78	55	15	70	9	1	8
Canada ...	2,195	811	3,006	2,126	818	2,944	69	7	62
Jamaica ...	250	112	362	168	87	255	82	25	107
Newfoundland	110	43	153	99	33	132	11	10	21
Other Amer. B. Pos.	519	171	690	217	87	304	302	84	386
Argentine Republic	28	16	44	68	26	94	40	10	50
Brazil ...	72	33	105	60	36	96	12	3	9
Chile ...	69	21	90	59	24	83	10	3	7
Mexico ...	43	18	61	42	23	65	1	5	4
Peru ...	21	7	28	25	9	34	4	2	6
U.S. of America	5,217	2,231	7,448	4,449	2,193	6,642	768	38	806
Other Amcn. Cties.	301	141	442	370	189	559	69	48	117
POLYNESIA—									
Fiji ...	307	278	585	414	438	852	107	160	267
Friendly Islands	41	42	83	46	49	95	5	7	12
Papua ...	6	3	9	398	35	433	392	2	424
Other Polyn. B.P.	47	15	62	259	16	275	212	1	213
New Caledonia	131	95	226	178	169	347	47	74	121
New Hebrides	71	28	99	290	50	340	219	22	241
Samoa ...	43	42	85	70	54	124	27	12	39
Other Polyn. Islds.	51	35	86	251	68	319	200	33	233
S. Sea Ids. (so des.)	8,701	427	9,128	570	55	625	8,131	372	8,503
At Sea ...	2,747	2,456	5,203	2,209	2,029	4,238	538	427	965
Unspecified ...	4,642	3,280	7,922	16,418	14,050	30,468	11,776	10,770	22,546
Total ...	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	335,107	346,097	681,204

Including the Isle of Man.

* Note.— denotes decrease.

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 and certain subdivisions thereof are given in the table hereunder:—

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

(a) MALES.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
Class I. Professional—									
Engaged in government, defence, law, etc.	13,261	8,758	3,823	2,169	2,533	1,398	40	22	32,004
Ministering to religion, charity, health, educa- tion, etc.	23,502	17,849	7,580	4,475	4,213	1,952	33	30	59,634
Total Class I.	36,763	26,607	11,403	6,644	6,746	3,350	73	52	91,638
Class II. Domestic—									
Engaged in supplying board and lodging	9,534	6,541	3,599	1,875	2,669	875	24	3	25,120
Engaged in domestic service and attendance	9,364	7,078	2,755	1,543	1,650	614	103	8	23,115
Total Class II.	18,898	13,619	6,354	3,418	4,319	1,489	127	11	48,235
Class III. Commercial—									
Dealing in property and finance	14,157	12,922	4,078	3,484	2,382	1,152	7	6	38,188
Dealing in art and mechanic productions .	6,614	6,057	1,928	1,475	1,010	427	1	...	17,512
Dealing in textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials	8,690	7,644	2,957	2,039	1,271	747	1	3	23,352
Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics and stimu- lants	24,435	21,467	8,640	6,334	4,436	1,693	54	1	67,060

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(a) MALES—Continued.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
Class III. Commercial— <i>Continued.</i>									
Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances ...	8,222	6,966	2,093	1,934	1,356	518	8	1	21,098
Dealing in fuel and light	1,609	2,001	752	585	276	241	5	...	5,469
Dealing in metals and other minerals ...	2,923	2,753	1,067	1,377	749	259	...	...	9,128
General and undefined merchants and dealers	20,757	14,088	7,244	4,959	3,759	1,940	120	8	52,875
Speculators on chance events ...	575	444	104	9	79	58	...	...	1,269
Engaged in storage ...	226	106	42	108	60	6	...	...	548
Total Class III. ...	88,208	74,448	28,905	22,304	15,378	7,041	196	19	236,499
Class IV. Transport and Communication—									
Engaged in railway traffic ...	16,946	13,869	8,215	5,052	4,664	1,138	52	4	49,940
Engaged in traffic on roads ...	18,916	10,958	5,955	3,765	2,034	1,101	39	5	42,773
Engaged in traffic on seas and rivers	17,488	8,428	5,963	5,339	3,810	1,618	42	3	42,691
Engaged in postal, telegraph and telephone service ...	6,861	4,212	2,311	1,316	1,350	512	61	1	16,624
Messengers, etc. ...	156	162	77	51	42	38	...	...	526
Total Class IV. ...	60,367	37,629	22,521	15,523	11,900	4,407	194	13	152,554
Class V. Industrial—									
Working in art and mechanic productions	37,819	32,853	11,889	10,220	5,217	2,468	19	7	100,492
Working in textile fabrics, dress & fibrous materials ...	12,052	13,500	3,287	2,456	1,305	1,039	21	2	33,662
Working in food, drinks, narcotics & stimulants	16,585	13,900	9,953	3,710	2,255	1,409	15	2	47,829
Working in animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	4,690	4,774	1,760	987	457	222	...	3	12,893
Working in metals and other minerals ...	19,782	16,479	5,290	7,362	2,600	1,479	9	6	53,007
Working in fuel, light & other forms of energy	4,631	3,114	637	846	622	250	1	4	10,105
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways etc. ...	44,408	30,841	14,088	11,837	6,103	4,316	40	71	111,704
Engaged in disposal of the dead or of refuse ...	2,309	1,856	797	498	451	219	3	...	6,133
Engaged in undefined industrial pursuits ...	29,645	24,000	9,248	6,469	5,033	3,308	100	115	77,918
Total Class V. ...	171,921	141,317	56,949	44,385	24,043	14,710	208	210	453,743
Class VI. Primary Producers—									
Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	77,599	83,343	38,695	36,590	21,169	19,647	89	100	277,232
Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	69,724	27,019	33,634	5,898	4,086	2,547	406	277	143,591
Engaged in capture, etc., of wild animals and their produce ...	1,981	995	819	328	245	379	8	13	4,768
Engaged in fisheries ...	1,524	873	1,631	434	2,921	204	208	...	7,795
Engaged in forestry ...	6,358	5,150	4,708	355	5,866	1,936	17	3	24,393
Engaged in water conservation and supply ...	2,406	1,623	1,287	781	583	71	11	1	6,763
Engaged in mining and quarrying ...	39,551	20,218	17,947	3,256	18,189	5,629	934	2	105,726
Total Class VI. ...	199,143	139,221	98,721	47,642	53,059	30,413	1,673	396	570,268

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(a) MALES.—Continued.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap.	
Class VII. Indefinite (of independent means)	5,507	4,546	2,027	931	478	436	9	5	13,939
Class VIII. Dependents— Dependent on natural guardians ...	264,887	200,852	98,010	61,388	43,578	33,340	231	268	702,554
Supported by voluntary and State contributions	830	1,331	302	858	303	289	3	4	3,920
Criminal Class (under legal detention)	14	174	47	29	32	1	2	...	299
Total Class VIII. ...	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	39,386
Grand total ...	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035

(b) FEMALES.

Class I. Professional— Engaged in Government, defence, law, etc. Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, etc. ...	519 18,858	470 16,742	251 5,999	84 4,445	161 3,292	61 2,070	1 12	2 6	1,549 51,424
Total Class I. ...	19,377	17,212	6,250	4,529	3,453	2,131	13	8	52,973
Class II. Domestic— Engaged in supplying board and lodging ... Engaged in domestic service and attendance ...	13,691 40,792	11,606 36,950	6,314 13,902	2,908 11,152	3,698 5,605	1,108 5,267	13 61	4 60	39,342 113,789
Total Class II. ...	54,483	48,556	20,216	14,060	9,303	6,375	74	64	153,131
Class III. Commercial— Dealing in property and finance ... Dealing in art and mechanic productions ... Dealing in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials ... Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants ... Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances ... Dealing in fuel and light ... Dealing in metals and other minerals ... General and undefined merchants and dealers ... Speculators on chance events ... Engaged in storage ...	2,847 1,522 4,824 2,714 353 31 159 5,652 5 5	2,880 1,781 4,627 3,395 321 40 296 3,817 5 1	636 547 1,814 962 110 13 61 1,505 9 2	597 394 1,495 747 68 7 63 1,312 1 ...	318 249 896 497 67 9 52 811 7 ...	244 124 457 247 32 ... 33 520 14 ...	... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...	2 1	7,524 4,607 14,113 8,562 951 100 664 13,618 41 8
Total Class III. ...	18,112	17,163	5,659	4,674	2,906	1,671	...	3	50,188

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(b) FEMALES—Continued.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
Class IV. Transport and Communication—									
Engaged in railway traffic ...	259	264	307	13	9	36	...	1	889
Engaged in traffic on roads ...	61	89	25	21	5	8	...	...	209
Engaged in traffic on seas and rivers ...	146	94	51	36	41	17	...	...	385
Engaged in postal, telegraph and telephone service ...	1,131	1,159	237	277	271	270	...	5	3,350
Messengers, etc. ...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total Class IV. ...	1,597	1,609	621	347	326	331	...	6	4,337
Class V. Industrial—									
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	3,327	3,451	687	609	279	123	...	...	8,476
Working in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials ...	28,992	37,523	9,939	7,087	3,482	2,291	3	4	89,321
Working in food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants ...	2,472	2,959	507	307	123	94	1	...	6,463
Working in animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	265	317	9	6	7	4	...	...	608
Working in metals and other minerals ...	275	223	34	30	10	2	...	...	574
Working in fuel, light, and other forms of energy ...	45	295	12	13	6	4	...	...	375
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, etc. ...	28	35	22	12	5	4	...	...	106
Engaged in disposal of the dead or of refuse ...	10	16	6	2	1	...	...	...	35
Engaged in undefined industrial pursuits ...	679	1,637	97	115	72	36	...	...	2,636
Total Class V. ...	36,093	46,456	11,313	8,161	3,985	2,558	4	4	108,504
Class VI. Primary Producers—									
Engaged in agricultural pursuits ...	1,636	2,809	1,091	1,005	397	521	...	9	7,468
Engaged in pastoral pursuits ...	3,266	2,321	2,065	389	114	88	12	15	8,270
Engaged in capture, &c., of wild animals and their produce ...	9	7	6	1	1	1	...	...	25
Engaged in fisheries ...	4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	10
Engaged in forestry ...	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	12
Engaged in water conservation and supply ...	6	4	4	2	1	...	...	...	17
Engaged in mining and quarrying ...	23	21	13	9	10	2	...	...	78
Total Class VI. ...	4,950	5,163	3,183	1,403	528	614	12	24	15,880
Class VII. Indefinite (of independent means) ...	3,401	3,507	731	761	272	443	...	1	9,116
Class VIII. Dependents—									
Dependent on natural guardians ...	649,481	517,039	227,193	165,646	99,171	78,880	471	612	1,738,493
Supported by voluntary and State contributions ...	996	1,738	509	751	380	291	2	...	4,667
Criminal class (under legal detention) ...	3	3	9	35	3	...	...	...	53
Total Class VIII. ...	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
Grand total ...	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(c) PERSONS.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
Class I. Professional—									
Engaged in Government, defence, law, etc. ...	13,780	9,228	4,074	2,253	2,694	1,459	41	24	33,553
Ministering to religion, charity health, educa- tion, etc. ...	42,360	34,591	13,579	8,920	7,505	4,022	45	36	111,058
Total Class I. ...	56,140	43,819	17,653	11,173	10,199	5,481	86	60	144,611
Class II. Domestic—									
Engaged in supplying board and lodging ...	23,225	18,147	9,913	4,783	6,367	1,963	37	7	64,462
Engaged in domestic service and attendance	50,156	44,028	16,657	12,695	7,255	5,881	164	68	136,904
Total Class II. ...	73,381	62,175	26,570	17,478	13,622	7,864	201	75	201,366
Class III. Commercial—									
Dealing in property and finance ...	17,004	15,802	4,714	4,081	2,700	1,396	7	8	45,712
Dealing in art and mechanic productions	8,136	7,838	2,475	1,859	1,259	551	1	...	22,119
Dealing in textile fa- brics, dress and fibrous materials ...	13,514	12,271	4,771	3,534	2,167	1,204	1	3	37,465
Dealing in food, drinks, narcotics and stimu- lants ...	27,149	24,862	9,602	7,081	4,933	1,940	54	1	75,622
Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I. ...	8,575	7,287	2,203	2,002	1,423	550	8	1	22,049
Dealing in fuel and light	1,640	2,041	765	592	265	241	5	...	5,569
Dealing in metals and other minerals ...	3,082	3,049	1,128	1,440	801	292	...	...	9,792
General and undefined merchants and dealers	26,409	17,905	8,749	6,271	4,570	2,460	120	9	66,493
Speculators on chance events ...	580	449	113	10	86	72	...	...	1,310
Engaged in storage ...	231	107	44	108	60	6	...	...	556
Total Class III. ...	106,320	91,611	34,564	26,978	18,284	8,712	196	22	286,687
Class IV. Transport and Communication—									
Engaged in railway traffic ...	17,205	14,133	8,622	5,065	4,673	1,174	52	5	50,829
Engaged in traffic on roads ...	18,977	11,047	5,980	3,786	2,039	1,109	39	5	42,982
Engaged in traffic on seas and rivers ...	17,634	8,522	6,014	5,375	3,851	1,635	42	3	43,076
Engaged in postal, tele- graph and telephone service ...	7,992	5,371	2,548	1,593	1,621	782	61	6	19,974
Messengers, etc. ...	156	165	78	51	42	38	...	...	530
Total Class IV. ...	61,964	39,238	23,142	15,870	12,226	4,738	194	19	157,391

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(c) PERSONS—Continued.

Occupation. Description.	States.						Territories.		Total Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
Class V. Industrial—									
Working in art and mechanic productions	41,146	36,304	12,576	10,829	5,496	2,591	19	7	108,968
Working in textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials	41,044	51,023	13,226	9,543	4,787	3,330	24	6	122,963
Working in food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants	19,057	16,859	10,460	4,017	2,378	1,503	16	2	54,298
Working in animal and vegetable substances, N.E.I.	4,955	5,091	1,769	993	464	226	...	3	13,501
Working in metals and other minerals	20,057	16,702	5,324	7,392	2,610	1,481	9	6	53,581
Working in fuel, light, and other forms of energy	4,676	3,409	649	859	628	254	1	4	10,489
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, etc.	44,436	30,876	14,110	11,849	6,108	4,320	40	71	111,810
Engaged in disposal of the dead or of refuse	2,319	1,872	803	500	452	219	3	...	6,168
Engaged in undefined industrial pursuits	30,324	25,637	9,345	6,584	5,105	3,344	100	115	80,554
Total Class V.	208,014	187,773	68,262	52,566	28,028	17,268	212	214	562,337
Class VI. Primary Producers—									
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	79,235	86,152	39,786	37,595	21,566	20,168	89	109	284,700
Engaged in pastoral pursuits	72,990	29,340	35,699	6,287	4,200	2,635	418	292	151,861
Engaged in capture of wild animals and their produce	1,990	1,002	825	329	246	380	8	13	4,793
Engaged in fisheries	1,528	873	1,634	434	2,924	204	208	...	7,805
Engaged in forestry	6,364	5,151	4,709	355	5,868	1,938	17	3	24,405
Engaged in water conservation and supply	2,412	1,627	1,291	783	584	71	11	1	6,780
Engaged in mining and quarrying	39,574	20,239	17,960	3,265	18,199	5,631	934	2	105,804
Total Class VI.	204,093	144,384	101,904	49,048	53,587	31,027	1,685	420	536,148
Class VII. Indefinite (of independent means)	8,908	8,053	2,758	1,692	750	879	9	6	23,055
Class VIII. Dependents—									
Dependent on natural guardians	914,368	717,891	325,203	227,034	142,749	112,220	702	880	2,441,047
Supported by voluntary and State contributions	1,826	3,069	811	1,609	683	580	5	4	8,587
Criminal class (under legal detention)	17	177	56	64	35	1	2	...	352
Total Class VIII.	916,211	721,137	326,070	228,707	143,467	112,801	709	884	2,449,986
Unspecified	11,703	17,361	4,890	5,046	1,951	2,441	18	14	43,424
Grand 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 numerously 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 Aborigines.)

(A). MALES.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
I. CHRISTIAN.									
Church of England...	380,324	225,601	114,958	57,377	60,707	44,845	448	374	884,634
Presbyterian ...	96,354	116,653	40,894	11,817	15,628	8,018	128	99	289,591
Methodist ...	75,512	84,376	30,309	49,067	17,928	12,311	67	71	269,641
Baptist ...	9,891	14,134	6,665	10,255	2,504	2,198	14	...	45,661
Congregational ...	10,888	7,624	5,137	6,196	3,171	2,339	11	1	35,367
Lutheran ...	4,824	7,025	13,038	14,100	1,846	144	16	...	40,993
Church of Christ ...	2,865	7,356	1,203	4,107	1,331	519	...	1	17,382
Salvation Army ...	3,475	3,409	2,049	1,777	919	693	...	...	12,322
Seventh Day Adventist	806	551	286	241	420	232	...	...	2,536
Unitarian ...	512	314	91	239	103	48	...	...	1,307
Protestant (undefined)	21,309	13,376	10,896	7,232	6,182	4,043	29	12	63,079
Roman Catholic ...	190,122	131,648	71,623	25,469	31,979	14,267	322	373	465,803
Greek Catholic ...	885	385	393	116	374	19	...	...	2,172
Catholic (undefined)	18,214	7,526	4,349	3,465	3,018	2,159	12	29	38,772
Others ...	4,503	3,811	4,038	1,367	1,006	1,067	3	1	15,796
Total ...	820,484	623,789	305,929	192,825	147,116	92,902	1,050	961	2,185,056
II. NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew ...	4,062	3,214	415	393	1,008	73	...	...	9,165
Confucian ...	1,198	744	1,553	28	336	47	1,130	...	5,036
Mohammedan ...	776	360	606	411	1,508	10	34	1	3,706
Buddhist ...	437	48	776	25	1,703	96	25	...	3,110
Pagan ...	254	500	525	2	130	8	3	...	1,422
Others ...	2,238	752	1,752	130	228	31	64	...	5,195
Total ...	8,965	5,618	5,627	989	4,913	265	1,256	1	27,634
III. INDEFINITE.									
Freethinker ...	873	648	571	188	393	72	7	1	2,753
No Denomination ...	328	677	159	166	157	79	2	...	1,568
Agnostic ...	845	752	408	150	332	52	6	1	2,546
Others ...	1,022	1,270	524	287	341	81	5	1	3,531
Total ...	3,068	3,347	1,662	791	1,223	284	20	3	10,398

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

(A.) MALES—Continued.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		C'w'ths.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'nd.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
IV. NO RELIGION.									
No Religion	2,228	1,931	1,485	731	993	158	31	2	7,559
Atheist	184	126	91	43	66	6	...	...	516
Others	59	53	19	13	15	5	...	...	164
Total	2,471	2,110	1,595	787	1,074	169	31	2	8,239
V. OBJECT TO STATE	14,969	14,212	8,981	9,930	4,547	3,008	86	13	55,766
VI. UNSPECIFIED	7,721	6,515	5,712	2,096	2,692	963	291	12	25,942
Grand Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035

(B.) FEMALES.

I.—CHRISTIAN.									
Church of England	353,676	225,486	97,744	56,404	48,728	43,313	165	293	825,809
Presbyterian	86,557	117,900	34,666	10,750	11,050	7,717	16	89	268,745
Methodist	75,762	92,286	29,611	51,335	16,420	12,664	40	47	278,165
Baptist	10,788	17,110	7,050	11,608	2,297	2,559	1	...	51,413
Congregational	11,767	8,860	5,308	7,161	3,032	2,541	10	...	38,679
Lutheran	2,263	4,657	11,197	12,581	645	53	6	...	31,402
Church of Christ	3,547	9,155	1,360	5,217	1,477	608	1	1	21,366
Salvation Army	3,933	4,390	2,260	2,058	971	726	...	...	14,343
Seventh Day Adventist	1,193	892	346	381	465	282	...	...	3,559
Unitarian	332	198	56	215	41	25	1	...	368
Protestant (undefined)	15,595	10,740	7,506	6,003	3,789	3,130	9	10	46,782
Roman Catholic	185,269	140,106	65,463	25,495	24,637	14,314	92	246	455,622
Greek Catholic	198	88	101	34	34	19	...	...	474
Catholic (undefined)	18,408	7,153	3,643	3,129	2,328	1,921	6	19	36,607
Others	4,552	4,243	3,584	1,347	730	1,066	2	...	15,524
Total	773,845	643,264	269,895	193,718	116,644	90,938	349	705	2,089,356
II.—NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	3,598	3,056	257	372	782	57	...	...	8,122
Confucian	6	4	41	...	9	...	98	...	158
Mohammedan	43	31	86	29	9	...	4	...	202
Buddhist	11	...	50	...	92	3	3	...	150
Pagan ... ..	...	1	10	1	13	...	...	...	25
Others	150	132	119	40	32	11	1	...	485
Total	3,808	3,224	563	442	937	71	106	...	9,151
III.—INDEFINITE.									
Freethinker	164	150	78	35	54	19	1	...	501
No Denomination	235	501	86	122	110	66	...	...	1,120
Agnostic	131	221	90	36	48	11	1	...	538
Others	613	1,005	181	151	120	46	...	...	2,116
Total	1,143	1,877	435	344	332	142	2	...	4,275
IV.—NO RELIGION.									
No Religion	446	504	298	217	181	40	6	...	1,692
Atheist	20	22	12	4	5	...	...	...	63
Others	15	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	22
Total	481	531	311	221	186	41	6	...	1,777
V.—OBJECT TO STATE	6,997	7,758	3,611	5,331	1,598	1,921	12	9	27,237
VI.—UNSPECIFIED	2,762	3,306	1,492	1,144	852	507	101	8	10,172
Grand Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT THE 3RD APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED
ACCORDING TO RELIGION—continued.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

(C) PERSONS.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	
I. CHRISTIAN.									
Church of England...	734,000	451,087	212,702	113,781	109,435	88,158	613	667	1,710,443
Presbyterian ...	182,911	234,553	75,560	22,567	26,678	15,735	144	188	558,336
Methodist ...	151,274	176,662	59,920	100,402	34,348	24,975	107	118	547,806
Baptist ...	20,679	31,244	13,715	21,863	4,801	4,757	15	...	97,074
Congregational ...	22,655	16,484	10,445	13,357	6,203	4,880	21	1	74,046
Lutheran ...	7,087	11,682	24,235	26,681	2,491	1,127	22	...	72,395
Church of Christ ...	6,412	16,511	2,563	9,324	2,808	1,127	1	2	38,748
Salvation Army ...	7,413	7,799	4,309	3,835	1,890	1,419	...	...	26,665
Seventh Day Adventist ...	1,909	1,443	632	622	885	514	...	...	6,095
Unitarian ...	844	512	147	454	144	73	1	...	2,175
Protestant (undefined) ...	36,904	24,116	18,402	13,235	9,971	7,173	38	22	109,861
Roman Catholic ...	375,391	271,754	137,086	50,964	56,616	28,581	414	619	921,425
Greek Catholic ...	1,083	473	494	150	408	38	...	...	2,646
Catholic (undefined) ...	36,622	14,679	7,992	6,594	5,346	4,080	18	48	75,379
Others ...	9,055	8,054	7,622	2,714	1,736	2,133	5	1	31,320
Total ...	1,594,329	1,267,053	575,824	386,543	263,760	163,840	1,399	1,666	4,274,414
II. NON-CHRISTIAN									
Hebrew ...	7,660	6,270	672	765	1,790	130	...	...	17,287
Confucian ...	1,204	748	1,594	28	345	47	1,228	...	5,194
Mohammedan ...	819	391	692	440	1,517	10	38	1	3,908
Buddhist ...	448	48	826	25	1,795	99	28	...	3,269
Pagan ...	254	501	535	3	143	8	3	...	1,447
Others ...	2,388	884	1,871	170	260	42	65	...	5,680
Total ...	12,773	8,842	6,190	1,431	5,850	336	1,362	1	36,785
III. INDEFINITE.									
Freethinker ...	1,037	798	649	223	447	91	8	1	3,254
No Denomination ...	563	1,178	245	288	267	145	2	...	2,688
Agnostic ...	976	973	498	186	380	63	7	1	3,084
Others ...	1,635	2,275	705	438	461	127	5	1	5,647
Total ...	4,211	5,224	2,097	1,135	1,555	426	22	3	14,673
IV. NO RELIGION.									
No Religion ...	2,674	2,435	1,783	948	1,174	198	37	2	9,251
Atheist ...	204	148	103	47	71	6	...	...	579
Others ...	74	58	20	13	15	6	...	...	186
Total ...	2,952	2,641	1,906	1,008	1,260	210	37	2	10,016
V. OBJECT TO STATE ...	21,986	21,970	12,592	15,261	6,145	4,929	98	22	83,003
VI. UNSPECIFIED ...	10,483	9,821	7,204	3,180	3,544	1,470	392	20	36,114
Grand Total ...	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

In the following table is given a comparison of the classification according to religion of the results of the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 :—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RELIGION.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Religion.	Population of the Commonwealth.						Increase during 10 Years.		
	Census of 31st March, 1901.			Census of 3rd April, 1911.					
	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Female	Persns..
I. CHRISTIAN.									
Church of England....	783,413	714,163	1,497,576	884,634	825,809	1,710,443	101,221	111,646	212,867
Presbyterian ...	221,601	204,504	426,105	289,591	268,745	558,336	67,990	64,241	132,231
Methodist ...	251,611	252,490	504,101	269,641	278,165	547,806	18,030	25,675	43,705
Baptist ...	42,662	46,676	89,338	45,661	51,413	97,074	2,999	4,737	7,736
Congregational ...	35,603	37,958	73,561	35,367	38,679	74,046	—	236	485
Lutheran ...	43,329	31,692	75,021	40,993	31,402	72,395	—	2,336	—
Church of Christ ...	11,265	12,927	24,192	17,382	21,366	38,748	6,117	8,439	14,556
Salvation Army ...	14,802	16,298	31,100	12,322	14,343	26,665	—	2,480	—
Seventh Day Advnt. ...	1,411	1,921	3,332	2,536	3,559	6,095	1,125	1,638	2,763
Unitarian ...	1,620	1,009	2,629	1,307	868	2,175	—	313	—
Protestant (undefined) ...	11,485	9,073	20,558	63,079	46,782	109,861	51,594	37,709	89,303
Roman Catholic ...	433,504	417,116	850,620	465,803	455,622	921,425	32,299	38,506	70,805
Greek Catholic ...	1,075	239	1,314	2,172	474	2,646	1,097	235	1,332
Catholic (undefined) ...	2,748	2,431	5,179	38,772	36,607	75,379	36,024	34,176	70,200
Others ...	10,944	10,879	21,823	15,796	15,524	31,320	4,852	4,645	9,497
Total ...	1,867,073	1,759,376	3,626,449	2,185,056	2,089,358	4,274,414	317,983	329,982	647,965
II.—NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew ...	8,137	7,102	15,239	9,165	8,122	17,287	1,028	1,020	2,048
Confucian ...	34,712	954	35,666	5,036	158	5,194	—	410	—
Mohammedan ...				3,706	202	3,908			
Buddhist ...				3,110	159	3,269			
Pagan ...				1,422	25	1,447			
Others ...	1,784	682	2,466	5,195	485	5,680	3,411	197	3,214
Total ...	44,633	8,738	53,371	27,634	9,151	36,785	—16,999	413	—16,586
III.—INDEFINITE.									
Freethinker ...	7,863	1,319	9,182	2,753	501	3,254	—5,110	—818	—5,928
No Denomination ...	13,620	6,137	19,757	1,568	1,120	2,688	—12,052	—5,017	—17,069
Agnostic ...	834	137	971	2,546	538	3,034	1,712	401	2,113
Others ...	638	463	1,101	3,531	2,116	5,647	2,893	1,653	4,546
Total ...	22,955	8,056	31,011	10,398	4,275	14,673	—12,557	—3,781	—16,338
IV.—NO RELIGION.									
No Religion ...	5,149	1,333	6,482	7,559	1,692	9,251	2,410	339	2,769
Atheist ...	245	29	274	516	63	579	271	34	305
Others ...	19	4	23	164	22	186	145	18	163
Total ...	5,413	1,366	6,779	8,239	1,777	10,016	2,826	411	3,237
V.—OBJECT TO STATE ...									
...	28,443	13,688	42,131	55,766	27,237	83,003	27,323	13,549	40,872
VI.—UNSPECIFIED									
...	9,411	4,649	14,060	25,942	10,172	36,114	16,531	5,523	22,054
Grand Total	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	335,107	346,097	681,204

Note. — indicates a decrease.

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 age and conjugal condition.

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

(i.) NEVER MARRIED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth	
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n Terr.	F.C. Terr.		
Under 15	266,274	202,261	101,246	64,168	44,305	34,029	242	273	712,798	
15	15,980	13,081	6,380	4,124	2,209	1,885	17	13	43,689	
16	16,118	13,577	6,309	4,358	2,149	2,039	10	15	44,575	
17	16,841	13,640	6,541	4,260	2,392	1,976	18	24	45,692	
18	17,135	14,057	6,777	4,381	2,547	2,113	17	27	47,054	
19	16,506	13,235	6,539	4,312	2,452	1,850	16	16	44,926	
20	16,866	13,065	6,724	4,213	2,683	1,767	28	24	45,370	
21 & under 25	57,867	42,075	23,313	14,675	10,684	5,759	96	78	154,547	
25	30	43,591	31,498	18,373	10,856	10,290	4,218	129	73	119,028
30	35	24,109	17,720	10,658	5,363	7,142	2,163	128	37	67,320
35	40	15,822	12,285	7,045	3,139	5,701	1,448	144	27	45,611
40	45	12,549	10,070	5,887	2,347	4,629	1,119	236	10	36,847
45	50	10,249	7,897	5,046	1,790	3,394	896	279	19	29,570
50	55	8,085	5,430	3,968	1,407	2,072	644	295	14	21,915
55	60	5,197	3,182	2,686	928	1,126	382	170	10	13,681
60	65	3,850	2,204	1,984	624	702	236	118	9	9,727
65	70	2,804	1,867	1,355	435	438	184	34	4	7,121
70	75	2,270	1,696	971	267	277	123	26	5	5,635
75	80	1,395	1,170	415	141	142	53	3	...	3,319
80	85	532	571	134	58	64	26	...	1	1,386
85 & upwards	221	223	79	37	21	27	...	...	...	608
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

(b) FEMALES.

Under 15	...	259,975	196,838	98,389	62,681	43,229	32,598	235	275	694,220	
15	...	15,831	13,194	6,216	4,104	2,022	1,921	12	24	43,324	
16	...	15,770	13,311	6,075	4,210	2,118	1,912	12	18	43,426	
17	...	15,817	13,382	6,107	4,219	2,163	1,916	11	22	43,637	
18	...	15,465	13,402	5,877	4,131	2,069	1,899	13	13	42,869	
19	...	14,208	12,672	5,337	4,049	1,918	1,675	8	14	39,881	
20	...	13,753	12,209	5,239	3,696	1,679	1,596	7	13	38,192	
21 & under 25	41	7,739	37,119	14,930	11,126	4,901	4,577	19	29	114,440	
25	„	30	28,428	26,521	8,806	3,238	3,055	10	17	78,083	
30	„	35	15,893	16,354	4,491	4,148	2,011	1,690	10	7	44,604
35	„	40	10,099	12,085	2,677	2,821	1,255	1,062	2	6	30,007
40	„	45	6,883	9,214	1,606	1,995	794	825	2	7	21,326
45	„	50	4,559	6,902	905	1,431	476	623	2	...	14,898
50	„	55	3,060	4,572	608	940	298	460	9,938
55	„	60	1,773	2,391	297	582	167	275	5,485
60	„	65	1,297	1,409	220	335	107	205	...	1	3,574
65	„	70	945	966	142	247	66	163	...	1	2,530
70	„	75	504	539	97	154	31	94	1,419
75	„	80	259	312	52	80	4	43	750
80	„	85	101	150	23	47	6	21	348
85 & upwards		59	60	8	15	3	9	...	...	154
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	

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION AT THE 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(ii.) MARRIED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n Terr.	F. C. Terr.	
Under 15 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 ...	2	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	8
16 ...	9	4	6	3	1	2	...	...	25
17 ...	30	16	4	9	8	5	...	...	72
18 ...	101	57	29	18	16	8	...	...	229
19 ...	256	137	62	54	12	33	1	...	555
20 ...	699	352	158	123	62	64	...	...	1,458
21 & under 25	11,504	6,240	3,313	2,508	1,240	1,200	16	1	26,022
25 " 30	32,188	20,069	10,484	8,043	5,077	3,433	22	17	79,333
30 " 35	39,033	26,557	13,413	9,506	8,237	4,806	42	37	101,181
35 " 40	37,919	28,022	13,832	8,912	9,433	4,319	62	40	102,539
40 " 45	36,530	31,054	13,507	8,739	8,738	4,230	94	30	102,922
45 " 50	34,102	31,120	12,758	8,022	6,739	4,020	91	36	96,888
50 " 55	28,425	24,182	10,179	7,512	4,648	3,381	103	31	78,461
55 " 60	19,569	14,455	6,620	5,700	2,608	2,312	52	33	51,349
60 " 65	13,400	9,779	4,499	3,753	1,635	1,578	58	14	34,716
65 " 70	9,680	7,396	3,485	2,855	1,061	1,116	17	16	25,626
70 " 75	5,801	5,411	2,248	1,650	558	675	10	11	16,364
75 " 80	3,212	3,684	1,032	857	258	365	4	4	9,416
80 " 85	1,095	1,626	314	391	89	168	1	1	3,685
85 & upwards	298	477	80	126	31	65	...	1	1,078
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

(b) FEMALES.

Under 15 ...	6	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	19
15 ...	51	12	19	4	1	5	...	...	92
16 ...	179	44	57	18	23	21	1	...	343
17 ...	479	216	165	76	63	54	2	...	1,055
18 ...	1,217	501	374	171	154	117	6	...	2,540
19 ...	1,907	939	646	343	268	238	5	1	4,347
20 ...	3,144	1,591	1,019	554	479	383	4	1	7,175
21 & under 25	23,887	14,109	8,118	5,211	3,468	2,693	11	16	57,513
25 " 30	43,113	28,595	14,459	10,367	7,049	4,727	36	24	108,370
30 " 35	42,598	31,290	14,377	10,294	8,293	4,753	37	36	111,678
35 " 40	38,382	30,541	13,319	8,977	8,189	4,097	32	32	103,569
40 " 45	33,446	30,266	11,908	8,543	6,555	3,793	31	33	94,575
45 " 50	28,728	27,318	9,902	7,601	4,546	3,406	20	27	81,548
50 " 55	22,037	19,793	7,423	6,083	2,777	2,803	10	19	60,945
55 " 60	14,173	11,316	4,424	4,258	1,649	1,743	6	16	37,585
60 " 65	9,535	7,368	3,020	2,856	973	1,096	3	8	24,859
65 " 70	6,177	5,163	2,189	1,826	551	724	1	9	16,630
70 " 75	3,191	3,196	1,201	1,015	253	361	1	7	9,225
75 " 80	1,370	1,662	449	483	88	175	...	...	4,227
80 " 85	397	578	127	150	15	59	...	...	1,326
85 & upwards	110	159	32	47	10	19	...	...	377
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

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION AT THE 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(iii.) WIDOWED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North'n Terr.	F. C. Terr.	
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	11
21 & under 25	90	60	41	19	19	6	...	...	235
25 " 30	435	281	138	104	78	40	...	...	1,076
30 " 35	762	525	306	166	208	79	2	1	2,049
35 " 40	1,108	860	444	219	350	111	3	3	3,098
40 " 45	1,556	1,230	611	357	498	166	7	2	4,427
45 " 50	2,014	1,827	888	465	578	203	13	3	5,991
50 " 55	2,567	2,111	974	609	579	312	10	3	7,165
55 " 60	2,622	1,768	923	614	434	303	15	5	6,684
60 " 65	2,652	1,790	955	580	438	284	8	4	6,711
65 " 70	2,810	2,131	1,031	711	364	273	3	6	7,329
70 " 75	2,496	2,266	1,031	635	285	239	2	1	6,955
75 " 80	2,027	2,396	649	530	173	255	...	1	6,031
80 " 85	1,084	1,688	319	368	99	144	1	1	3,704
85 & upwards	486	739	139	213	41	110	...	...	1,728
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

(iii.) WIDOWED.

(b) FEMALES.

15 ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	9
19	4	3	2	2	...	1	...	...	12
20	16	19	7	2	6	4	...	...	54
21 & under 25	182	102	69	29	31	23	...	...	436
25 " 30	663	442	221	126	123	71	...	...	1,646
30 " 35	1,208	930	402	254	246	117	3	1	3,161
35 " 40	1,990	1,799	717	401	446	187	1	1	5,542
40 " 45	2,893	2,870	1,078	659	561	268	5	3	8,337
45 " 50	4,108	4,138	1,422	1,000	614	440	2	2	11,726
50 " 55	4,732	4,965	1,478	1,316	661	473	1	6	13,632
55 " 60	4,907	4,718	1,627	1,343	608	529	3	5	13,740
60 " 65	5,487	5,508	1,673	1,431	734	618	...	4	15,455
65 " 70	5,864	6,459	1,826	1,659	703	719	3	5	17,238
70 " 75	4,878	6,220	1,490	1,545	528	660	...	1	15,322
75 " 80	3,602	4,949	909	1,251	284	499	1	3	11,498
80 " 85	1,720	2,652	445	772	118	285	...	4	5,996
85 & upwards	895	1,235	254	430	59	143	...	2	3,018
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

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION AT THE 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(iv.) DIVORCED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	V ictoria.	land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	F. C. Terr.	
19 ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
21 & under 25	11	5	5	2	3	1	...	...	27
25 " 30	66	32	16	7	10	3	...	...	134
30 " 35	149	63	33	9	21	5	...	...	280
35 " 40	162	69	35	10	32	7	...	...	315
40 " 45	181	89	26	17	33	8	...	...	354
45 " 50	199	109	37	13	30	11	...	...	399
50 " 55	184	82	28	8	21	8	1	...	332
55 " 60	112	46	7	8	17	10	...	...	200
60 " 65	71	30	9	10	9	2	...	...	131
65 " 70	44	14	6	4	4	3	...	...	75
70 " 75	20	17	1	1	2	...	...	1	42
75 " 80	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
80 " 85	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
85 & upwards	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
Unspecified	14	9	9	1	4	1	...	...	38
Total ...	1,230	575	214	93	187	59	1	1	2,360

(b) FEMALES.

18 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20 ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
21 & under 25	36	15	2	2	6	2	...	...	63
25 " 30	141	64	9	6	12	4	...	...	236
30 " 35	171	98	16	10	27	6	...	...	328
35 " 40	212	107	16	10	20	5	...	...	370
40 " 45	214	112	14	6	11	4	...	1	362
45 " 50	170	108	12	8	12	5	...	...	315
50 " 55	119	82	6	8	9	2	...	...	226
55 " 60	43	21	5	5	2	2	...	...	78
60 " 65	28	20	1	3	3	3	...	...	58
65 " 70	20	15	1	1	...	1	...	...	38
70 " 75	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	14
75 " 80	8	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
80 " 85	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
85 & upwards	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	16	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	25
Total ...	1,190	665	85	62	108	34	...	1	2,140

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION AT THE 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

(v.) NOT STATED.

(a) MALES.

Age.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Territory	F. C. Terr.	
21 & under 25	272	96	44	23	21	46	6	1	509
25 " 30	150	75	42	10	32	37	5	...	351
30 " 35	125	63	35	13	33	17	3	...	289
35 " 40	110	72	55	7	35	26	4	...	309
40 " 45	124	69	55	8	25	32	3	1	317
45 " 50	74	62	40	10	17	27	1	...	231
50 " 55	84	61	53	7	25	23	6	...	259
55 " 60	44	35	35	3	14	12	1	...	144
60 " 65	50	31	27	4	4	15	...	...	131
65 " 70	32	24	12	1	2	5	...	...	76
70 " 75	24	25	9	2	2	4	1	...	67
75 " 80	17	22	6	...	3	5	...	...	53
80 " 85	2	11	1	1	2	3	...	...	20
85 & upwards	1	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	9
Unspecified	694	193	241	105	221	52	3	...	1,509
Total ...	1,803	842	655	194	436	309	33	2	4,274

(b) FEMALES.

15 ...	11	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	21
16 ...	13	4	3	3	...	...	...	...	23
17 ...	14	6	2	6	1	...	...	...	29
18 ...	20	12	7	6	1	2	...	...	48
19 ...	19	12	1	4	4	2	...	...	42
20 ...	19	22	7	3	4	3	2	...	60
21 & under 25	71	27	16	13	10	12	2	...	151
25 " 30	45	29	13	10	7	15	...	...	119
30 " 35	26	22	3	1	5	13	...	...	70
35 " 40	25	17	9	4	7	10	...	...	72
40 " 45	19	18	1	1	3	9	...	...	51
45 " 50	18	11	5	2	...	14	...	...	50
50 " 55	16	8	4	1	...	17	...	...	46
55 " 60	9	11	3	2	1	9	...	...	35
60 " 65	5	11	4	1	1	6	...	...	28
65 " 70	8	10	2	1	...	7	...	...	28
70 " 75	5	13	2	2	1	4	...	...	27
75 " 80	3	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	10
80 " 85	5	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	17
85 & upwards	5	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	14
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 Aborigines).

MALES.

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		Com- wealth.
	N.S. W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n	Fd. Cap.	
Never married ...	556,350	422,604	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	735,549
Widowed ...	22,887	19,820	8,513	5,627	4,180	2,553	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 ...	276,216	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	5,066	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	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	732	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

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AT THE CENSUSES OF 1901 AND 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL
CONDITION AND SEX.**

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines).

Conjugal Condition.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Census of 31st Mar., 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	In- crease during 10 yrs.	Census of 31st Mar., 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	In- crease during 10 yrs.	Census of 31st Mar., 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	In- crease during 10 yrs.
Never married ...	1,348,490	1,506,877	158,387	1,116,473	1,276,666	160,193	2,464,963	2,783,543	318,580
Married ...	563,919	735,549	171,930	568,340	733,773	165,433	1,132,259	1,469,622	337,363
Widowed ...	56,830	63,675	6,845	106,949	128,068	21,119	163,779	191,743	27,964
Divorced ...	1,228	2,360	1,132	1,147	993	2,140	2,375	4,500	2,125
Not stated ...	7,461	4,274	—3,187	2,964	1,323	—1,641	10,425	5,597	—4,828
Total ...	1,977,928	2,313,035	335,107	1,795,873	2,141,970	346,097	3,773,801	4,455,005	681,204

NOTE: — denotes decrease.

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, o

81.93 per cent., who were able to read and write in the English language, and 26,210, or 0.59 per cent., 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 Aborigines.)

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	857,691
Victoria ...	547,753	1,271	3,572	532	88,995	13,468	655,598
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
West 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 Territory ...	1,126	4	852	29	642	81	2,734
Fed. Cap. Territory ...	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
West 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 Territory ...	292	...	37	...	203	44	576
Fed. Cap. Territory ...	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	258,023	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
West 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 Territory ...	1,418	4	889	29	845	125	3,310
Fed. Cap. Territory ...	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 $2\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Aborigines.)

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	1,818	2,645	12,401
Total	1,886,256	6,808	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	223,560
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	23,984
Total	3,650,030	15,009	26,210	2,647	665,382	95,727	4,455,005

8. School Attendances.—In the two following tables are set out particulars of (i.) School attendances of children aged last birthday from 6 to 13 years, and (ii.) Population of the Commonwealth of Australia at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, classified according to schooling and age:—

(1.)—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 Aborigines.)

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

MALES.

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.			
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 Territory ...	32	25	9	1	56	123
Federal Capital Territory	98	...	22	4	25	149
Total Commonwealth ...	257,609	48,583	7,720	7,917	31,669	353,498

FEMALES.

States and Territories	State School.	Private School.	Home.	Number recorded as "scholar," but class of school not stated	Number not indicated as receiving instruction.	Total.
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 Territory ...	32	20	6	...	69	127
Federal Capital Territory	85	3	13	5	27	133
Total Commonwealth ...	238,554	58,080	9,431	7,791	32,757	346,613

PERSONS.

States and Territories	State School.	Private School.	Home.	Number recorded as "scholar," but class of school not stated	Number not indicated as receiving instruction.	Total.
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 ...	73,823	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 Territory ...	64	45	15	1	125	250
Federal Capital Territory	183	3	35	9	52	282
Total Commonwealth ...	496,163	106,663	17,151	15,703	64,426	700,111

(11.)—POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUS OF
3rd APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SCHOOLING AND AGE.
(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)
MALES.

Age.	Number being Educated at—				Number Re- corded as "Scholar," but Class of School not Stated.	Number not Indicated as Receiving Instruction.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Home.	Uni- versity.			
Under 5 ...	4,760	1,349	170	...	167	260,965	267,411
5 ...	16,909	3,454	1,501	...	768	26,076	48,708
6 ...	29,703	5,818	1,732	...	1,010	9,533	47,796
7 ...	32,844	6,201	1,299	...	1,033	3,070	44,447
8 ...	34,483	6,233	1,081	...	999	1,797	44,653
9 ...	34,268	6,198	984	...	976	1,556	43,982
10 ...	35,343	6,252	802	...	1,025	1,495	44,917
11 ...	34,705	6,231	708	...	1,022	1,990	44,656
12 ...	30,169	5,865	598	...	983	3,062	40,678
13 ...	26,094	5,724	516	...	869	9,166	42,369
14 ...	11,747	4,793	351	...	607	25,706	43,184
15 ...	3,835	3,616	207	...	256	35,581	43,697
16 ...	1,380	2,724	122	30	134	40,210	44,600
17 ...	637	1,691	88	102	76	43,171	45,765
18 ...	384	1,062	68	259	64	45,448	47,285
19 ...	248	663	51	270	43	44,269	45,484
20 and upwards	278	1,827	164	1,262	78	1,357,393	1,361,002
Unspecified	599	181	28	3	183	11,407	12,401
Total ...	298,386	70,145	10,450	1,926	10,293	1,921,835	2,313,035

FEMALES.

Under 5 ...	4,313	1,499	150	...	137	252,123	258,222
5 ...	15,112	3,526	1,662	...	977	26,027	47,304
6 ...	26,938	6,274	2,045	...	1,016	10,115	46,388
7 ...	30,281	7,287	1,574	...	997	3,365	43,504
8 ...	32,841	7,398	1,233	...	1,062	1,898	43,932
9 ...	31,429	7,325	1,159	...	1,045	1,574	42,532
10 ...	32,877	7,752	1,031	...	953	1,526	44,139
11 ...	32,439	7,808	925	...	951	2,029	44,152
12 ...	28,830	7,247	764	...	939	3,160	40,940
13 ...	23,419	6,989	700	...	828	9,090	41,026
14 ...	11,792	5,794	531	...	604	23,379	42,100
15 ...	4,624	4,367	349	...	307	33,791	43,438
16 ...	1,819	3,376	198	43	203	38,155	43,794
17 ...	899	1,864	116	44	114	41,687	44,724
18 ...	520	993	72	74	98	43,710	45,467
19 ...	398	519	35	94	67	43,169	44,282
20 and upwards	276	731	28	284	820	1,212,904	1,215,043
Unspecified	512	211	21	...	161	10,078	10,983
Total ...	278,819	80,960	12,593	539	11,279	1,757,780	2,141,970

PERSONS.

Under 5 ...	9,073	2,848	320	...	304	513,088	525,633
5 ...	32,021	6,980	3,163	...	1,745	52,103	96,012
6 ...	56,641	12,092	3,777	...	2,026	19,648	94,184
7 ...	63,125	13,488	2,873	...	2,030	6,435	87,951
8 ...	66,824	13,691	2,314	...	2,061	3,695	88,585
9 ...	65,697	13,523	2,143	...	2,021	3,130	86,514
10 ...	68,220	14,004	1,833	...	1,978	3,021	89,056
11 ...	67,144	14,039	1,633	...	1,973	4,019	88,608
12 ...	58,999	13,113	1,362	...	1,922	6,222	81,618
13 ...	49,613	12,713	1,216	...	1,697	18,256	83,395
14 ...	23,539	10,587	862	...	1,211	49,085	85,284
15 ...	8,459	8,185	556	...	563	69,372	87,135
16 ...	3,199	6,100	320	73	337	78,365	88,394
17 ...	1,536	3,555	204	146	190	84,858	90,489
18 ...	904	2,055	140	333	162	89,158	92,752
19 ...	646	1,182	86	364	110	87,378	89,766
20 and upwards	554	2,558	192	1,546	898	2,570,297	2,576,045
Unspecified	1,111	392	49	3	344	21,485	23,384
Total ...	577,205	151,105	23,043	2,465	21,572	3,679,615	4,455,005

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 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 Aborigines.)

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	124	112	246
Western Australia ...	85	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.

§ 11. Naturalisation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Statistics of Naturalisation.—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalisation issued under the Act during each of the five years 1907 to 1911, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1907 to 1911.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.		1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
German ...	365	475	1,091	694	813	Germany ...	296	381	948	567	676
Swedish ...	137	157	259	181	210	Great Britain ...	209	224	449	346	367
Italian ...	98	132	167	174	210	Italy ...	82	118	146	161	200
Russian ...	66	83	132	135	159	America (North)...	71	74	147	107	140
Danish ...	84	93	182	132	156	Denmark ...	44	66	106	76	100
Norwegian ...	59	65	138	107	103	Sweden ...	51	72	108	71	82
Greek ...	50	33	71	77	87	Norway ...	28	34	62	50	54
Austrian ...	28	45	63	56	76	South Africa ...	23	30	39	57	53
French ...	46	39	81	91	69	New Zealand ...	24	18	55	32	42
American (Nth.)	31	25	76	55	61	Greece ...	25	17	28	28	38
Swiss ...	38	36	70	51	42	Russia ...	11	21	35	40	37
Dutch ...	8	14	28	18	27	France ...	30	31	40	55	36
Spanish ...	6	11	24	24	26	Austria ...	13	23	24	28	29
Belgian ...	1	7	7	14	8	Switzerland ...	26	23	51	43	27
Portuguese ...	7	2	15	13	8	Egypt ...	23	19	31	22	26
Rumanian ...	1	9	3	3	7	Spain ...	...	7	15	18	25
Turkish ...	7	10	10	13	6	America (South)	...	...	...	...	24
Brazilian ...	1	1	5	...	2	Belgium ...	9	15	15	18	18
Bulgarian ...	1	1	1	3	2	India ...	...	...	...	...	13
Montenegrin ...	...	1	...	...	1	Pacific Islands ...	...	...	...	...	13
Chilian ...	1	...	4	2	1	Turkey ...	...	...	6	7	11
Mexican ...	1	...	1	...	1	New Caledonia ...	...	...	...	...	10
South Sea Islnds	...	...	...	...	1	Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	...	7
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	1	Holland ...	...	...	19	...	6
Chinese ...	...	2	1	1	...	China ...	...	...	...	10	...
Servian ...	1	...	...	...	...	Mauritius ...	...	...	13	...	...
American (Sth.)	1	...	...	3	...	Other Countries ...	77	68	94	113	43
Peruvian ...	1	...	...	1	...						
Uruguayan ...	1	...	...	...	...		
Icelandic ...	...	...	2	1	...						
Total ...	1,042	1,241	2,431	1,849	2,077	Total ...	1,042	1,241	2,431	1,849	2,077

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1904 to 1911 were resident. The numbers of certificates granted under the several State Acts during the years 1902 and 1903 are also given.

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1902 to 1911.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
1902 ...	386	500	375	54	111	28	1,454
1903 ...	400	397	355	43	75	149	1,419
1904 ...	1,379	319	115	25	248	21	2,107
1905 ...	544	213	150	34	166	11	1,118
1906 ...	475	301	177	45	150	39	1,187
1907 ...	458	214	193	27	134	16	1,042
1908 ...	396	243	377	45	152	28	1,241
1909 ...	644	507	378	600	221	81	2,431
1910 ...	665	329	333	299	187	36	1,849
1911 ...	565	491	469	282	248	22	2,077

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 1911.

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

§ 12. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

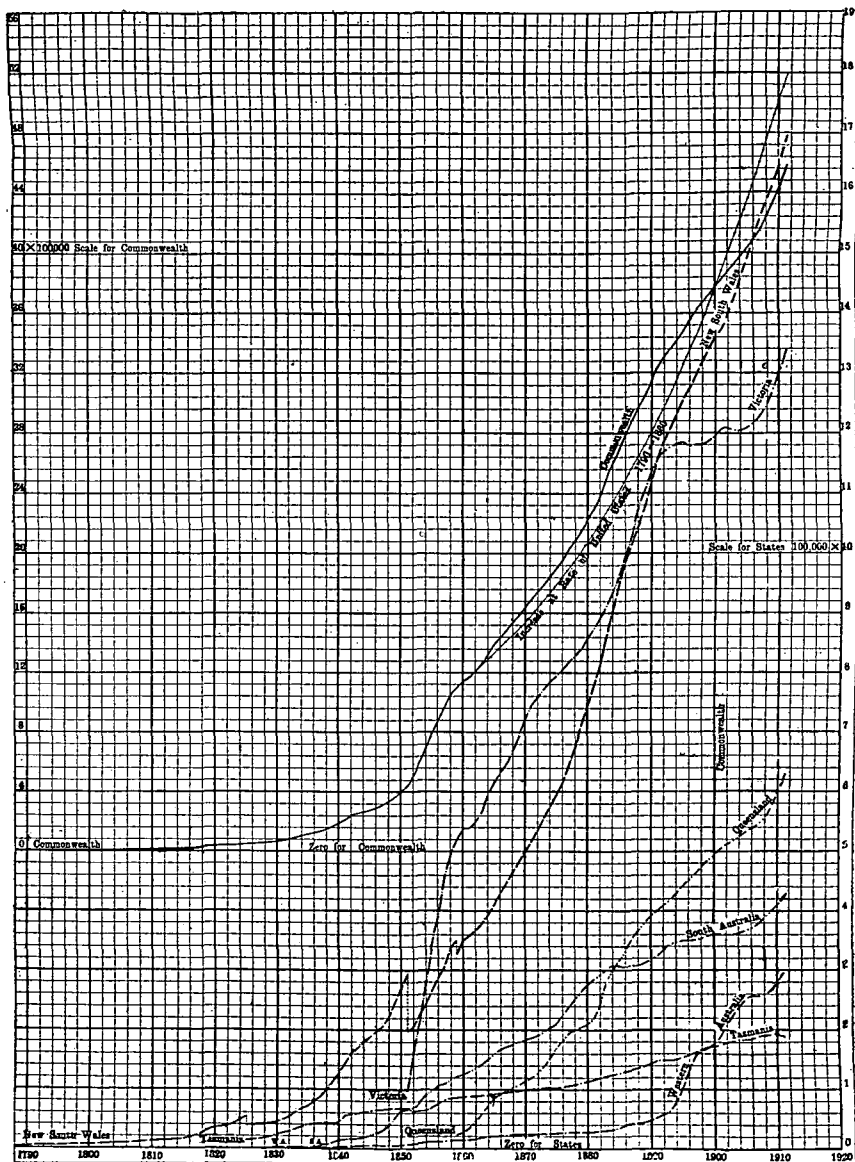
1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (a) total population, or those representing (b) births and deaths from year to year, or (c) the natural increase, *i.e.*, the difference of births and deaths, or (d) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the 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 1911, and in others from 1860 to 1911. 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 175).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also for the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860; less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1911. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly three times that of New South Wales.

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

The curve for South Australia indicates that with fluctuations more or less marked, the population increased at a moderate rate from the date of the foundation of the colony in 1834 until 1884, and that from that point onwards a diminished rate of increase

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1911.



(See Tables pages 119 to 121.)

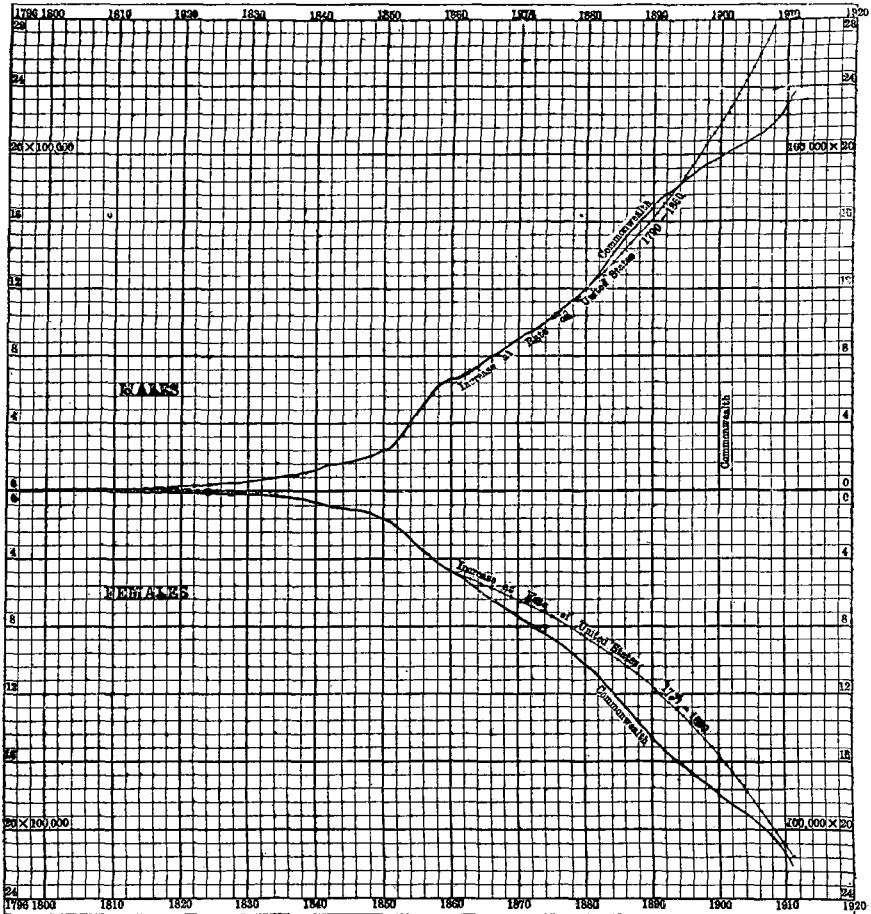
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth." 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 show which State each represents.

The manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1911 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shown for purposes of comparison.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1911.

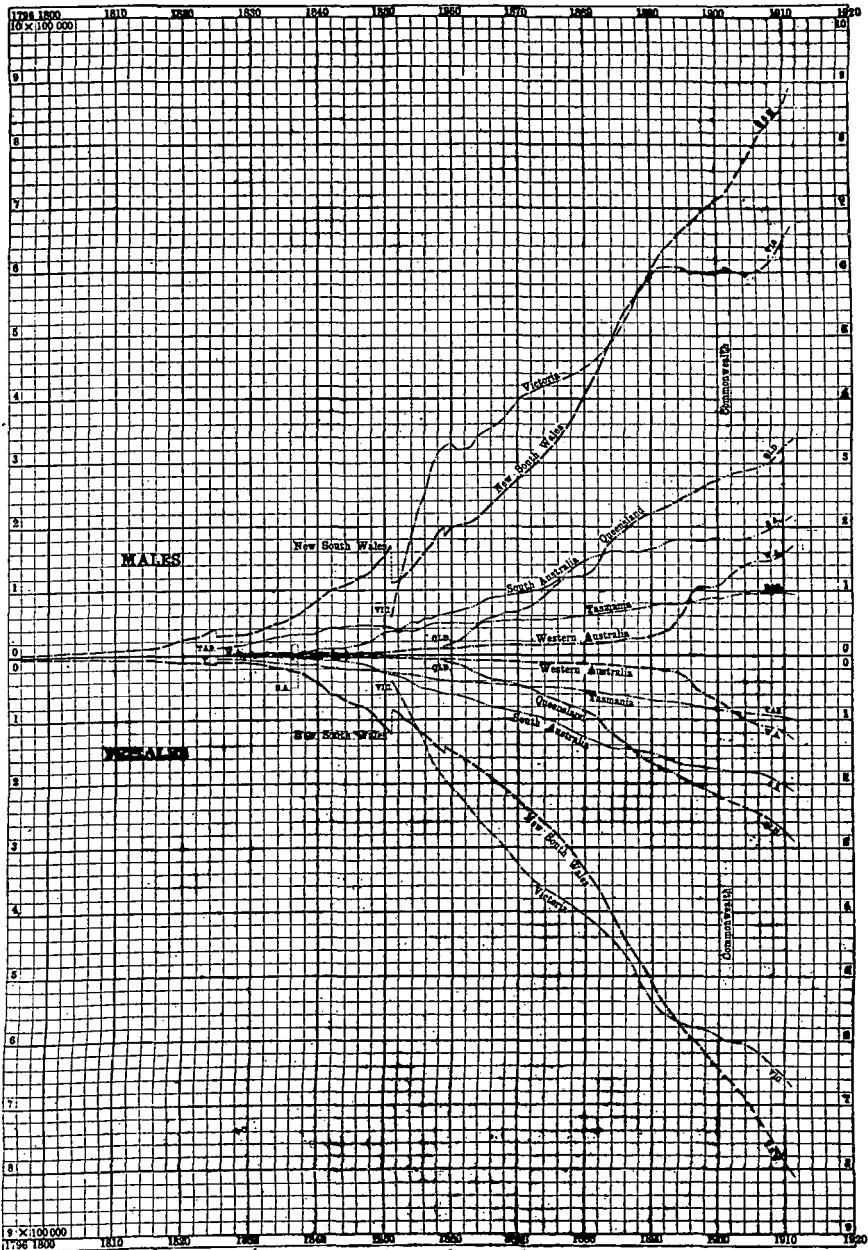


(See 'Tables pages 120 and 121.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 80,000 persons. The distances upward from the heavy zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females. From 1860 onward is shown, for purposes of comparison, the manner in which the numbers of each sex in the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1908 (1911 for females), if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860.

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

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF
AUSTRALIA 1796-1911.



(See Tables'pages 119, 140 and 141.)

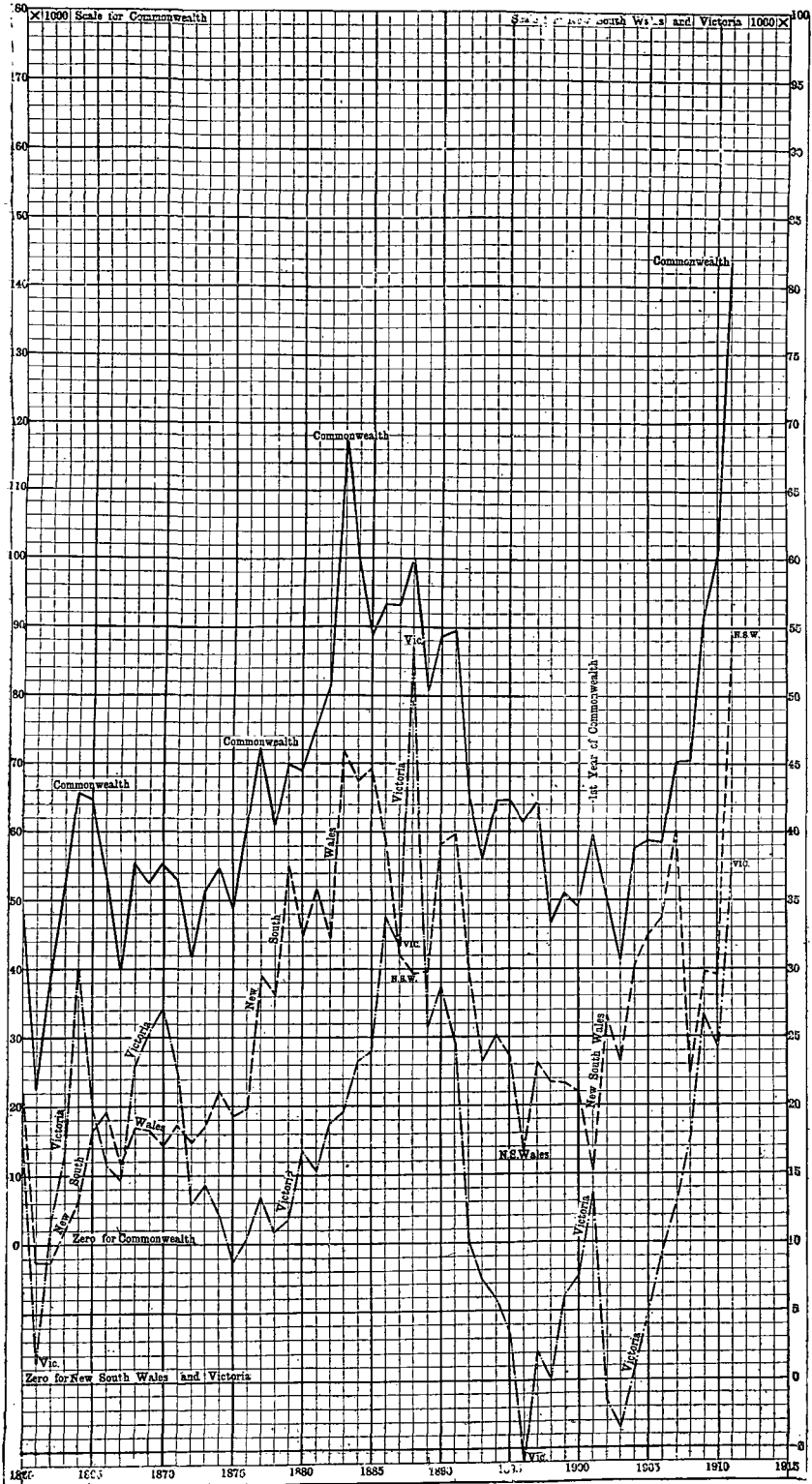
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

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

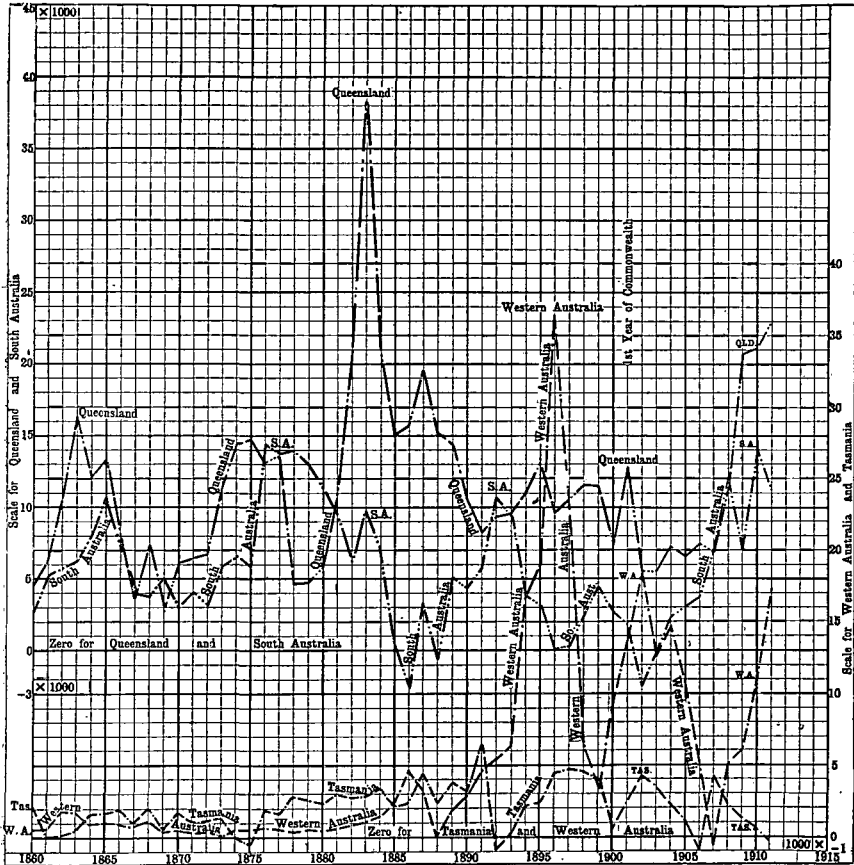
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1911.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1911.



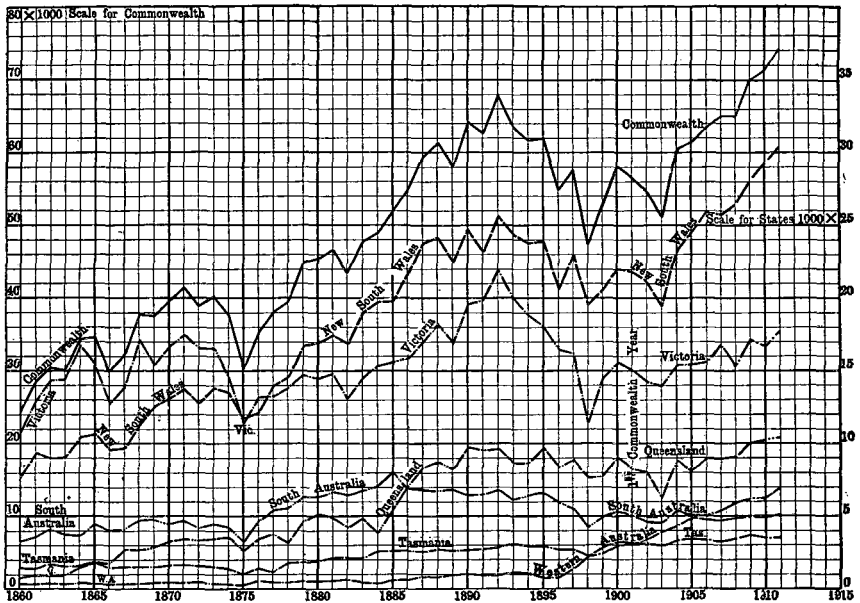
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. In the first graph two zero lines are taken (i.) for the Commonwealth and (ii.)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

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

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

The names on the curves denote the States to which they refer.

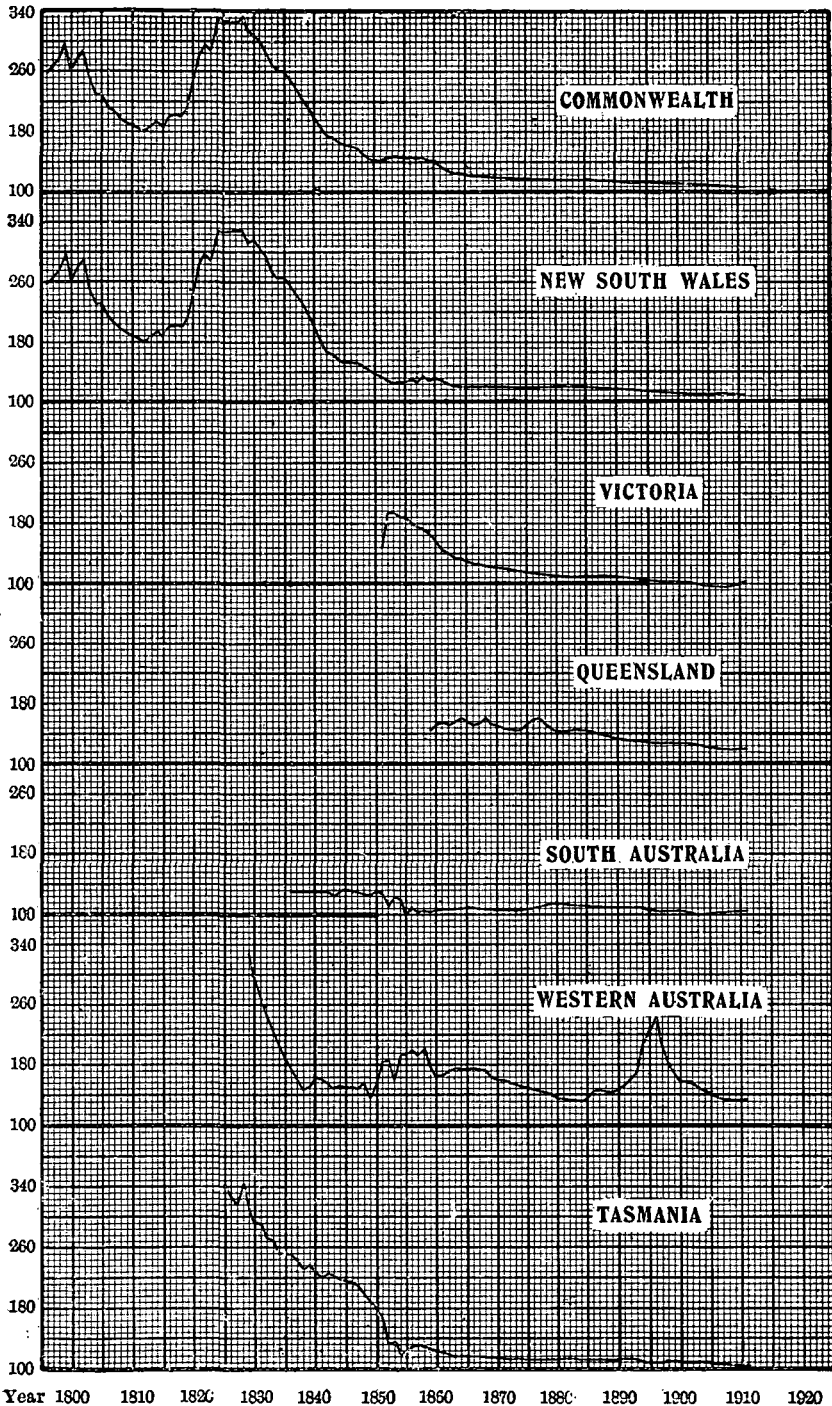
GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1911.



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

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

GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE
COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1911.



Year 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920

(See Tables pages 105 and 122.)

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

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

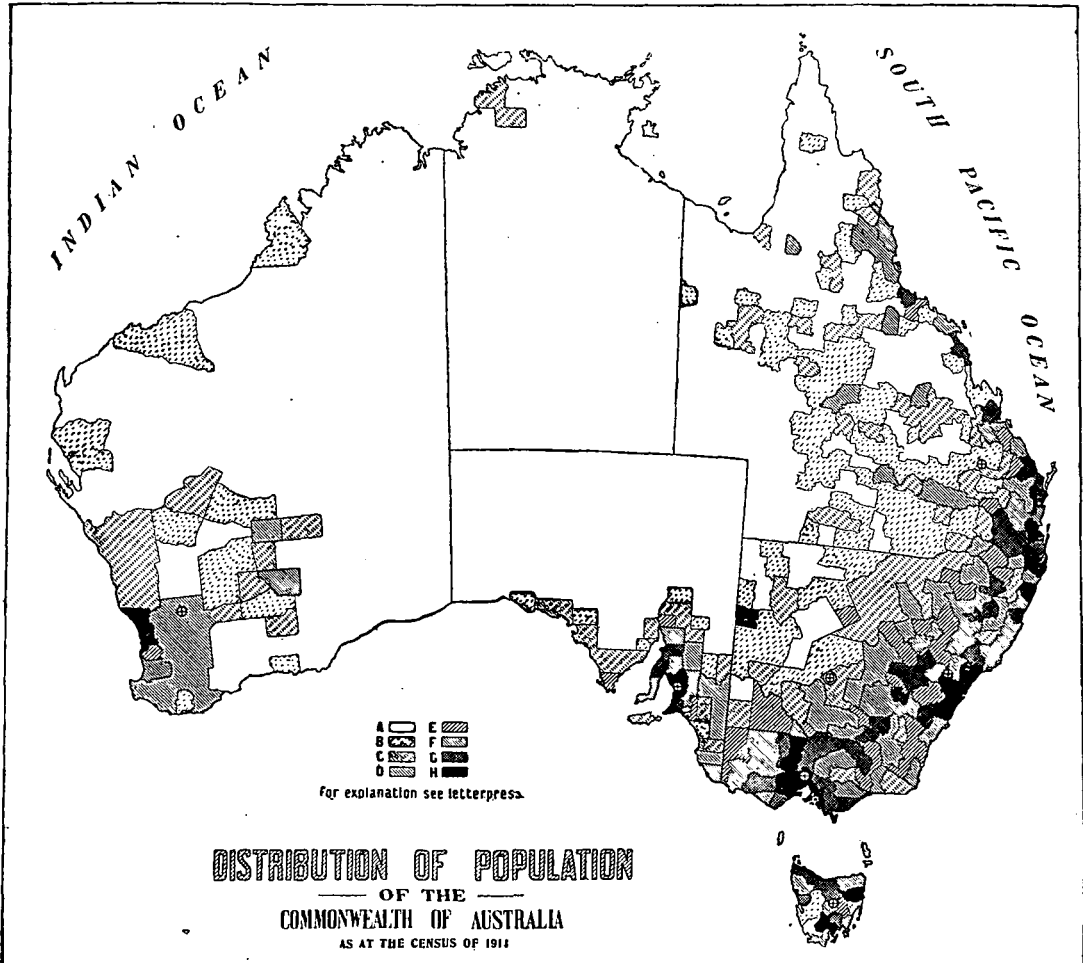
The folding map opposite furnishes a graphic representation of the distribution of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the census of 1911. For this purpose the density of the population has been computed for the counties of each State, and the areas representing these counties have been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

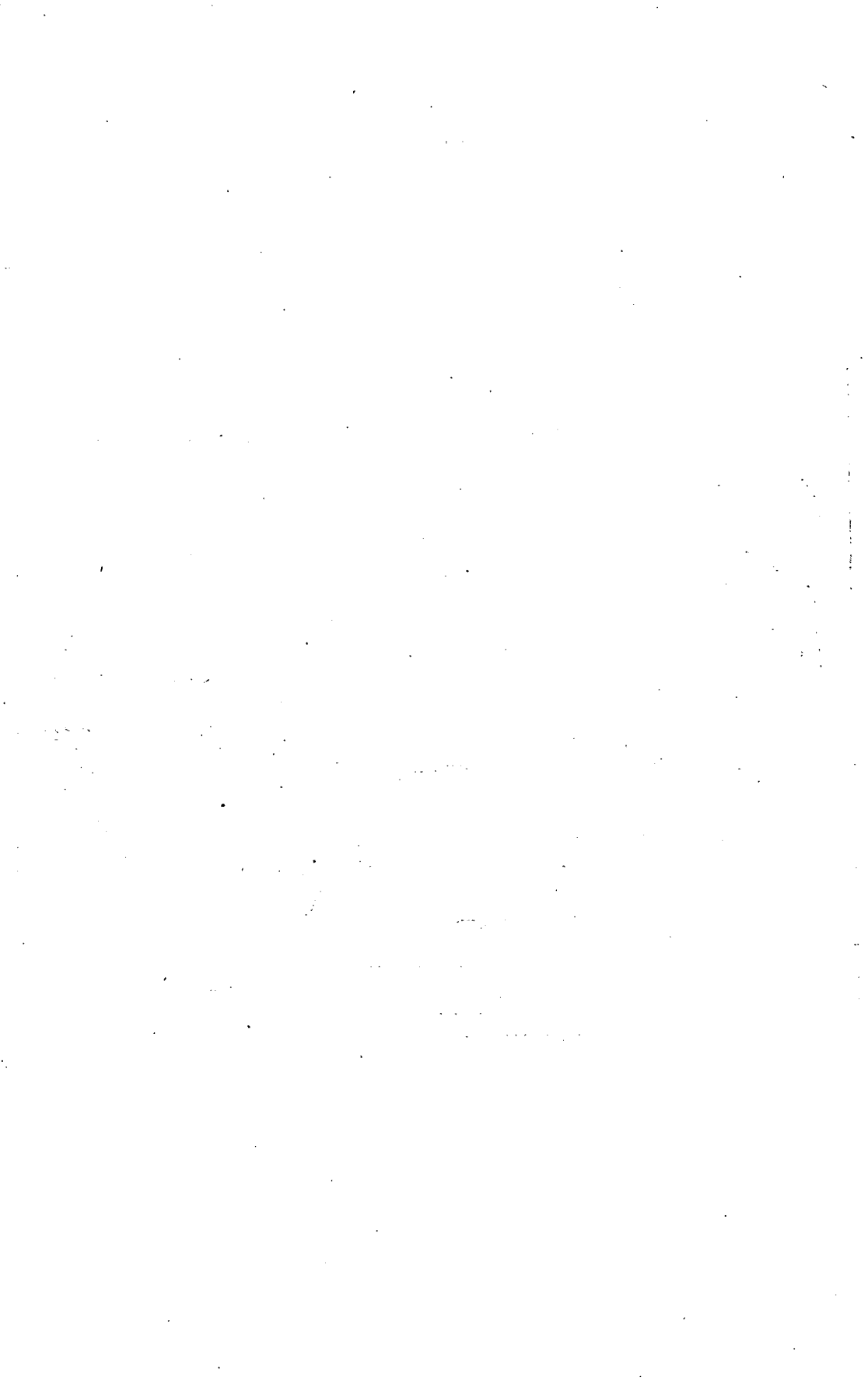
A—Less than 1 inhabitant to 16 sq. miles					
B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles					
C—	1	4	1 in 1 sq. mile		
D—	1	1 sq. mile	2 in 1		
E—	2 inhabitants in 1		4 in 1		
F—	4	1	8 in 1		
G—	8	1	16 in 1		
H—16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 square mile					

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

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

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





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-sixteenth of that of Victoria.

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906, a slight decline in 1907 and a further advance in 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911. 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 nearly 40 per cent. greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half of that of Victoria.

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 176). 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 177).—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 180).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, viz., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, when, however, it fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shews a fairly rapid rise to 1909, during which year the natural increase was 16.35 per 1000 of mean population; 1910 shewed a very slight decrease, the rate falling to 16.29, while 1911 shewed an increase to 16.55. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, 1900, 1909, and 1911; 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 178 and 179).—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, and 1911. The highest increase was attained in 1911. The net increases for 1910 and 1911 were higher than for any year since 1888. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 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 1910.

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

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high net increases were 1862, 1875, 1883, 1895, 1901, 1909, 1910, and 1911, while the years in which these were at very low level were 1869, 1878, 1891, and 1903.

In South Australia the net increases were exceptionally high in 1865, 1876, 1883, 1892, 1908, and 1910, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1886, 1896, 1902, and 1903.

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

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

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 181).—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 1911, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of 100, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria in 1902 and subsequent years to 1910 the masculinity has never fallen below 100. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the marked variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.