

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.

§ 1. 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 on pp. 112-118 of Year Book No. 6.

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH, on 31st DECEMBER 1901 and 1908-12.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	North-ern.	Federal. (a)	
MALES.									
1901	720,840	608,436	282,291	180,440	117,885	90,945	3,999	...	2,004,836
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	1,068a	2,377,920
1912	934,846	689,825	344,139	218,613	174,056	101,561	2,854	1,074	2,466,968
FEMALES.									
1901	654,615	601,464	224,430	178,890	75,716	84,288	674	...	1,820,077
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
1912	842,688	690,736	292,286	211,477	132,073	95,644	621	866	2,266,391
TOTAL.									
1901	1,375,455	1,209,900	506,721	359,330	193,601	175,233	4,673	...	3,824,913
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	1,921a	4,568,707
1912	1,777,534	1,380,561	636,425	430,090	306,129	197,205	3,475	1,940	4,733,359

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

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

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

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

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1788 ^a	...	...	1,035	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	...	...	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	...	...	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	...	...	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	...	...	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	...	...	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	...	...	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	...	...	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	...	...	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,313	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. Recent research by Dr. J. F. Watson, now Editor of the Historical Records of Australia, goes to shew that the original nucleus was 1024 persons.

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

The estimated population of the Commonwealth 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	14,938	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	21,633	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	115,490	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 1912. 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 twelve years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 968,020, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 4,733,359 on 31st December, 1912. See table hereunder:—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1859 to 1912.

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	493,776	1,163,149	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	2,072,733	1,901,367	3,974,100
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	1912	2,466,968	2,266,391	4,733,359

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, while it appears probable that its fifth million will be reached during 1914.

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 127, and of each sex considered separately on pages 128 and 129.

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. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901-7 were modified to agree with the corrected estimates of the population, consequent on the Census of April 3rd, 1911. The following table gives similar particulars for every fifth year from 1800 to 1910 and for the years 1911 and 1912. The graphs corresponding to these figures will be found on page 133:—

MASCULINITY OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1912.

Year.	States.						Territories.			C'wealth.
	N. S. W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. A. (a)	W. Aust.	Tasmania	North'm'n (b)	Federal. (c)		
1800	263.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263.05
1805	233.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233.35
1810	190.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190.53
1815	188.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188.84
1820	243.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243.71
1825	325.51	...	...	...	...	341.71	...	...	329.77
1830	317.18	...	...	...	297.29	293.44	...	...	308.30
1835	268.40	...	...	...	190.26	251.68	...	...	260.71
1840	204.16	...	...	130.10	163.51	229.53	...	...	201.75
1845	153.33	...	...	132.75	150.22	215.62	...	...	163.37
1850	138.47	...	...	129.15	154.81	179.49	...	...	143.20
1855	125.08	187.40	...	100.62	193.55	123.65	...	...	145.48
1860	131.29	158.85	149.63	105.06	166.93	123.61	...	...	140.15
1865	120.08	129.60	158.47	109.11	173.90	116.42	...	...	125.38
1870	120.48	121.59	150.31	105.85	161.17	112.98	...	...	121.10
1875	119.09	114.46	152.61	107.24	148.61	111.45	...	...	118.25
1880	120.45	110.42	142.50	114.33	135.06	111.70	...	...	117.28
1885	121.95	110.61	143.95	110.58	135.47	110.73	...	...	118.33
1890	118.05	110.65	132.21	108.60	146.85	111.88	...	...	116.06
1895	113.78	105.23	128.15	105.05	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	99.78	118.93	103.47	133.32	103.91	454.27	125.21	108.54	
1912	110.94	99.87	117.74	103.37	131.79	106.19	459.58	124.02	108.85	

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

§ 2. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding, with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356). The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1855 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 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 27 years by no less than 270,170, totalling 306,129 on 31st December, 1912. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn for some years from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was 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 13 millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents considerably less than 1 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. Over 80 per cent. of the area under crop is devoted to the production of wheat and hay, which require for the 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 127 to 132 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 3. Special Characteristics of Commonwealth Population.

1. Sex Distribution.—In respect of the relative proportions of the sexes in its population, Australia has, since the first settlement of the continent in 1788, differed materially from the older countries of the world. In the latter, the populations have, in general, grown by natural increase, and their composition usually reflects that fact, the numbers of males and females being in most countries approximately equal, with a more or less marked tendency, however, for the females to slightly exceed the males. The

excess of females arises from a variety of causes, amongst which may be mentioned—(a) higher rate of mortality amongst males; (b) greater propensity on the part of males to travel; (c) the effects of war; (d) employment of males in the army, navy, and mercantile marine; (e) preponderance of males amongst emigrants. On the other hand, the last-mentioned cause has tended naturally to produce an excess of males in Australia, since the majority of those emigrating to Australia have been males. The circumstances under which the colonisation of Australia was first undertaken, and the remoteness of this country from Europe, have combined to accentuate this feature.

There is little doubt that the continent presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores, mainly on the west and north, during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and it was only when the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, closed to the British prison authorities the North American plantations, which had previously been used as receptacles for the deportation of convicts, that the overcrowding of the gaols caused them to consider the advisability of converting the great southern continent into a convict settlement. This idea was put into practice in 1787, when the first consignment left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. Reports concerning the number of persons actually landed are conflicting, but it appears that the total may be set down approximately at 1035, including the military. Details as to the sexes are not available, but the males must have largely preponderated. Indeed, nearly nine years later, on the 31st December, 1796, in a total population of 4100, there were 257 males to every 100 females.

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

The terms "masculinity" and "femininity" have been used to express the proportion of the sexes in any group, the former indicating the ratio of males to females, the latter the reciprocal of this, viz., the ratio of females to males. The term "masculinity" is that which has been adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, and the masculinity of any group is usually expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females. The masculinity of the population of the Commonwealth at intervals of five years from 1800 to 1910 and for the year 1912 is as follows:—

MASCULINITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1800 to 1912.

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	1912	108.85

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 128 and 129.

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.
Canada ...	1911	112.93	Belgium ...	1910	98.34
New Zealand ...	1912	110.81	Netherlands ...	1911	98.17
Australia ...	1912	108.85	Prussia ...	1910	97.93
Servia ...	1910	106.77	German Empire ...	1910	97.43
United States of America ...	1910	106.03	Russia (European) ...	1896	97.18
India (Feudatory States) ...	1901	106.02	France ...	1906	96.73
British India ...	1911	104.59	Austria ...	1910	96.53
Bulgaria ...	1910	103.56	Switzerland ...	1900	96.36
Rumania ...	1899	103.30	Sweden ...	1911	95.62
Japan ...	1912	102.17	Spain ...	1900	95.36
Greece ...	1907	101.37	Denmark ...	1911	94.27
Poland (Russian) ...	1911	101.33	Scotland ...	1911	94.12
Ireland ...	1911	99.72	England and Wales ...	1911	93.67
Hungary ...	1900	99.07	Norway ...	1910	93.49
Italy ...	1901	98.99	Portugal ...	1911	90.12

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

COMMONWEALTH, AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

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

During the past 50 years, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably, as will be seen from the following table, which gives for each sex the proportion per cent. of the total population in the age groups "under 15," "15 and under 65," and "65 and over." The figures upon which these percentages have been computed

are those furnished by the Censuses of the several States and the Commonwealth Census of 1911. Those for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, while those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1861 to 1911.

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

The excess of males over females, previously referred to, is found mainly in ages of 21 and upwards. In the total population under the age of 21 there 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.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Territory	C'wth.
Males ...	1,152	103	5,145	802	3,433	2	743	5	11,385
Females ...	860	93	3,542	637	2,936	1	480	5	8,554
Total	2,012	196	8,687	1,439	6,369	3	1,223	10	19,939
Masculinity (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 3,667,670, 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), 14,700 (0.33 per cent.); Polynesia, 3410 (0.08 per cent.); British India, 6644 (0.15 per cent.); United States of America, 6642 (0.15 per cent.); and Italy, 6719 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 36,442 (0.82 per cent.), of whom 3474 were born in Japan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. **Differences among the States and Territories.**—(i.) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources, have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the first-mentioned of which the females have, for some years 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 132 and 118.

In the Northern Territory, owing to lack of settlement, the masculinity has always been largely predominant, the figures for 1912 giving no less than 460 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 1908-12.
(COMMONWEALTH.)

Year.	Masculinity of the Population on 31st December. (a.)								
	States.						Territories.		Cwlth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Federal (b)	
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	100.87	155.69	107.90	593.32	...	110.15
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	109.87	99.78	118.93	103.47	133.32	103.91	454.27	125.21	108.54
1912	110.94	99.87	117.74	103.37	131.79	106.19	459.58	124.02	108.85

(a) Number of males to each 100 females. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

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

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

State or Territory.	Number of Persons of				Proportion of Population of		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).
States—					%	%	%
New South Wales ...	526,625	1,053,400	66,709	1,646,734	31.98	63.97	4.05
Victoria ...	400,260	847,700	67,591	1,315,551	30.42	64.44	5.14
Queensland ...	200,020	383,330	22,463	605,813	33.01	63.28	3.71
South Australia ...	127,290	262,356	18,912	408,558	31.15	64.22	4.63
Western Australia...	87,884	187,574	6,656	282,114	31.15	66.49	2.36
Tasmania ...	66,708	116,604	7,899	191,211	34.89	60.98	4.13
Territories—							
Northern ...	485	2,703	117	3,310	14.65	81.81	3.54
Federal ...	551	1,081	82	1,714	32.15	63.07	4.78
Commonwealth ...	1,409,823	2,854,753	190,429	4,455,005	31.65	64.03	4.27

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

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

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

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

Birthplace.	Percentage of Total Population.								
	States.						Territories.		C'with.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Aust.	Tasmania.	Northern	Federal	
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Australia ...	84.19	85.01	74.09	86.16	74.66	90.95	45.86	89.32	82.90
New Zealand	0.86	0.77	0.43	0.24	1.10	0.63	0.55	0.24	0.72
U. Kingdom	12.49	12.07	19.90	10.93	18.05	7.10	7.98	9.54	13.35
Other 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	0.30	0.82
Africa ...	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.08	0.27	...	0.11
America ...	0.27	0.23	0.28	0.19	0.40	0.15	0.37	0.30	0.25
Polynesia ...	0.07	0.02	0.29	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.37	...	0.03
At Sea ...	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.06	...	0.10
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

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

NATURAL INCREASE (a) OF THE POPULATION
OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1912.
MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (b)	W. Aus.	Tas.	North- ern. (c)	Fed- eral. (d)	
1861 to 1865 ...	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,893	...	...	73,088
1866 to 1870 ...	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	754	3,281	...	...	81,502
1871 to 1875 ...	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	...	...	85,669
1876 to 1880 ...	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	...	...	92,156
1881 to 1885 ...	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	...	...	107,513
1886 to 1890 ...	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	...	...	136,520
1891 to 1895 ...	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	...	...	147,048
1896 to 1900 ...	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	8,233	7,955	—223	...	130,303
1906 to 1910 ...	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	—264	...	158,191
1911 to 1912 ...	29,840	17,733	9,914	7,195	4,460	3,565	—81	28	72,654
1861 to 1912 ...	460,095	379,806	134,911	139,833	34,352	58,585	—568	28	1,207,042

FEMALES.

1861 to 1865 ...	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,608	...	...	85,224
1866 to 1870 ...	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	...	...	95,792
1871 to 1875 ...	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	...	...	103,136
1876 to 1880 ...	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,535	4,699	...	...	111,010
1881 to 1885 ...	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	...	...	131,434
1886 to 1890 ...	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	...	...	161,616
1891 to 1895 ...	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	...	...	170,826
1896 to 1900 ...	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	...	...	148,833
1901 to 1905 ...	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	...	154,128
1906 to 1910 ...	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	...	176,637
1911 to 1912 ...	33,550	19,284	12,343	7,567	6,062	3,741	13	21	82,581
1861 to 1912 ...	529,854	442,929	183,729	147,372	50,907	66,331	74	21	1,421,217

PERSONS.

1861 to 1865 ...	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,501	...	...	158,312
1866 to 1870 ...	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	...	...	177,294
1871 to 1875 ...	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	...	...	188,805
1876 to 1880 ...	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,284	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 to 1912 ...	63,390	37,017	22,257	14,762	10,522	7,306	—68	49	155,235
1861 to 1912 ...	989,949	822,735	318,640	287,205	85,259	124,916	—494	49	2,628,259

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

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

With one exception, viz., Tasmania, for the period 1906 to 1910, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the years referred to in the foregoing table. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 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 (1908-12)		Europe—continued.		Europe—continued.	
Tasmania ...	18.84	Prussia ...	14.28	Spain ...	9.30
Western Australia	18.23	Servia ...	14.20	Belgium ...	(b) 8.73
New South Wales	17.90	Denmark ...	14.17	Ireland ...	6.10
Queensland ...	17.49	German Empire	13.39	France ...	0.41
New Zealand ...	17.17	Finland ...	13.27	Asia (1907-11)—	
South Australia...	16.74	Norway ...	12.42	Japan... ..	(a) 11.00
Commonwealth	16.42	Hungary ...	11.38	Ceylon ...	7.03
Victoria ...	13.32	Italy ...	11.27	America (1907-11)—	
Europe (1907-11)—		England & Wales	11.16	Jamaica ...	14.07
Bulgaria ...	(a) 18.88	Scotland ...	11.09	Canada (Province	
Netherlands ...	14.78	Sweden ...	10.86	of Ontario) ...	9.75
Rumania ...	14.58	Austria ...	10.74	Chile ...	7.72
		Switzerland ...	(b) 9.97		

(a) 1905-9. (b) 1906-10.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 132.

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 1912 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Cwth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n. (b)	Fed. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1865	2,984	-15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	-2,997	...	...	31,630
1866 to 1870	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	— 313	...	...	47,714
1871 to 1875	20,346	-8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	-1,916	...	...	40,326
1876 to 1880	48,378	-5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	...	...	83,869
1881 to 1885	70,996	19,925	54,867	-1,982	2,701	1,860	...	...	148,367
1886 to 1890	29,345	51,894	18,514	-12,895	6,411	2,648	...	...	95,917
1891 to 1895	8,671	-33,192	5,088	-1,493	39,443	-2,857	...	...	15,660
1896 to 1900	— 854	-39,805	3,095	-8,239	36,953	2,905	...	...	— 945
1901 to 1905	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	— 697	...	-7,177
1906 to 1910	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	-5,784	— 366	...	37,999
1911 to 1912	47,794	25,610	8,712	4,861	11,625	— 870	197	77	98,006
1861 to 1912	277,869	-20,283	192,411	18,728	130,107	-6,677	— 866	77	591,366

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

NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES
(STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH), FROM 1861
TO 1912 INCLUSIVE—Continued:

Period.	States.						Territories.		
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n (b)	Federal. (c)	Commonwealth.
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1865	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	1,358	...	...	54,516
1866 to 1870	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	500	...	...	32,705
1871 to 1875	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	18	2,500	...	...	21,336
1876 to 1880	25,081	169	7,792	12,977	130	462	...	...	46,273
1881 to 1885	38,867	7,861	27,526	100	957	562	...	...	75,673
1886 to 1890	23,220	34,337	14,811	11,310	1,768	42	...	...	62,784
1891 to 1895	12,793	13,656	422	1,964	7,758	1,705	...	...	6,732
1896 to 1900	143	23,777	927	7,627	32,043	2,009	...	...	3,432
1901 to 1905	1,566	21,984	2,398	8,448	22,293	726	81	...	9,616
1906 to 1910	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	4,023	148	...	19,279
1911 to 1912	24,140	16,526	6,440	3,599	7,150	3,034	45	169	55,035
1861 to 1912	162,815	39,875	97,318	3,432	75,417	10,855	22	169	368,149
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1865	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	4,355	...	...	86,146
1866 to 1870	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	813	...	...	80,419
1871 to 1875	29,741	5,595	37,423	4,607	98	4,416	...	...	61,662
1876 to 1880	73,459	5,865	21,684	38,033	49	2,880	...	...	130,142
1881 to 1885	109,863	27,786	82,393	2,082	3,658	2,422	...	...	224,040
1886 to 1890	52,565	86,231	33,325	24,205	8,179	2,606	...	...	158,701
1891 to 1895	21,464	46,848	4,666	471	47,201	4,562	...	...	22,392
1896 to 1900	997	63,582	9,022	15,866	68,996	4,914	...	...	2,437
1901 to 1905	17,237	59,955	1,903	19,479	50,420	2,497	616	...	16,793
1906 to 1910	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	9,807	514	...	57,278
1911 to 1912	71,934	42,136	15,152	8,460	18,775	3,904	242	246	153,041
1861 to 1912	440,684	19,592	289,729	22,160	205,524	17,532	888	246	959,515

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

During the period 1861-1912, viz., 52 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 959,515 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 2,628,259. That is, 26.74 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 52 years has been due to "net immigration" and 73.26 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution by individual States to the total net immigration of 959,515, all showed a gain with the exception of Tasmania, which in the period under review had an excess of departures over arrivals of 17,532. In the case of Victoria and South Australia, the gain was small, viz., 19,592 and 22,160 respectively. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, on the other hand, the additions due to net immigration during the 52 years were respectively 440,684; 289,729, and 205,524.

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

in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, Western Australia 1871-5 and Tasmania 1906-10. For the first two years (1911 and 1912) of the current quinquennium the gain by immigration has been heavy, the net immigration for the two years being 153,041 or slightly less than the migration gain for the whole of the quinquennium 1886-90.

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 years 1911 and 1912:—

**NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES AND
COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 to 1912.**

MALES.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n (b)	Fed'l. (c)	
1861 to 1865	25,039	18,415	36,475	19,915	3,978	896	...	...	104,718
1866 to 1870	49,231	48,513	15,929	10,639	1,936	2,968	...	...	129,216
1871 to 1875	50,413	27,039	32,940	13,812	630	1,161	...	...	125,995
1876 to 1880	82,418	26,289	21,852	38,732	844	5,890	...	...	176,025
1881 to 1885	113,654	53,539	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 to 1912	77,634	43,343	18,626	12,056	16,085	2,695	116	105	170,660
1861 to 1912	737,964	352,523	327,322	158,561	164,459	51,908	1,434	105	1,798,408

FEMALES.

1861 to 1865	34,921	61,142	22,390	15,980	2,057	3,250	...	...	139,740
1866 to 1870	40,255	57,621	12,422	12,430	1,818	3,951	...	...	128,497
1871 to 1875	44,962	43,970	20,893	11,718	1,237	1,692	...	...	124,472
1876 to 1880	65,357	37,382	20,083	27,585	1,715	5,161	...	...	157,283
1881 to 1885	89,071	47,694	42,788	17,933	2,695	6,926	...	...	207,107
1886 to 1890	85,310	82,468	39,049	6,010	4,377	7,186	...	...	224,400
1891 to 1895	76,723	39,534	25,335	18,756	11,134	6,076	...	...	177,558
1896 to 1900	56,964	16,697	24,964	5,816	39,097	8,727	...	...	152,265
1901 to 1905	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	...	144,512
1906 to 1910	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	115	...	195,916
1911 to 1912	57,690	35,810	18,783	11,166	13,212	707	58	190	137,616
1861 to 1912	692,669	482,804	281,047	150,804	126,324	55,476	52	190	1,789,366

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

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

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

NET INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES
AND COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1912.—Continued.

PERSONS.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed- eral. (c)	
1861 to 1865	59,960	79,557	58,865	35,895	6,035	4,146	...	...	244,458
1866 to 1870	89,486	106,134	28,351	23,069	3,754	6,919	...	...	257,713
1871 to 1875	95,375	71,009	53,833	25,530	1,867	2,853	...	...	250,467
1876 to 1880	147,775	63,671	41,935	66,317	2,559	11,051	...	...	333,308
1881 to 1885	202,725	101,233	105,641	32,920	6,398	14,070	...	...	462,987
1886 to 1890	169,408	173,890	75,435	9,634	12,543	15,927	...	...	456,837
1891 to 1895	142,228	51,948	50,948	33,021	52,013	10,108	...	...	340,266
1896 to 1900	104,802	10,537	50,783	10,139	79,452	18,005	...	...	273,718
1901 to 1905	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	811	...	267,638
1906 to 1910	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	745	...	392,106
1911 to 1912	135,324	79,153	37,409	33,222	29,297	3,402	174	295	308,276
1861 to 1912	1,430,633	842,327	608,369	309,365	230,783	107,384	1,382	295	3,587,774

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

Note.—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 increases for the years 1911 and 1912, viz., 143,624 in the former year and 164,652 in the latter, are 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), 66,317, in 1876-80; Western Australia, 79,452, in 1896-1900; Tasmania, 18,005, in 1896-1900.

As regards the minimum increases, it will be seen that they have occurred as under:—New South Wales, 59,960, in 1861-5; Victoria, 10,537, in 1896-1900; Queensland, 28,351, in 1866-70; South Australia, 5371, in 1901-5; Western Australia, 1867, in 1871-5; Tasmania, 2853, in 1871-5.

For the years 1911 and 1912 all the States show a satisfactory rate of increase. As regards the Northern Territory, the figures show a gain of population for that period, being the first time since federation.

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 130 and 131.

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 1912 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—						
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1912.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Commonwealth ...	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	3.44
New South Wales ...	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	4.50
Victoria ...	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	2.73
Queensland ...	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.80
South Australia ...	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	2.52
Western Australia ...	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	5.10
Tasmania ...	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.72
New Zealand ...	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	2.38
EUROPE—							
England and Wales ...	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	...
Scotland ...	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.55	...
Ireland ...	—0.95	—0.94	—0.60	—0.43	—0.22	—0.06	...
Austria ...	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	...
Belgium ...	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	...
Denmark ...	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	...
Finland ...	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	...
France ...	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	...
German Empire ...	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	...
Hungary ...	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	...
Italy ...	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	...
Netherlands ...	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	...
Norway ...	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	...
Prussia ...	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	...
Rumania ...	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	...
Servia ...	2.30	2.08	1.97	1.57	1.52	1.55	...
Spain ...	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.37	...
Sweden ...	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	...
Switzerland ...	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	(a)1.21	...
ASIA—							
Ceylon ...	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	...
Japan ...	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	...
AMERICA—							
Canada ...	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.98	2.98	...
Chile ...	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	...
Jamaica ...	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	...
United States ...	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	...

— Decrease. (a) 1906 to 1910.

(ii.) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the thirty-one years 1881-1912, 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 1.38 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 period 1906-11 are those for Canada, New Zealand, and the Commonwealth of Australia in the order named. The United States, Chile and Servia rank next 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, 1912, of 4,833,359 including aboriginals, has a density of only 1.62 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, 118; Asia, 58; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 15; and South America, 7. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. of the density of that of North and Central America, about 23 per cent. of South America, about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that of Africa, about 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of that of Asia, and about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1913 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	455,620,574	118.15	China & Dependencies ...	433,553,030	101.36
Asia	970,547,713	57.66	British India	244,267,542	222.49
Africa	136,330,966	12.12	Feudatory Indian States	70,864,995	102.52
North & Central America			Japan & Dep. (incl. Korea)	69,689,284	267.09
and the West Indies ...	127,560,361	14.93	Dutch East Indies ...	37,800,000	64.66
South America	53,054,681	7.04	Russia in Asia	25,644,500	3.86
Australasia & Polynesia	7,669,938	2.27	Turkey in Asia	21,053,400	49.04
			Persia	9,500,000	15.13
Total	1,750,984,233	34.02	Philippine Islands ...	9,368,427	65.45
			Siam	8,117,963	41.63
Europe—			Tonking	6,119,720	131.89
Russia (including Poland			Afghanistan	5,900,000	23.60
Ciscaucasia & Finland) ...	141,358,500	66.58	Annam	5,554,822	106.82
German Empire	64,925,993	310.98	Nepal	5,000,000	92.59
Austria - Hungary (incl.			Ceylon	4,105,535	162.07
Bosnia & Herzegovina) ...	51,356,465	196.73	Cochin China	3,050,785	152.54
United Kingdom	45,652,741	376.10	Arabia (Independent) ...	2,000,000	3.07
France	39,601,509	191.26	Cambodia	1,634,252	36.32
Italy	34,671,377	313.32	Bokhara	1,250,000	15.06
Spain	19,588,688	100.57	Federated Malay States	1,036,999	37.70
Belgium	7,490,411	658.61	Khiva	800,000	33.33
Rumania	7,248,061	142.90	Borneo and Sarawak ...	708,183	9.69
Turkey (including Crete)	6,472,351	94.19	Straits Settlements ...	707,523	442.20
Netherlands	6,022,452	476.16	Laos	640,877	6.54
Portugal	5,957,985	167.88	Oman	500,000	6.10
Sweden	5,561,799	32.17	Goa	475,513	323.70
Bulgaria & E. Roumelia	4,337,516	128.91	Hong Kong & Territory	463,715	1,144.98
Switzerland	3,741,971	234.22	Timor, etc.	300,000	40.93
Servia	2,911,701	156.12	French India	283,386	1,440.74
Denmark (incl. Iceland)	2,860,264	51.64	Cyprus	274,108	76.48
Greece	2,666,000	106.58	Bhutan	250,000	12.50
Norway	2,391,782	19.27	Kiauchau	165,000	825.00
Luxemburg	259,891	260.41	Wei-hai-wei	147,177	516.41
Montenegro	250,000	68.87	Bahrein Islands	90,000	360.00
Malta	228,634	1,936.73	Macao, etc.	63,991	15,997.75
Gibraltar	19,586	9,793.00	Damao and Diu	56,285	333.05
Monaco	19,121	2,390.13	Aden & Dependencies ...	46,165	6.13
San Marino	10,791	283.97	Brunei	50,000	7.50
Liechtenstein	9,854	151.60	Tientsin	17,000	944.44
Andorra	5,231	29.89	Sokotra & Kuria Muria Is.	12,000	8.68
			Labuan	6,546	235.72
Total	455,620,574	118.15	Total	970,547,713	57.66

(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—					
Belgian Congo ...	15,000,000	16.49	Porto Rico ...	1,118,012	310.04
Turkish Dependencies (incl Egypt & Sudan)	14,287,359	10.32	Jamaica ...	831,383	197.95
German East Africa ...	10,004,227	26.05	San Domingo ...	708,000	36.64
French Congo ...	10,000,000	14.95	Nicaragua ...	600,000	12.20
Northern Nigeria Prot.	9,269,000	36.25	Honduras ...	553,446	11.97
Abyssinia ...	8,000,000	18.50	Costa Rica ...	388,266	16.88
Southern Nigeria & Prot.	7,857,399	98.37	Trinidad and Tobago ...	330,074	176.70
Union of South Africa ...	5,973,394	12.63	Newfoundl'd & Labrador	242,619	1.49
Algeria ...	5,563,828	16.20	Guadeloupe and Depend.	212,430	308.78
Morocco ...	5,000,000	22.83	Martinique ...	184,004	477.93
Upper Senegal and Niger	4,471,031	62.10	Barbados ...	171,982	1,036.04
Angola ...	4,118,000	8.50	Windward Islands ...	164,150	311.48
British East Africa Prot.	4,038,000	16.15	Leeward Islands ...	127,189	181.44
Portuguese East Africa	3,120,000	10.63	Alaska ...	64,356	0.11
Madagascar & adjacent Islands ...	3,104,881	13.62	Bahamas ...	55,944	12.71
Uganda Protectorate ...	2,843,325	12.72	Curacao ...	54,469	135.16
Kamerun ...	2,720,000	14.23	British Honduras ...	40,458	4.71
Tunis ...	1,923,217	38.46	Danish West Indies ...	27,086	196.28
Liberia ...	1,800,000	45.00	Bermudas ...	18,994	999.68
Rhodesia ...	1,770,905	4.04	Greenland ...	13,517	0.29
Gold Coast and Protect.	1,502,899	18.79	Turks & Caicos Islands...	5,615	33.83
French Guinea ...	1,498,000	15.77	St. Pierre & Miquelon ...	4,652	50.02
Sierra Leone and Protect.	1,403,132	56.32			
Senegal ...	1,172,096	15.84	Total ...	127,560,361	14.93
Ivory Coast ...	1,132,812	8.71			
Nyasaland Protectorate	1,001,236	25.16	South America—		
Togoland ...	1,000,363	29.68	Brazil ...	23,140,969	6.88
Dahomey ...	825,950	12.71	Argentine Republic ...	7,171,910	6.22
Portuguese Guinea ...	820,000	58.82	Colombia ...	5,475,961	11.86
French Sahara ...	800,000	0.52	Peru ...	4,500,000	6.47
Tripoli and Benghazi	528,676	1.30	Chile ...	3,415,060	11.67
Eritrea ...	450,000	9.83	Venezuela ...	2,743,841	6.96
Basutoland ...	405,903	34.65	Bolivia ...	2,267,935	3.73
Italian Somaliland ...	400,000	2.87	Ecuador ...	1,500,000	12.93
Mauritius and Depend.	375,481	464.13	Uruguay ...	1,177,560	16.31
British Somaliland ...	300,000	4.41	Paraguay ...	800,000	4.66
Mauretania ...	223,000	0.65	Panama ...	426,928	13.18
French Somali Coast, etc.	208,000	35.92	British Guiana ...	296,000	3.28
Rio Muni & C. San Juan...	200,000	16.87	Dutch Guiana ...	86,233	1.87
Zanzibar ...	198,914	195.01	French Guiana ...	49,009	1.61
Réunion ...	173,822	179.20	Falkland Islands and South Georgia ...	3,275	0.44
Cape Verde Islands ...	142,552	96.32			
Gambia & Protectorate	138,400	30.76	Total ...	53,054,681	7.04
Bechuanaland Protect...	125,350	0.46			
Swaziland ...	99,959	15.29	Australasia & Polynesia—		
Comoro Islands ...	94,844	152.97	C'wealth of Australia ...	(b) 4,833,359	1.62
German S. W. Africa ...	82,235	0.26	New Zealand ...	(c) 1,096,881	10.47
Spanish N. & W. Africa	44,134	538.22	Kaiser Wilhelm Land & Bismarck Archipelago	720,593	8.01
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 ...	191,909	29.76
Rio de Oro and Adrar ...	13,000	0.16	Solomon Islands (British)	150,500	10.17
Mayotte ...	9,989	71.35	Fiji ...	139,541	18.77
St. Helena ...	3,520	74.89	New Caledonia & Depend.	57,208	6.69
Ascension ...	186	5.47	New Hebrides ...	50,000	10.00
			Samoa (German) ...	34,480	34.48
Total ...	136,330,966	12.12	French Estab. in Oceania	31,477	20.71
			Gilbert Islands ...	26,863	161.83
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 ...	12,517	59.60
Canada ...	7,204,838	1.93	Samoa (American) ...	7,249	91.76
Cuba ...	2,220,278	50.27	Norfolk Island ...	967	95.70
Haiti ...	2,029,700	198.91			
Guatemala ...	1,992,000	41.25	Total ...	7,869,938	2.27
Salvador ...	1,161,426	160.75			

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

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. **Natural Increase.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the natural increase of the population was 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 1903 to 1912, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase was highest in that ended 30th June for Victoria and Queensland, that ended 30th September for New South Wales and Western Australia, that ended 31st December for Tasmania, while for South Australia the rate for the quarters ending 30th June and 30th September was almost identical. The rate of natural increase was lowest in the quarter ended 31st March in all the States except Western Australia, in which the lowest rate occurred in the quarter ended 31st December.

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1903 to 1912.

State.	(a) Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per annum, 1903-12.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.		Persons	%
New S. Wales (b)	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Victoria ...	6,304	4.10	6,511	4.20	6,914	4.44	6,887	4.39	26,616	17.29
Queensland ...	3,814	3.06	4,190	3.36	4,168	3.33	4,165	3.32	16,337	13.12
S. Australia (c)	2,121	3.84	2,414	4.35	2,420	4.30	2,340	4.14	9,295	16.82
W. Australia ...	1,308	3.43	1,555	4.07	1,568	4.09	1,438	3.74	5,869	15.37
Tasmania ...	1,105	4.36	1,171	4.57	1,383	5.33	1,119	4.27	4,778	18.87
	790	4.20	822	4.39	839	4.52	972	5.22	3,423	18.19
Commonwealth	15,442	3.71	16,663	3.99	17,292	4.12	16,921	4.01	66,318	15.94

(a) The symbol % denotes "per thousand." (b) Including Federal Territory.
(c) Including Northern Territory.

2. **Net Immigration.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the excess of arrivals over departures for the years 1903 to 1912 was greatest in the December quarter. In New South Wales the September quarter gave the greatest excess of arrivals over departures. In Western Australia the largest excess was in the June quarter. In Tasmania the arrivals largely exceeded the departures in the December quarter, but in all the other quarters the departures were in excess. In Queensland, the December quarter shewed an excess of departures over arrivals. In Victoria and South Australia the arrivals were greatest in the December quarter, and the departures exceeded the arrivals in the first two quarters. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States are as follows:—

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1903 to 1912.

State.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1903-12.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.		Persons	%
N.S.W. a	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Victoria	2,829	1.84	2,213	1.43	3,642	2.34	2,453	1.56	11,137	7.23
Q'land	824	-0.66	-2,304	-1.85	602	0.48	3,422	2.73	896	0.72
S. Aust. b	634	1.15	4,285	7.71	936	1.66	-2,731	-4.83	3,124	5.65
W. Aust.	892	-2.34	746	-1.95	297	0.77	2,680	6.96	1,339	3.51
Tas. ...	1,776	7.01	2,421	9.45	1,124	4.33	684	-2.61	4,637	18.31
	-1,847	-9.82	-2,318	-12.40	444	-2.39	2,962	15.93	-1,647	-8.76
C'wealth	1,676	0.40	3,551	0.85	6,157	1.47	8,102	1.92	19,486	4.68

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

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

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. **The Metropolitan Towns.**—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 20 and 46 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The estimated populations of the several capitals on 31st December, 1912, 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., 1912.	598,800	39.27
Victoria	Melbourne		628,400	45.52
Queensland	Brisbane		145,000	22.79
South Australia	Adelaide		196,600	45.34
Western Australia	Perth		116,000	37.90
Tasmania	Hobart		39,100	19.83
Commonwealth	(6 Cities)		1,823,900	38.53
New Zealand	Wellington	1911	70,729	6.90
Denmark	Copenhagen	1911	559,398	20.29
England	London (a)	1911	4,521,685	12.54
Saxony	Dresden	1910	548,308	11.41
Norway	Christiania	1910	241,834	10.11
Ireland	Dublin	1911	403,030	9.18
Bavaria	Munich	1910	596,467	8.66
Belgium	Brussels	1911	646,400	8.63
France	Paris	1911	2,888,110	7.29
Austria	Vienna	1910	2,031,498	7.11
Scotland	Edinburgh	1911	320,318	6.73
Portugal	Lisbon	1900	356,009	6.56
Greece	Athens	1907	167,479	6.36
Sweden	Stockholm	1911	346,599	6.23
Prussia	Berlin	1910	2,071,257	5.16
Netherlands	The Hague	1911	288,577	4.79
Hungary	Budapest	1910	880,371	4.22
Spain	Madrid	1910	571,539	2.92
Switzerland	Berne	1910	85,264	2.28
Russia (European)	St. Petersburg	1911	1,962,400	1.63
Italy	Rome	1911	542,123	1.56

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

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

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

The figures given in this table relate to the localities specified as defined by the residents therein. It must be understood that no clearly defined boundaries exist in these cases, and the population given for any locality represents the number of persons who returned themselves as belonging to that locality. For the population within the boundaries of the principal Local Government Areas in the States, reference should be made to paragraph 3 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.	16,160
20,000 and under 100,000—			Townsville	N.S.W.	13,678
Adelaide	S.A.	32,981	Waverley	Vic.	18,961
Ballarat	Vic.	38,686	Williamstown	Vic.	12,114
Balmain	N.S.W.	31,961	Woolahra	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	Armidale	N.S.W.	6,530
Geelong	"	21,630	Arncliffe	"	5,034
Glebe	N.S.W.	21,444	Ascot Vale	Vic.	5,655
Hawthorn	Vic.	21,353	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
Marrickville	"	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.	7,609
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.	3,278
Rockdale	N.S.W.	7,453	Junee	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
Toowong	Qld.	5,645	Kyneton	Vic.	3,174
Wagga Wagga	N.S.W.	7,446	Liverpool	N.S.W.	3,061
Wallaroo	S.A.	5,282	Maldon	Vic.	3,077
Warrnambool	Vic.	7,543	Merewether	N.S.W.	4,155
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.	3,699	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
Bunbury	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.	4,096
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.	3,620	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
Fremantle 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.	6,909
20,000 and under 100,000—			Ararat (Shire)	Vic.	6,395
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
Ballmain	N.S.W.	32,098	Beechworth	Vic.	5,978
Bendigo	Vic.	28,539	Bellingen	N.S.W.	9,124
Brisbane	Qld.	99,917	Benalla	Vic.	7,688
Brisbane, South		30,051	Berwick		6,692
Broken Hill	N.S.W.	30,972	Bexley	N.S.W.	6,517
Brunswick	Vic.	32,215	Bland	"	5,522
Cessnock	N.S.W.	21,018	Blaxland	"	9,661
Collingwood	Vic.	34,190	Blue Mountains	"	6,902
Essendon	"	23,749	Boree	"	5,111
Fitzroy	"	34,283	Borong	Vic.	5,412
Footscray	"	93,643	Botany, North	N.S.W.	5,836
Glebe	N.S.W.	21,043	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	Vic.	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.	7,059
Port Adelaide	S.A.	24,015	Coburg	Vic.	9,505
Prahran	N.S.W.	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	Darlington	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
Annandale		11,240	Erina	N.S.W.	9,176
Ballarat, East	Vic.	15,962	Erskineville		7,299
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.	11,335	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.	7,906
Goulburn	N.S.W.	10,023	Hampden	Vic.	9,829
Hindmarsh	S.A.	11,335	Hastings	N.S.W.	5,746
Ithaca	Qld.	15,756	Heidelberg	Vic.	8,610
Kalgoorlie (Road District)	W.A.	12,061	Highfields	Qld.	5,656
Kensington and Norwood	S.A.	13,892	Hornsby	N.S.W.	8,901
Kew	Vic.	11,152	Hunter's Hill		5,013
Lake Macquarie	N.S.W.	14,610	Hurstville	"	6,593
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.	9,328
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.	5,371
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-gal	N.S.W.	9,458
Toowoomba	"	13,119	Kyneton	Vic.	6,904
Townsville		10,636	Leederville	W.A.	5,457
Waterloo	N.S.W.	10,072	Leven	Tas.	5,450
Waverley		19,831	Lilydale	Vic.	6,329
Williamstown	Vic.	15,275	Lismore	N.S.W.	7,381
Willoughby	N.S.W.	13,036	Lithgow	"	8,196
Woolahra	"	16,989	Liverpool Plains	"	5,651

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

Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Local Government Area.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.
5000 and under 10,000—cont.			5000 and under 10,000—cont.		
Livingstone ...	Qld.	5,656	St. Peters ...	N.S.W.	8,410
Lynnhurst ...	N.S.W.	6,740	Severn ...	S.A.	9,073
Mackay ...	Qld.	5,141	Shepparton ...	N.S.W.	6,885
Macleay ...	N.S.W.	6,679	Stephens ...	Vic.	6,099
Maitland, West ...	...	8,210	Stroud ...	Qld.	5,415
Marong ...	Vic.	6,646	Subiaco ...	N.S.W.	5,117
Maroochy ...	Qld.	5,288	Swan Hill ...	W.A.	8,926
Maryborough ...	Vic.	5,675	Tamworth ...	Vic.	6,795
Mildura ...	Qld.	9,673	Tararua ...	N.S.W.	7,145
Mitcham ...	Vic.	6,119	Tararua (Shire) ...	Qld.	6,699
Mount Morgan ...	S.A.	5,035	Tarro ...	N.S.W.	6,492
Mulwarrig ...	Qld.	8,504	Tenterfield (Shire) ...	...	5,153
Namoi ...	N.S.W.	7,009	Terania ...	...	5,621
Nanango ...	...	8,092	Thebarton ...	S.A.	8,720
Narracan ...	Qld.	6,433	Thuringowa ...	Qld.	5,095
New Norfolk ...	Vic.	5,408	Tintenbar ...	N.S.W.	5,865
Newtown and Chilwell ...	Tas.	6,124	Toombul ...	Qld.	6,791
Numurkah ...	Vic.	5,831	Toowong ...	...	6,286
Nunawading ...	...	6,844	Towong ...	Vic.	6,418
Patrick's Plains ...	...	7,120	Tungamah ...	...	5,376
Perth (Road District) ...	N.S.W.	6,894	Tweed ...	N.S.W.	7,308
Phillip Island & Woolamai ...	W.A.	5,066	Wagga Wagga ...	...	6,419
Pioneer ...	Vic.	7,067	Wallerobba ...	...	5,619
Poowong and Jeetho ...	Qld.	9,752	Wambo ...	Qld.	6,749
Port Germein ...	Vic.	7,449	Waranga ...	Vic.	5,291
Portland (Shire) ...	S.A.	5,219	Warrnambool (Shire) ...	...	8,653
Port Pirie ...	Vic.	5,291	Warrnambool (Town) ...	...	7,010
Preston ...	S.A.	9,385	Warwick ...	Qld.	5,248
Prospect ...	Vic.	5,049	Waugoola ...	N.S.W.	5,262
Rodney ...	S.A.	6,813	Wickham ...	...	8,434
Rookwood ...	Vic.	6,718	Windsor ...	Qld.	8,970
Rosalie ...	N.S.W.	5,418	Woodville ...	S.A.	7,787
Ryde ...	Qld.	7,982	Zeehan ...	Tas.	5,726
	N.S.W.	5,281			

§ 7. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance 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 years 1911 and 1912, and also the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1912, is given in following table:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS DURING 1911 AND 1912, AND UP TO END OF 1912.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
No. Assisted during 1911	9,922	6,772	12,875	665	9,562	...	39,796
" " " 1912	14,956	15,112	6,462	3,212	6,970	(a)	46,712
Total to end of 1912 ...	252,637	164,815	203,204	99,225	31,594	21,699	773,174

(a) Figures not available.

§ 8. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

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

3. **The Census of 1901.**—A conference of the Government Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand, held in Sydney in February and March, 1900, aimed at securing uniformity in the collection and compilation of the Census of 1901. The householder's schedule which it drafted made provision for the collection of information in all the States under the following heads, viz.:—Name, Sex, Age, Conjugal Condition, Relation to Head of Household, Occupation, Sickness and Infirmity, 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 populations enumerated at the several Australian Censuses are shewn in the following table:—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES.

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

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

this is effected varies, however, in different parts of the world. In England, for example, the assumption made is that the rate of increase of the preceding intercensal period will continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, "statistics of fluctuation" have been obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus indicating a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. A detailed account of the adjustment for the decennium 1901-10 will be found on pp. 112-118 of Year Book No. 6. Particulars for the several States from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 127 to 129 :—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

MALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								Commonwealth.
	States.						Territories.		
	N. South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	North-ern.	Federal	
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1800	3,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,780
1805	5,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,395
1810	7,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,585
1815	9,848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,848
1820	23,784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,784
1825	29,309	...	...	...	...	10,979†	...	...	40,288
1830	33,900	...	...	...	877	18,108	...	...	52,885
1835	51,949	...	...	...	1,231	28,749	...	...	81,992
1840	85,560	...	...	8,272	1,434	32,040	...	...	127,306
1845	113,739	...	...	12,810	2,689	43,921	...	...	173,159
1850	154,976	...	...	35,902	3,576	44,229	...	...	238,683
1855	147,822	226,462†	...	48,843	8,311	38,680	...	...	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	16,817†	64,340	9,597	49,653	...	...	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	50,549	...	...	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894*	15,511	53,517	...	...	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	54,678	...	...	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	...	...	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	67,712	...	...	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	...	...	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	80,485	...	...	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	4,288‡	...	1,976,992
1905	782,897	598,134	291,807	181,467	146,498	95,947	3,368	...	2,100,118
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	...	2,296,308
1912	934,846	689,825	344,139	218,613	174,056	101,561	2,854	1,074†	2,466,968

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

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.—Continued.

FEMALES.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								
	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasman.	North-ern.	Fed-eral.	
1788	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1795	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
1800	1,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
1805	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,312
1810	3,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,981
1815	5,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,215
1820	9,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,759
1825	9,004	...	...	...	...	3,213	...	...	12,217
1830	10,688	...	...	...	295	6,171	...	...	17,154
1835	19,355	...	...	...	647	11,423	...	...	31,425
1840	41,908	...	...	6,358	877	13,959	...	...	63,102
1845	74,179	...	...	9,650	1,790	20,370	...	...	105,989
1850	111,924	...	...	27,798	2,310	24,641	...	...	166,673
1855	118,179	120,843†	...	48,544	4,294	31,282	...	...	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	11,239†	61,242	5,749	40,168	...	...	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	...	...	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	...	...	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	...	...	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	...	...	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	...	...	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	...	...	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	...	...	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	569‡	...	1,788,347
1905	704,987	612,287	239,675	181,154	103,640	90,438	678	...	1,932,859
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	...	2,128,775
1912	842,688	690,736	292,286	211,477	132,073	95,644	621	866†	2,266,391

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	1,118,275	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
1912	1,777,534	1,380,561	636,425	430,090	306,129	197,205	3,475	1,940†	4,733,359

* Details not available.

† Previously included with New South Wales.

‡ Previously included with South Australia.

The tables on the two preceding pages, shewing the quinquennial and other figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the diagrams given hereinafter (pp. 127 to 129), 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 to 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.

§ 9. Census of 3rd April, 1911.

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

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—			
New South Wales ...	857,698	789,036	1,646,734
Victoria ...	655,591	659,960	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 ...	2,734	576	3,310
Federal ...	992	722	1,714
Total Commonwealth ...	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005

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

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH AT LAST FOUR CENSUSES

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	(a) Masculinity
3rd April, 1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	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.

§ 10. Principal Results of Census of 1911.

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

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

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

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wth.
	N.S. W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n.	Federal.	
MALES.									
Under 5 years	102,003	73,061	37,724	24,109	17,709	12,636	84	85	267,411
5 & under 15	164,273	129,201	63,522	40,059	26,596	21,393	158	188	445,390
15 21	100,551	81,223	39,532	25,861	14,533	11,744	107	119	273,670
21 45	316,463	229,179	121,711	75,059	72,569	32,779	1,002	358	849,120
45 65	133,550	106,201	51,716	32,067	25,060	14,659	1,221	181	364,685
65 .. upwards	36,368	33,467	13,319	9,285	3,916	3,848	102	53	100,358
Unspecified ...	4,490	3,259	1,962	918	1,152	532	60	8	12,401
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Under 5 years	98,863	70,417	35,980	23,421	17,215	12,144	87	95	258,222
5 & under 15	161,118	126,427	62,413	39,262	26,014	20,455	148	180	496,017
15 21	97,950	81,564	37,160	25,605	12,974	11,751	83	106	267,193
21 45	292,364	242,746	97,277	73,022	47,268	32,018	201	213	785,109
45 65	104,804	100,670	33,039	22,206	13,638	12,729	47	88	294,221
65 .. upwards	30,134	34,356	9,254	9,730	2,720	3,993	6	32	90,225
Unspecified ...	3,803	3,780	1,184	954	720	530	4	8	10,963
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Under 5 years	200,866	143,478	73,704	47,530	34,924	24,780	171	180	525,633
5 & under 15	325,391	255,628	125,935	79,321	52,610	41,848	306	368	881,407
15 21	198,501	152,787	76,692	51,466	27,507	23,495	190	225	540,863
21 45	608,827	471,925	218,988	148,081	119,837	64,797	1,203	571	1,634,229
45 65	238,354	206,871	84,755	61,273	38,728	27,388	1,268	269	658,906
65 .. upwards	66,502	67,823	22,573	19,015	6,636	7,841	108	85	190,583
Unspecified ...	8,293	7,089	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

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

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

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Total C'wth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fede- ral.	
MALES.									
Australia	691,736	541,659	232,757	173,811	111,269	86,948	1,029	844	1,840,053
New Zealand	7,906	4,968	1,632	554	1,819	574	17	2	16,862
United Kingdom	121,046	82,927	68,406	24,283	32,191	7,577	224	113	336,767
Other European Countries...	15,607	11,501	12,997	5,636	8,080	376	45	4	54,546
Asia	10,386	5,939	8,378	1,033	5,605	579	1,359	5	33,984
Africa	1,087	747	332	193	244	70	9	...	2,682
America	3,111	1,874	1,218	523	813	183	12	4	7,738
Polynesia	676	121	1,567	23	57	21	11	...	2,476
At Sea	817	630	342	211	146	62	1	...	2,209
Unspecified	6,036	5,225	1,877	1,091	1,341	801	27	20	16,418
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035

FEMALES.									
Australia	685,483	567,286	213,938	176,450	97,781	85,549	476	654	1,827,617
New Zealand	6,667	5,099	944	432	1,235	626	1	2	15,006
United Kingdom	83,348	74,509	51,609	20,148	18,361	5,895	38	47	253,955
Other European Countries...	4,264	3,845	7,230	2,353	1,348	358	4	1	19,403
Asia	1,077	737	489	211	391	199	54	...	3,158
Africa	912	751	195	164	179	75	...	...	2,276
America	1,313	1,109	470	241	310	96	...	1	3,540
Polynesia	528	158	161	32	31	23	1	...	934
At Sea	662	673	287	211	135	60	1	...	2,029
Unspecified	4,782	5,793	984	958	778	739	1	17	14,052
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970

PERSONS.									
Australia	1,377,219	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,498	3,667,670
New Zealand	13,963	10,067	2,576	986	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
United Kingdom	204,394	157,436	120,015	44,431	50,552	13,472	262	160	590,722
Other European Countries...	19,771	15,346	20,227	7,989	9,428	1,134	49	5	73,949
Asia	11,463	6,676	8,867	1,244	5,995	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	261	122	2	...	4,238
Unspecified	10,818	11,018	2,861	2,049	2,119	1,540	28	37	30,470
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Occupation.	States.						Territories.		Cwealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fede-ral.	
MALES.									
Class									
I. Professional ...	36,763	26,607	11,403	6,644	6,746	3,350	73	52	91,638
II. Domestic ...	18,898	13,619	6,354	3,418	4,319	1,489	127	11	48,235
III. Commercial ...	88,208	74,448	28,905	22,304	15,378	7,041	196	19	236,499
IV. Transport and Communication ...	60,367	37,629	22,521	15,523	11,900	4,407	194	13	152,554
V. Industrial ...	171,921	141,317	56,949	44,385	24,043	14,710	208	210	453,743
VI. Primary Producers	199,143	139,221	98,721	47,642	53,059	30,413	1,673	396	570,268
VII. Independent ...	5,507	4,546	2,027	931	478	436	9	5	13,939
VIII. Dependents ...	265,731	202,357	98,359	62,275	43,913	33,630	236	272	706,773
Unspecified ...	11,160	15,847	4,267	4,236	1,729	2,115	18	14	39,386
Total ...	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Class									
I. Professional ...	19,377	17,212	6,250	4,529	3,453	2,131	13	8	52,973
II. Domestic ...	54,488	48,556	20,216	14,060	9,303	6,375	74	64	153,131
III. Commercial ...	18,112	17,163	5,659	4,674	2,906	1,671	...	3	50,188
IV. Transport and Communication ...	1,597	1,609	621	347	326	331	...	6	4,837
V. Industrial ...	36,093	46,456	11,313	8,181	3,985	2,558	4	4	108,594
VI. Primary Producers	4,950	5,163	3,183	1,406	528	614	12	24	15,880
VII. Independent ...	3,401	3,507	731	761	272	443	...	1	9,116
VIII. Dependents ...	650,480	518,780	227,711	166,432	99,554	79,171	473	612	1,743,213
Unspecified ...	543	1,514	623	810	222	326	...	...	4,038
Total ...	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Class									
I. Professional ...	56,140	43,819	17,653	11,173	10,199	5,481	86	60	144,611
II. Domestic ...	73,381	62,175	26,570	17,478	13,622	7,864	201	75	201,366
III. Commercial ...	106,320	91,611	34,564	26,978	18,284	8,712	196	22	286,687
IV. Transport and Communication ...	61,964	39,238	23,142	15,870	12,226	4,738	194	19	157,391
V. Industrial ...	208,014	187,773	68,262	52,566	28,028	17,268	212	214	562,337
VI. Primary Producers	204,093	144,384	101,904	49,048	53,587	31,027	1,685	420	586,148
VII. Independent ...	8,909	8,053	2,758	1,692	750	879	9	6	23,055
VIII. Dependents ...	916,211	721,137	326,070	228,707	143,467	112,501	709	884	2,449,986
Unspecified ...	11,703	17,361	4,890	5,046	1,951	2,441	18	14	43,424
Total ...	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

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

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

Amongst the Christian denominations, that most numerously represented was the Church of England, with 1,710,443 adherents, the next in order being the Roman Catholic (921,425), the Presbyterian (558,936), the Methodist (547,806), the Baptist (97,074), the Congregational (74,046), the Lutheran (72,395), the Church of Christ (38,748), and the Salvation Army (26,665).

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

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

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

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Total C'with.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fede- ral.	
MALES.									
Christian	820,484	623,789	305,929	192,825	147,116	92,902	1,050	961	2,185,056
Non-Christian	8,965	5,618	5,627	989	4,913	265	1,256	1	27,634
Indefinite	3,068	3,347	1,662	791	1,323	284	20	3	10,398
No Religion	2,471	2,110	1,595	787	1,074	169	31	2	8,239
Object to State	14,989	14,212	8,981	9,930	4,547	3,008	86	13	55,766
Unspecified	7,721	6,515	3,712	2,036	2,692	963	291	12	25,942
Total	857,698	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	992	2,313,035
FEMALES.									
Christian	773,845	643,264	269,895	193,718	116,644	90,938	349	705	2,089,358
Non-Christian	3,808	3,224	563	442	937	71	106	...	9,151
Indefinite	1,143	1,877	435	344	332	142	2	...	4,275
No Religion	481	531	311	221	186	41	6	...	1,777
Object to State	6,997	7,758	3,611	5,331	1,598	1,921	12	9	27,237
Unspecified	2,762	3,306	1,492	1,144	852	507	101	8	10,172
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970
PERSONS.									
Christian	1,594,329	1,267,053	575,824	386,543	263,760	183,840	1,399	1,666	4,274,414
Non-Christian	12,773	8,842	6,190	1,431	5,850	336	1,362	1	36,785
Indefinite	4,211	5,224	2,097	1,135	1,555	426	22	3	14,673
No Religion	2,952	2,641	1,906	1,008	1,260	210	37	2	10,016
Object to State	21,986	21,970	12,592	15,261	6,145	4,929	98	22	83,003
Unspecified	10,483	9,821	7,204	3,180	3,544	1,470	392	20	36,114
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

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

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

MALES.

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas	North-ern.	Fed-eral.	
NEVER MARRIED.									
Under 15 ...	266,274	202,261	101,246	64,168	44,305	34,029	242	273	712,798
15 & under 21	99,446	80,655	39,270	25,648	14,432	11,630	106	119	271,306
21 „ 45	153,938	113,648	65,276	36,380	38,446	14,707	733	225	423,353
45 „ 65	27,381	18,713	13,684	4,749	7,294	2,158	862	52	74,893
65 & upwards	7,222	5,527	2,954	938	942	413	63	10	18,069
Unspecified	2,089	1,800	1,148	459	641	263	54	4	6,458
Total	556,350	422,604	223,578	132,342	106,060	63,200	2,060	683	1,506,877
MARRIED.									
Under 15 ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
15 & under 21	1,097	566	260	210	99	114	1	...	2,347
21 „ 45	157,224	111,942	54,549	37,708	32,725	17,488	236	125	411,997
45 „ 65	95,496	79,536	34,056	24,987	15,630	11,291	304	114	261,414
65 & upwards	20,086	18,594	7,159	5,879	1,997	2,389	32	33	56,169
Unspecified	1,523	1,111	522	318	251	188	2	4	3,919
Total	275,428	211,750	96,546	69,102	50,702	31,470	575	276	735,849
WIDOWED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	8	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	15
21 „ 45	3,951	2,956	1,540	865	1,153	402	12	6	10,885
45 „ 65	9,855	7,496	3,740	2,268	2,029	1,102	46	15	26,551
65 & upwards	8,903	9,220	3,169	2,457	962	1,021	6	9	25,747
Unspecified	170	146	62	35	35	28	1	...	477
Total	22,887	19,820	8,513	5,627	4,180	2,553	65	30	63,675
DIVORCED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
21 „ 45	569	258	115	45	99	24	...	...	1,110
45 „ 65	566	267	81	39	77	31	1	...	1,062
65 & upwards	81	41	9	7	6	3	...	1	148
Unspecified	14	9	9	1	4	1	...	...	38
Total	1,230	575	214	93	187	59	1	1	2,360

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

Age Group.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed-eral.	
NOT STATED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 " 45	781	375	231	61	146	158	21	2	1,775
45 " 65	252	189	155	24	60	77	8	...	765
65 & upwards	76	85	28	4	9	22	1	...	225
Unspecified	694	193	241	105	221	52	3	...	1,509
Total	1,803	842	655	194	436	309	33	2	4,274

FEMALES.

NEVER MARRIED.

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

MARRIED.

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

WIDOWED.

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

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION AT 3RD APRIL, 1911—Continued.

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

NOT STATED.									
Under 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 & under 21	96	62	20	24	10	9	2	...	223
21 " 45	186	113	42	29	92	59	2	...	463
45 " 65	48	41	16	6	2	46	...	...	159
65 & upwards	26	39	6	6	1	18	...	...	96
Unspecified...	100	202	25	24	29	2	...	...	382
Total ...	456	457	109	89	74	134	4	...	1,323

SUMMARY OF PERSONS RECORDED IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH AT THE CENSUS OF 3RD APRIL, 1911, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND SEX

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

MALES.

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		C'wlth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal.	
Never married ...	556,350	422,604	223,578	132,342	106,060	63,300	2,060	683	1,506,877
Married ...	275,428	211,750	96,546	69,102	50,702	31,470	575	276	735,949
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	5,086	19	37	128,068
Divorced...	1,190	665	85	62	103	34	...	1	2,140
Not stated	456	457	109	89	74	134	4	...	1,323
Total	789,036	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	722	2,141,970

PERSONS.

Never married ...	1,023,953	817,461	392,057	251,672	174,867	119,993	2,406	1,134	2,783,543
Married ...	551,644	428,215	190,460	138,487	96,482	63,043	782	509	1,469,622
Widowed ...	66,458	67,336	22,233	17,961	9,965	7,639	84	67	191,743
Divorced	2,420	1,240	299	155	290	93	1	2	4,500
Not stated	2,259	1,299	764	283	510	443	37	2	5,597
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	-3,310	1,714	4,455,005

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

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

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

MALES.

States and Territories.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.	Not Stated.	Total.
	Read and Write.		Read and Write.	Read Only.			
STATES—							
New South Wales ...	696,253	2,565	5,889	497	134,215	18,274	857,621
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
Western Australia ...	128,648	311	4,371	303	22,524	5,408	161,565
Tasmania ...	76,247	456	181	20	18,244	2,443	97,591
TERRITORIES—							
Northern ...	1,126	4	852	29	642	81	2,734
Federal... ..	820	9	2	...	140	21	992
Total Commonwealth ...	1,886,256	6,308	22,208	2,161	346,057	50,045	2,313,035

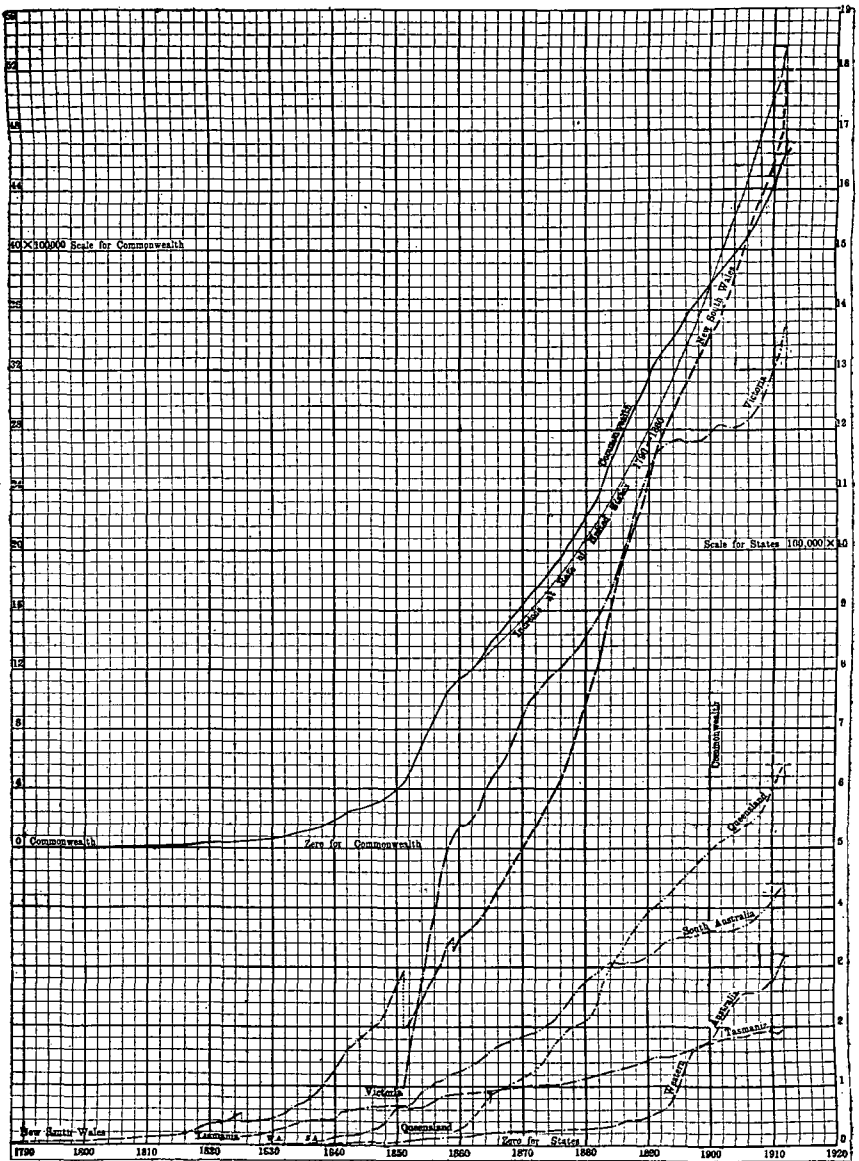
FEMALES.

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

PERSONS.

STATES—							
New South Wales ...	1,341,280	5,705	6,539	558	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
Western Australia ...	225,350	567	4,688	318	43,248	7,943	282,114
Tasmania ...	151,042	865	211	24	34,479	4,590	191,211
TERRITORIES—							
Northern ...	1,418	4	889	29	845	125	3,310
Federal... ..	1,388	14	2	...	272	38	1,714
Total Commonwealth ...	3,650,030	15,009	26,210	2,647	665,382	95,727	4,455,005

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788-1912.



(See Tables pages 86 to 88.)

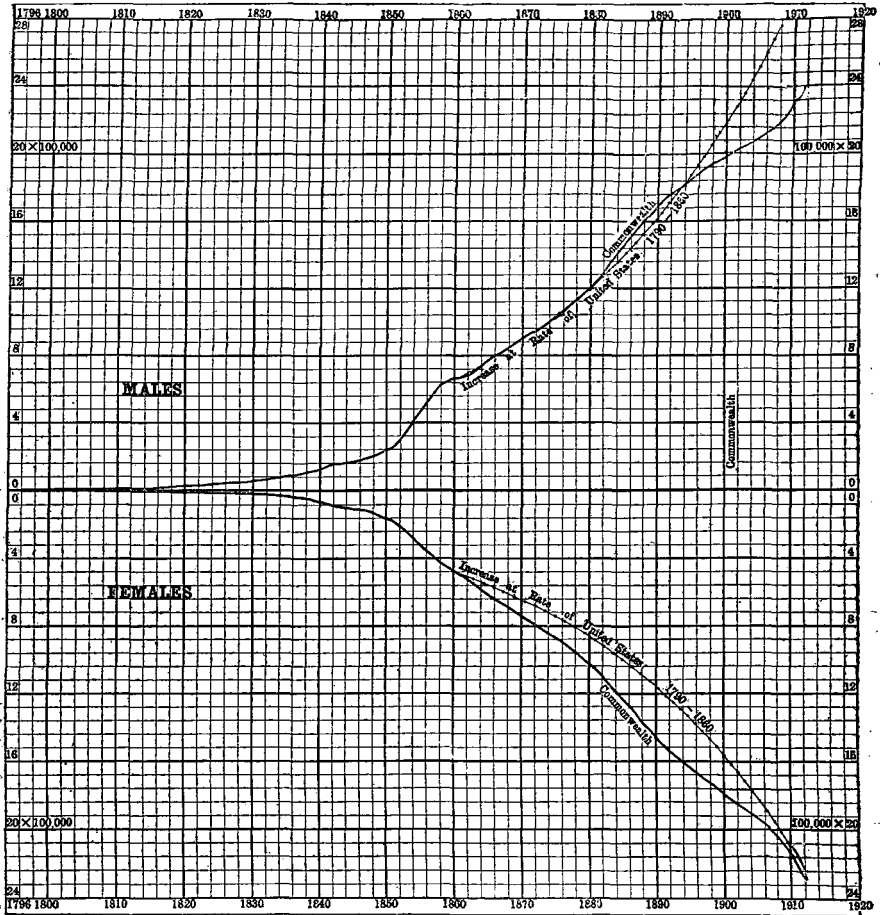
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth; and the vertical height 80,000 persons for Commonwealth or 20,000 for States. The zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Commonwealth."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

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

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

The manner in which the population of the Commonwealth would have grown from 1860 to 1912 if, during that period, there had been in operation the rate of increase actually experienced in the United States from 1790 to 1860, is shewn for purposes of comparison.

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1912.

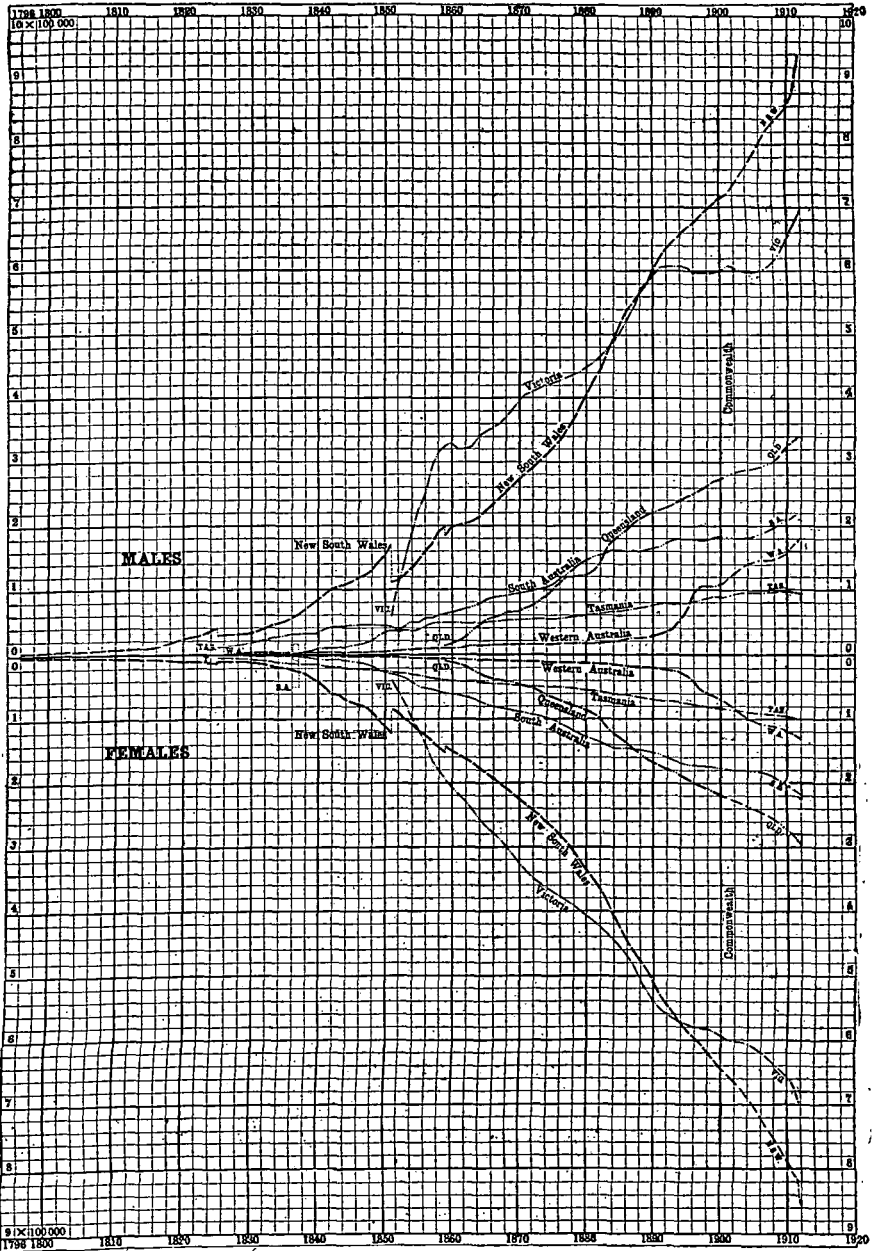


(See Tables pages 86 to 88.)

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 (1912 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.

120
**GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF
 AUSTRALIA 1796-1912.**



(See Tables pages 86 to 88.)

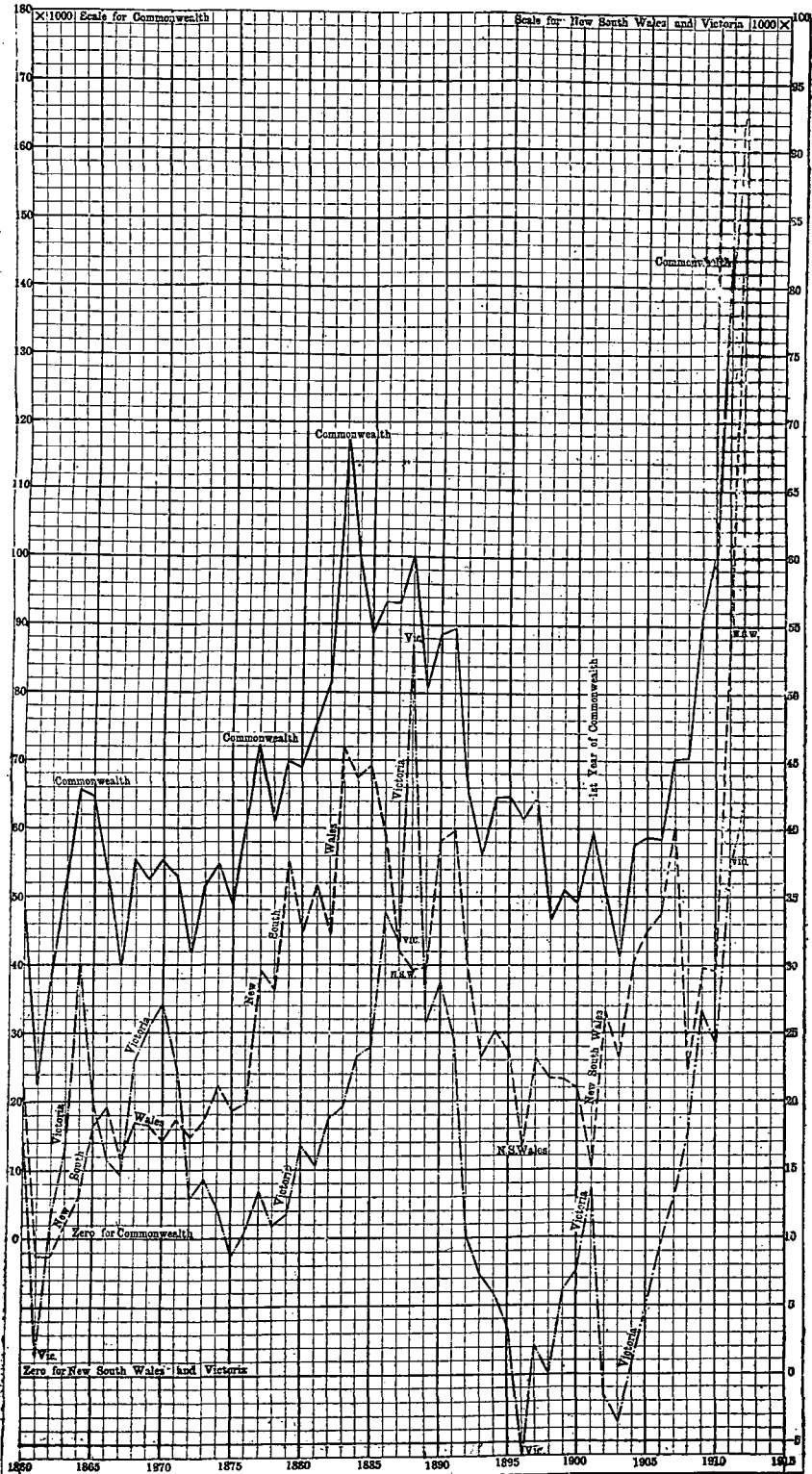
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 20,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line represent the number of males, and downward the number of females.

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, - - - - -.

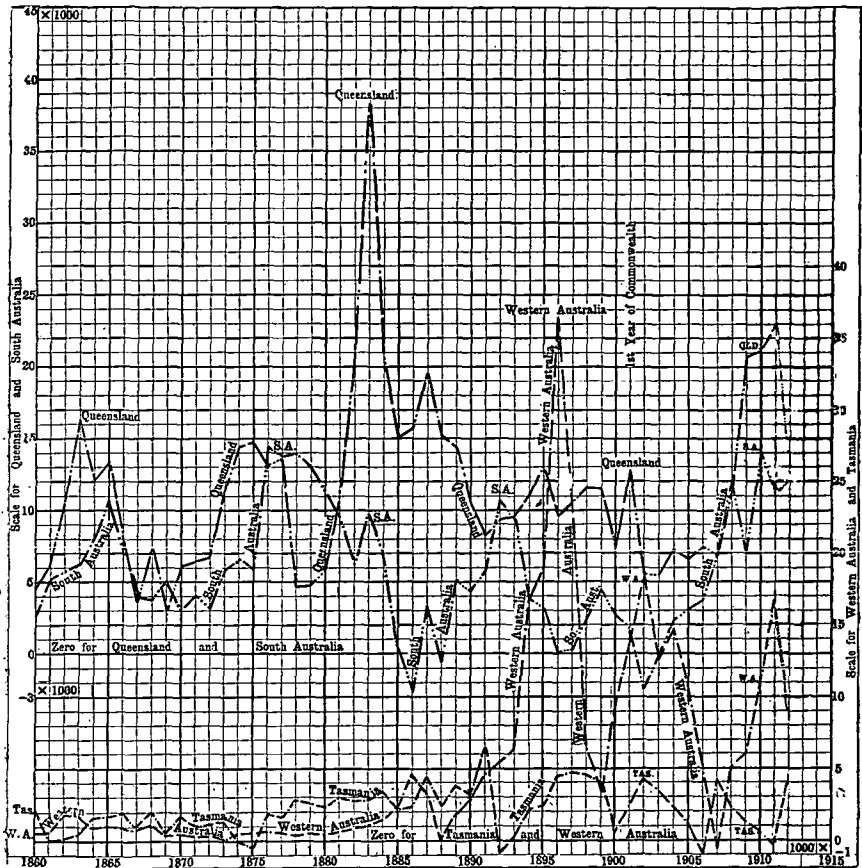
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860-1912.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860-1912.



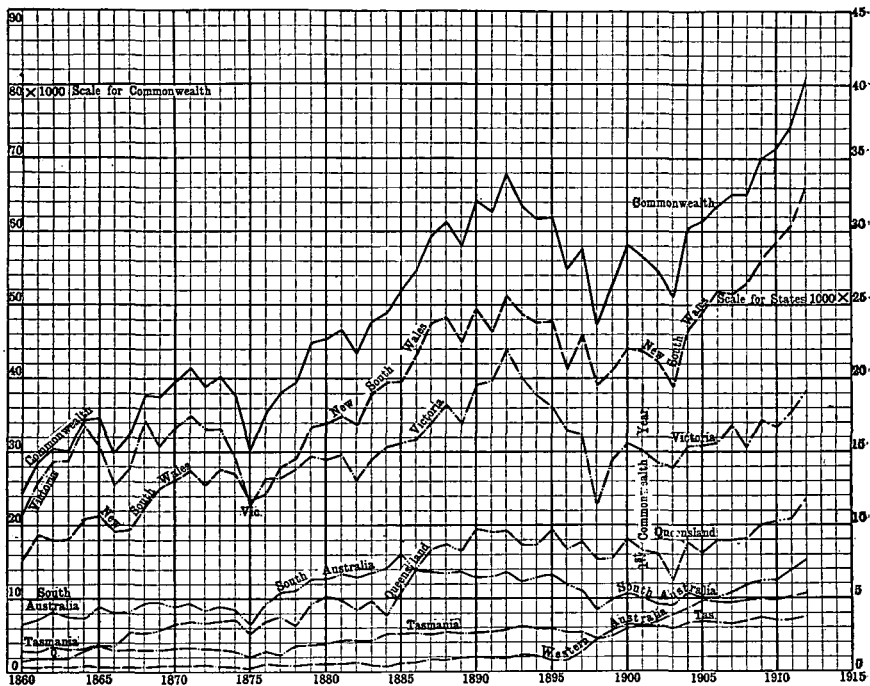
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING NET INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 2000 for the Commonwealth and 1000 for the States. In the first graph two zero lines are taken (i.) for the Commonwealth and (ii.) 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 Western Australia and Tasmania.

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

The 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.

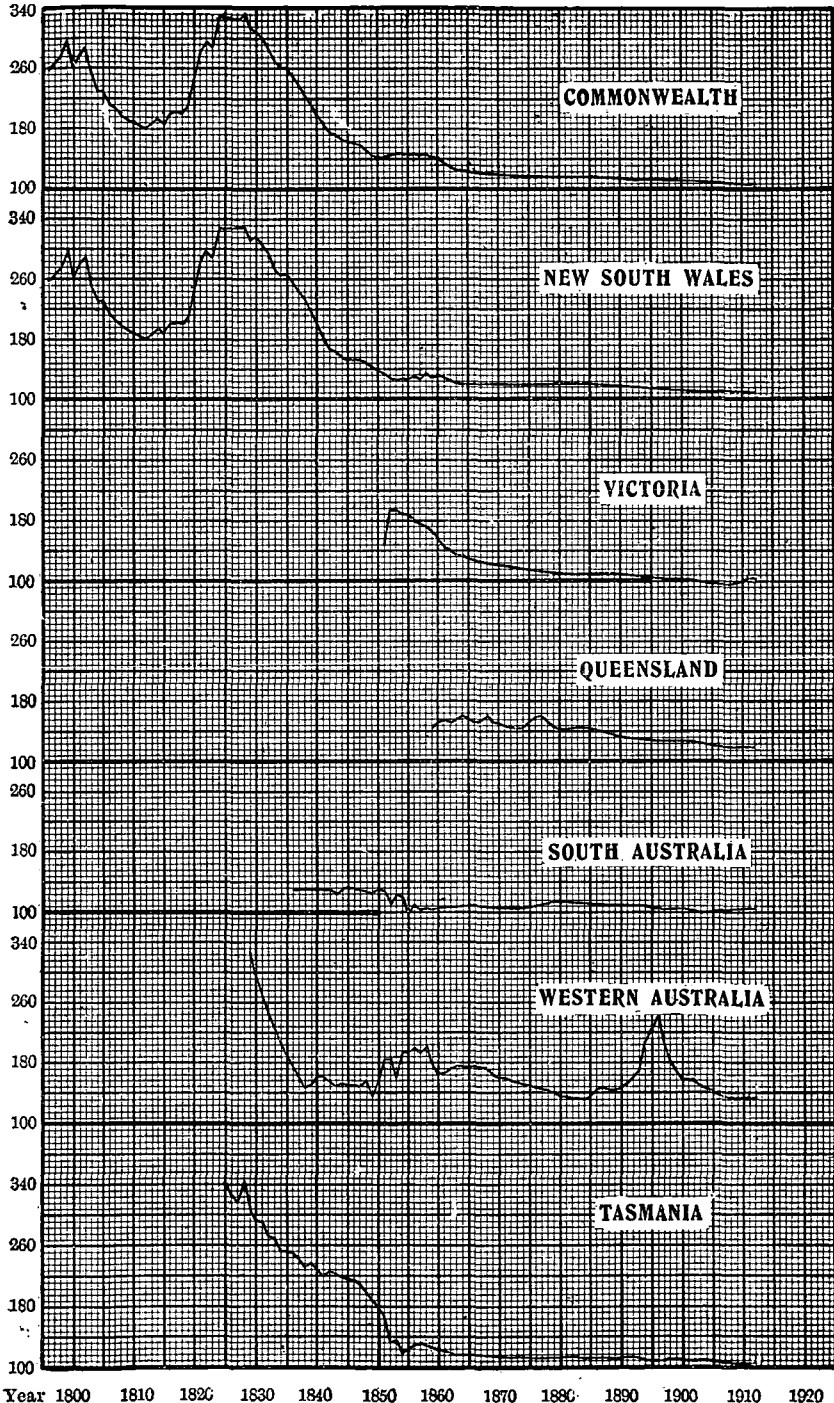
GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860-1912.



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, ———.

133
 GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE
 COMMONWEALTH AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796-1912.



Year 1800 1810 1820 1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880 1890 1900 1910 1920
 (See Tables pages 91 and 96.)
 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.

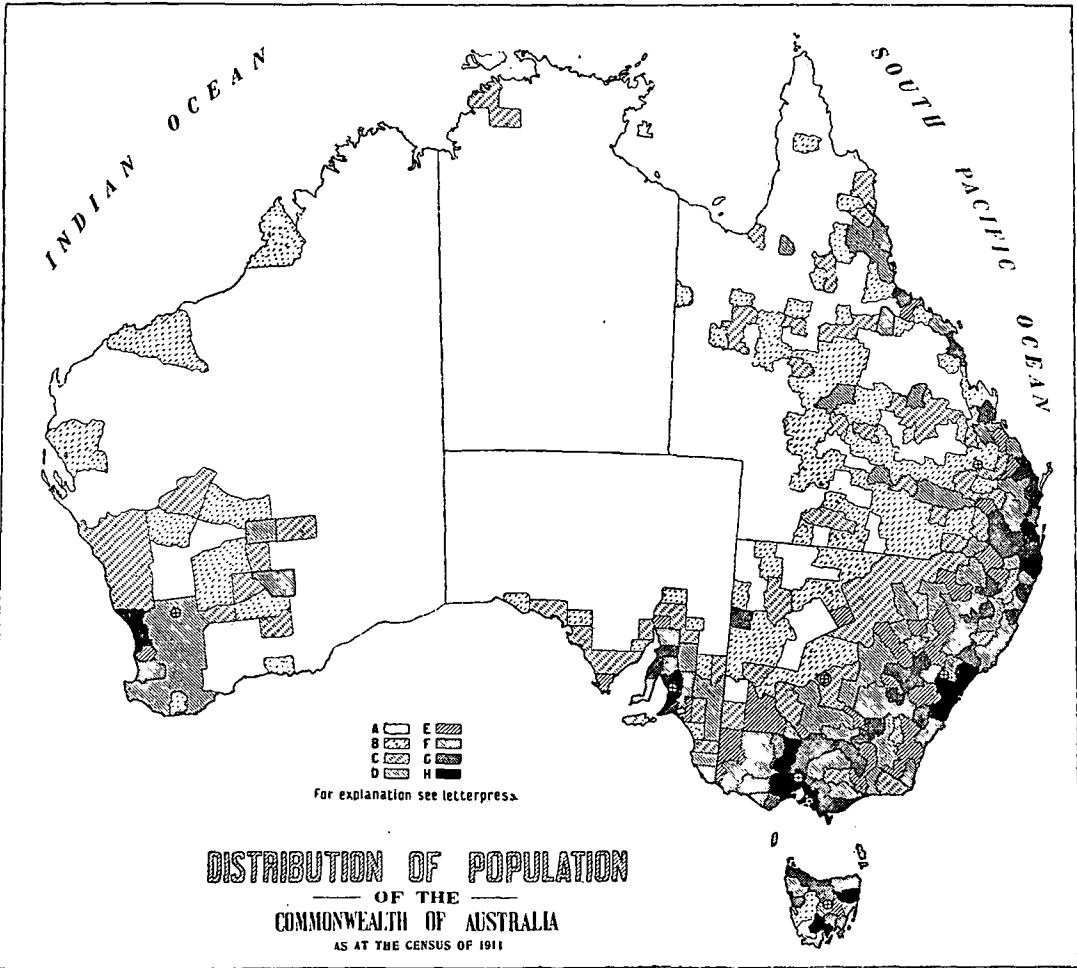
The map on page 135 furnishes a graphic representation of the distribution of the population of the Commonwealth at the date of the census of 1911. For this purpose the density of the population has been computed for the counties of each State, and the areas representing these counties have been shaded 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. 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.



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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOODED ABORIGINALS).

MALES.

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

FEMALES.

0-4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	258,222	...	258,222
5-9	173,567	1,116	46	8	36,536	12,387	223,660
10-14	209,904	75	95	6	1,062	1,215	212,357
15-19	218,273	50	101	5	847	2,429	221,705
20 and upwards	1,153,611	7,375	3,735	462	21,819	28,041	1,215,042
Unspecified ...	8,419	85	25	5	839	1,610	10,933
Total ...	1,763,774	8,701	4,002	486	319,325	45,682	2,141,970

PERSONS.

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

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

**SCHOOL ATTENDANCES OF CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 to 13 YEARS
IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**

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

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

FEMALES.

STATES—						
New South Wales ...	84,129	23,329	4,191	3,279	12,802	127,730
Victoria ...	73,136	17,447	1,602	1,832	6,493	100,510
Queensland ...	35,656	6,765	1,713	1,032	4,759	49,925
South Australia ...	21,343	4,005	631	762	4,293	31,034
Western Australia ...	13,906	4,015	681	404	1,813	20,819
Tasmania ...	10,267	2,496	594	477	2,501	16,335
TERRITORIES—						
Northern ...	32	20	6	...	69	127
Federal ...	85	3	13	5	27	133
Total Commonwealth ...	238,554	58,080	9,431	7,791	32,757	346,613

PERSONS.

STATES—						
New South Wales ...	176,108	42,436	7,627	7,088	24,376	257,635
Victoria ...	151,321	32,814	2,800	3,658	12,524	203,117
Queensland ...	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 ...	64	45	15	1	125	250
Federal ...	183	3	35	9	52	282
Total Commonwealth ...	496,163	106,663	17,151	15,708	64,426	700,111

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

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

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

States.	Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	591	420	1,011	330	310	640
Victoria	595	507	1,102	280	255	535
Queensland	213	170	383	160	97	257
South Australia	192	166	358	134	112	246
Western Australia	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 1908 to 1912, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1908 to 1912.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.		1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
German ...	475	1,091	694	813	757	Germany ...	381	948	567	676	614
Swedish ...	157	259	181	210	204	Great Britain ...	224	449	346	367	352
Italian ...	132	167	174	210	174	Italy ...	118	146	161	200	160
Russian ...	83	132	135	159	182	America (North)...	74	147	107	140	108
Danish ...	93	182	132	156	123	Denmark ...	66	106	76	100	67
Norwegian ...	65	138	107	103	86	Sweden ...	72	108	71	82	73
Greek ...	33	71	77	87	89	Norway ...	34	62	50	54	43
Austrian ...	45	63	56	76	95	South Africa ...	30	39	57	53	33
French ...	39	81	91	69	59	New Zealand ...	18	55	32	42	33
American (Nth.)	25	76	55	61	43	Greece ...	17	28	28	38	45
Swiss ...	36	70	51	42	39	Russia ...	21	35	40	37	36
Dutch ...	14	28	18	27	36	France ...	31	40	55	36	36
Spanish ...	11	24	24	26	25	Austria ...	23	24	28	29	40
Belgian ...	7	7	14	8	6	Switzerland ...	23	51	43	27	28
Portuguese ...	2	15	13	8	4	Egypt ...	19	31	22	26	55
Rumanian ...	9	3	3	7	4	Spain ...	7	15	18	25	24
Turkish ...	10	10	13	6	10	America (South)	...	...	...	24	19
Brazilian ...	1	5	...	2	1	Belgium ...	15	15	18	18	21
Bulgarian ...	1	1	3	2	3	India ...	...	...	...	13	9
Montenegrin ...	1	...	...	1	1	Pacific Islands ...	...	...	...	13	...
Chilian ...	...	4	2	1	1	Turkey ...	...	6	7	11	6
Mexican ...	...	1	...	1	...	New Caledonia ...	...	...	...	10	7
South Sea Islnds	...	...	...	1	...	Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	7	...
Syrian ...	...	...	...	1	...	Holland ...	...	19	...	6	20
Chinese ...	2	1	1	...	1*	China ...	...	...	10	...	10
Servian ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mauritius ...	...	13	...	...	7
American (Sth.)	...	...	3	...	1	Other Countries ...	68	94	113	43	99
Peruvian ...	...	...	1	...	...				
Uruguayan ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Icelandic ...	...	2	1	...	...				
Total ...	1,241	2,431	1,849	2,077	1,945	Total ...	1,241	2,431	1,849	2,077	1,945

* By marriage.

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalisation during the years 1904 to 1912 were resident. The numbers of certificates granted under the several State Acts during the year 1903 are also given :

NATURALISATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1903 to 1912.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
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
1912 ...	565	295	464	343	243	35	1,945

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.
STATES.

Particulars.	N. S. W.	Victoria	Qld.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Territories.		C'wlth.
							North- ern.	Federal	
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 1912, and in others from 1860 to 1912. 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 127).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and also for the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is still only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1912. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly three times that of New South Wales.

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

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

was experienced. The population of South Australia passed that of Tasmania in 1852. Its density is nearly one and one-fifth of that of Queensland, about one-fifth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fourteenth of that of Victoria.

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

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

3. Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population (page 128).—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 129).—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 132).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, and then fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shews a fairly rapid rise to 1909, during which year the natural increase was 16.35 per 1000 of mean population. In succeeding years a correspondingly high rate was maintained with minor fluctuations until 1912, when a record of 17.42 was obtained. This latter figure is, however, an over-statement of the true natural increase, owing to the fact that the introduction of "Maternity Allowances" in 1912 resulted in expediting the registration of births. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, 1900, 1909, and 1912, 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 130 and 131).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large net increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The highest increase was attained in 1912. The net increase for 1910 was higher than for any year since 1883, while that for 1912 was the highest on record. The years in which low net increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high net increase of population between 1876 and 1894, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1907 an advance in the net increase was in evidence, followed by a decline in 1908, and a recovery in 1909, which was maintained in subsequent years.

Some features of the graph shewing the Victorian net increase are the height attained in 1864, 1870, 1888, 1901, and 1912, the smallness of the increase for the years 1861 and 1875, and the decreases for 1896, 1902, and 1903.

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high net increases were 1863, 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, 1910, 1911, and 1912, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1885, 1896, and 1903, while actual decreases took place in 1886, 1888, and 1902.

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 and a further fall in 1912. Decreases took place in 1888 and 1907.

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

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 133).—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 1912, 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 and South Australia 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.