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## CHAPTER XXIV.

## POPULATION.

## § 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

## § 2. Census of 4th April, 1921.

1. **Numbers Enumerated.**—The Census for the whole of Australia was taken as for the night between the 3rd and the 4th of April, 1921, and was the second Census under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905-20, which provides for the enumeration being dealt with from one centre, instead of each State being responsible for its own count as on previous occasions. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories were as follows:—

## POPULATION.—4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

## POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

State or Territory.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.		1911-1921.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales .. ..	(a)374,129	49.90	(a)230,892	20.54	(a)293,602	21.67	453,637	27.55
Victoria .. ..	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53	215,729	16.40
Queensland .. ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.02	150,159	24.79
South Australia .. ..	39,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01	86,602	21.20
Western Australia .. ..	20,074	67.57	134,942	269.86	97,990	53.22	50,618	17.94
Tasmania .. ..	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,736	10.86	22,569	11.80
N. Territory .. ..	1,447	41.93	(b)-87	(b)-1.78	(b)-1,501	(b)-31.20	557	16.83
Fed. Cap. Ter. .. ..							858	50.06
Australia .. ..	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	980,729	22.01

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Decrease.

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

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

## § 3. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. *Present Number.*—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1925, was estimated at 5,992,084 persons, of whom 3,060,315, or 51.07 per cent., were males and 2,931,769, or 48.93 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1925 was 118,581, equal to 2.02 per cent., males having increased by 63,467, or 2.12 per cent., and females by 55,114, or 1.92 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 81,224, or 68.50 per cent., was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 37,357, or 31.50 per cent., was due to the excess of immigration over emigration.

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

last five years. In issues of the Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female population of Australia as a whole were given at quinquennial periods from 1788, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes.

## POPULATION.—1788 TO 1925.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								
	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern	Federal Capital.	

MALES.									
(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b)330,302	(b)16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,319	110,088	89,763	(c)4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1921	1,084,399	764,905	404,907	252,144	178,500	110,026	2,718	(b)1,128	2,798,727
1922	1,107,695	788,626	415,802	257,475	183,386	109,494	2,540	1,443	2,866,461
1923	1,127,195	806,546	428,312	265,340	189,429	109,546	2,527	1,407	2,930,302
1924	1,150,759	824,182	440,115	273,701	195,341	108,569	2,538	1,643	2,996,848
1925	1,171,590	838,693	454,819	282,790	199,596	108,047	2,550	2,230	3,060,315

FEMALES.									
(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	..	295	(b)6,171	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	26,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b)207,932	(b)11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,200	168,864	152,898	19,648	65,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c)569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1921	1,043,517	785,781	363,324	250,267	157,215	108,290	1,016	(b)936	2,710,346
1922	1,065,237	801,599	372,488	255,719	160,222	109,430	1,011	1,114	2,766,820
1923	1,082,250	818,834	382,856	259,408	164,386	109,528	1,028	1,215	2,819,505
1924	1,103,691	832,913	394,779	264,805	168,783	109,270	1,059	1,355	2,876,655
1925	1,126,852	845,324	406,366	268,843	172,587	108,985	1,106	1,706	2,931,769

PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,688	..	..	..	..	1,172	(b)24,279	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b)538,234	(b)28,056	125,682	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(c)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1921	2,127,916	1,550,686	768,231	502,411	335,715	218,316	3,734	(b)2,064	5,509,073
1922	2,172,932	1,590,225	788,290	513,194	343,608	218,924	3,551	2,557	5,633,281
1923	2,209,445	1,625,380	811,168	524,748	353,815	219,074	3,555	2,622	5,749,807
1924	2,254,450	1,657,095	834,894	538,506	364,124	217,839	3,597	2,998	5,873,503
1925	2,298,442	1,684,017	861,185	551,633	372,183	217,032	3,656	3,936	5,992,084

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

So far as the numbers can be ascertained, the nucleus of the population of Australia consisted of 1,024 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, i.e., 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales, and 14,192 were in Tasmania. The total for Australia attained its first million in 1858, 70 years after settlement. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; Western Australia, 1.38 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; and Tasmania, 8.14 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average rate of increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum. The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; the fifth million thirteen years later in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent.; and the sixth million eight years later in 1926 by an annual average rate of 2.31 per cent.

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

3. **Mean Population.**—The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the five years 1921 to 1925.

**MEAN POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.**

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
1921 ..	2,107,119	1,537,008	762,961	497,231	333,782	213,274	3,906	2,483	5,457,764
1922 ..	2,149,349	1,570,824	781,022	506,036	339,649	214,777	3,653	2,815	5,568,125
1923 ..	2,190,410	1,607,773	802,748	517,445	348,275	215,327	3,610	3,315	5,688,903
1924 ..	2,228,337	1,641,852	825,151	529,691	359,521	214,687	3,603	3,848	5,806,090
1925 ..	2,274,247	1,671,467	851,419	543,986	368,194	213,469	3,681	4,721	5,931,184

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

**POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, DECENNIAL INCREASE.**

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

(a) Not available.

5. Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1925.—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1925, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the proportions of the total area, and of the total population represented by each State or Territory, are given, together with the masculinity and the density of population :—

AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY, AND DENSITY.—STATES, 1925.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per cent. Estimated Population 31st December, 1925.			Masculinity.(a)	Density.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	38.29	38.43	38.36	1.95	7.43
Victoria ..	2.96	27.41	28.83	28.10	—0.39	19.16
Queensland ..	22.54	14.86	13.86	14.37	5.63	1.28
South Australia ..	12.78	9.24	9.17	9.21	2.53	1.45
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.52	5.89	6.21	7.26	0.38
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.53	3.72	3.62	—0.43	8.28
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.08	0.04	0.06	39.50	0.007
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.07	13.31	4.19
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.15	2.01

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

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER.									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	..	..	2,338,079
Provincial	525,007	187,490	183,720	41,637	42,571	55,644	1,399	..	1,037,468
Rural ..	664,590	571,577	359,014	195,054	130,098	105,123	2,403	2,563	2,030,422
Migratory ..	11,715	5,748	3,292	3,094	5,190	652	65	9	29,795
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	..	..	43.01
Provincial ..	25.00	12.24	24.30	8.41	12.79	26.03	36.18	..	19.09
Rural ..	31.64	37.33	47.49	39.39	39.10	49.17	62.14	99.65	37.35
Migratory ..	0.56	0.38	0.44	0.63	1.56	0.31	1.68	0.35	0.55
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

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

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

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

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	31st Dec., 1925	1,039,390	45.22
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..		912,130	54.16
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..		263,711	30.62
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..		303,614	55.04
Western Australia ..	Perth ..		179,388	48.20
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..		58,740	27.07
Australia ..	(6 Cities) ..		2,756,973	46.07
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1.4.1926	121,324	8.96
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1924	434,000	33.93
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1923	1,866,147	28.56
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1925	729,214	21.32
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1921	1,184,616	14.91
Irish Free State ..	Dublin ..	1925	438,000	13.85
Saxony ..	Dresden ..	1925	608,025	12.23
England ..	London (a) ..	1925	4,602,000	11.83
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1924	794,311	10.26
Norway ..	Oslo ..	1920	258,483	9.75
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1924	712,222	9.74
Bavaria ..	Munich ..	1925	680,704	9.25
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1925	427,300	8.73
France ..	Paris ..	1921	2,906,472	7.41
Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1921	435,359	7.31
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1924	438,896	7.27
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1925	3,931,071	6.29
Greece ..	Athens ..	1923	385,026	6.21
Finland ..	Helsingfors ..	1924	207,954	5.95
Czecho-Slovakia ..	Prague ..	1921	676,657	4.98
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1925	791,511	3.58
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1921	936,046	3.44
Japan ..	Tokio ..	1925	1,995,303	3.34
Switzerland ..	Berne ..	1924	105,070	2.68
Italy ..	Rome ..	1925	746,783	1.77
Russia (European) ..	Leningrad ..	1923	1,067,328	0.80

(a) Population of Greater London in 1925 was 7,719,622.

8. Principal Urban Centres.—The following table gives particulars of the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State at the 31st December, 1925 :—

**POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA,  
31st DECEMBER, 1925.**

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
<b>New South Wales—</b>		<b>Queensland—continued.</b>	
Sydney and Suburbs ..	1,039,390	Maryborough ..	10,635
Newcastle and Suburbs ..	98,050	Bundaberg ..	9,500
Broken Hill ..	23,760	Charters Towers ..	9,350
Auburn ..	16,790	Gympie ..	8,769
Granville ..	16,110	Cairns ..	8,500
Parramatta ..	16,030	Sandgate ..	8,200
Bankstown ..	15,850	Mackay ..	7,100
Lithgow ..	13,310	Warwick ..	6,800
Lidcombe ..	12,920	Mount Morgan ..	6,750
Maitland (East and West) ..	12,720	Southport ..	5,000
Goulburn ..	12,350	Roma ..	4,000
Katoomba ..	10,060		
Bathurst ..	9,300	<b>South Australia—</b>	
Lismore ..	9,140	Adelaide and Suburbs ..	303,614
Albury ..	8,510	Port Pirie ..	9,756
Wagga Wagga ..	8,350	Mount Gambier ..	4,008
Wollongong ..	7,920	Walleroo ..	3,256
Orange ..	7,700	Victor Harbour ..	2,862
Tamworth ..	7,150	Kadina ..	2,488
Liverpool ..	6,620	Peterborough ..	2,425
Grafton (including South Grafton) ..	6,220	Burra ..	1,824
Armidale ..	5,540	Gawler ..	1,778
Dubbo ..	5,090	Kapunda ..	1,568
		Jamestown ..	1,381
		Port Augusta ..	1,355
		Moonta ..	1,329
<b>Victoria—</b>		<b>Western Australia—</b>	
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	912,130	Perth and Suburbs ..	179,388
Ballarat and Suburbs ..	40,990	Boulder ..	6,163
Geelong and Suburbs ..	33,103	Kalgoorlie ..	5,000
Bendigo and Suburbs ..	33,700	Bunbury ..	4,850
Warrnambool ..	8,020	Northam ..	4,600
Mordialloc ..	7,220	Geraldton ..	4,199
Castlemaine and Suburbs ..	7,170	Albany ..	3,980
Carrum ..	6,500	Collie ..	3,550
Wonthaggi ..	6,500	Narrogin ..	2,459
Mildura ..	5,850	York ..	1,580
Hamilton ..	5,200		
Ararat ..	5,000	<b>Tasmania—</b>	
Maryborough ..	4,840	Hobart and Suburbs ..	58,740
Stawell ..	4,660	Launceston and Suburbs ..	27,600
Colac ..	4,350	Devonport ..	4,960
Horsham ..	4,160	Burnie ..	3,630
Wangaratta ..	3,850	Ulverstone ..	2,740
		Queenstown ..	2,510
<b>Queensland—</b>		New Norfolk ..	2,150
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	263,711	Latrobe ..	1,740
Townsville ..	26,456	Zeehan ..	1,610
Rockhampton ..	25,000	Deloraine ..	1,520
Toowoomba ..	23,394		
Ipswich ..	20,526		

## § 4. Elements of Increase.

1. **Natural Increase.**—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the “natural increase” by excess of births over deaths, and the “net immigration,” i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. While the relative potency of these factors depends upon a variety of causes, it may be said that, in general, in the case of a new country “net immigration” provides an important part of the increase of population, while in an old country “natural increase,” modified more or less by “net emigration,” or excess of departures over arrivals, is the principal element of increase. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1860, accompanies this chapter.



## POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1861 TO 1925.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (d)	Fed. Cap. (e)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	47,905	69,283	8,183	20,526	1,519	7,174	..	..	154,590
1871 to 1880	64,107	67,117	14,664	23,655	1,733	6,549	..	..	177,825
1881 to 1890	97,411	73,142	25,858	33,488	2,757	11,377	..	..	244,033
1891 to 1900	105,526	79,251	38,249	28,320	4,838	13,262	..	..	269,446
1901 to 1910	115,306	73,280	38,043	26,649	19,045	16,658	-487	..	288,494
1911 to 1920	149,100	87,548	54,391	35,086	22,517	18,059	-326	153	366,528
1921 ..	16,515	9,626	6,241	3,467	1,779	1,778	-31	12	39,387
1922 ..	17,204	10,551	5,891	3,613	2,169	1,911	-14	12	41,337
1923 ..	15,744	9,430	5,464	3,249	2,107	1,748	5	4	37,743
1924 ..	15,463	9,637	5,610	3,297	2,176	1,523	-13	4	37,697
1925 ..	15,934	10,010	5,735	3,095	2,053	1,583	-15	13	38,408
1861 to 1925	660,215	498,875	208,329	184,445	62,693	81,622	-881	190	1,695,488
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	56,670	80,534	11,137	21,210	2,406	9,059	..	..	181,016
1871 to 1880	75,843	79,023	21,997	25,552	2,840	8,891	..	..	214,146
1881 to 1890	112,294	87,964	39,500	35,353	4,347	13,592	..	..	293,050
1891 to 1900	121,037	93,664	49,794	30,235	10,430	14,499	..	..	319,659
1901 to 1910	130,460	82,460	48,958	27,455	24,822	16,549	61	..	330,765
1911 to 1920	168,873	93,144	65,736	36,143	29,447	18,425	197	150	412,115
1921 ..	18,095	9,800	6,946	3,525	2,548	1,780	30	11	42,735
1922 ..	18,800	10,582	6,944	3,780	2,795	1,909	24	14	44,848
1923 ..	17,277	9,228	6,625	3,482	2,817	1,772	29	13	41,243
1924 ..	17,407	10,000	6,771	3,425	2,862	1,737	26	22	42,250
1925 ..	17,859	10,075	7,003	3,383	2,817	1,639	18	22	42,816
1861 to 1925	754,615	566,474	271,411	193,543	88,131	89,852	385	232	1,964,643
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	104,575	149,817	19,320	41,736	3,925	16,233	..	..	335,606
1871 to 1880	139,950	146,140	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,440	..	..	391,971
1881 to 1890	209,705	161,106	65,358	68,841	7,104	24,969	..	..	537,083
1891 to 1900	226,563	172,915	88,043	58,555	15,268	27,761	..	..	589,105
1901 to 1910	245,766	155,740	87,001	54,104	43,867	33,207	-426	..	619,259
1911 to 1920	317,973	180,692	120,127	71,229	51,964	36,484	-129	303	778,643
1921 ..	34,610	19,426	13,187	6,992	4,327	3,558	-1	23	82,122
1922 ..	36,004	21,133	12,835	7,393	4,964	3,820	10	26	86,185
1923 ..	33,021	18,658	12,089	6,731	4,924	3,520	34	9	78,986
1924 ..	32,870	19,637	12,381	6,722	5,038	3,260	13	26	79,947
1925 ..	33,793	20,085	12,738	6,478	4,870	3,222	3	35	81,224
1861 to 1925	1,414,830	1,065,349	479,740	377,988	150,824	171,474	-496	422	3,660,131

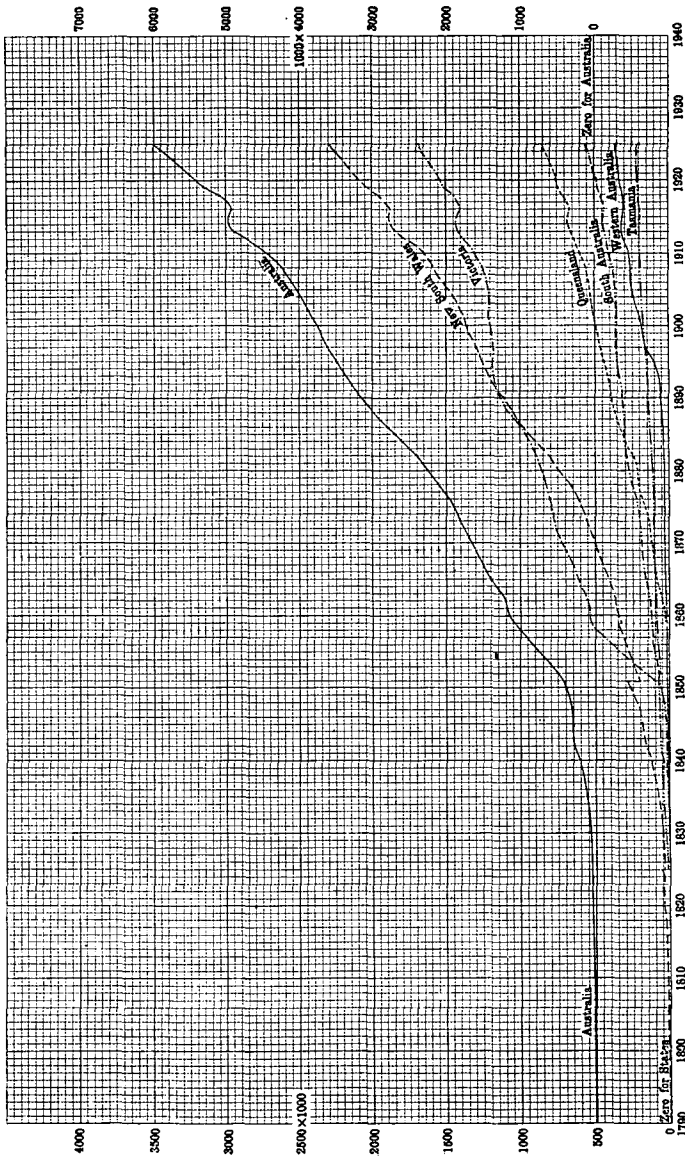
(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Including Federal Capital Territory prior to 1911.

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

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

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

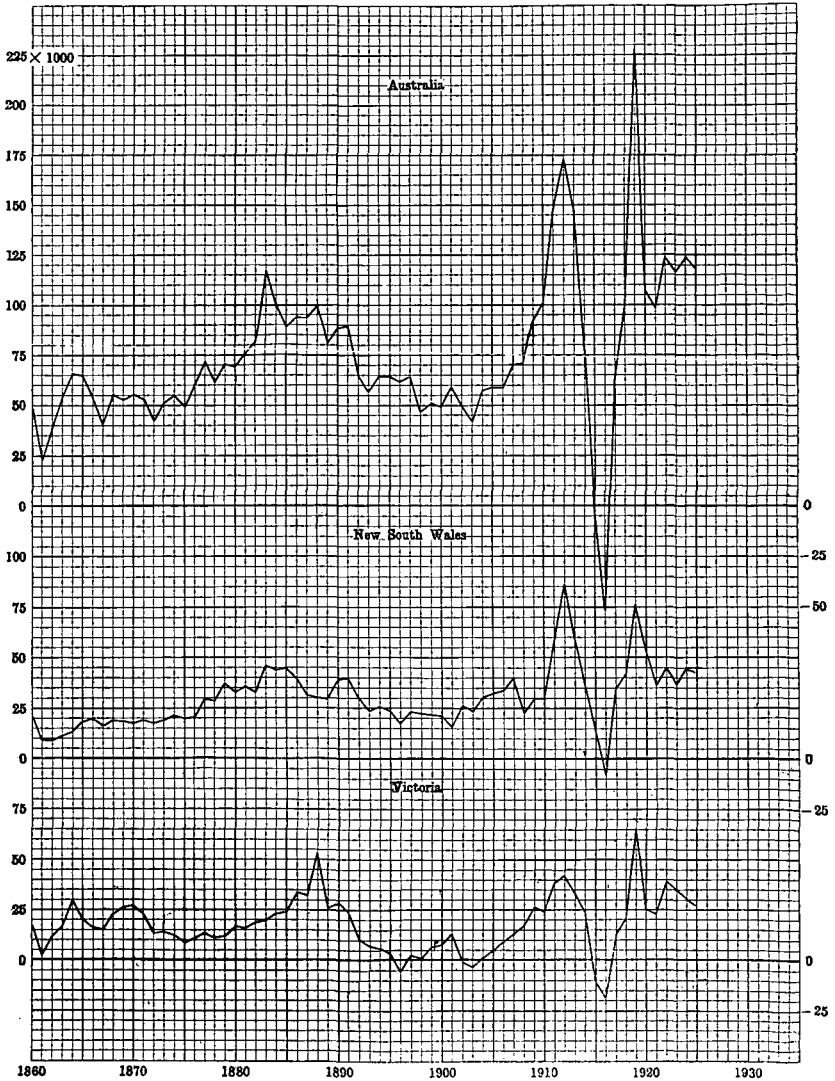
## TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1925.



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

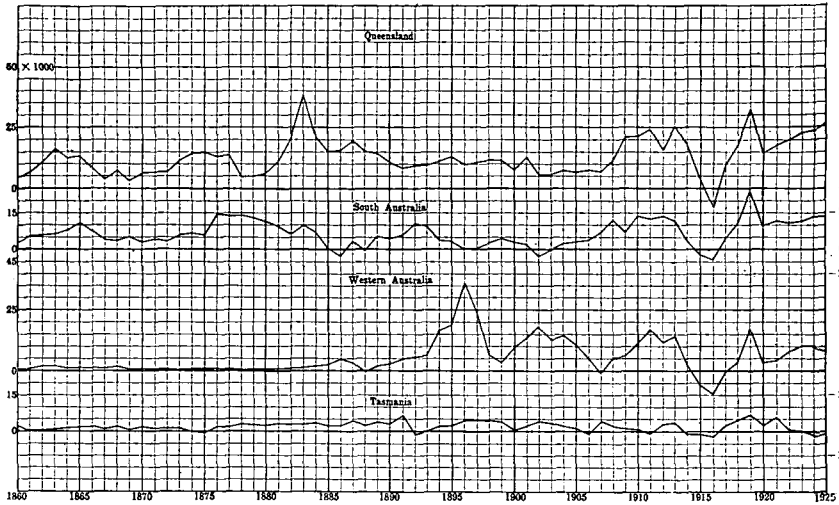
Where the population falls suddenly, the fall denotes the creation of a new colony. *e.g.*, New South Wales in 1825 lost the whole population of Tasmania.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1925.



(For explanation see next page.)

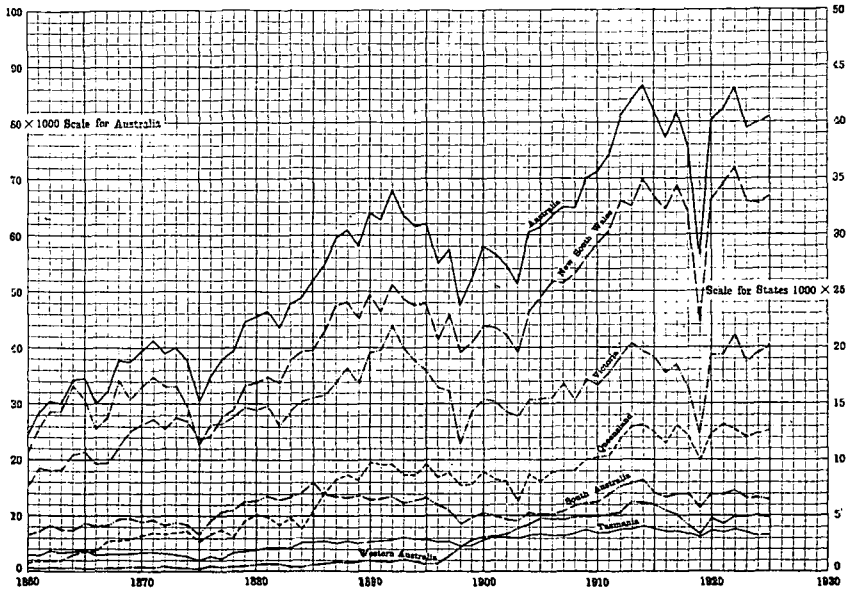
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA,  
AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1925.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the first graph (on page 860) three zero lines taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second graph four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

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

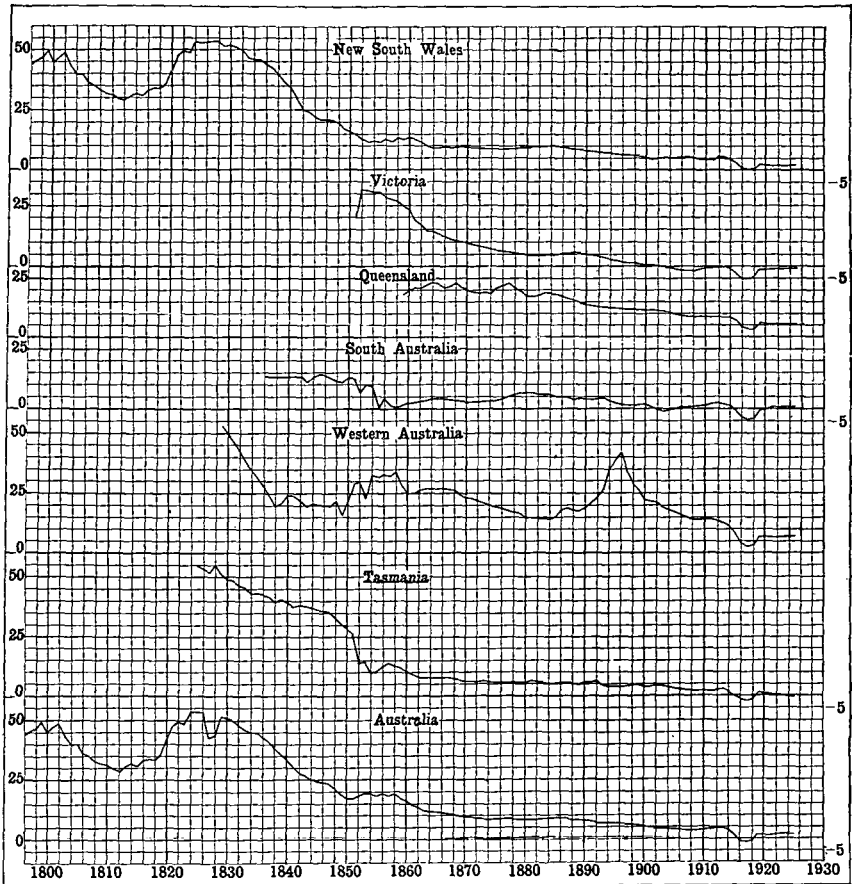
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 1860 TO 1925.



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

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

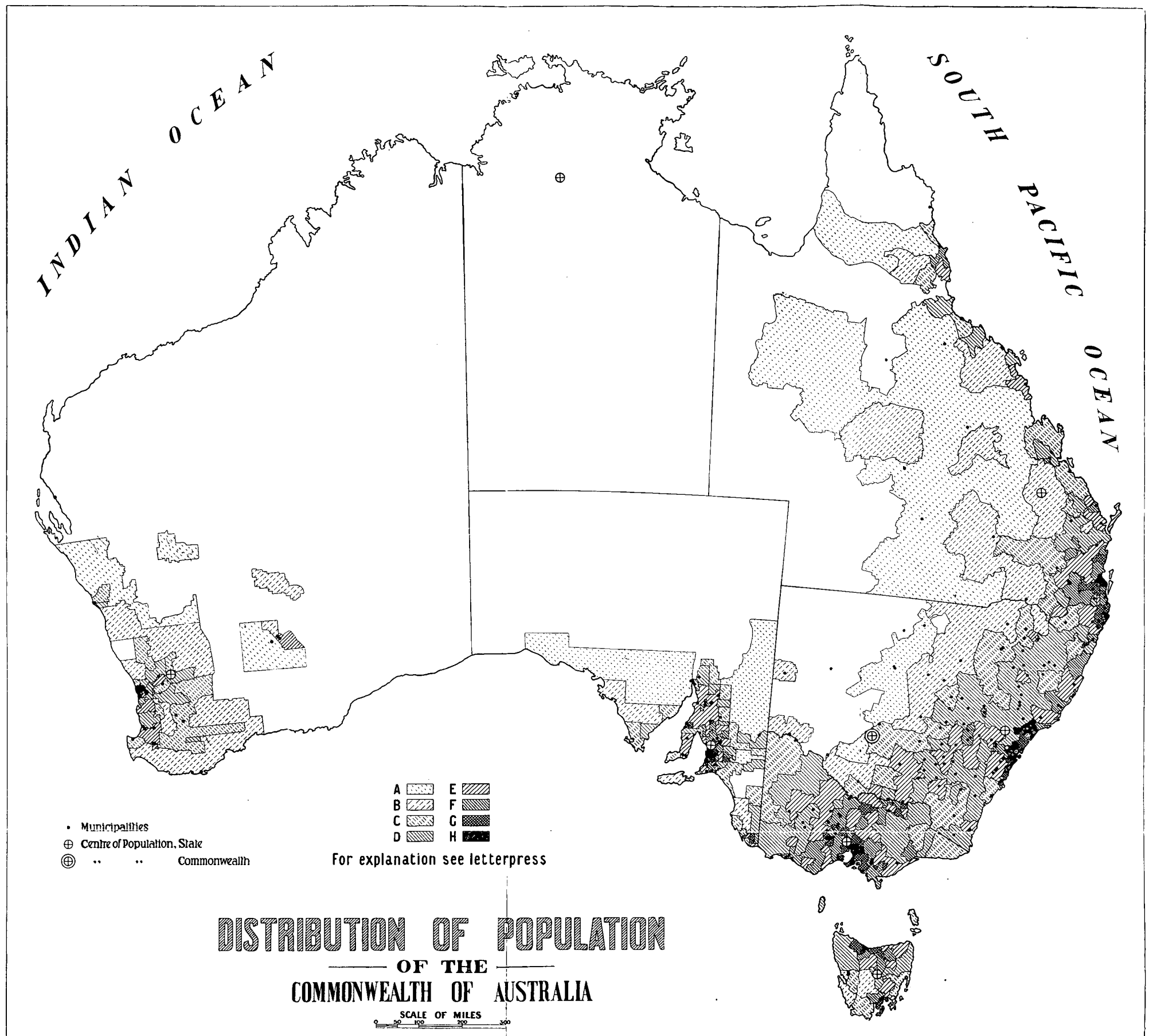
MASCULINITY OF POPULATION—1796 TO 1925.



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

It will be noticed that in the case of Australia in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, Victoria in the years 1903 to 1924, South Australia in the years 1902 to 1904 and 1915 to 1920, and Tasmania for the years 1915 to 1918, the curves are below the zero line, thus showing an excess of females over males.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.
<b>Australasia (1921-25)—</b>		<b>Europe—continued.</b>	
Tasmania .. ..	16.2	England and Wales ..	(d) 7.8
Queensland .. ..	15.7	Switzerland .. ..	(a) 6.7
New South Wales ..	15.6	Belgium .. ..	(b) 6.5
Australia .. ..	14.4	Irish Free State ..	(d) 5.5
Western Australia ..	13.8	Austria .. ..	(a) 4.0
New Zealand .. ..	13.6	France .. ..	(d) 2.1
South Australia ..	13.2		
Victoria .. ..	12.3	<b>Asia—</b>	
<b>Europe—</b>		Japan .. ..	(c) 11.9
Soviet Republics (1925) ..	17.7	Ceylon .. ..	(c) 9.7
Netherlands .. ..	(b) 15.2	<b>Africa—</b>	
Norway .. ..	(b) 11.5	Union of South Africa	
Denmark .. ..	(b) 11.1	(whites only) ..	(d) 17.4
Italy .. ..	(a) 10.3	<b>America—</b>	
Prussia .. ..	(c) 9.2	Province of Quebec ..	(a) 20.6
Scotland .. ..	(d) 9.1	Uruguay .. ..	(a) 14.4
Germany .. ..	(b) 8.7	Canada .. ..	(d) 14.0
Northern Ireland ..	(c) 8.0	Province of Ontario ..	(c) 12.2
Spain .. ..	(a) 8.0	United States ..	(a) 11.1
Sweden .. ..	(c) 7.9	Chile .. ..	(a) 7.1
Finland .. ..	(a) 7.9		

(a) 1919-23. (b) 1919-24. (c) 1920-24. (d) 1921-25.

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

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

2. **Net Immigration.\***—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as “net immigration” is, from its nature, much more subject to variations than is the factor of “natural increase.” These variations are due to numerous causes, some of which are referred to later in this chapter, in dealing with the influences which affect the growth of population.

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

## POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1861 TO 1925.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	26,365	— 2,355	44,221	10,028	4,395	— 3,310	..	..	79,344
1871 to 1880	68,724	— 13,789	40,128	28,889	— 259	502	..	..	124,195
1881 to 1890	100,341	71,819	73,381	— 14,877	9,112	4,508	..	..	244,284
1891 to 1900	7,817	— 72,997	13,183	— 9,732	76,396	48	..	..	14,715
1901 to 1910	26,828	— 28,571	12,786	— 441	28,838	— 7,555	— 1,063	..	30,822
1911 to 1920	61,633	19,773	16,651	3,657	— 3,593	— 9,666	499	— 60	88,894
1921 ..	— 61	1,476	2,111	3,377	— 174	989	— 162	54	7,610
1922 ..	6,092	13,170	5,004	1,718	2,717	— 2,443	— 164	303	26,397
1923 ..	3,756	8,490	7,046	4,616	3,936	— 1,696	— 18	— 32	26,098
1924 ..	8,101	7,999	6,193	5,064	3,736	— 2,500	24	232	28,849
1925 ..	4,897	4,501	8,969	5,994	2,202	— 2,105	27	574	25,059
1861 to 1925	314,493	9,516	229,673	38,293	127,306	— 23,228	— 857	1,071	696,267
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	19,506	38,229	23,675	7,200	1,469	— 1,858	..	..	87,221
1871 to 1880	34,476	2,329	18,979	13,751	112	— 2,038	..	..	67,609
1881 to 1890	62,087	42,198	42,337	— 11,410	2,725	520	..	..	138,457
1891 to 1900	12,650	— 37,433	505	— 5,663	39,801	304	..	..	10,164
1900 to 1910	10,956	— 21,974	5,382	— 4,045	24,160	— 4,749	— 67	..	9,663
1911 to 1920	69,906	26,036	14,830	9,252	6,120	— 7,869	318	84	118,677
1921 ..	1,645	1,875	2,309	1,036	239	1,017	— 92	15	8,044
1922 ..	2,920	5,236	2,220	1,672	212	— 769	— 29	164	11,626
1923 ..	— 264	8,007	3,743	207	1,347	— 1,674	— 12	88	11,442
1924 ..	4,034	4,079	5,152	1,972	1,535	— 1,995	5	118	14,900
1925 ..	5,302	2,336	4,584	655	987	— 1,924	29	329	12,298
1861 to 1925	222,218	70,918	123,716	14,627	78,707	— 21,035	152	798	490,101
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	44,871	35,874	67,896	17,228	5,864	— 5,168	..	..	166,565
1871 to 1880	103,200	— 11,460	59,107	42,640	— 147	— 1,536	..	..	191,804
1881 to 1890	162,428	114,017	115,718	— 26,287	11,837	5,028	..	..	382,741
1891 to 1900	20,467	— 110,430	13,688	— 15,395	116,197	352	..	..	24,879
1901 to 1910	37,784	— 50,545	18,168	— 4,486	52,998	— 12,304	— 1,130	..	40,485
1911 to 1920	131,539	45,809	31,481	12,909	2,527	— 17,535	817	24	207,571
1921 ..	1,584	3,351	4,420	4,413	65	2,006	— 254	69	15,654
1922 ..	9,012	18,406	7,224	3,390	2,929	— 3,212	— 193	467	38,023
1923 ..	3,492	16,497	10,789	4,823	5,283	— 3,370	— 30	56	37,540
1924 ..	12,135	12,078	11,345	7,036	5,271	— 4,495	29	350	43,749
1925 ..	10,199	6,837	13,553	6,649	3,189	— 4,029	56	903	37,357
1861 to 1925	536,711	80,434	353,389	52,920	206,013	— 44,263	— 705	1,869	1,186,368

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

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

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

From 1860 to 1925 the increment to the population arising from the excess of births over deaths amounted to 3,660,131, or 75.42 per cent. of the total increase, while the increase from net immigration amounted to 1,186,368 or 24.48 per cent. During the 25 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 1,806,366 or 81.12 per cent. natural increase, and 420,379 or 18.88 per cent. by net immigration. The greatest increase to the population by net immigration which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881 to 1890. This period, however, concluded in world wide speculation, which, in Australia, took the form of speculation in land values, and the effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is shown by the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. For many of the years during this last-mentioned period there was an actual loss to Australian population by net migration.



In 1907 the stream of migration again turned in favour of Australia, and during the five years 1909–1913 the net immigration represented 281,193. The war interrupted the flow, but in 1925 the net immigration represented 37,357 persons.

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

The following table gives the total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 and for the five years 1921 to 1925 :—

## POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE, 1861 TO 1925.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	74,270	66,928	52,404	30,554	5,914	3,864	..	..	233,934
1871 to 1880	132,831	53,328	54,792	52,544	1,474	7,051	..	..	302,020
1881 to 1890	197,752	144,961	99,239	18,611	11,869	15,885	..	..	488,317
1891 to 1900	113,343	6,254	51,432	18,588	81,234	13,310	..	..	284,161
1901 to 1910	142,134	44,709	50,829	26,208	47,883	9,103	1,550	..	319,316
1911 to 1920	210,733	107,321	71,042	38,743	18,924	8,393	173	93	455,422
1921 ..	16,454	11,102	8,352	6,844	1,605	2,767	— 193	66	46,997
1922 ..	23,296	23,721	10,895	5,331	4,886	— 532	— 178	315	67,734
1923 ..	19,500	17,920	12,510	7,865	6,043	52	— 13	36	63,841
1924 ..	23,564	17,636	11,803	8,361	5,912	— 977	11	236	66,546
1925 ..	20,831	14,511	14,704	9,089	4,255	— 522	12	587	63,467
1861 to 1925	974,708	508,391	438,002	222,738	189,999	58,394	— 1,738	1,261	2,391,755
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	75,176	118,763	34,812	28,410	3,875	7,201	..	..	268,237
1871 to 1880	110,319	81,352	40,976	39,303	2,952	6,853	..	..	281,755
1881 to 1890	174,381	130,162	81,837	23,943	7,072	14,112	..	..	431,507
1891 to 1900	133,687	56,231	50,299	24,572	50,231	14,803	..	..	329,823
1900 to 1910	141,416	60,486	54,340	23,410	48,982	11,800	— 6	..	340,428
1911 to 1920	238,779	119,180	80,566	45,395	35,567	10,556	515	234	530,792
1921 ..	19,740	11,675	9,255	4,561	2,787	2,797	— 62	26	50,779
1922 ..	21,720	15,818	9,164	5,452	3,007	1,140	— 5	178	56,474
1923 ..	17,013	17,235	10,368	3,689	4,164	98	17	101	52,685
1924 ..	21,441	14,079	11,923	5,397	4,397	— 258	31	140	57,150
1925 ..	23,161	12,411	11,587	4,038	3,804	— 285	47	351	55,114
1861 to 1925	976,833	637,392	395,127	208,170	166,838	68,817	537	1,030	2,454,744
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	149,446	185,691	87,216	58,964	9,789	11,065	..	..	502,171
1871 to 1880	243,150	134,680	95,768	91,847	4,426	13,904	..	..	583,775
1881 to 1890	372,133	275,123	181,076	42,554	18,941	29,997	..	..	919,824
1891 to 1900	247,030	62,485	101,731	43,160	131,465	28,113	..	..	613,984
1901 to 1910	283,550	105,195	105,169	49,618	96,865	20,903	1,556	..	659,744
1911 to 1920	449,512	226,501	151,608	84,138	54,491	18,949	688	327	986,214
1921 ..	36,194	22,777	17,607	11,405	4,392	5,564	— 255	92	97,776
1922 ..	45,016	39,539	20,059	10,783	7,893	608	— 183	493	124,208
1923 ..	36,513	35,155	22,878	11,554	10,207	150	4	65	116,526
1924 ..	45,005	31,715	23,726	13,758	10,309	— 1,235	42	376	123,696
1925 ..	43,992	26,922	26,291	13,127	8,059	— 807	59	938	118,581
1861 to 1925	1,951,541	1,145,783	833,129	430,908	356,837	127,211	— 1,201	2,291	4,846,499

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

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

For Australia as a whole the greatest numerical increase during any decennial period occurred in the decade 1911 to 1920. The increase during this decade amounted to 986,214, or 22.29 per cent. The greatest proportional increase, on the other hand, occurred during the decade 1881–1890 when it amounted to 919,824, which, on the smaller population of that time represented an increase of 41.22 per cent. for the decade. Of this increase of 919,824, 537,083 or 58.38 per cent. was from the excess of births over deaths, whereas during the decade 1911–1920, of the total increase of 986,214 the natural increase produced 778,643 or 78.96 per cent. A graph showing the increase in the population of each State and of Australia from year to year since 1860 accompanies this chapter.

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

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

**POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE (VARIOUS COUNTRIES), 1887 TO 1925.**

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							
	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907 to 1911.	1912 to 1916.	1917 to 1921.	1925.
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.02
New South Wales (a) ..	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	1.96
Victoria ..	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	1.62
Queensland ..	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	3.15
South Australia (b) ..	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.43
Western Australia ..	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.21
Tasmania ..	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	–0.37
New Zealand ..	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	2.28
<b>EUROPE—</b>								
England and Wales ..	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	–0.95	1.89	0.37
Scotland ..	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.20
Ireland ..	–0.94	–0.60	–0.43	–0.22	–0.06	–0.21	0.58	..
Austria ..	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	(c) 0.80	(g)	..
Belgium ..	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	–0.56	1.66
Denmark ..	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.90
Finland ..	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	1.18	0.25	j 0.74
France ..	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	–0.72	0.55	i 0.13
Germany ..	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	–1.62	j 0.63
Hungary ..	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	(c) 0.84	(g)	j 0.72
Italy ..	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	j 1.12
Netherlands ..	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	j 1.42
Norway ..	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	j 0.86
Prussia ..	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	0.85	–1.67	0.43
Rumania ..	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	(e) 2.77	(g)	..
Serbia ..	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	1.55	(c) 1.72	(g)	..
Spain ..	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	(f) 0.34	0.73
Sweden ..	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	j 0.51
Switzerland ..	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	j 0.40
<b>ASIA—</b>								
Ceylon ..	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	j 3.37
Japan ..	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.01
<b>AMERICA—</b>								
Canada ..	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	(d) 3.87	(h) 2.00	1.49
Chile ..	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	1.66	0.07	1.08
Jamaica ..	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	1.36	(f) 0.62	j 1.10
United States ..	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	j 1.28

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

(d) 1911 to 1914.

(e) 1911 to 1915.

(f) 1916 to 1920.

(g) Not available owing to changes of boundaries. (h) 1911–21. (i) 1922. (j) 1924.

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

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

## § 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following table shows the natural increase to the population, during each quarter of the year, based on the experience of the ten years 1916–1925. For Australia as a whole, the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended 31st March, and least in the quarter ending 30th June, the difference between the rates of increase for these two periods being equal to 18 persons for every 100,000 of the population. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia the March quarter was the most favourable, in Queensland the June quarter, and in Tasmania the September quarter. The natural increase was lowest in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania in the June quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the December quarter, and in South Australia in the September quarter. The differences between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 19 per 100,000 of the population in Victoria to 39 per 100,000 in Western Australia.

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

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

The precedence—with regard to its contribution to the natural increase in population—which was so consistently held by the September quarter prior to the influenza epidemic of 1919, was due entirely to its higher birth rate. With the exception of the year 1915, the September quarter was distinguished by a greater number of births than any other quarter in each of the 19 years 1906–24, and with the exception of 1915 and 1919, it

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

**POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, 1916 TO 1925.**

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum. 1916-25.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	8,391	4.08	7,774	3.76	8,042	3.88	8,206	3.93	32,413	15.77
Victoria	4,682	3.09	4,421	2.90	4,498	2.95	4,720	3.08	18,321	12.10
Q'land.	3,079	4.14	3,141	4.20	3,059	4.04	2,961	3.88	12,240	16.45
S. Aust.	1,748	3.61	1,703	3.50	1,646	3.37	1,658	3.38	6,755	13.95
W. Aust.	1,219	3.70	1,207	3.65	1,174	3.53	1,109	3.31	4,709	14.28
Tas. ..	877	4.19	835	4.02	895	4.34	880	4.27	3,487	16.68
N. Ter.	3	0.72	4	0.96	3	0.71	- 3	- 0.71	7	1.68
F.C. Ter.	7	3.11	5	1.68	8	2.64	7	2.26	27	11.99
Total	20,006	3.74	19,090	3.56	19,325	3.58	19,538	3.61	77,959	14.59

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

2. **Variations in Net Immigration.**—In the following table the figures relating to the separate States and Territories include interstate migrants, but so far as these persons are concerned, the arrivals into any State are departures from some other State, so that they do not affect the figures shown for Australia as a whole, which, therefore, represent the overseas arrivals and departures. For each of the decades from 1901-1910 to 1904-1913 inclusive, the December quarter showed the greatest rate of increase from migration, with the other quarters consistently in order directly reverse to their position on the calendar. The despatch of troops from Australia during November and December, 1914, and the effects of the war on the overseas passenger traffic, altered the position so that in the decade 1905-14, and each decade since, the September quarter has been the highest, with the March quarter second. On the average, however, of the three years 1923-25 which were not affected by the movements of the troops, the December quarter again has first place. The precedence of the December quarter during the last three years was due both to the small number of departures (23.30 per cent.) and to the large number of arrivals (29.86 per cent.) during that quarter. The normal quota for each quarter would of course be 25 per cent. in both cases. Notwithstanding that the interstate movement is very much greater than the overseas migration, the results shown in the following table are to some extent vitiated in their application to the particular States, by the inclusion of the war period. For instance, the losses shown for New South Wales and for Victoria in the June quarter, and for South Australia in the March and June quarters are entirely due to large embarkations of troops during those periods of the years 1915 and 1916. Although it is usual for Queensland to show a loss of population during the December quarter, owing to the return of sugar workers and tourists to the southern States, the loss for the decade 1916-25 is aggravated by the despatch of troops. Western Australia shows an increase of population by migration, for each quarter with the exception of the December quarter, when the losses recorded were accentuated by the departure of troops overseas. The gain to Tasmania in the December quarter represents the influx of tourists from the mainland, whereas the departure of tourists and of other persons during the remainder of the year represents an average net annual loss of 1,537 persons.

## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, 1916 TO 1925.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum, 1916-25.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	2,136	1.04	319	0.15	4,051	1.95	2,219	1.06	8,087	3.93
Victoria	3,037	2.01	467	0.31	1,643	1.08	3,423	2.23	7,636	5.04
Q'land	1,119	1.50	6,512	8.70	2,025	2.67	4,284	5.61	5,372	7.22
S. Aust.	23	0.05	89	0.18	1,267	2.60	2,654	5.41	3,809	7.86
W. Aust.	38	0.12	593	1.79	692	2.08	481	1.44	842	2.55
Tas. . .	2,265	10.83	2,395	11.53	755	3.66	3,878	18.80	1,537	7.35
N.T. . .	19	4.57	48	11.49	42	9.93	115	27.44	90	21.66
F.C.Ter.	712	316.16	56	18.86	33	10.88	617	199.35	184	81.71
Total	4,773	0.89	3,939	0.73	8,914	1.65	6,677	1.23	24,303	4.55

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

## § 6. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by comparing the increase during the ten years preceding with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840 to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (from 190,408 to 405,356). During the succeeding decennium there was an increase of 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase per annum to the population of Australia, which in 1855 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 6,283, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,847.

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

2. **Pastoral Development.**—Very early in the colonization of Australia it was recognized that large areas were well adapted for pastoral pursuits, and pastoral developments led to the spread of population in various directions. As the numbers engaged in connexion therewith, compared with the value of the interests involved, are relatively small, and as pastoral occupancy tends to segregation rather than aggregation of population, the growth of the pastoral industry is not noticeably reflected in the population statistics.

3. **Agricultural Expansion.**—At the present time the area under crop in Australia is over 17½ million acres. Although substantial in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of Australia, is relatively small, and represents only 0.91 per cent. of the total area. Per head of population the area under crop, however, is 2.9 acres, a fairly large area when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 80 per cent. of the area under crop in 1924-25 was devoted to the production of wheat and hay, both of which, for profitable production in Australia, require a considerable area in the one holding. Consequently, the agricultural districts are for the most part sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than the pastoral areas.

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

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

6. **Assisted Immigration.**—Assisted immigration has been a factor of some importance in the increase of population. The number of persons brought to Australia by this means has varied considerably in different periods, according to the activities of Governments in this direction. The table given in sub-section 5 of § 10 hereinafter shows that 964,299 persons have been brought to Australia in connexion with schemes for assisting immigration.

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

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

## § 7. Density.

1. **General.**—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1925, of 6,052,084 including aborigines, has a density of only 2.02 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 122; Asia, 64; Africa, 10; North and Central America, 18; and South America, 9. The population of Australia has thus about 21 per cent. of the density of South America; about 20 per cent. of that of Africa; about 11 per cent. of that of North and Central America; about 3 per cent. of that of Asia; and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of that of Europe.

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

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been taken from the 1926 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable.

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

Country.	Population.	Density (a.)	Country.	Population.	Density (a.)
EUROPE.			ASIA—continued.		
Russia .. ..	110,011,223	65.45	Straits Settlements ..	960,952	600.60
Germany .. ..	62,539,098	343.22	British Borneo, Brunei		
Great Britain ..	48,225,032	396.48	and Sarawak .. ..	883,248	11.45
Italy .. ..	42,115,606	352.07	Laos .. ..	850,000	10.29
France .. ..	39,209,518	184.38	Hong Kong and Depend-		
Poland .. ..	27,184,836	182.01	encies .. ..	799,550	2,044.88
Spain (including Canary	21,966,641	112.77	Palestine .. ..	757,182	84.13
and Balearic Islands) ..	17,393,149	142.24	Goa, etc. .. ..	548,472	334.84
Rumania .. ..	13,613,172	251.13	Khiva .. ..	519,000	21.35
Czecho-Slovakia ..	12,017,323	125.01	Oman .. ..	500,000	6.10
Jugo-Slavia .. ..	8,274,940	230.43	Timor, etc. .. ..	377,815	51.54
Hungary .. ..	7,811,876	684.73	Cyprus .. ..	310,709	86.69
Belgium .. ..	7,315,046	554.00	French India .. ..	277,516	1,415,900
Netherlands .. ..	6,535,759	201.91	Bhutan .. ..	250,000	12.50
Austria .. ..	6,036,118	34.87	Kwan Chau Wan ..	208,044	1,094.97
Sweden .. ..	6,032,991	169.99	Weihaiwei .. ..	154,416	541.81
Portugal .. ..	5,810,221	118.52	Bahrain Islands ..	120,000	480.00
Greece .. ..	5,033,940	126.44	Macao, etc. .. ..	74,866	18,716.50
Bulgaria .. ..	3,917,800	245.25	Maldives Islands ..	70,000	608.70
Switzerland .. ..	3,495,186	26.37	Aden and Dependencies	54,923	6.10
Finland .. ..	3,441,008	200.71			
Denmark .. ..	2,649,775	21.20	Total .. ..	1,016,278,326	63.63
Norway .. ..	2,372,403	93.00			
Georgia .. ..	2,175,121	36.48	AFRICA.		
Lithuania .. ..	2,096,973	62.34	Nigeria and Protectorate	18,070,608	53.83
Azerbaijan .. ..	1,891,000	173.77	Egypt .. ..	14,055,000	36.70
Turkey .. ..	1,844,805	73.79	Abyssinia .. ..	10,000,000	28.57
Latvia .. ..	1,110,538	65.50	Belgian Congo .. ..	8,512,795	9.36
Estonia .. ..	831,877	47.88	Union of South Africa	7,407,932	15.68
Albania .. ..	386,000	511.94	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,825,247	5.74
Danzig .. ..	260,767	261.03	Algeria .. ..	5,806,090	26.13
Luxemburg .. ..	224,680	1841.64	Morocco .. ..	5,400,000	24.13
Malta .. ..	98,370	2.48	Tanganyika Territory	4,139,429	11.34
Iceland .. ..	22,956	2869.50	Angola .. ..	4,119,000	8.50
Monaco .. ..	20,638	10319.00	Madagascar .. ..	3,471,007	15.45
G. braltar .. ..	12,027	316.50	Uganda Protectorate	3,145,449	28.52
San Marino .. ..	10,716	164.89	Portuguese East Africa	3,120,000	7.29
Liechtenstein .. ..	5,231	27.39	Upper Volta .. ..	3,018,597	19.55
Andorra .. ..	1,197	0.05	French Equatorial Africa	2,845,936	2.90
Spitzbergen .. ..			French Sudan .. ..	2,561,515	3.95
Total .. ..	473,995,517	122.45	Kenya Protectorate	2,491,059	10.17
			Tunis .. ..	2,095,190	43.38
ASIA.			Gold Coast and Protec-		
China and Dependencies	436,094,953	101.91	tectorate .. ..	2,078,043	25.98
British India .. ..	247,003,293	225.72	French Guinea .. ..	2,026,321	21.87
Japan and Dependencies	83,454,371	320.07	Liberia .. ..	2,000,000	50.00
Feudatory Independent			Rhodesia .. ..	1,917,578	4.36
States .. ..	71,939,000	101.18	Ivory Coast .. ..	1,545,680	12.67
Netherlands East Indies	49,155,374	85.79	Sierra Leone and Protec-		
Russia in Asia .. ..	18,603,074	3.41	torate .. ..	1,541,311	49.72
Afghanistan .. ..	12,000,000	48.98	French Cameroon ..	1,500,000	9.01
Turkey, including Armenia	11,466,000	23.71	Senegal .. ..	1,225,523	16.54
and Kurdistan .. ..	11,234,409	97.67	Territory of the Niger	1,221,761	3.02
Philippine Islands ..	10,000,000	15.92	Nyasaland Protectorate	1,212,475	32.00
Persia .. ..	9,207,355	46.00	Dahomey .. ..	842,243	19.84
Siam .. ..	7,160,113	176.66	Tripolitania and Cyrenaica	800,435	1.38
Tonking .. ..	5,731,189	144.15	French Sahara .. ..	800,000	0.53
Annam .. ..	5,600,000	103.70	Togoland (French) ..	762,453	34.66
Nepal .. ..	5,000,000	5.00	British Cameroons	660,000	21.29
Arabia .. ..	4,861,670	191.92	Italian Somaliland ..	650,000	4.22
Ceylon .. ..	4,001,693	151.12	Spanish Morocco ..	600,000	77.92
Cochin China .. ..	3,000,000	50.00	Basutoland .. ..	498,781	42.57
Syria .. ..	3,000,000	37.76	Eritrea .. ..	407,044	8.90
Bokhara .. ..	2,849,282	19.89	Mauritius and De-		
Iraq .. ..	2,465,581	36.50	pendencies .. ..	394,037	487.07
Cambodia .. ..	1,418,455	51.57	Somaliland Protectorate	344,000	5.06
Federated Malay States	1,214,391	80.48	Portuguese Guinea ..	289,000	20.73
Armenia .. ..	1,123,264	49.95	Mauritania .. ..	284,699	0.82
Malay Protectorate, in-	978,766	1,819.27	North-West Africa ..	227,732	0.71
cluding Johore .. ..			Zanzibar .. ..	216,790	212.54
Kwantung .. ..			French Somaliland ..	208,000	35.92
			Gambia and Protectorate	200,000	48.38

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

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

Country.	Population.	Density, (a).	Country.	Population.	Density (a).
<i>AFRICA—continued.</i>			<i>SOUTH AMERICA.</i>		
Togoland (British) ..	188,265	14.94	Brazil ..	30,635,605	9.33
Réunion ..	172,190	177.52	Argentine Republic ..	9,839,431	8.53
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	152,983	0.56	Colombia ..	6,617,833	15.01
Cape Verde Islands ..	149,793	101.21	Peru ..	5,550,000	10.43
Spanish Guinea ..	140,000	12.95	Chile ..	3,944,142	13.61
Swaziland ..	133,563	20.00	Bolivia ..	2,990,220	5.82
Comoro and Mayotte ..	119,305	151.02	Venezuela ..	2,563,334	6.51
St. Thomas and Principe ..	58,907	163.63	Ecuador and Galapagos ..	2,000,000	11.48
Seychelles ..	25,847	165.69	Uruguay ..	1,640,214	22.73
Fernando Po, etc. ..	23,846	29.99	Paraguay ..	1,000,000	16.22
Ifni ..	20,000	20.73	Panama Republic ..	442,486	13.67
Sokotra ..	12,000	8.68	British Guiana ..	301,204	3.37
St. Helena ..	3,703	78.79	Dutch Guiana ..	135,754	2.50
Rio de Oro and Adrar ..	495	0.004	French Guiana ..	44,202	1.27
Ascension ..	250	7.35	Panama Canal Zone ..	27,151	51.81
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>131,739,907</i>	<i>10.40</i>	Falkland Islands, and South Georgia ..	<i>3,534</i>	<i>0.63</i>
<i>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.</i>			<i>Total ..</i>	<i>67,735,110</i>	<i>9.49</i>
United States of America ..	114,311,000	37.77	<i>OCEANIA, ETC.</i>		
Mexico ..	14,234,799	18.55	Australia ..	(b) 6,052,084	2.03
Canada ..	9,364,200	2.51	New Zealand ..	1,464,093	14.10
Cuba ..	3,368,923	76.25	Territory of New Guinea ..	353,045	3.88
Haiti ..	2,031,000	199.04	Papua ..	276,371	3.05
Guatemala ..	2,004,900	47.34	Hawaii ..	255,912	39.68
Salvador ..	1,580,000	119.91	Dutch New Guinea ..	195,460	1.22
Porto Rico ..	1,299,809	378.40	Fiji ..	157,266	22.20
Jamaica, Including Turks and Caicos Islands, etc. ..	904,405	204.11	Solomon Islands (British) ..	150,583	13.69
Santo Domingo ..	897,045	46.40	New Hebrides ..	60,000	10.53
Honduras ..	773,408	17.47	New Caledonia ..	57,208	6.69
Nicaragua ..	638,119	12.35	Marshall Islands, etc. ..	52,219	54.39
Costa Rica ..	507,193	22.05	Western Samoa ..	28,230	30.58
Trinidad and Tobago ..	381,753	193.19	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	36,122	35.73
Newfoundland ..	262,299	1.61	French Oceania ..	31,703	20.86
Labrador ..	244,439	634.91	Tonga ..	24,935	64.77
Martinique ..	229,839	334.07	Guam ..	15,789	75.19
Guadeloupe and De- pendencies ..	168,197	325.96	Samoa (American) ..	8,194	106.42
Windward Islands ..	159,499	960.84	Nauru ..	2,174	217.40
Barbados ..	122,242	170.97	Norfolk Island ..	726	56.85
Leeward Islands ..	56,522	140.25	<i>Total ..</i>	<i>9,232,114</i>	<i>2.66</i>
Curacao ..	55,423	12.58	<i>SUMMARY.</i>		
Bahamas ..	55,036	0.09	Europe ..	473,995,517	122.45
Alaska ..	47,132	5.48	Asia ..	1,016,278,326	63.63
British Honduras ..	26,051	197.36	Africa ..	131,739,907	10.40
Virgin Islands ..	23,820	1,253.68	America, North and Central ..	153,765,326	17.88
Bermudas ..	14,355	0.31	America, South ..	67,735,110	9.49
Greenland ..	3,918	42.13	Oceania, etc. ..	9,232,114	2.66
St. Pierre et Miquelon ..			<i>Total ..</i>	<i>1,852,746,300</i>	<i>35.83</i>
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>153,765,326</i>	<i>17.88</i>			

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Including 60,000 aborigines.

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

## BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) ..	52,000,000	13,403,000
Population ..	1,853,000,000	453,000,000
Population per square mile ..	35.8	33.8



## § 8. General Characteristics.

1. *Sex Distribution.*—(i) *General.* The distribution of the sexes in the populations of young countries shows marked contrasts to that of older countries. In young countries there will be, invariably, a greater number of males than females, whereas in countries which have been long settled the females predominate. In the older countries the populations have grown almost entirely by the excess of births over deaths, which tends towards equality in the numbers of the sexes. The table on page 877, however, shows that in many instances, this natural tendency has been deflected to an excess of females. This has been due possibly to the following causes—(a) preponderance of males amongst emigrants; (b) greater propensity of males to travel; (c) employment of males away from the home country in the army, navy, and mercantile marine; (d) effects of war. In a young country, on the other hand, the increase in the population is largely brought about by immigration, in which males preponderate. The pioneering conditions of a young country, naturally, are less attractive to females than to males, and in the case of Australia, the disabilities inseparable from the early stages of settlement were aggravated by the great distance from the mother country.

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

The subsequent development of the natural industries of the country attracted male rather than female immigrants, and notwithstanding the equalizing tendency of the expanding factor of natural increase, and the heavy loss of males through the war, the population of Australia, on the 31st December, 1925, contained an excess of 2.15 males in every 100 persons.

The relation between the degree of development of a country and the masculinity of its population is exemplified by the conditions in the various Australian States. The table on page 855 shows that the greatest masculinity is associated with the smallest density of population, i.e., the masculinity is greatest in the less developed States. For instance, in Queensland, which embraces over 22 per cent. of the area of Australia, but which holds only 14 per cent. of the total population (1.28 persons per sq. mile) the masculinity is 5.63, and in Western Australia, where the density of population is less (0.38 persons per sq. mile), the masculinity is greater (7.26). On the other hand, in Victoria, where the density is greatest (19.16 persons per sq. mile), there is an excess of females of 0.39 per 100 persons. In fact, if either New South Wales or South Australia be excluded, the masculinity indexes for all the other States will fall in reverse sequence to the indexes to density.

The position in South Australia is somewhat unusual, inasmuch as the people of that State are concentrated within a relatively small area, while a large portion of the area carries no population, and the masculinity, therefore, is governed by the density of the populated area.

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

The figures given in those tables showed the number of males to each 100 females, but it is considered that a more satisfactory index is obtained by computing the ratio of the excess of males over females to the total population. This ratio, expressed as a percentage, has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population, and the ratios so computed are given hereunder for intervals of ten years from 1800 to 1910 and for the five years 1921 to 1925 :—

## POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1800 TO 1925.

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

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Northern (c)	Fed. Cap. (d)	
1800	44.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.91
1810	31.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.16
1820	41.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.81
1830	52.06	..	..	..	49.66	49.17	..	..	51.02
1840	34.25	..	..	13.08	24.10	39.31	..	..	33.72
1850	16.13	..	..	12.72	21.51	28.44	..	..	17.76
1860	13.53	22.74	19.88	2.47	25.07	10.56	..	..	16.72
1870	9.29	9.74	20.10	2.84	23.42	6.09	..	..	9.54
1880	2.28	4.95	17.53	6.69	14.92	5.53	..	..	7.95
1890	8.28	5.06	13.87	4.12	18.98	5.61	..	..	7.43
1900	5.28	0.61	11.24	1.98	22.34	3.83	76.57	..	5.01
1910	4.41	-0.65	8.69	1.54	14.13	2.03	65.89	..	3.79
1921	1.92	-1.35	5.41	0.37	6.34	0.80	45.58	9.30	1.66
1922	1.95	-0.82	5.49	0.34	6.74	0.03	43.06	12.87	1.77
1923	2.03	-0.76	5.60	1.13	7.08	0.01	42.17	7.32	1.93
1924	2.09	-0.53	5.43	1.65	7.29	-0.32	41.12	9.61	2.65
1925	1.95	-0.39	5.63	2.53	7.26	-0.43	39.50	13.31	2.15

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

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

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

The war naturally had a great affect on the masculinity of the population. In 1913 there was in Australia as a whole an excess of 4.41 males in every 100 persons, but by 1918 the excess was on the side of females to the extent of 0.96 per 100 persons. This excess of females was experienced in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but, largely by the return of the military forces, the excess of males was restored in all States except Victoria; subsequent changes, however, brought about an excess of females over males in Tasmania.

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

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

## POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—MASCULINITY.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.
Argentine Republic ..	1918	7.27	Italy ..	1911	-1.81
Ceylon ..	1921	5.91	Jugo-Slavia ..	1921	-1.92
British India ..	1921	2.73	Denmark ..	1921	-2.44
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	Norway ..	1920	-2.60
Union of South Africa(a)	1926	2.17	Hungary ..	1921	-2.97
Australia ..	1925	2.15	Prussia ..	1925	-3.00
New Zealand ..	1925	2.12	Northern Ireland ..	1924	-3.05
United States of America	1920	1.98	Spain ..	1920	-3.07
Irish Free State ..	1924	0.98	Poland ..	1921	-3.37
Rumania ..	1919	0.75	Bavaria ..	1925	-3.42
Japan ..	1925	0.48	German Empire ..	1925	-3.47
Canada ..	1921	0.31	Switzerland ..	1920	-3.69
Chile ..	1920	-0.57	Scotland ..	1924	-3.83
Greece ..	1920	-0.62	Great Britain ..	1924	-4.22
Bulgaria ..	1924	-0.78	Austria ..	1920	-4.24
Belgium ..	1925	-1.19	England and Wales ..	1924	-4.27
Finland ..	1923	-1.23	Portugal ..	1920	-5.23
France ..	1911	-1.74	Netherlands ..	1923	-7.29
Sweden ..	1924	-1.78	Russia (European) ..	1920	-9.56

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

(a) White population only.

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

The following table shows the proportions in three main groups of ages, of the population of Australia over a period of 60 years in decennial periods from 1861, and of England and Wales for 1861, 1911 and 1921. The percentages are in all cases based on Census results. The Australian figures for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, and those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870.

Throughout the period covered by the table, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably in consequence of the fluctuations of the birth-rate and of net migration.

There is a steady approach to similarity in the age composition of males to that of females in harmony with the equalization of the numbers of each sex, and an increasing similarity in the composition of the Australian population to that of England and Wales.

## POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.

## AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1921.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1861..	31.41	67.42	1.17	100	43.03	56.20	0.77	100	36.28	62.72	1.00	100
1871..	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881..	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891..	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901..	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100
1911..	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921..	31.67	63.86	4.47	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100

## ENGLAND AND WALES, 1861, 1911, AND 1921.

1861..	36.70	58.97	4.33	100	34.62	60.44	4.94	100	35.64	59.72	4.64	100
1911..	31.70	63.66	4.64	100	29.64	64.62	5.74	100	30.64	64.16	5.20	100
1921..	29.24	65.34	5.42	100	26.32	67.06	6.62	100	27.72	66.24	6.04	100

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

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

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

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

## POPULATION.—IN AGE GROUPS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
0-4 ..	239,340	155,636	90,148	53,902	34,977	25,546	331	326	600,206
5-9 ..	233,424	157,132	86,655	54,798	37,884	25,283	289	293	595,758
10-14 ..	205,600	143,168	74,783	47,936	34,533	22,615	184	221	529,040
15-19 ..	175,178	130,609	65,470	41,183	29,668	19,851	196	273	462,428
20-24 ..	172,086	129,599	66,317	40,238	25,769	17,772	285	245	452,311
25-29 ..	178,516	132,492	65,728	42,308	24,429	16,701	329	215	460,718
30-34 ..	180,372	122,683	62,858	41,261	24,296	15,562	345	238	447,615
35-39 ..	155,623	104,466	51,707	36,710	22,922	13,737	258	194	385,637
40-44 ..	129,060	92,799	43,321	29,880	22,885	11,858	262	151	350,216
45-49 ..	105,450	81,934	36,193	23,981	21,477	9,948	251	123	279,357
50-54 ..	91,822	80,565	32,513	22,096	18,444	9,247	295	74	255,056
55-59 ..	76,911	70,764	26,921	18,582	13,363	8,183	273	85	215,082
60-64 ..	62,105	53,676	20,925	15,874	8,967	6,867	229	61	168,704
65-69 ..	39,868	30,771	13,289	10,981	5,122	4,408	128	37	104,604
70-74 ..	25,047	19,239	8,152	6,790	2,955	2,697	53	13	64,946
75-79 ..	15,128	12,241	5,040	4,211	1,605	1,621	12	15	39,873
80-84 ..	8,769	6,822	2,610	2,100	684	887	3	4	19,879
85-89 ..	2,548	3,008	840	857	248	325	2	3	7,831
90 and over	664	688	214	252	53	91	..	1	2,263
Unspecified	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734
Under 21 ..	889,082	613,454	330,556	206,070	142,801	97,181	1,060	1,183	2,281,387
21 and over	1,206,429	915,158	423,128	287,870	187,480	116,018	2,665	1,389	3,140,137
Unspecified	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

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

(ii) *Aboriginals*. (a) *Early Estimates of Numbers*. The number of aboriginals in Australia at the advent of the white race has been estimated by various observers at somewhere in the vicinity of 150,000, but this figure must be regarded as a very rough approximation only.

(b) *Various Estimates from 1826 to 1921*. In 1826 the native black population in the settled districts of New South Wales numbered 3,019, this figure, however, offering little indication of the total for the whole State.

In Victoria an enumeration of the aboriginals in the settled districts in 1861 gave a total of 2,384, while at the Census of 1871, 1,330 were enumerated. In New South Wales 983 were counted in 1871 who were more or less in contact with white settlers, and it was estimated that 12,000 others were living in a wild and wandering condition.

At the Census of 1881 the aboriginals recorded in Victoria had dwindled to 780. In New South Wales the number enumerated was 1,643, while the unenumerated were estimated at 10,000. In South Australia (exclusive of the Northern Territory) the number counted and estimated was 6,346. In Queensland officers of the Police Department supplied an estimate of 20,585.

At the Census of 1891 the number in Victoria had decreased to 317. In New South Wales, where the first complete enumeration of the blacks was made, the number was returned as 5,097. In Western Australia 5,670 were enumerated, this figure, however, excluding natives not in contact with white settlers.

At the Census of 1911, 19,939 aboriginals were recorded for the whole of Australia, the figure again being exclusive of natives in unsettled areas.

At the Census of 1921 special efforts were made to obtain a reliable indication of the number of aboriginals living in the various States, including wild and wandering natives, as well as those in contact with the whites. Great difficulty was experienced in gaining anything like a reliable estimate in regard to the numbers of those in a wild state in Western Australia, the Northern Territory, and Queensland. The estimates gave a total of 60,300, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 1,597; Victoria, 144; Queensland, 14,014; South Australia, 1,609; Western Australia, 25,587; Northern Territory, 17,349. (It may be mentioned here that the last representative of the Tasmanian aboriginals died in 1876.)

(c) *Census of Aboriginals in 1925.* A census of the aboriginal population taken in 1925 gave the following results:—

#### CENSUS OF ABORIGINALS, 1925.

State.	Full Bloods.					Half Castes.					
	Adults.		Children.		Total.	Adults.		Children.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		
New South Wales ..	455	301	173	152	1,081	1,641	1,260	1,531	1,553	5,985	
Victoria ..	39	19	6	2	66	132	118	85	79	414	
Queensland (a) ..	6,709	4,861	1,897	1,608	15,075	906	718	639	576	2,839	
South Australia (a) ..	1,603	1,620	354	364	3,941	385	328	218	235	1,166	
Western Australia ..	6,171	5,069	659	572	22,471 <sup>b</sup>	775	651	463	434	2,323	
Northern Territory ..	8,408	6,551	2,661	2,140	19,760	157	191	148	170	666	
Total 1925 ..	23,385	18,421	5,750	4,838	62,394	3,996	3,266	3,084	3,047	13,393	
Total 1924 ..	23,234	18,444	5,787	4,950	62,415	4,032	3,280	2,526	2,464	12,302	

(a) The figures for Queensland and South Australia are for 1924: details for 1925 not available.

(b) Including 10,000 estimated as living outside the influence of Europeans.

NOTE.—In the case of aboriginals, all those twelve years of age and over are counted as adults, and the balance as children.

The figures for 1925 show a small increase over the total for 1921, but this increase is more apparent than real, and is due to underestimation in 1921 of the numbers of the wild and unapproachable natives. In South Australia, for example, tribes previously unknown have been found living west of Oodnadatta, near the boundary of Western Australia. Except in a few places where the blacks are under missionary influence, the numbers generally tend to decline, and the figures for New South Wales and Victoria, which are probably the most reliable, certainly evidence a rapid decline since the foundation of white settlement.

(d) *Decline in Numbers since 1891.* As evidence of the decline alluded to in the previous sub-section, a table is appended showing the numbers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria from 1891 onwards:—

#### NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA.—FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS, 1891 TO 1925.

State.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1924.	1925.
New South Wales ..	5,097	3,778	2,012	1,597	1,084	1,081
Victoria ..	317	250	196	144	74	66

The figures refer to full-blood aboriginals actually enumerated at the dates mentioned.

(iii) *Immigrant Races.* The immigrant races consist mainly of natives of the British Isles and their descendants. Of the total population (5,435,734) enumerated at the Census of 1921, 5,387,143, or over 99 per cent., were of European race. Of the remainder, 30,975 were full-blood, and 17,616 were half-caste non-Europeans.

The Census figures included all persons on board ships which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census, and 4,576 persons of full-blood and 49 half-castes of non-European race were thus enumerated. Amongst the 4,576 full-bloods were 1,018 Chinese, 1,330 Japanese, 942 Hindus, and 623 Malays.

The following table shows the number of full-blood and half-caste persons of non-European race—according to continental divisions—who were included in the Census of 1921. Of the 28,087 full-blood Asiatics, 17,157 were Chinese, 2,881 Hindus, 2,892 Syrians, 2,740 Japanese, and 1,087 Malays. The number of full-blood non-Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921 was less than in 1911 by 6,814, or 18.03 per cent., whereas the half-caste non-Europeans had increased by 3,062, or 21.03 per cent. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood Chinese declined by 5,596, Japanese by 749, and Hindus by 418. The non-European element is relatively strongest in those parts of Australia where there are bêche-de-mer and pearl fisheries. More detailed information relating to the non-European races in the Australian population may be found in the Census Bulletins and Parts:—

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Australian.	Asiatic.		African.		American.		Polynesian.		Indefinite.		Total.	
	Half-caste Aboriginals.	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 ..	4,588	10,608	2,081	72	116	31	35	332	162	38	7	11,081	6,989
Victoria ..	442	4,292	1,255	15	40	8	19	8	8	23	1	4,346	1,765
Queensland ..	3,090	7,122	1,453	42	27	25	21	1,869	247	155	6	9,213	4,844
S. Australia ..	811	1,210	224	13	5	17	4	..	2	56	2	1,296	1,048
W. Australia ..	1,960	3,734	242	13	7	14	7	10	4	3	3	3,774	2,223
Tasmania ..	152	327	78	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	329	232
Territories—													
Northern ..	460	913	21	3	..	..	..	7	1	4	..	927	482
Federal Capital	33	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	33
Australia ..	11,536	28,215	5,354	159	195	95	86	2,226	426	280	19	30,975	17,616

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Total Population.	Non-European Race.					
		Full-blood.		Half-caste.		Total.	
		Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.	Number.	Number per 1,000 of Total Population.
States—							
N.S. Wales ..	2,100,371	11,081	5.27	6,989	3.33	18,070	8.60
Victoria ..	1,531,280	4,346	2.84	1,765	1.15	6,111	3.99
Queensland ..	755,972	9,213	12.19	4,844	6.41	14,057	18.60
S. Australia ..	495,160	1,296	2.62	1,048	2.11	2,344	4.73
W. Australia ..	332,732	3,774	11.34	2,223	6.67	5,997	18.01
Tasmania ..	213,780	329	1.54	232	1.09	561	2.63
Territories—							
Northern ..	3,867	927	239.70	482	124.64	1,409	364.34
Fed. Capital	2,572	9	3.50	33	12.83	42	16.33
Australia ..	5,435,734	30,975	5.70	17,616	3.24	48,591	8.94

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

(v) *Nationality.* Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made to ascertain the allegiance of the people, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. At the last Census all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results which are given in the following table, show that of a total population of 5,435,734, as many as 5,387,205, or over 99 per cent., were definitely stated to be British subjects. Of the foreign element, the Chinese are the most numerous, representing 30 per cent. of the foreign people and 2.56 in every 1,000 of the total population :—

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	4th April, 1921.			Nationality.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Males.	Persons.
British .. ..	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	Foreign—continued.			
Foreign—				Jugo-Slavian ..	502	107	609
Austrian ..	217	40	257	Norwegian ..	960	65	1,025
Belgian ..	171	106	277	Polish ..	351	149	500
Bulgarian ..	56	10	66	Russian ..	1,655	662	2,317
Chinese ..	13,614	185	13,799	Spanish ..	405	140	545
Czecho-Slovakian	97	22	119	Swedish ..	1,399	80	1,479
Danish ..	956	260	1,216	Swiss ..	413	151	564
Dutch ..	1,430	187	1,617	Turkish ..	72	26	98
Finnish ..	517	37	554	U.S. of America..	2,520	737	3,257
French ..	1,221	867	2,088	Other ..	1,042	376	1,418
German ..	2,538	1,017	3,555	Total Foreign..	39,067	6,687	45,754
Greek ..	2,430	387	2,817	Not stated ..	1,651	1,124	2,775
Hungarian ..	28	7	35	Grand Total..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
Italian ..	3,984	919	4,903				
Japanese ..	2,489	150	2,639				

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



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

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

Information in greater detail respecting birthplaces will be found in Bulletins and other matter published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

## POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	

## PERSONS.

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

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	84.64	87.08	78.49	88.44	75.03	92.29	65.78	82.12	84.51
New Zealand ..	0.92	0.74	0.39	0.25	0.77	0.64	1.06	1.05	0.71
British Isles ..	12.43	10.55	17.00	9.37	20.12	6.00	10.64	14.97	12.48
Other European Countries ..	0.95	0.87	2.66	1.29	2.19	0.45	4.36	0.70	1.26
Asia ..	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.31	1.33	0.33	16.55	0.62	0.56
Africa ..	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.42	0.12	0.12
America ..	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.88	0.19	0.22
Polynesia(a) ..	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.19	0.07
At Sea ..	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.07
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(vii) *Length of Residence of Immigrants.* At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia included 839,579 persons who were classed as immigrants, and the following table shows the number of years during which these people had resided in Australia. The number of persons whose length of residence is shown as less than one year is necessarily large, as it includes many persons, such as the crews of overseas ships, travellers, and others, who did not intend to remain in the country. The variations in the numbers with different periods of residence show the fluctuations in the volume of immigration. Thus the figures for length of residence groups 5–9 years and 10–14 years include those persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1911–1913 when immigration was large, those for the groups 30–44 years represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties of last century, while those for the groups 65–74 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties.

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

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

Further details are available from the Bulletins and Parts published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

4. *Education.*—(i) *General.* The information concerning educational attainments which can be satisfactorily collected at a Census is necessarily meagre. In Australia the particulars ascertained have never amounted to more than a statement as to whether or not a person could read and write. The results, therefore, merely divide the population into three main groups, viz. :—(a) Those who cannot read; (b) those who can read but cannot write; and (c) those able to read and write. Of the 5,435,734 persons who comprised the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, there were 805,798 who were definitely shown to be unable to read, and there were 86,641 persons whose ability in this direction was not stated. Thus, approximately 15 per cent. of the population were unable to read. Of the 805,799 persons returned as unable to read, 600,206, or 74.5 per cent., were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25.5 per cent. were also children. Allowing for those persons whose ability to read and write was unspecified, it may be said that over 95 per cent. of the population over five years of age can read and write, and of those over ten years of age more than 98 per cent. can read and write. The number of persons returned at the Census of 1921 as able to read but unable to write was 14,493, of whom 943 could read a foreign language only. With the exception of New Zealand, there is probably no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.		Un-specified.	Australia.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Under age 5 years.	Age 5 years and over.		
<b>STATES—</b>								
New South Wales ..	1,725,326	5,291	4,190	296	239,340	92,858	33,070	2,100,371
Victoria ..	1,809,334	2,838	2,558	230	155,636	39,971	20,713	1,531,280
Queensland ..	619,447	2,621	4,502	288	90,148	28,897	10,069	755,972
South Australia ..	411,256	1,476	1,030	64	53,902	18,046	9,386	495,160
Western Australia ..	273,079	743	2,485	57	34,977	13,224	8,167	332,732
Tasmania ..	170,743	566	120	5	25,546	11,796	5,004	213,780
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>								
Northern ..	2,331	7	325	3	331	657	213	3,867
Federal Capital ..	2,069	8	7	..	326	143	19	2,572
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>4,513,585</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>600,206</b>	<b>205,592</b>	<b>86,641</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

(ii) *Place of Education.* At the Census of 1921 the place of instruction was given for 1,023,462 persons, and of these 74.92 per cent. were attending State schools, 18.93 per cent. were at private schools, 2.44 per cent. at technical schools, 3 per cent. were receiving instruction at home, and 7 per thousand were attending universities. Of the males receiving instruction, 75.84 per cent. were at State schools, and 17.04 per cent. were at private schools; of the females 73.96 per cent. were at State schools and 20.90 per cent. at private schools.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Number being educated at—					Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	University.	At Home.	
<b>STATES—</b>						
New South Wales ..	291,365	77,553	8,906	2,934	13,181	393,939
Victoria ..	203,625	59,788	8,097	2,663	5,772	279,945
Queensland ..	116,050	23,457	3,012	261	6,163	148,943
South Australia ..	72,397	14,382	1,599	990	2,042	91,410
Western Australia ..	50,356	12,299	2,585	267	1,932	67,439
Tasmania ..	32,459	6,204	512	137	1,540	40,852
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>						
Northern ..	239	58	..	..	50	347
Federal Capital ..	350	33	172	..	32	587
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>766,841</b>	<b>193,774</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>7,252</b>	<b>30,712</b>	<b>1,023,462</b>

5. *Religions.*—At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, of a total population of 5,435,734, the number who objected to state their religion was 46,268; a further number of 45,990 failed to specify their religion in any degree; 20,544 stated that they had no religion; and 19,836 classed themselves in indefinite groups, such as "Freethinker," "Agnostic," "No Denomination," etc. Of those remaining (5,303,046), 5,267,641, or 99.33 per cent., were definitely stated to be Christians, and 35,405 were stated to be Non-Christians. The number who were definitely stated to be Christians represented nearly 97 per cent. of the total population. Of the total Christians, 2,372,995, or 45.04 per cent., belonged

to the Church of England; 1,134,002, or 21.53 per cent., to the Roman Catholic Church; 636,974, or 12.09 per cent., to the Presbyterian Church; and 632,629, or 12.01 per cent., were Methodists. Thus, the four denominations named embraced over 90 per cent. of the declared Christians. It is possible that the number given above for Roman Catholics may be somewhat understated, as some of those shown in the table as "Catholics undefined" were doubtless Roman Catholics.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

RELIGION.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.	RELIGION.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.
<b>I. CHRISTIAN—</b>				<b>III. INDEFINITE—</b>			
Baptist ..	89,338	97,074	105,703	Freethinker ..	9,182	3,254	3,629
Catholic, Roman ..	850,620	921,425	1,134,002	Agnostic ..	971	3,084	3,234
Catholic, Greek ..	1,314	2,646	5,372	No Denomination ..	19,757	2,688	3,376
Catholic, Undefined ..	5,179	75,379	38,659	Others ..	1,101	5,647	9,647
Church of Christ ..	24,192	38,748	54,574				
Church of England ..	1,497,576	1,710,443	2,372,995	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>31,011</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>19,886</b>
Congregational							
Independent ..	73,561	74,046	74,513				
Lutheran ..	75,021	72,395	57,519				
Methodist ..	504,101	547,806	632,629	<b>IV. NO RELIGION—</b>			
Presbyterian ..	426,105	558,336	636,974	Atheist ..	274	579	1,200
Protestant, Undefined ..	20,553	109,861	67,112	Others ..	6,505	9,437	19,344
Salvation Army ..	31,100	26,665	31,589				
Seventh Day Adventist ..	3,332	6,095	11,305	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>20,544</b>
Unitarian ..	2,629	2,175	1,714				
Others ..	21,823	31,320	42,981				
<b>Total, Christian ..</b>	<b>3,626,449</b>	<b>4,274,414</b>	<b>5,267,641</b>				
<b>II. NON-CHRISTIAN—</b>				<b>V. OBJECT TO STATE ..</b>	<b>42,131</b>	<b>83,003</b>	<b>46,268</b>
Hebrew ..	15,239	17,287	21,615	<b>VI. UNSPECIFIED ..</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>45,990</b>
Buddhist ..		3,269	2,065				
Chinese ..		3,283	3,591				
Confucian ..	35,666	5,194	2,692				
Mohammedan ..		3,908	2,868				
Pagan ..		1,447	457				
Others, Non-Christian ..	2,466	2,397	2,117				
<b>Total, Non-Christian ..</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>36,785</b>	<b>35,405</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

**6. Conjugal Condition.**—The number of persons whose conjugal condition was definitely stated at the Census of 4th April, 1921, was 5,421,191, of whom 2,753,740 were males and 2,667,451 were females. Of the 5,421,191 persons referred to, 1,998,662, or 36.86 per cent., were married, as compared with 33 per cent. in 1911; 237,821, or 4.39 per cent., were widowed; 8,528, or 0.15 per cent., were divorced; and 3,176,180, or 58.60 per cent., had never married. Of those who had never married, 1,725,004, or 54.31 per cent., were under 15 years of age. The proportion of married persons per cent. to the total population of the several States varied in the following order:—South Australia, 38.14; New South Wales, 37.40; Western Australia, 36.85; Victoria, 36.63; Tasmania, 35.88; Queensland, 35.32. On the basis of the adult population, the percentage of married persons in Australia was about 63.36, and in each State was approximately as follows:—Tasmania, 65.66; South Australia, 65.31; New South Wales, 64.78; Western Australia, 64.16; Queensland, 62.65; Victoria, 60.99.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	678,364	455,936	251,586	156,636	107,394	73,444	804	840	1,725,004
Age 15 and over ..	540,267	434,010	206,632	126,301	87,241	54,297	1,709	719	1,451,176
Total never married	1,218,631	889,946	458,218	282,937	194,635	127,741	2,513	1,559	3,176,180
Married ..	783,730	559,677	266,307	188,798	121,635	76,482	1,076	957	1,998,662
Widowed ..	88,552	76,207	29,040	21,919	13,054	8,874	121	54	237,821
Divorced ..	4,609	2,313	488	384	610	118	5	1	8,528
Unspecified ..	4,849	3,137	1,919	1,122	2,798	565	152	1	14,543
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

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

(ii) *Breadwinners.* Assuming that all of those persons whose occupations were not specified were breadwinners, there were at the Census of 1921, 2,341,211 breadwinners, representing 43.1 per cent. of the total population. At the Census of 1911, the breadwinners represented 44.5 per cent. of the population. Of the total male population, 67.8 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 68.9 per cent. in 1911. Of the female population the percentage of breadwinners was 17.5 in 1921, and 18.5 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 20 per cent.

(iii) *Industrial.* The decade 1911–1921 marks an interesting phase in the industrial development of Australia, inasmuch as, during that period, the persons engaged in manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911, the Industrial Class already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, but in the other States the predominance of the Primary Class was such that, for Australia as a whole, the Primary Class was the greater. In 1921, the preponderance of the Industrial Class in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had increased to such an extent, and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, though still existent in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, had so diminished, that the number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary industries by 124,864, or by nearly 21 per cent. In 1911 the primary industries employed 39,711 persons, or 7.0 per cent., more than were employed in the industrial group. Of the total of 2,316,716 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 723,559, or 31.2 per cent., belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 562,337, or 28.7 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911. The principal group within the Industrial Class is composed of the manufacturing industries. During the intercensal period, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries increased from 363,805, or 18.5 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911, to 441,284, or 19 per cent., of breadwinners in 1921, an increase of 77,479, or 21.3 per cent.

(iv) *Primary Producers.* As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the primary producers have ceased to be the most numerous of the occupational classes. In 1911 the primary producers recorded at the Census numbered 586,148, or 29.9 per cent., of all breadwinners, and although the number increased to 598,695, this greater number represented only 25.8 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921. The number of persons engaged in Agriculture increased by 18.5 per cent., which was sufficient to increase

slightly the proportion which the agricultural workers bore to the total breadwinners in 1911. The number engaged in the Pastoral Industries declined from 151,861 to 142,094, or by 6.4 per cent. The number engaged in Mining was less in 1921 by 39,038, or 36.9 per cent., having fallen to 66,766 from 105,804 in 1911. Those engaged in Forestry and in connexion with Water Supply, though still relatively few, increased substantially—the former by 24 per cent., and the latter by 53.5 per cent.

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

(vi) *Domestic*. Notwithstanding an increase in the number in the Domestic Class from 201,366 in 1911 to 209,971 in 1921, the class relatively to the total breadwinners declined from 10.3 per cent. in 1911 to 9.1 per cent. in 1921. For Australia as a whole the number in the Domestic Class increased by 8,605, of whom 6,868 were females. The number in this class was actually less in 1921 in Victoria by 6.4 per cent., and in Tasmania by 7.2 per cent., than in 1911, while in the other States the increases varied from 3.1 per cent. in Western Australia to 12.5 per cent. in South Australia.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Occupation.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>Class</b>									
I. Professional..	77,776	60,585	26,040	15,864	13,404	6,943	151	556	201,319
II. Domestic ..	81,690	58,225	28,784	19,650	14,033	7,300	212	71	209,971
III. Commercial..	138,744	108,011	43,002	32,911	21,784	10,247	184	36	355,009
IV. Transport and Communication ..	84,519	53,332	29,790	19,493	14,222	6,076	263	42	207,737
V. Industrial ..	284,668	234,245	85,373	63,547	32,526	22,550	445	205	723,559
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	208,710	147,438	109,549	52,584	48,979	29,863	1,257	315	598,695
VII. Independent	7,997	7,617	2,003	1,206	806	796	1	..	20,426
<b>Total Breadwinners</b>	884,104	669,453	324,631	205,255	145,700	83,775	2,513	1,225	2,316,716
VIII. Dependents..	1,206,252	856,379	428,460	287,621	184,390	128,847	1,231	1,343	3,094,523
Unspecified ..	10,015	5,448	2,881	2,284	2,582	1,158	123	4	24,495
<b>Total ..</b>	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

(ix) *Changes in Occupation, 1871 to 1921*. The following table shows the changes which have taken place in the occupations of the people in the 50 years from 1871 to 1921, and illustrates the relative decline in the number of breadwinners engaged in the primary industries and the corresponding expansion of the other industrial groups. The arrest of progress from the financial crisis of the nineties is also brought into striking relief. From the Census of 1871 the proportion engaged in the primary group fell, and that in the industrial group rose until at the Census of 1891 the two groups were

practically equal. The Census of 1901, i.e., after the financial collapse, showed a reversion to the primary from the secondary industries. A feature of the movement of that time was the transfer of workers from the industries of the eastern States to the gold-fields of Western Australia. The same cause was no doubt responsible for the increased proportion represented in 1901 by the domestic class, which, with this exception, has declined since 1881. The curve of the development of the industrial group during the twenty years 1901-1921 is somewhat similar to that during the period 1871 to 1891, but, whereas in 1891 the proportions represented by the industrial and primary groups were equal, in 1921 the industrial group represented 31.2 per cent. of all breadwinners, and the primary group 25.8 per cent. only.

Increased proportions in the professional, commercial, and transport classes evidence the higher standard of life and the increasing complexity of the social structure.

**POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1871 TO 1921.**

Occupations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
I. Professional ..	35,534	50,495	84,887	112,356	146,608	203,273
II. Domestic ..	79,684	111,164	158,651	202,216	202,925	211,659
III. Commercial ..	56,131	83,918	167,653	224,028	291,366	358,724
IV. Transport and Communication	26,173	41,445	92,632	122,702	158,854	210,148
V. Industrial ..	182,615	269,140	419,445	429,012	569,132	731,359
VI. Primary Producers	303,044	349,344	419,499	535,766	608,843	605,426
VII. Independent ..	5,953	8,778	23,126	22,430	26,402	20,622
Total Breadwinners ..	689,134	914,284	1,365,893	1,648,510	2,004,130	2,341,211
VIII. Dependents ..	979,452	1,338,333	1,808,499	2,125,291	2,450,875	3,094,523
Total ..	1,668,586	2,252,617	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734

NOTE.—In this table those cases for which no occupation was stated have been distributed proportionately over the various classes of breadwinners.

**OCCUPATIONS.—PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS ON TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1871 TO 1921.**

Occupations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Professional .. ..	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.3	8.7
Domestic .. ..	11.6	12.2	11.6	12.2	10.1	9.1
Commercial .. ..	8.1	9.2	12.3	13.6	14.5	15.3
Transport and Communication ..	3.8	4.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	9.0
Industrial .. ..	26.5	29.4	30.7	26.1	28.4	31.2
Primary .. ..	44.0	38.2	30.7	32.5	30.4	25.8
Independent .. ..	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9
Total Breadwinners ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

(ii) *Employers and Workers on Own Account.* For all States the figures show a decline in the number of employers, and an increase in the number of those working on their own account. For Australia as a whole the number of employers fell from

212,583 in 1911 to 139,623 in 1921, or by 34.3 per cent., while the number working on their own account increased by nearly 93 per cent. from 177,114 in 1911, to 342,321 in 1921. From these results it would appear that many of the small employers of 1911 had dispensed with paid assistance in 1921. It is probable, also, that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures increased the number of workers on their own account.

(iii) *Assisting, but not Receiving Wages.* The number of those assisting, but not receiving wages or salary—mainly sons, daughters, or other relatives of the principal—fell by 54.4 per cent., from 76,370 in 1911 to 34,792 in 1921.

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

(v) *Unemployed.* The number returned as unemployed in 1921 was nearly three times as great as in 1911, this result being confirmed by figures collected in connexion with the Labour and Industrial Branch.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Grade.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
Employer ..	47,892	44,705	19,570	13,415	9,200	4,705	99	37	139,623
Working on own account ..	121,763	97,043	53,741	31,494	22,918	14,637	585	140	342,321
Assisting but not re- ceiving wages or salary ..	10,966	11,733	5,729	2,922	1,498	1,929	10	5	34,792
Receiving wages or salary ..	586,253	433,425	195,606	136,170	95,679	53,517	1,414	829	1,502,893
Unemployed ..	61,640	40,068	33,348	10,580	9,071	4,063	345	25	159,080
Grade not applicable	1,258,132	895,730	444,604	298,033	191,385	133,492	1,329	1,533	3,224,243
Grade not stated ..	18,725	8,636	3,374	2,541	2,981	1,437	85	3	32,782
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

9. *Unemployment.*—(i) *Causes.* At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, there were in Australia 1,661,973 wage or salary earners, of whom 159,080 were unemployed. The following table gives the causes of unemployment so far as they were ascertained. Of the 159,080 returned as unemployed, 7,416, or 4.7 per cent., failed to state the cause. For the remainder, approximately 50 per cent. of the unemployment was due to scarcity of work, 29 per cent. to illness or accident, 3 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.5 per cent. to old age, and 17 per cent. to other causes.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	Scarcity of Em- ployment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause not Stated.	Total.
Males ..	68,751	29,799	4,556	4,249	2,068	22,001	6,251	137,675
Females ..	6,092	9,551	246	290	71	3,990	1,165	21,405
Persons ..	74,843	39,350	4,802	4,539	2,139	25,991	7,416	159,080



(ii) *Duration.* At the Census of 1921 persons who were unemployed on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been out of work, but 24,148, or 15.2 per cent., of those concerned failed to comply with the request. The results of the enquiry are summarized in the following table. Of the 134,932 cases for which the duration was stated, approximately 46 per cent. were unemployed under five weeks, 17.2 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 10.6 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 26.2 per cent. above fifteen weeks :—

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.			Duration of Unemployment in Working Days.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10 ..	22,029	3,419	25,448	70-79 ..	4,181	673	4,854
10-19 ..	18,910	2,870	21,780	80-89 ..	2,405	341	2,746
20-29 ..	12,787	1,983	14,770	90 and over	30,901	4,513	35,414
30-39 ..	10,173	1,591	11,764	Not stated ..	20,671	3,477	24,148
40-49 ..	6,103	997	7,100				
50-59 ..	3,759	624	4,383				
60-69 ..	5,756	917	6,673	Total ..	137,675	21,405	159,080

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

## § 9. Dwellings.

[NOTE.—Information concerning dwellings will be found in detail in Census Parts Nos. XVIII.—XXV.]

1. *General.*—The following table represents a summary of the information relating to dwellings which was obtained at the Census of 1921. Including those in course of construction there were in Australia on the 4th April, 1921, 1,210,790 dwellings—including hotels, boarding-houses, hospitals, gaols and any structure for the purpose of shelter as a dwelling, but excluding wagons used as camps, and dwellings occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals. The number of dwellings per square mile varies from 1 to every 433 square miles in the Northern Territory to 1.87 (approximately one dwelling to every half a square mile) in Tasmania, the average throughout Australia being 0.41. Of the total dwellings referred to above, 51,166 were stated to be unoccupied. This description does not, however, mean all dwellings so returned were “to let” but, merely, that they had no inmates on the night of the census. The average number of rooms per occupied dwelling ranged from 5.33 in Victoria to 4.59 in Western Australia, the average for Australia being 4.96 as compared with 5.18 in 1911. The number of persons per occupied dwelling varied from 4.85 in New South Wales to 4.52 in Western Australia, the average for Australia being 4.71, as compared with 4.82 in 1911. For Australia as a whole, there were 0.95 persons per room in 1921, as against 0.93 persons in 1911.

2. *Occupied Private Dwellings.*—A better index to the housing conditions of the people is obtained by excluding all other than occupied *private* dwellings. The following table shows that of the 1,153,285 occupied dwellings in Australia, 1,107,010 were private dwellings. These contained an average of 4.94 rooms in 1921, as compared with 4.93 in

1911, and had an average of 4.40 inmates, as against 4.53 in 1911. The number of inmates per room in occupied private dwellings in Australia declined from 0.92 in 1911 to 0.89 in 1921.

3. **Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants.**—For Australia as a whole the proportion of private dwellings which were occupied by tenants dropped from 47.78 per cent. in 1911 to 43.67 in 1921. The falling off was due mainly to the increase in the number of dwellings occupied by rent purchasers resultant on the policies of the State Governments of advancing money for the building of homes, and on the activities of the War Service Homes Commissioners.

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

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

Particulars of Dwellings.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Aust.	West. Aust.	Tasmania.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
All Dwellings									
Occupied (a) ..	432,976	331,290	160,139	107,914	73,548	45,818	1,074	526	1,153,285
Unoccupied ..	18,619	14,994	6,747	4,431	3,274	2,934	135	29	51,163
Being Built ..	2,724	2,009	347	674	289	295	..	..	6,338
Total Dwellings ..	454,319	348,293	167,233	113,019	77,111	49,047	1,209	555	1,210,786
Number of Dwellings per square mile ..	1.47	3.96	0.25	0.30	0.08	1.87	.002	0.59	0.41
Rooms per Occupied Dwelling ..	5.23	5.33	5.31	5.09	4.59	4.70	2.80	5.29	4.96
Population per Occupied Dwelling ..	4.85	4.62	4.72	4.59	4.52	4.67	3.60	4.89	4.71
Occupied <i>Private</i> Dwellings ..	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010
Rooms per Dwelling ..	4.97	5.11	4.94	4.90	4.22	4.80	2.70	4.85	4.94
Inmates per Dwelling ..	4.52	4.34	4.40	4.34	4.11	4.44	2.83	4.39	4.40
Inmates per Room ..	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.97	0.93	1.05	0.91	0.89
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	49.72	42.46	33.59	40.67	36.95	47.30	25.31	65.18	43.67
Weekly Rental Value (b) ..	18s. 2d.	16s. 11d.	13s. 6d.	14s. 7d.	13s. 11d.	11s. 10d.	13s. 5d.	9s. 0d.	16s. 6d.

(a) Excluding Wagons and Camps. (b) Average weekly rental value of private dwellings occupied by tenants.

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

(ii) *Tenants.* The proportion of occupied private dwellings occupied by tenants is greatest in the Metropolitan Areas, where it represents 53.17 per cent. of all dwellings for which the mode of occupancy was stated, as against 46.05 per cent. in the Urban Provincial Districts, and 31.02 per cent. in the Rural Districts. In urban districts, however, the dwelling is as a rule valued as a purely residential entity, whereas in rural districts the productive property of the land—to which the dwelling is an appurtenance—is most often the incentive to ownership.

(iii) *Rental Value.* Considerable divergence was shown between the Metropolitan and other divisions of the country in the weekly rental value of private dwellings, which vary from an average of 9s. 11d. in the Rural Districts to 20s. 8d. in the Metropolitan Areas.

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

Particulars.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
Occupied Private Dwellings .. ..	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010
Rooms per Dwelling .. ..	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94
Inmates per Dwelling .. ..	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40
Inmates per Room .. ..	0.86	0.87	0.95	0.89
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	53.17	46.05	31.02	43.67
Weekly Rental Value(a) .. ..	20s. 8d.	14s. 0d.	9s. 11d.	16s. 6d.

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

5. *Private Dwellings in Metropolitan Areas.*—(i) *General.* The number of rooms per dwelling in these areas varied from a minimum of 4.67 in Perth to a maximum of 5.47 in Brisbane—a difference of 17 per cent., but the number of inmates per dwelling varied from 4.31 in Adelaide to 4.52 in Sydney—a difference of 5 per cent. only. The average number of inmates per room was highest in Perth, with 95 persons to every 100 rooms, and lowest in Brisbane, where there were 81 persons to every 100 rooms.

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

(iii) *Rental Value.* The weekly rent of private dwellings ranged from 17s. 1d. per week in Hobart to 23s. per week in Sydney.

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

Particulars of Dwellings.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total.
Occupied Private Dwellings ..	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913
Rooms per Dwelling ..	5.14	5.19	5.47	5.06	4.67	5.10	5.15
Inmates per Dwelling ..	4.52	4.34	4.44	4.31	4.43	4.35	4.42
Inmates per Room ..	0.88	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.86
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	59.22	54.14	39.18	46.64	43.57	55.02	53.17
Weekly Rental Value(a) ..	23s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	17s. 2d.	17s. 9d.	17s. 8d.	17s. 1d.	20s. 8d.
Weekly Rental Value per Room ..	4s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 5d.	4s. 0d.

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

## § 10. Immigration.

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

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

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

3. **Assisted Passages.**—During the period 1st May, 1925, to 31st March, 1928, the British and Commonwealth Governments will jointly donate the following contributions towards the passages of approved settlers for Australia from the United Kingdom :—Children under 12 years, £16 10s. (representing the whole of the half fare); juveniles 12 and under 17 years, £27 10s.; juveniles 17 years and under 19 years, £22; married couples, including widowers or widows, and wives nominated by husbands, with at least one child under 19 years, £22 per parent (children at rate according to age); others including children 19 years of age and over, £16 10s. Allowing for this financial assistance, children under 12 years will be carried free; juveniles 12 years of age and under 17 years, who are ordinarily charged for by the shipping companies as adult passengers, will merely require to pay £5 10s. each; juveniles 17 years and under 19 years, £11 each; married couples, including widowers or widows, and wives nominated by husbands, with at least one child under 19 years, £11 per parent (children at rate according to age); others, including children 19 years and over, £16 10s. each. Persons who have previously resided in the Commonwealth are not eligible for assistance. In addition to these contributions, loans of the balance of the passage money are in special cases granted by the Governments concerned. Persons entitled to assisted passages are divided into two classes—"Selected" and "Nominated." "Selected" immigrants are those such as farm workers and domestics who are originally recruited abroad by the Commonwealth Government. "Nominated" immigrants are those nominated by persons resident in Australia, and the nominators, who must submit their applications through the officers in charge of the State Immigration Offices in the various capital cities, are held responsible for their nominees upon arrival, so that they shall not become a burden upon the State.

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from the Director of Migration and Settlement, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.; or from the Deputy Director, Commonwealth Immigration Office, V.C.A. Buildings, corner of Flinders-street and Collins-place, Melbourne.

4. **New Migration Agreement between British and Commonwealth Governments.**—On the 8th April, 1925, the British and Commonwealth Governments entered into an agreement under which it is proposed to make available to the Governments of the various States, loan moneys at a very low rate of interest, to enable suitable areas of land to be made available for settlement, or to enable such public works to be carried out as will

tend to develop and expand the settlement areas and to increase the capacity of already settled areas to carry a greater population. The maximum amount of loan moneys provided for in the agreement is £34,000,000. It is provided that for every principal sum of £75 issued to a State Government under the agreement, one assisted migrant shall sail direct from the United Kingdom and be received into and satisfactorily settled in the State concerned. If full advantage is taken of the offer of loan moneys contained in the agreement, 450,000 new settlers must be absorbed over a period of ten years.

**5. Results of Assisted Immigration.**—In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance ceased for the time being in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales, general State-aided immigration was discontinued in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales, might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, had to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations, immigrants to the number of 1,994 received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899 inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but from 1906 onwards assistance has again been granted. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. Assistance to immigrants, which in the case of Victoria had practically ceased in 1873, has recently been again afforded. In South Australia the principle of State assistance was again introduced in 1911, and in Tasmania in 1912.

The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1914 to 1925 and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1925 are given in the following table :—

**ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—1914 TO 1925, AND UP TO THE END OF 1925.**

Persons.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
No. Assisted during 1914	6,655	7,496	4,096	644	1,729	185	20,805
" " " 1915	1,695	1,724	1,599	79	635	64	5,796
" " " 1916	649	327	300	..	103	18	1,397
" " " 1917	239	146	91	..	26	2	504
" " " 1918	199	101	100	..	26	..	426
" " " 1919	67	139	39	..	..	..	245
" " " 1920	3,211	2,763	1,272	..	1,499	314	9,059
" " " 1921	4,980	3,987	1,147	572	3,381	615	14,682
" " " 1922	7,087	9,145	1,711	1,531	4,373	411	24,258
" " " 1923	5,005	9,504	2,377	1,711	7,654	394	26,645
" " " 1924	6,211	8,721	1,788	1,375	6,715	226	25,036
" " " 1925	8,788	8,589	2,318	1,292	3,701	139	24,827
Total from earliest years to end of 1925 ..	307,283	229,603	224,799	109,188	69,144	24,282	964,299

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

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

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

**2. Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.**—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Part V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals. (See page 24 hereinbefore.)

(ii) *Legislation.* The powers above specified have been exercised by the Commonwealth Government, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof supersede the previously existing State laws. The present Commonwealth Acts dealing with Immigration are the Immigration Act 1901–1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905. A summary of the provisions of these Acts (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which are given below), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Year Book, No. 12, pp. 1166 to 1168).

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

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

**4. Amending Immigration Act 1924.**—The provisions of this Act were mainly intended to improve the machinery of the existing law. Section 3, paragraph (f), of the principal Act was amended to include amongst the classes of prohibited immigrants any persons who in the opinion of an officer were considered likely to become a charge upon the public through having insufficient means of support or from any other cause. It is now required that every alien immigrant must be in possession of at least £40 landing money, unless his maintenance has been guaranteed by some one residing in Australia.

**5. Amending Immigration Act 1925.**—This measure contains several important amendments, the principal of which are those providing power—(i) To prohibit the entry of any person declared by the Minister to be in his opinion, from information received from the Government of the United Kingdom or of any other part of the British Dominions or from any foreign Government, through official or diplomatic channels, undesirable as an inhabitant of, or visitor to, the Commonwealth. (ii) To prohibit by proclamation, either wholly or in excess of specified numerical limits, and either permanently or for a specified period, the immigration into the Commonwealth, or the landing at any specified port or place in the Commonwealth, of aliens of any specified nationality, race, class or occupation, in any case where it is deemed desirable so to do—(a) on account of the economic, industrial, or other conditions existing in the Commonwealth; (b) because the persons specified in the proclamation are deemed to be unsuitable for admission into the Commonwealth; or (c) because they are deemed unlikely to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Australian citizenship within a reasonable time after their entry. (iii) To deport persons, other than those born in Australia, who have been concerned in Australia in acts directed towards hindering or obstructing, to the prejudice of the public, the transport or the conveyance of passengers, or the provision of necessary services, and whose presence in Australia is considered likely to be injurious to the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth. Before action can be taken under the latter provision to deport any person from the Commonwealth, he must be required to appear before a specially appointed Board, to afford him an opportunity to show cause why he should not be deported. The Board will consist of three members nominated by the Minister, and the Chairman must be a person who holds or has held the office of Judge, or of Police, Stipendiary, or Special Magistrate.

6. **Compilation of Statistics.**—The statistics relative to immigration, which are presented in this Chapter, have been compiled by the Department of Home and Territories in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901-25. The number of persons admitted without test includes Australian citizens who have been abroad, and other persons landing in Australia irrespective of the length of time which they propose to stay. Certain persons who are permitted to land (under security for their subsequent departure) pending transshipment to another country are not included. The majority of the persons of Asiatic or other non-European nationality shown in the table are former residents of Australia who have returned from visits abroad, or are persons who have been admitted temporarily under exemption certificates, for business, educational, or other purposes. The Immigration Act 1901-25 does not require any statistical record of the departures from Australia.

It may be mentioned, however, in this connexion, that the Bureau of Census and Statistics, for the purpose of estimating the population of Australia, compiles—from data collected by the Department of Trade and Customs—statistics of both arrivals into and departures from Australia. For this compilation, all persons leaving an oversea ship, and all persons joining an oversea ship, in any Australian port, are counted. Consequently the number of arrivals as recorded respectively under the Immigration Act and by this Bureau are not in complete agreement. During the last five years the number of persons who desired but were not permitted to land was 29 in 1921; 18 in 1922; 49 in 1923; 50 in 1924; and 35 in 1925.

7. **Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.**—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the years 1921 to 1925 without passing the dictation test:—

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1925.**

Nationality.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
<b>EUROPEANS—</b>					
Austrians .. ..	(a)5	(a)8	(a)2	9	28
Belgians .. ..	73	72	84	69	112
British .. ..	76,518	84,263	85,440	88,335	82,662
Danes .. ..	201	179	172	189	150
Dutch .. ..	321	233	219	248	183
French .. ..	529	525	378	660	577
Germans .. ..	(a)76	(a)86	(a)130	195	288
Greeks .. ..	258	472	922	2,028	645
Italians .. ..	1,278	3,367	1,739	4,540	6,102
Maltese .. ..	132	373	323	418	401
Norwegians and Swedes	487	361	491	383	172
Poles .. ..	51	45	58	111	178
Portuguese .. ..	8	2	4	..	..
Rumanians .. ..	9	14	14	23	21
Russians .. ..	100	116	256	312	515
Spaniards .. ..	83	51	85	108	103
Swiss .. ..	149	169	160	277	258
Turks .. ..	..	4	2	..	..
Other Europeans ..	344	(b)339	(c)587	(d)2,735	(e)1,397
<b>AMERICANS—</b>					
North Americans ..	1,577	1,372	1,470	1,400	1,479
South Americans ..	35	14	13	27	..
American Indians ..	..	..	..	..	..
Negroes .. ..	6	5	13	11	9
West Indians .. ..	7	3	6	2	3

(a) Landed on exemption certificates or under special authority. (b) Including 110 Finns and 125 Jugo-Slavs. (c) Including 154 Finns and 240 Jugo-Slavs. (d) Including 374 Finns and 1,933 Jugo-Slavs. (e) Including 149 Finns and 950 Jugo-Slavs.

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1921 TO 1925—continued.**

Nationality.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
<b>ASIATICS—</b>					
Arabs .. ..	4	5	3	16	7
Chinese .. ..	1,833	1,964	1,974	1,917	1,256
Filipinos .. ..	13	10	25	15	22
Japanese .. ..	282	390	222	240	440
Javanese .. ..	6	8	4	1	12
Malays .. ..	44	39	29	23	69
Natives of India and Ceylon	182	225	141	174	186
Palestinian .. ..	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	87
Syrians .. ..	39	79	147	288	172
Timorese .. ..	34	371	243	316	287
<b>OTHER RACES—</b>					
Maoris .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritians .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Pacific Islanders .. ..	46	47	43	50	36
Papuans .. ..	170	368	282	365	383
Unspecified .. ..	44	39	44	86	39
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>84,944</b>	<b>95,618</b>	<b>95,725</b>	<b>105,571</b>	<b>98,279</b>

(a) Not previously recorded.

**8. Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.**—The following table shows the number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the years 1921 to 1925 :—

**DEPARTURES OF PERSONS OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES—AUSTRALIA,  
1921 TO 1925.**

Nationality.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
American Negroes ..	7	4	4	7	11
West Indians .. ..	2	2	7	1	..
Afghans .. ..	..	..	1	2	6
Arabs .. ..	4	6	3	4	9
Chinese .. ..	2,912	2,189	2,310	1,898	1,732
Filipinos .. ..	19	25	23	14	15
Japanese .. ..	626	359	436	366	336
Javanese .. ..	8	4	2	3	7
Malays .. ..	209	79	92	43	32
Natives of India and Ceylon	358	199	167	156	246
Pacific Islanders ..	43	46	38	57	35
Papuans .. ..	82	146	359	282	382
Others .. ..	330	154	214	488	31
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>3,213</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>2,842</b>

**(C) Passports.**

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

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



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

With regard to (b), the Commonwealth Government has agreed to the inclusion of Australia in reciprocal arrangements for the abolition of visé requirements made by the British Government with the respective Governments of the following countries, viz.:—France, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

## § 11. Naturalization.

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

The "Nationality Act 1920" was amended by the "Nationality Act 1922," which extends the operation of the principal Act to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, and to any other territories under the authority of the Commonwealth to which the Governor-General by proclamation declares it to extend. A further amendment made by the Nationality Act 1925, the object of which was to bring the Nationality Act into line with the British law and to meet the wishes of British communities in foreign countries, restores the privilege of British nationality to children of the second generation, and also under certain conditions to children of later generations. A penal clause was also inserted dealing with trafficking in naturalization certificates.

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

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

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

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

In addition to naturalization by grant of certificate, the act makes provision for—  
(a) Naturalization by marriage; (b) Naturalization by inclusion in certificate granted to parent.

The former relates to the case of a woman who is not herself a British subject, but is married to a British subject; the latter to that of a person who is not a natural-born British subject, but who being under 21 years of age has, at the request of the parent, been included in the certificate granted to him by the Commonwealth. In each instance the person concerned is deemed to be naturalized under the Commonwealth Act.

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

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

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

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

**2. Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during each of the five years 1921 to 1925, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table:—

**NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED,  
1921 TO 1925.**

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Italian ..	182	200	138	177	154	Great Britain ..	245	201	128	122	108
Swedish ..	48	47	27	37	29	Italy ..	179	188	136	163	142
Danish ..	57	53	42	44	36	Germany ..	342	293	155	151	104
Russian ..	126	139	82	60	68	America (North) ..	87	88	55	44	45
German ..	459	376	196	176	134	Sweden ..	22	15	7	15	17
Norwegian ..	38	38	31	30	17	Denmark ..	26	22	9	21	16
Greek ..	140	138	141	173	172	Norway ..	14	20	16	12	13
American (North) ..	29	23	17	22	19	Greece ..	32	106	85	131	131
Dutch ..	14	18	15	22	16	France ..	40	24	16	25	11
Swiss ..	16	22	13	15	10	Egypt ..	66	41	47	31	26
French ..	41	28	19	33	28	America (South) ..	..	..	16	14	8
Spanish ..	17	16	26	22	17	Holland ..	..	11	6	9	8
Belgian ..	5	4	3	3	4	Russia ..	56	73	43	35	30
Rumanian ..	7	7	4	5	3	South Africa ..	25	13	9	13	15
Portuguese ..	1	2	2	1	..	Belgium ..	31	32	17	2	6
American (South) ..	1	..	1	..	1	New Zealand ..	23	16	17	17	12
Austrian ..	29	20	14	3	8	Switzerland ..	10	9	7	11	6
Mexican ..	..	..	..	..	..	Spain ..	8	14	19	12	16
Chinese ..	2	..	..	..	..	New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	..	5
Serbian ..	2	3	2	3	1	Argentina ..	..	..	..	..	2
Syrian ..	96	64	33	31	30	Canada ..	..	..	6	5	6
Polish ..	52	45	19	24	22	Finland ..	..	4	2	10	15
Finnish ..	34	21	18	16	27	Other Countries	255	183	124	121	126
Others ..	115	89	77	66	72						
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>868</b>

(ii) *States*. The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalization during the years 1921 to 1925 were resident :—

**NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED IN EACH STATE, ETC., 1921 TO 1925.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1921 ..	461	309	427	165	135	12	2	1,511
1922 ..	409	199	381	116	228	17	3	1,353
1923 ..	272	145	290	63	145	3	2	920
1924 ..	280	163	254	75	176	10	6	964
1925 ..	294	156	180	60	172	3	3	868

**3. Census Particulars.**—On the Personal Card used at the Census of 4th April, 1921, an inquiry as to naturalization was made, all persons who were British subjects by naturalization being required to indicate the fact by inserting the letter N in the place provided for the purpose on the card. In addition, in checking the cards in the Census Bureau, instructions were given that cases of women naturalized by marriage to British subjects, and of children naturalized by residence with parents who have become British subjects, should be duly taken into account by the insertion of the letter N if originally omitted. The results of the tabulation will be found in the following table :—

**NATURALIZATION.—NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECTS, CENSUS OF 4th APRIL, 1921.**

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
Males ..	9,300	6,357	9,654	3,098	2,751	568	57	14	31,799
Females ..	3,249	2,434	5,764	1,411	856	223	6	3	13,946
Persons ..	12,549	8,791	15,418	4,509	3,607	791	63	17	45,745

**§ 12. Population of Territories.**

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

The work of Census enumeration in each Territory was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Supervisor of Census, the local organization in each Territory being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor of Census stationed in each Territory. On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for Australia. A summary of the population and number of dwellings in each Territory is shown in the following table :—

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

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

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	
Northern Territory ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	1,074	138	1	1,213
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	526	29	..	555
Norfolk Island ..	339	378	717	168	22	3	193
Papua ..	1,408	670	2,078	672	43	4	719
Territory of New Guinea ..	2,502	671	3,173	1,056	18	..	1,074

## § 13. The Aboriginal Population.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951 to 961, a brief account was given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. Pages 879 and 880 of this issue contain a statement showing the numbers of full-blood and half-caste aboriginals in each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods.

## § 14. The Chinese in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 951 to 956, a brief historical sketch was given regarding "The Chinese in Australia," but limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present volume.

## § 15. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

1. *General*.—The difficulty of obtaining workmen after the abolition of transportation to New South Wales in the year 1840, was responsible for the introduction into Australia not only of the first Chinese, but of the first Pacific Islanders. In 1842 Benjamin Boyd introduced some natives from the New Hebrides to work on his property at Boyd Town, near Table Bay. Encouraged by his success, other pastoralists, especially in the Riverina district, also tried the experiment of introducing Melanesian labour, Boyd fitting out vessels to supply the demand. There is no record of the number of islanders brought to New South Wales, but it was sufficiently large for the experiment to be watched with interest, and in some quarters with misgiving. In 1847 complaints were made by the British Consul in Fiji of violence committed by the crews of two of Boyd's vessels while endeavouring to obtain native labour, and steps were taken by the authorities to protect the islanders. This first experiment with black labour, however, proved a failure. Many of the islanders died, some because the climate was unsuitable, others through homesickness and loneliness. Most of the survivors deserted, and as they could not legally be brought back, importation gradually came to an end.

2. *Queensland*.—(i) *General*. The first Kanakas—by which name the islanders brought to Australia became known—arrived in 1863, when a Sydney merchant and shipowner, Captain Towns, introduced 67 natives to engage in cotton growing. Towns, who wished to demonstrate that cotton—for the production of which the colony offered a bonus—could be profitably grown in Queensland, obtained a tract of land not far from Brisbane for an experimental plantation, and, while for various reasons the industry made little progress, the islanders proved well suited for the work.

In 1864 the Hon. Louis J. Hope obtained 54 islanders for employment in sugar growing. The success of his experiment encouraged others to undertake the same work, and soon pioneers commenced pushing northward. Accordingly, shiploads of Kanakas, who at first had been brought to Moreton Bay only, were landed at Bowen and other ports convenient to the settlers, while agents took up the business of procuring recruits.

It was with the assistance of these labourers that the sugar industry, which has since become so important, was established, and, aided by the increasing numbers of recruits it greatly expanded as years went by. At first the islanders were obtained from the New Hebrides, but as this group could not continue to supply the growing demand, the recruiting agents extended their activities to the Solomon Islands and afterwards to the New Britain Archipelago. New Guinea was the last place to be exploited, probably because the difficulties of obtaining natives there were greater, while the Papuans did not readily adapt themselves to the new conditions in Queensland.

(ii) *Numbers Introduced.* It is estimated that up to the end of 1890 between 46,000 and 47,000 Kanakas had been brought to Australia. Of these, a few went to the sugar fields on the north coast of New South Wales. In Queensland, at the various censuses taken since 1868 up to the abolition of recruiting, their numbers were given as follows:—

#### KANAKAS IN QUEENSLAND—1868 TO 1901.

Year.					Males.	Females.	Total.
1868	..	..	..	..	1,536	7	1,543
1871	..	..	..	..	2,255	81	2,336
1881	..	..	..	..	6,000	396	6,396
1886	..	..	..	..	9,116	921	10,037
1891	..	..	..	..	8,498	745	9,243
1901	..	..	..	..	8,380	380	8,760

Owing to the abuses which had crept in, the Queensland Government decided in 1890 to terminate recruiting, but, as the idea of replacing the extensive plantations worked with the aid of Kanakas by small holdings worked by the holders themselves was found impracticable, the importation was allowed to continue.

3. *Commonwealth Legislation.*—In 1901, in accordance with the “White Australia” policy, the Commonwealth decided to abolish the recruiting of these island labourers, and an Act was passed whereby the traffic was to cease in 1904, while the Federal authorities were given power to deport any Kanaka found in Australia after 1906. The Pacific Island Labourers Act, 1901, was amended in 1906 to allow the following South Sea Islanders to settle in Australia:—(i) All who were in Queensland before October, 1879; (ii) those who had lived there continuously for 20 years; (iii) Those whose return because of their marriage contrary to tribal customs involved risk either to themselves or their families; (iv) the very old and infirm, and (v) the owners of freehold land.

There were at the end of 1906 roughly 5,000 Kanakas in Australia, and of these 3,642 were repatriated. Some of those exempted from deportation were settled on the little island of Moa, in Torres Strait.

4. *Number at the Census of 1921.*—At the census of 1921 there were 1,869 Melanesians in Queensland (1,351 males, 518 females), and 228 in New South Wales, while a few had drifted to some of the other States. Approximately 50 per cent. were born in Australia. Half-castes with one of the parents a European numbered about 300.

In addition to the Melanesians, it may be noted that owing to the annexation in 1878 by Queensland of the islands in Torres Strait, some 2,300 Papuans were included in the population of Australia. These have become civilized and, with a limited number of natives indentured from Papua, assist in manning the pearling fleet centred on Thursday Island.