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SECTION IV. POPULATION.

[NOTE.—This Section is printed out of its usual order for the reasons given on page 74.]

§ 1. Commonwealth Population—Its Distribution and Fluctuation.

1. **Present Population.**—The estimated population of the several States and Territories of the Commonwealth at the end of each of the five years 1917 to 1921 is shewn in the following table :—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH, ON 31st DECEMBER, 1917 TO 1921.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Common-wealth.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas-mania.	North-ern.	Federal.	
MALES.									
1917	960,103	671,008	354,929	213,691	157,355	96,945	3,748	1,080	2,458,859
1918	984,453	684,167	363,650	219,723	159,662	100,109	3,499	1,179	2,516,442
1919	1,041,993	739,872	390,682	240,226	174,750	106,374	3,376	1,008	2,698,281
1920	1,067,513	753,710	397,180	245,325	176,638	107,283	2,911	1,062	2,751,622
1921	1,083,926	764,810	405,593	252,170	178,222	110,050	2,718	1,128	2,798,617
FEMALES.									
1917	959,518	746,231	332,699	233,139	149,137	101,131	1,055	1,024	2,523,934
1918	976,990	753,266	341,887	237,965	150,120	102,815	1,141	1,053	2,565,237
1919	996,159	763,369	346,906	241,389	152,655	103,581	1,171	911	2,606,141
1920	1,023,602	774,441	355,065	245,852	154,181	105,564	1,081	910	2,660,696
1921	1,043,345	786,142	364,423	250,433	156,951	108,363	1,019	936	2,711,612
TOTAL.									
1917	1,919,621	1,417,239	687,628	446,830	306,492	198,076	4,803	2,104	4,982,793
1918	1,961,443	1,437,433	705,537	457,688	309,782	202,924	4,640	2,232	5,081,679
1919	2,038,152	1,503,241	737,588	481,615	327,405	209,955	4,547	1,919	5,304,422
1920	2,091,115	1,528,151	752,245	491,177	330,819	212,847	3,992	1,972	5,412,318
1921	2,127,271	1,550,952	770,016	502,603	335,173	218,413	3,737	2,064	5,510,229

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

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION—ITS DISTRIBUTION AND FLUCTUATION. 1047

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

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

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1788 ^a	..	..	1,024	1806	5,389	2,521	7,910
1788	..	..	859	1807	5,939	2,855	8,794
1789	..	..	645	1808	6,822	3,441	10,263
1790	..	..	2,056	1809	7,618	3,942	11,560
1791	..	..	2,873	1810	7,585	3,981	11,566
1792	..	..	3,264	1811	7,697	4,178	11,875
1793	..	..	3,514	1812	8,132	4,498	12,630
1794	..	..	3,579	1813	9,102	4,855	13,957
1795	..	..	3,466	1814	9,295	4,791	14,086
1796	2,953	1,147	4,100	1815	9,848	5,215	15,063
1797	3,160	1,184	4,344	1816	11,690	5,863	17,553
1798	3,367	1,221	4,588	1817	14,178	7,014	21,192
1799	3,804	1,284	5,088	1818	17,286	8,573	25,859
1800	3,780	1,437	5,217	1819	21,366	10,106	31,472
1801	4,372	1,573	5,945	1820	23,784	9,759	33,543
1802	5,208	1,806	7,014	1821	26,179	9,313	35,492
1803	5,185	2,053	7,238	1822	27,915	9,449	37,364
1804	5,313	2,285	7,598	1823	30,206	10,426	40,632
1805	5,395	2,312	7,707	1824	36,871	11,201	48,072

(a) On 26th January.

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

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

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

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

(iii) *1851 to 1921.* From 1859, the year in which Queensland came into existence as a separate colony, until the beginning of 1901, when the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act, Australia consisted of six States, practically independent of each other in all matters of government. During this period, the population of the Commonwealth increased from 1,050,828 at the end of 1858 to 3,765,339 on the 31st December, 1900. The particulars for this period are given in the table hereunder.

During the twenty-one years that have elapsed since the federation of the States was effected the population of the Commonwealth has increased by 1,744,890, from 3,765,339 on 31st December, 1900, to 5,510,229 on 31st December, 1921, as shewn hereunder :—

POPULATION OF COMMONWEALTH ON 31st DECEMBER, 1859 TO 1921.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	644,376	452,929	1,097,305	1891	1,736,617	1,504,368	3,240,985
1860	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	1892	1,766,772	1,538,981	3,305,753
1861	669,373	498,776	1,168,149	1893	1,791,815	1,570,080	3,361,895
1862	683,650	523,268	1,206,918	1894	1,824,217	1,602,543	3,426,760
1863	704,259	555,033	1,259,292	1895	1,855,539	1,636,082	3,491,621
1864	740,433	584,750	1,325,183	1896	1,887,174	1,665,924	3,553,098
1865	773,278	616,765	1,390,043	1897	1,917,460	1,700,323	3,617,783
1866	800,648	643,307	1,443,955	1898	1,937,629	1,727,086	3,664,715
1867	819,127	664,721	1,483,848	1899	1,959,074	1,756,914	3,715,988
1868	849,272	690,280	1,539,552	1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339
1869	875,139	717,018	1,592,157	1901	2,004,836	1,820,077	3,824,913
1870	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	1902	2,028,008	1,847,310	3,875,318
1871	928,918	771,970	1,700,888	1903	2,045,144	1,871,448	3,916,592
1872	947,422	795,425	1,742,847	1904	2,072,783	1,901,367	3,974,150
1873	972,907	821,613	1,794,520	1905	2,100,118	1,932,859	4,032,977
1874	1,001,096	848,296	1,849,392	1906	2,126,730	1,964,755	4,091,485
1875	1,028,489	869,734	1,898,223	1907	2,160,213	2,001,509	4,161,722
1876	1,061,477	897,202	1,958,679	1908	2,193,981	2,038,297	4,232,278
1877	1,102,340	928,790	2,031,130	1909	2,242,215	2,081,745	4,323,960
1878	1,132,573	959,591	2,092,164	1910	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083
1879	1,168,781	993,562	2,162,343	1911	2,382,224	2,191,644	4,573,868
1880	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	1912	2,478,208	2,268,593	4,746,801
1881	1,247,059	1,059,677	2,306,736	1913	2,554,898	2,339,201	4,894,099
1882	1,289,892	1,098,190	2,388,082	1914	2,577,528	2,394,759	4,972,287
1883	1,357,423	1,148,313	2,505,736	1915	2,528,016	2,442,038	4,970,054
1884	1,411,996	1,193,729	2,605,725	1916	2,437,275	2,481,357	4,918,632
1885	1,460,394	1,234,124	2,694,518	1917	2,458,859	2,523,934	4,982,793
1886	1,510,954	1,277,096	2,788,050	1918	2,516,442	2,565,237	5,081,679
1887	1,559,118	1,322,244	2,881,362	1919	2,698,281	2,606,141	5,304,422
1888	1,610,548	1,371,129	2,981,677	1920	2,751,622	2,660,696	5,412,318
1889	1,649,094	1,413,383	3,062,477	1921	2,798,617	2,711,612	5,510,229
1890	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355				

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the population of Australia attained its first million in 1858, seventy years after settlement was first effected; its second million nineteen years later, in 1877; its third million twelve years later, in 1889; its fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905; and its fifth million thirteen years later, in 1918. The fifth million was expected in 1915, but owing to the war and the consequent dispatch of men out of Australia this result was not attained until 1918. As a matter of fact, through the retardation of immigration and the departure of troops consequent upon the war, the total population of Australia diminished during 1915 by 2,233 persons, and during 1916 by 51,422 persons. Taking the sexes separately, there was a decrease of 140,253 males and an increase of 86,598 females during those years. During 1917 and 1918 there was an increase of 163,047 in the total population, made up of 79,167 males and 83,880 females, and the fifth million was attained in March, 1918. In 1919 the population increased by 222,743 of whom 181,839 were males and 40,904 were females. The large increase in males was mainly due to the number of returning soldiers. The increase during 1920 was 107,896, of whom 53,341 were males and 54,555 were females, and during 1921 was 97,911, 46,995, and 50,916 respectively.

The growth of the total population of the Commonwealth generally, and of each State therein, is graphically shewn on page 1067, and of each sex considered separately on pages 1068 and 1069.

§ 2. Influences affecting Growth and Distribution of Population.

1. **Mineral Discoveries.**—The discovery of gold in Australia in 1851 was undoubtedly one of the most influential factors in bringing about a rapid settlement of the country. Its effect may be gauged by a comparison of the increase during the ten years preceding, with that during the ten years succeeding the discovery. From 31st December, 1840, to 31st December, 1850, the increase was only 214,948 (viz., from 190,408 to 405,356.) The rush of people to the newly-discovered goldfields during the succeeding decennium caused an increase of no less than 740,229, the population advancing to 1,145,585 on 31st December, 1860. In 1861, owing to the opening up in that year of the New Zealand goldfields, a rush of population from Australia set in, the result being that the net increase of population of the Commonwealth, which in 1855 amounted to 98,343, and even in 1860 was as much as 48,280, fell in 1861 to 22,564. In fact, during the year 1861 the departures from Australia exceeded the arrivals by 6,283, the gain of 22,564 being due to the births exceeding the deaths by 28,847.

In more recent years the gold discoveries of Western Australia in 1886 and subsequent years led to such extensive migration to that State that its population, which on 31st December, 1885, amounted to only 35,959, increased in 36 years by no less than 299,214, totalling 335,173 on 31st December, 1921. In this case, however, the additions to the population of the western State were largely drawn for some years from those of the eastern States, so that the actual gain of population to the Commonwealth was relatively slight.

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

3. **Agricultural Expansion.**—At the present time the area annually devoted to crops in the Commonwealth is over 15 millions of acres. Although considerable in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of the Commonwealth, is relatively small, and represents considerably less than 1 per cent. of the total area. Per head of population of the Commonwealth the area under crop, however, is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, a fairly high amount when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 81½ per cent. of the area under crop in 1920–21 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. Thus, on the whole, the agricultural districts of Australia are somewhat sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than is the case in the pastoral areas.

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

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

6. **Other Influences.**—(i) *Commercial Crisis.* The effect on population of a commercial crisis, such as that which occurred in Australia in the early years of the final decade of the last century, is clearly indicated on comparing the migration statistics of the Commonwealth for the five years 1887–91 with those for the five years 1892 to 1896. During the former period, the arrivals in the Commonwealth exceeded the departures by no less than 146,872. In the latter period, the corresponding excess amounted to only 2,064.

(ii) *War.* The war in South Africa has left its impress on the population statistics of the Commonwealth, the departures during 1899 and 1900 exceeding the arrivals for the same period by 10,546. A similar but much more marked result is shewn in connexion with the European war. Thus, for the four years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 taken together, the departures exceeded the arrivals by a total of no less than 338,823. In 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921, however, the arrivals exceeded the departures by 233,348. In this connexion it may be mentioned that during 1919 the arrivals of members of the Expeditionary Forces exceeded the departures of such members by 162,376.

A reference to the graphs of population on pages 1067 to 1072 will illustrate the preceding observations.

§ 3. Special Characteristics of Commonwealth Population.

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

There is little doubt that the continent presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores, mainly on the west and north, during the seventeenth, and early part of the eighteenth centuries, and it was only when the Declaration of Independence of the United States, in 1776, closed to the British prison authorities the North American plantations, which had previously been used as receptacles for the deportation of convicts, that the overcrowding of the gaols caused them to consider the advisability of converting the great southern continent into a convict settlement. This idea was put into practice in 1787, when the first consignment left England, arriving in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. Reports concerning the number of persons actually landed are conflicting, but it appears that the total may be set down approximately at 1,024, including the military. Details as to the sexes are not available, but the males must have largely preponderated. Indeed, nearly nine years later, on the 31st December, 1796, in a total population of 4,100 there was an excess of 44 males in every 100 of the population.

The subsequent progress of Australia resulting from extensive mineral discoveries and the development of its great natural resources, pastoral, agricultural, forestal, etc., have tended to attract male rather than female immigrants, particularly in view of the distance from the principal centres of European population. Even at the 31st December, 1921, after more than 133 years of settlement, there was an excess of 1.58 males in every 100 of the population, and this notwithstanding the equalising tendency due to additions to the population by means of births and to deductions therefrom by the deaths of immigrants, and notwithstanding also the heavy losses which the Australian Imperial Forces suffered during the Great War.

In the second issue of this publication, on pages 163 to 165 an extended table was published 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 1901–7 were modified to agree with the corrected estimates of the population, consequent

on the Census of 3rd April, 1911. The figures given in the tables mentioned represent the number of males to each 100 females.

A more satisfactory representation of masculinity, however, may be obtained by computing the ratio of the excess of males over females to the total population. This ratio expressed as a percentage has now been adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics as the "masculinity" of the population, and the ratios so computed are given hereunder for intervals of 5 years from 1800 to 1915 and for the six years 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921 for the Commonwealth and each of its component States and Territories:—

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION, 1800 TO 1921.
(EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF POPULATION.)

Year.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	North'mn (c)	Federal. (d)	
1800	44.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.91
1805	40.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.00
1810	31.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.16
1815	30.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.76
1820	41.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.81
1825	53.00	..	..	..	..	54.72	..	..	53.46
1830	52.06	..	..	..	49.66	49.17	..	..	51.02
1835	45.71	..	..	..	31.10	43.13	..	..	44.55
1840	34.25	..	..	13.08	24.10	39.31	..	..	33.72
1845	21.05	..	..	14.07	20.07	36.63	..	..	24.06
1850	16.13	..	..	12.72	21.51	28.44	..	..	17.76
1855	11.14	30.41	..	0.31	31.87	10.57	..	..	18.53
1860	13.53	22.74	19.88	2.47	25.07	10.56	..	..	16.72
1865	9.12	12.89	22.62	4.36	26.98	7.59	..	..	11.26
1870	9.29	9.74	20.10	2.84	23.42	6.09	..	..	9.54
1875	8.71	6.74	20.83	3.49	19.55	5.41	..	..	8.36
1880	9.28	4.95	17.53	6.69	14.92	5.53	..	..	7.95
1885	9.89	5.04	18.02	5.02	15.06	5.09	..	..	8.40
1890	8.28	5.06	13.87	4.12	18.98	5.61	..	..	7.43
1895	6.45	2.55	12.34	2.46	11.72	3.92	..	..	6.28
1900	5.28	0.61	11.24	1.98	22.34	3.83	76.57	..	5.01
1905	5.24	-1.17	9.81	0.08	17.13	2.96	66.49	..	4.15
1910	4.41	-0.65	8.69	1.54	14.13	2.03	65.89	..	3.79
1915	2.74	-2.55	6.83	-0.92	7.93	-0.13	59.95	4.65	1.73
1916	0.37	-5.16	4.03	-3.79	3.78	-1.86	59.11	7.42	-0.90
1917	0.03	-5.31	3.23	-4.35	2.68	-2.11	56.07	2.66	-1.31
1918	0.38	-4.81	3.08	-3.99	3.08	-1.33	50.82	5.65	-0.96
1919	2.25	-1.56	5.94	-0.24	6.75	1.33	48.49	5.05	1.74
1920	2.10	-1.36	5.60	-0.11	6.79	0.81	45.84	7.71	1.68
1921	1.91	-1.38	5.35	0.33	6.35	0.77	45.46	9.30	1.58

(a) Including Federal 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 sign — denotes excess of females over males per 100 of population.

The influence of the war will be observed in the decline of the masculinity for each of the States and the Commonwealth, and the introduction of negative results in the cases of South Australia, Tasmania, and the Commonwealth indicating an excess of females there, as well as in Victoria, where this phenomenon was in evidence as far back as 1905. The effect of the demobilization of soldiers has been to restore the excess of males in every State, except Victoria.

The curious inequalities of the increases in the number of males and in the number of females for the Commonwealth as a whole, and for the individual States respectively, will be seen by referring to the graphs on pages 1068 and 1069.

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

MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.
Argentine Republic ..	1918	7.27	Russia (European) ..	1914	—1.05
Canada ..	1911	6.07	Switzerland ..	1910	—1.66
Union of South Africa(a)	1921	2.92	France ..	1911	—1.74
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	Sweden ..	1920	—1.76
New Zealand ..	1921	2.26	Italy ..	1911	—1.81
British India..	1911	2.24	Poland ..	1911	—1.88
United States of America	1920	1.98	Finland ..	1919	—2.12
Australia ..	1921	1.58	Denmark ..	1921	—2.44
Ireland ..	1919	1.08	Spain ..	1910	—2.84
Rumania ..	1915	0.75	Norway ..	1910	—3.36
Greece ..	1907	0.68	Scotland ..	1921	—3.79
Japan ..	1920	0.22	Austria ..	1920	—4.24
Bulgaria ..	1920	0.19	Prussia ..	1919	—4.49
Chile ..	1920	—0.57	England and Wales ..	1921	—4.54
Netherlands ..	1920	—0.67	German Empire ..	1919	—4.78
Belgium ..	1920	—1.04	Portugal ..	1911	—5.08

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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

COMMONWEALTH, AND ENGLAND AND WALES IN 1911.

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

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

while those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870 :—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION, 1861 TO 1911.

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

The excess of males over females, which existed prior to the war, was found mainly in ages of 21 and upwards. In the total population under the age of 21 there was, at the date of the 1911 Census, an excess of males over females amounting to less than 1.3 in each 100 of population, while in that aged 21 and upwards the excess of males over females was more than 5.8 in each 100 of population. The corresponding figures for the Census of 1921 are not yet available.

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

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

Ethnologically interesting as is this remarkable and rapidly-disappearing race, practically all that has been done to increase our knowledge of them, their laws, habits, customs, and languages, has been the result of more or less spasmodic and intermittent effort on the part of enthusiasts either in private life or in the public service. An enumeration of them had never been seriously undertaken in connexion with any Australian Census, prior to that recently taken on 4th April, 1921, though a record of the numbers who were in the employ of whites, or living in contiguity to the settlements of whites, has on the occasion of the recent Censuses usually been made. As stated above, various guesses at the number of aboriginal natives at present in Australia have been made, and the general opinion appears to have prevailed that 150,000 might be taken as a rough approximation to the total. More recent estimates, however, have given results considerably below this figure. Thus, in his report of April 30, 1915, the Queensland Chief Protector of Aborigines estimates the total at 61,705, distributed as follows :—New South Wales, 6,580 ; Victoria, 283 ; Queensland, 15,000 ; South Australia, 4,842 ; Western Australia, 32,000 ; Northern Territory, 3,000. In his report of April 20, 1917, the Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland estimated their number in that State to be 16,600 in 1916. A somewhat similar estimate made at an earlier date by Dr. Roth, formerly Chief Protector of Aborigines in Queensland, gave Queensland at least 18,000 ; Western Australia at least 24,000,

and the Northern Territory from 20,000 to 22,000. In view of these figures it would appear that the number of full-blood Australian aboriginals has been less than 80,000 for several years. The whole matter, however, is involved in considerable doubt.

In connexion with the Census of 1921, special arrangements were made with the Chief Protectors of Aboriginals in the several States, and as a result of the careful inquiries made by them, an enumeration was made of the full-blood aboriginals of Australia, which, although still incomplete, probably represents a much closer estimate than has been available previously in connexion with the taking of a Census. The most serious defect on the present occasion is an estimate of 10,000 aboriginals which the Chief Protector of Western Australia regards as out of touch with his Department, and consequently not included in the figures supplied by him. Taking these into account, and adding them to the numbers otherwise recorded either by Census Collectors or by officers of the Aboriginals' Protection Department, the total in Australia at 4th April, 1921, may be stated approximately as follows:—

ESTIMATED FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINALS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Total C'with.
Males	879	62	7,234	876	13,611	9,466	32,128
Females	622	49	5,380	733	11,976	7,883	26,643
Total	1,501	111	12,614	1,609	25,587	17,349	58,771

In the above table the 10,000 estimated as in Western Australia out of touch with civilization have been treated as 5,000 males and 5,000 females. From the foregoing it would seem that a muster of every aboriginal of full-blood in Australia would fail to produce a total of 60,000 at the present time.

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

(b) *Immigrant Races.* As regards the immigrant races, it may be said that they consist mainly of natives of the three divisions of the United Kingdom and their descendants. The proportion of Australian-born contained in the population of the Commonwealth has, in recent years, increased rapidly, and at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, out of a total population of 4,424,535 persons whose birthplaces were specified, no fewer than 3,667,670, or 82.90 per cent., were Australian born, while of the remainder, 590,722, or 13.35 per cent., were natives of the United Kingdom, and 31,868, or 0.72 per cent., were natives of New Zealand, that is, 96.97 per cent. of the total population at the date of the Census had been born in either Australasia or the United Kingdom. The other birthplaces most largely represented in the Commonwealth were Germany, 32,990 (0.75 per cent.); China, 20,775 (0.47 per cent.); Scandinavia (comprising Sweden, Norway and Denmark), 14,700 (0.33 per cent.); Polynesia, 3,410 (0.08 per cent.); British India, 6,644 (0.15 per cent.); United States of America, 6,642 (0.15 per cent.); and Italy, 6,719 (0.15 per cent.). The total population of Asiatic birth was 36,442 (0.82 per cent.), of whom 3,474 were born in Japan.

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

* An article on the Aborigines of Australia, specially written for the Year Book by W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.S.E., Permanent Head of the Department of Public Health of South Australia, will be found in Year Book No. 3, pages 158 *et seq.*

was an Aboriginal or a Chinese, whether of the full-blood or of the half-blood, the fact should be specially noted in the column on the Census schedule relating to birthplace. At the Census of 3rd April, 1911, the inquiry as to race was made one of the leading items, and all persons of non-European race were required to have their race specified. From the figures so obtained the following table has been compiled :—

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

PROPORTION OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 3rd APRIL, 1911.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

(ii) *Biological and Sociological Significance.* As regards race and nationality, therefore, the population of Australia is fundamentally British, and thus furnishes an example of the transplanting of a race into conditions greatly differing from those in which it had been developed. The biological and sociological significance of this will ultimately appear in the effects on the physical and moral constitution produced by the complete change of climatic and social environment, for the new conditions are likely to considerably modify both the physical characteristics and the social instincts of the constituents of the population. At present, the characteristics of the Australian population, whether physical, mental, moral, or social, are only in the making, and probably it will not be possible to point to a distinct Australian type until three or four generations more have passed. Even then, it is hardly likely that, with the great extent of territory and varying conditions presented by the Commonwealth there will be but one

type; on the contrary, a variety of types may be expected. The Australian, at present, is little other than a transplanted Briton, with the essential characteristics of his British forbears, the desire for freedom from restraint, however, being perhaps somewhat accentuated. The greater opportunity for an open-air existence, and the absence of the restrictions of older civilisations, may be held to be in the main responsible for this.

4. **Differences among the States and Territories.**—(i) *Sex Distribution.* The varying circumstances under which the settlement of the several States has been effected, and the essentially different conditions experienced in the due development of their respective resources have naturally led to somewhat marked differences in the constitution of their populations. In the matter of sex distribution, the States in which the normal condition of older countries is most nearly represented are those of Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the first-mentioned of which, the females have, for some years past, exceeded the males. This was also the case in South Australia in the years 1915 to 1920. In Western Australia and Queensland, on the other hand, the position of affairs has been somewhat abnormal, the excess of males over females in each 100 of population in 1915 being respectively 7.93 and 6.83. In 1916 and subsequent years, these rates were much reduced, having fallen in 1918 to 3.08 for each of the States mentioned. However, the rates for 1920 have risen to 6.79 and 5.60 respectively, indicating that the pre-war conditions are again in force. In 1917 there was an excess of only 585 males in New South Wales representing an excess of 0.03 in each 100 of the population, followed in 1918 by an excess of 0.38, and an excess of 2.25 in 1919 and 2.10 in 1920.

In the Northern Territory, owing to lack of settlement, the masculinity has always been large, the figures for 1921 giving an excess of males over females in each 100 of population of 45.46.

The variation in the masculinity of the estimated population of the several States and Territories and of the Commonwealth as a whole will be seen in the table on page 1051.

(ii) *Age Distribution.* The disparity in sex distribution exhibited by the several States is accompanied by a corresponding inequality in the matter of age distribution. For the purpose of convenient comparison in this respect the several populations may each be divided into three 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 of persons in each State and Territory at the Census, 3rd April, 1911, in each of the three groups mentioned, and the proportion of same to the total for each State or Territory and the Commonwealth, were as follows:—

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

State or Territory.	Number of Persons of—				Proportion of Population of—		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).
States—					%	%	%
New South Wales	526,625	1,053,400	66,709	1,646,734	31.98	63.97	4.05
Victoria ..	400,260	847,700	67,591	1,315,551	30.42	64.44	5.14
Queensland ..	200,020	383,330	22,463	605,813	33.01	63.28	3.71
South Australia	127,290	262,356	18,912	408,558	31.15	64.22	4.63
Western Australia	87,884	187,574	6,656	282,114	31.15	66.49	2.36
Tasmania ..	66,708	116,604	7,899	191,211	34.89	60.98	4.13
Territories—							
Northern ..	485	2,708	117	3,310	14.65	81.81	3.54
Federal ..	551	1,081	82	1,714	32.15	63.07	4.78
Commonwealth ..	1,409,823	2,854,753	190,429	4,455,005	31.65	64.08	4.27

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

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 3rd APRIL, 1911.

(COMMONWEALTH.)

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

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

PERCENTAGE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 3rd April, 1911.

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

As regards distribution in the States according to birthplace, the population of New South Wales is very similar to that of Victoria, the proportions born in the United Kingdom and Asia being slightly higher, and that born in Australia slightly lower, in the case of New South Wales. There is also a rough similarity between the birthplace distributions

of Queensland and Western Australia. In both, the Australian-born represent a much smaller, and those born in the United Kingdom, in "Other European Countries" and in Asia, a much larger proportion than is the case with the remaining States. Polyne- sians were, however, more numerously represented in Queensland at the date of the Census than in any other State. Natives of New Zealand were, proportionately, most numerous in Western Australia. Tasmania had the largest proportion of Australian-born population, viz., 91 per cent., while Queensland, with 74 per cent., had the smallest. On the other hand, nearly 20 per cent. of Queensland's population consisted of natives of the United Kingdom, while only 7 per cent. of the population of Tasmania had been born there. For the Commonwealth as a whole, over 98½ per cent. of the population were from Australasian or European birthplaces.

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

§ 4. Elements of Growth of Population.

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

NATURAL INCREASE (a) OF THE POPULATION

OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1921.

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W.Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (d)	Fede- ral. (e)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1865	22,055	34,286	2,444	9,645	765	3,893	..	..	73,088
1866 to 1870	25,850	34,997	5,739	10,881	754	3,281	..	..	81,502
1871 to 1875	30,067	35,132	6,704	9,979	710	3,077	..	..	85,669
1876 to 1880	34,040	31,985	7,960	13,676	1,023	3,472	..	..	92,156
1881 to 1885	42,658	33,614	7,986	16,969	1,002	5,284	..	..	107,513
1886 to 1890	54,753	39,528	17,872	16,519	1,755	6,093	..	..	136,520
1891 to 1895	56,834	45,606	20,525	15,758	1,436	6,889	..	..	147,048
1896 to 1900	48,692	33,645	17,724	12,562	3,402	6,373	..	..	122,398
1901 to 1905	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	..	130,303
1906 to 1910	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	..	158,191
1911 to 1915	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201	78	191,393
1916 to 1920	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	-125	75	175,135
1921 ..	16,515	9,626	6,241	3,467	1,779	1,778	-31	12	39,387
1861 to 1921	595,870	459,247	185,629	171,191	54,188	74,857	-844	165	1,540,303
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1865	26,343	39,615	3,566	9,987	1,105	4,608	..	..	85,224
1866 to 1870	30,327	40,919	7,571	11,223	1,301	4,451	..	..	95,792
1871 to 1875	35,567	41,472	9,706	10,944	1,255	4,192	..	..	103,136
1876 to 1880	40,276	37,551	12,291	14,608	1,585	4,699	..	..	111,010
1881 to 1885	50,204	39,833	15,262	18,033	1,738	6,364	..	..	131,434
1886 to 1890	62,090	48,131	24,238	17,320	2,609	7,228	..	..	161,616
1891 to 1895	63,930	53,190	25,757	16,792	3,376	7,781	..	..	170,826
1896 to 1900	57,107	40,474	24,037	13,443	7,054	6,718	..	..	148,833
1901 to 1905	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	..	154,128
1906 to 1910	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	..	176,637
1911 to 1915	87,074	50,258	33,463	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1916 to 1920	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921 ..	18,095	9,800	6,946	3,525	2,548	1,780	30	11	42,735
1861 to 1921	683,272	526,589	244,068	179,473	76,840	82,795	288	161	1,793,486

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Including Federal 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.

NATURAL INCREASE(a) OF THE POPULATION
OF STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1921—*continued.*

Period.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (d)	Federal. (e)	
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1865	48,398	73,901	6,010	19,632	1,870	8,501	..	..	158,312
1866 to 1870	56,177	75,916	13,310	22,104	2,055	7,732	..	..	177,294
1871 to 1875	65,634	76,604	16,410	20,923	1,965	7,269	..	..	188,805
1876 to 1880	74,316	69,536	20,251	28,284	2,608	8,171	..	..	203,166
1881 to 1885	92,862	73,447	23,248	35,002	2,740	11,648	..	..	238,947
1886 to 1890	116,843	87,659	42,110	33,839	4,364	13,321	..	..	298,136
1891 to 1895	120,764	98,796	46,282	32,550	4,812	14,670	..	..	317,874
1896 to 1900	105,799	74,119	41,761	26,005	10,456	13,091	..	..	271,231
1901 to 1905	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	—195	..	284,431
1906 to 1910	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	—231	..	334,828
1911 to 1915	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	—139	156	407,512
1916 to 1920	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921 ..	34,610	19,426	13,187	6,992	4,327	3,558	—1	23	82,122
1861 to 1921	1,279,142	985,836	429,697	350,664	131,028	157,652	—556	326	3,333,789

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Including Federal 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.

With two exceptions, viz., Tasmania for the period 1906 to 1910 and the Federal Territory for the period 1916 to 1920, the natural increase of females exceeded that of males throughout the years referred to in the foregoing table. The quinquennial period in which the largest natural increase of population took place was that of 1911–15, with a total for the Commonwealth of 407,512. For the individual States the quinquennia of maximum natural increase were as follows:—New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, 1911–15; and Victoria, 1891–5.

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

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.
Australasia (1917–21).—		Europe—continued.	
Tasmania	16.76	England and Wales ..	(i) 7.20
Queensland	16.69	Sweden	(h) 6.60
New South Wales ..	15.40	Spain	(g) 4.60
Commonwealth	14.26	Ireland	(h) 3.89
South Australia	13.95	France	(b) 0.43
Western Australia ..	13.56	Asia—	
New Zealand	13.29	Japan	(j) 12.26
Victoria	11.56	Ceylon	(g) 8.92
Europe—		Africa—	
Denmark	(c) 12.87	Union of South Africa	
Netherlands	(h) 12.25	(whites only) ..	(f) 17.62
Norway	(c) 11.82	America—	
Finland	(e) 9.14	Province of Quebec ..	(e) 20.09
Scotland	(i) 8.54	Jamaica	(e) 12.56
Italy	(e) 8.11	Canada (Province of	
Switzerland	(d) 7.89	Ontario)	(g) 10.27
Belgium	(a) 7.83	Chile	(g) 10.27

(a) 1908–12. (b) 1910–14. (c) 1911–15. (d) 1912–16. (e) 1913–17. (f) 1914–18. (g) 1915–19. (h) 1916–20. (i) 1917–21. (j) 1914–17.

The graphs of natural increase for each of the States, as well as for the Commonwealth, are shewn on page 1072.

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

**NET IMMIGRATION, OR EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES,
STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1861 TO 1921 INCLUSIVE.**

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Federal. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1865	2,984	15,871	34,031	10,270	3,213	2,997	..	..	31,630
1866 to 1870	23,381	13,516	10,190	— 242	1,182	313	..	..	47,714
1871 to 1875	20,346	8,093	26,236	3,833	— 80	1,916	..	..	40,326
1876 to 1880	48,378	5,696	13,892	25,056	— 179	2,418	..	..	83,869
1881 to 1885	70,996	19,925	54,867	— 1,982	2,701	1,860	..	..	148,367
1886 to 1890	29,345	51,894	18,514	— 12,895	6,411	2,648	..	..	95,917
1891 to 1895	8,671	33,192	5,088	— 1,493	39,443	2,857	..	..	15,660
1896 to 1900	— 854	39,805	8,095	— 8,239	36,953	2,905	..	..	945
1901 to 1905	15,671	37,971	495	— 11,031	28,127	1,771	— 697	..	7,177
1906 to 1910	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	5,784	— 366	..	37,999
1911 to 1915	38,268	1,518	13,343	4,249	63	9,587	1,049	— 90	40,315
1916 to 1920	22,933	18,162	3,933	7,931	— 3,913	— 55	— 550	30	48,471
1921 ..	— 102	1,474	2,172	3,378	— 195	989	— 162	54	7,608
1861 to 1921	291,174	24,739	203,147	20,927	114,437	14,460	— 726	— 6	589,754
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1865	8,578	21,527	18,824	5,993	952	1,358	..	..	54,516
1866 to 1870	9,928	16,702	4,851	1,207	517	500	..	..	32,705
1871 to 1875	9,395	2,498	11,187	774	— 18	2,500	..	..	21,336
1876 to 1880	25,081	— 169	7,792	12,977	130	462	..	..	46,273
1881 to 1885	38,867	7,861	27,526	— 100	957	562	..	..	75,673
1886 to 1890	23,220	34,337	14,811	— 11,310	1,768	— 42	..	..	62,784
1891 to 1895	12,793	13,656	— 422	1,964	7,758	1,705	..	..	6,732
1896 to 1900	— 143	23,777	927	— 7,627	32,043	2,009	..	..	3,432
1901 to 1905	1,566	21,984	2,398	— 8,448	22,293	726	81	..	— 9,616
1906 to 1910	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	4,023	— 148	..	19,279
1911 to 1915	48,569	25,249	12,545	5,467	10,539	5,616	273	118	97,144
1916 to 1920	21,162	1,122	3,281	3,931	— 4,666	2,182	48	— 34	22,662
1921 ..	1,648	1,901	2,412	1,056	222	1,019	— 92	15	8,181
1861 to 1921	210,054	51,621	109,116	10,287	74,362	14,600	162	99	441,101
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1865	11,562	5,656	52,855	16,263	4,165	4,355	..	..	86,146
1866 to 1870	33,309	30,218	15,041	965	1,699	813	..	..	80,419
1871 to 1875	29,741	5,595	37,423	4,607	— 98	4,416	..	..	61,662
1876 to 1880	73,459	5,865	21,684	38,033	— 49	2,880	..	..	130,142
1881 to 1885	109,863	27,786	82,393	— 2,082	3,658	2,422	..	..	224,040
1886 to 1890	52,565	86,231	33,325	— 24,205	8,179	2,606	..	..	158,701
1891 to 1895	21,464	46,848	4,666	471	47,201	4,562	..	..	22,392
1896 to 1900	— 997	63,582	9,022	— 15,866	68,996	4,914	..	..	2,487
1901 to 1905	17,237	59,955	1,903	— 19,479	50,420	2,497	— 616	..	— 16,793
1906 to 1910	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	9,807	— 514	..	57,278
1911 to 1915	86,837	26,767	25,888	1,218	10,602	15,203	1,322	28	137,459
1916 to 1920	44,095	19,284	7,214	11,862	— 8,579	2,237	— 502	— 4	71,133
1921 ..	1,546	3,375	4,584	4,434	27	2,008	— 254	69	15,789
1861 to 1921	501,228	26,882	312,263	31,214	188,799	29,060	— 564	93	1,030,855

(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.

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

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

During the period 1861-1921, viz., 61 years, the gain to the Commonwealth population by excess of arrivals over departures was 1,030,855 persons, while the gain by excess of births over deaths for the same period was 3,333,789. That is, 23.6 per cent. of the increase for the Commonwealth during the past 61 years has been due to "net immigration" and 76.4 per cent. to "natural increase." In regard to the contribution by individual States to the total net immigration of 1,030,855, every State has shewn an increase with the exception of Tasmania, where the loss by emigration has been 29,060.

The quinquennial period in which the greatest net immigration to the Commonwealth occurred was that of 1881-5 with a total of 224,040, whilst in the period 1901-5, the departures exceeded the arrivals by 16,793. The quinquennial periods in which maximum net immigration occurred in the several States were as follows:—New South Wales and Queensland 1881-5, Victoria 1886-90, South Australia 1876-80, Western Australia and Tasmania 1896-1900. In all the States quinquennial periods have occurred in which the departures for the five years have exceeded the arrivals. The periods in which such net emigration from the several States was greatest were as follows:—New South Wales and Victoria 1896-1900, Queensland 1901-5, South Australia 1886-90, Western Australia 1916-1919, and Tasmania 1911-15. In the period 1916-20, a net immigration of 71,133 was experienced, all the States having contributed to that total except Western Australia and Tasmania, where there was an excess of emigration. The smallness of the gain by immigration during the period 1916-20 was largely due to the restrictions placed on travelling during the war period.

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

In the following table are set out the figures shewing the total increase in each quinquennium from 1861 to 1920 and for the year 1921:—

TOTAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1921.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Common-wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal.	
				(a)			(b)	(c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1865	25,039	18,415	36,475	19,915	3,978	896	..	..	104,718
1866 to 1870	49,231	48,513	15,929	10,639	1,936	2,968	..	..	129,216
1871 to 1875	50,413	27,039	32,940	13,812	630	1,161	..	..	125,995
1876 to 1880	82,418	26,289	21,852	38,732	844	5,890	..	..	176,025
1881 to 1885	113,654	53,539	62,853	14,987	3,703	7,144	..	..	255,880
1886 to 1890	84,098	91,422	36,386	3,624	8,166	8,741	..	..	232,437
1891 to 1895	65,505	12,414	25,613	14,265	40,879	4,032	..	..	162,708
1896 to 1900	47,838	- 6,160	25,819	4,323	40,355	9,278	..	..	121,453
1901 to 1905	66,850	- 3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	- 920	..	123,126
1906 to 1910	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	- 630	..	196,190
1911 to 1915	115,338	47,678	40,840	14,424	12,793	- 201	848	- 12	231,708
1916 to 1920	94,963	59,550	30,827	24,344	5,874	8,618	- 675	105	223,606
1921 ..	16,413	11,100	8,413	6,845	1,584	2,767	- 193	66	46,995
1861 to 1921	887,044	434,508	388,776	192,118	168,625	60,397	- 1,570	159	2,130,057

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

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

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

TOTAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES,
AND COMMONWEALTH FROM 1861 TO 1921—*continued.*

Period.	States.						Territories.		Commonwealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Federal. (c)	
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1865	34,921	61,142	22,390	15,980	2,057	3,250	..	..	139,740
1866 to 1870	40,255	57,621	12,422	12,430	1,818	3,951	..	..	128,497
1871 to 1875	44,962	43,970	20,893	11,718	1,237	1,692	..	..	124,472
1876 to 1880	65,357	37,382	20,083	27,585	1,715	5,161	..	..	157,283
1881 to 1885	89,071	47,694	42,788	17,933	2,695	6,926	..	..	207,107
1886 to 1890	85,310	82,468	39,049	6,010	4,377	7,186	..	..	224,400
1891 to 1895	76,723	39,534	25,335	18,756	11,134	6,076	..	..	177,558
1896 to 1900	56,964	16,697	24,964	5,816	39,097	8,727	..	..	152,265
1901 to 1905	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	..	144,512
1906 to 1910	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	115	..	195,916
1911 to 1915	135,643	75,507	46,008	24,785	26,801	3,988	335	196	313,263
1916 to 1920	102,961	44,008	35,554	20,756	8,519	6,639	183	38	218,658
1921 ..	19,743	11,701	9,358	4,581	2,770	2,799	62	26	50,916
1861 to 1921	893,326	578,210	353,184	189,760	151,202	68,195	450	260	2,234,587
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1865	59,960	79,557	58,865	35,895	6,035	4,146	..	..	244,458
1866 to 1870	89,486	106,134	28,351	23,069	3,754	6,919	..	..	257,713
1871 to 1875	95,375	71,009	53,833	25,530	1,867	2,853	..	..	250,467
1876 to 1880	147,775	63,671	41,935	66,317	2,559	11,051	..	..	333,308
1881 to 1885	202,725	101,233	105,641	32,920	6,398	14,070	..	..	462,987
1886 to 1890	169,408	173,890	75,435	9,634	12,543	15,927	..	..	456,837
1891 to 1895	142,228	51,948	50,948	33,021	52,013	10,108	..	..	340,266
1896 to 1900	104,802	10,537	50,783	10,139	79,452	18,005	..	..	273,718
1901 to 1905	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	811	..	267,638
1906 to 1910	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	745	..	392,106
1911 to 1915	250,981	123,185	86,848	39,209	39,594	3,787	1,183	184	544,971
1916 to 1920	197,924	103,558	66,381	45,100	14,393	15,257	492	143	442,264
1921 ..	36,156	22,801	17,771	11,426	4,354	5,566	255	92	97,911
1861 to 1921	1,780,370	1,012,718	741,960	381,878	319,827	128,592	1,120	419	4,364,644

(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.

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

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

As regards the Commonwealth as a whole, the greatest increase in any quinquennium up to 1910 was that for the period 1881–5, viz., 462,987. These figures were, however, closely approached by those for the succeeding quinquennium, viz., 456,837. The rate of increase fell off, however, in the three subsequent quinquennia, the increase for the years 1901–5 being 267,638. In the following quinquennium an improvement set in, the increase in that period being 392,106. This was followed by a further improvement in the quinquennium 1911–15, the first three years of which gave increases of 148,785, 172,933, and 147,298 respectively. In the two succeeding years a falling-off was recorded, but this must be taken as having been caused by the war, there having been an excess of departures over arrivals in the two years of 8,075 and 84,322 respectively. In spite of this adverse influence, the increase for the quinquennium 1911–15 was 544,971, the highest quinquennial increase yet recorded for the Commonwealth. In 1916 the departures exceeded the arrivals by 128,651 and in 1917 by 17,775, but during 1918 and 1919 the excess of arrivals was 23,396 and 166,384 respectively, due mainly to the return of the Australian Imperial Forces. Although in 1920 the increase by migration totalled only 27,779, yet the total increase in population for this quinquennium was 442,264.

As regards the individual States the maximum increases in any quinquennium are as follows :—New South Wales, 250,981, in 1911–15; Victoria, 173,890, in 1886–90; Queensland, 105,641, in 1881–5; South Australia (including the Northern Territory), 66,317, in 1876–80; Western Australia, 79,452, in 1896–1900; Tasmania, 18,005, in 1896–1900.

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

The graphs shewing net increase, both for the Commonwealth as a whole and for each of the States, will be found on pages 1070 and 1071.

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

RATES OF INCREASE IN POPULATION, 1881 TO 1921 (VARIOUS COUNTRIES).

Countries.	Mean Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							
	1881 to 1886.	1886 to 1891.	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—								
Commonwealth ..	3.86	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99
New South Wales (a)	4.83	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17
Victoria ..	2.60	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68
Queensland ..	8.42	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21
South Australia (b)	1.41	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34
Western Australia	6.13	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27
Tasmania ..	2.18	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84
New Zealand ..	3.31	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32
EUROPE—								
England and Wales	1.11	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	−0.95	1.89
Scotland ..	0.75	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24
Ireland ..	−0.95	−0.94	−0.60	−0.43	−0.22	−0.06	−0.21	0.58
Austria ..	0.73	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	(c) 0.80	(h)
Belgium ..	1.13	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	(d) 0.99	..
Denmark ..	1.05	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13
Finland ..	1.42	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	1.18	0.25
France ..	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	(d) 0.12	(h)
Germany ..	0.74	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	(e) 1.24	(h)
Hungary ..	1.09	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	(c) 0.84	(h)
Italy ..	0.66	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	..
Netherlands	1.32	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.20
Norway ..	0.36	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	(f) 0.98	..
Prussia ..	0.79	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	(d) 1.29	(h)
Rumania ..	1.77	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	(f) 2.77	(h)
Serbia ..	2.30	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	1.55	(c) 1.72	(h)
Spain ..	0.54	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	(g) 0.34
Sweden ..	0.57	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64
Switzerland	0.38	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	..
ASIA—								
Ceylon ..	0.54	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28
Japan ..	0.96	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37
AMERICA								
Canada ..	1.10	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	(e) 3.87	..
Chile ..	2.97	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	1.66	0.07
Jamaica ..	0.77	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	1.36	(g) 0.62
United States ..	2.27	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21

(a) Including Federal Territory. (b) Including Northern Territory. (c) 1911 to 1912.
(d) 1911 to 1913. (e) 1911 to 1914. (f) 1911 to 1915. (g) 1916–1920.

(h) Not available owing to changes of boundaries.
NOTE.—The minus sign (−) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Variations in the Commonwealth Rate.* During the twenty-five years 1881–1906 the annual rate of increase in the population of the Commonwealth exhibited a marked decline, falling from an average of 3.36 per cent. for the five years 1881–6 to an average of 1.38 for 1901–6. During the succeeding quinquennium, however, an improvement took place, the rate of increase being 2.03. In the quinquennia 1911–1916 and 1916–1921 there was a decline owing to the war. As regards the separate States of the Commonwealth, it will be seen that though the rates of increase for the quinquennium 1911–16 were in all cases, except that of South Australia, lower than those for the quinquennia 1881–6 and 1886–91, it is only in the case of Western Australia that the 1911–16 rate represents the minimum for the seven quinquennia under review. During the quinquennium 1916–21 the Commonwealth as a whole experienced a higher rate of increase than for the previous quinquennium.

(iii) *Comparison of Rates of Increase.* It may be noted that the highest rates of increase for the period 1911–16 are those for Canada, Rumania, and the Commonwealth of Australia in the order named. The Netherlands and Serbia rank next in order.

6. *Density of Population.*—From one aspect, population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in respect of its distribution. The Commonwealth of Australia, with an area of 2,974,531 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1921, of 5,570,229, including aborigines, has a density of only 1.87 persons to the square mile, and is therefore the most sparsely populated of the civilised countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 123; Asia, 61; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 17; and South America, 9. The population of the Commonwealth has thus about 21 per cent. of the density of that of South America; about 16 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 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of that of Europe.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been derived from the 1922 issue of the “Statesman’s Year Book,” and in some instances, more particularly in the case of Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable.

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	Density. (a)		Number.	Density. (a)
Continents—			EUROPE—continued.		
Europe	474,946,262	123.10	Austria	6,131,445	199.29
Asia	1,012,576,008	60.61	Portugal	5,957,985	167.88
Africa	143,038,534	11.77	Sweden	5,903,762	34.12
North & Central America and the West Indies	145,854,854	17.06	Greece	5,447,077	129.90
South America ..	64,255,110	8.73	Bulgaria	4,861,439	119.57
Australasia & Polynesia	8,443,070	2.47	Lithuania ..	4,800,000	31.07
Total	1,849,116,838	35.52	Switzerland ..	3,880,320	242.88
			Finland	3,335,237	22.30
			Denmark	3,289,195	191.85
			Norway	2,646,306	21.17
			Turkey	1,891,000	173.77
			Estonia	1,750,000	75.56
Europe—			Latvia	1,503,193	60.13
Russia	122,288,160	73.78	Albania	1,400,000	121.74
Germany	59,857,283	326.25	Danzig	351,380	495.62
United Kingdom ..	47,307,601	388.94	Luxemburg ..	263,824	264.08
Italy	40,070,161	362.19	Malta	224,859	1,905.58
France	39,209,766	184.38	Iceland	94,690	2.38
Poland	26,886,399	180.39	Fiume	49,806	6,225.75
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Islands)	20,783,844	106.70	Monaco	22,956	2,869.50
Rumania	17,393,149	142.24	Gibraltar ..	17,690	8,845.00
Czecho-Slovakia ..	13,595,816	250.55	San Marino ..	12,027	316.50
Jugo-Slavia	11,337,686	118.56	Liechtenstein ..	10,716	164.86
Hungary	7,840,832	219.91	Andorra	5,231	27.39
Belgium	7,684,272	654.31			
Netherlands	6,841,155	543.73	Total	474,946,262	123.10

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	Density. (a)		Number.	Density (a)
Asia—			AFRICA—continued.		
China & Dependencies ..	436,004,953	111.43	Senegambia and Niger ..	2,400,000	6.54
British India ..	247,138,396	226.00	Tunis ..	2,093,939	41.88
Japan & Dep. (incl. Korea) ..	77,608,154	297.03	Gold Coast & Protectorate ..	2,029,750	25.37
Feudatory Indian States ..	71,936,736	101.38	Liberia ..	2,000,000	50.00
Dutch East Indies ..	49,161,047	87.53	French Guinea ..	1,831,200	19.44
Russia in Asia ..	21,046,008	3.56	Rhodesia ..	1,765,000	4.01
Philippine Islands ..	10,350,730	90.48	Ivory Coast ..	1,545,680	12.67
Persia ..	9,500,000	15.13	French Cameroon ..	1,500,000	9.01
Siam ..	9,121,000	45.86	Sierra Leone and Protect. ..	1,403,132	45.26
Turkey in Asia ..	8,456,900	30.95	Senegal ..	1,225,523	16.54
Tonking ..	6,470,250	159.64	Nyassaland Protectorate ..	1,201,519	30.36
Afghanistan ..	6,380,500	26.04	British Cameroon ..	1,040,000	33.55
Annam ..	5,731,189	144.15	Tripolitania & Cyrenaica ..	1,000,000	2.46
Nepal ..	5,600,000	103.70	Dahomey ..	860,590	10.26
Arabia (Independent) ..	5,500,000	5.50	French Sahara ..	800,000	0.52
Ceylon ..	4,504,283	176.77	Rio de Oro and Adrar ..	800,000	7.33
Cochin China ..	3,452,248	156.92	Territory of Niger ..	700,225	2.02
Syria ..	3,000,000	26.19	Italian Somaliland ..	650,000	4.66
Bokhara ..	3,000,000	37.97	Spanish Morocco ..	600,000	77.92
Mesopotamia ..	2,849,232	19.89	Basutoland ..	500,544	42.72
Smyna ..	2,500,000	96.90	Togoland (British) ..	500,000	39.68
Kurdistan and Armenia (Turkish) ..	2,470,000	34.32	Togoland (French) ..	500,000	22.84
Georgia ..	2,372,403	92.10	Eritrea ..	405,681	8.86
Azerbaijan ..	2,096,873	61.73	Mauritius and Depend. ..	376,108	464.90
Cambodia ..	2,000,000	34.54	British Somaliland ..	300,000	4.41
Far Eastern Republic ..	1,811,725	2.76	Portuguese Guinea ..	289,000	20.73
Kiau Chau ..	1,427,000	528.52	Mauritania ..	260,000	0.75
Federated Malay States ..	1,315,700	47.83	Gambia & Protectorate ..	248,000	59.99
Armenia ..	1,214,391	79.68	South-west Africa ..	237,237	0.74
Malay Protectorate ..	1,123,264	47.83	Spanish Guinea ..	200,000	21.12
Straits Settlements ..	881,939	551.21	Zanzibar ..	196,733	192.88
British North Borneo and Sarawak ..	808,183	11.06	Réunion ..	173,190	178.55
Laos ..	800,000	8.29	Bechuanaland Protect. ..	152,983	0.56
Palestine ..	770,000	85.56	Cape Verde Islands ..	149,793	101.21
Hong Kong and Depend. ..	625,166	1,598.89	Swaziland ..	133,563	20.00
Goa, etc. ..	548,472	334.84	Comoro and Mayotte ..	95,617	66.40
Khiva ..	519,000	21.62	French Somali Coast ..	65,000	11.23
Oman ..	500,000	6.10	St. Thomas & Prince Is. ..	58,907	163.63
Timor, etc. ..	377,815	51.54	Seychelles ..	24,811	159.04
Cyprus ..	310,808	86.72	Fernando Po, etc. ..	23,844	29.29
French India ..	265,200	1,353.06	Ifni ..	20,000	20.73
Bhutan ..	250,000	12.50	St. Helena ..	3,747	79.72
Kwang Chau Wang ..	168,000	884.21	Ascension ..	250	7.35
Wei-hai-wai ..	147,177	516.41	Total ..	143,038,534	11.77
Bahrain Islands ..	110,000	440.00			
Macao, etc. ..	74,866	18,716.50	North & Central America & West Indies—		
Maldives Islands ..	70,000	608.70	United States ..	105,710,620	35.55
Aden and Dependencies ..	54,923	6.10	Mexico ..	15,501,684	20.21
Brunei ..	25,454	6.36	Canada ..	9,030,000	2.42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	24,973	8.63	Cuba ..	2,889,004	65.34
Sokotra ..	12,000	8.68	Haiti ..	2,500,000	245.00
Total ..	1,012,576,008	60.61	Guatemala ..	2,003,579	41.49
Africa—			Salvador ..	1,501,000	113.86
Belgian Congo ..	16,750,000	18.41	Porto Rico ..	1,299,809	378.40
Nigeria & Protectorate ..	16,250,000	48.95	San Domingo ..	897,405	46.42
Egypt ..	13,387,000	38.25	Jamaica ..	857,921	203.93
French Equat. Africa ..	9,000,000	9.16	Nicaragua ..	638,119	12.97
Abyssinia ..	8,000,000	22.86	Honduras ..	637,114	14.39
Tanganyika Territory ..	7,659,898	20.99	Costa Rica ..	468,373	20.36
Union of South Africa ..	6,922,813	14.63	Trinidad and Tobago ..	391,279	197.92
Morocco ..	6,000,000	26.90	Newfoundl'd & Labrador ..	267,330	1.64
Algeria ..	5,800,974	26.11	Martinique ..	244,439	634.91
Angola ..	4,119,000	8.50	Guadeloupe and Depend. ..	229,822	318.31
Madagascar and adjacent Islands ..	3,545,575	15.55	Barbados ..	198,336	1,194.80
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	3,400,000	3.35	Windward Islands ..	178,471	338.65
Portuguese East Africa ..	3,120,000	7.29	Leeward Islands ..	127,193	177.89
Uganda Protectorate ..	3,071,608	27.85	Alaska ..	55,036	0.09
Upper Volta ..	3,000,100	19.43	Curacao ..	53,702	133.26
Kenya Protectorate ..	2,630,000	10.73	Bahamas ..	53,031	12.04
			British Honduras ..	45,317	5.27
			Virgin Island of U.S.A. (b) ..	26,051	197.36
			Bermudas ..	21,987	1,157.21
			Greenland (Danish) ..	13,449	0.29

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Late Danish West Indies.

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

Country.	Population.		Country.	Population.	
	Number.	Density. (a)		Number.	Density. (a)
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & WEST INDIES—contd.			Australasia & Polynesia—		
Turks & Caicos Islands	5,612	25.05	Commonwealth of Australia ..	(b)5,570,229	1.87
Cayman Islands	5,253	50.02	New Zealand ..	(c)1,305,926	12.57
St. Pierre & Miquelon ..	3,918	42.13	Hawaii ..	255,912	39.68
Total ..	145,854,854	17.06	Papua ..	251,096	2.77
South America—			Territory of New Guinea	232,697	2.60
Brazil (incl. Acre) ..	30,645,296	9.35	Dutch New Guinea ..	200,000	1.65
Argentine Republic ..	8,698,516	7.54	Fiji ..	162,604	21.87
Colombia (excl. Panama)	5,855,077	13.28	Solomon Islands (British)	150,750	13.70
Peru ..	4,620,201	6.40	New Hebrides ..	60,000	10.91
Chile ..	3,754,723	12.95	New Caledonia and Dependencies	55,700	7.70
Bolivia ..	2,889,970	5.62	Marshall Islands, etc. (Japanese Mandate) ..	49,690	51.76
Venezuela ..	2,411,952	6.05	Western Samoa ..	37,051	29.41
Ecuador ..	2,000,000	17.24	French Establishments in Oceania ..	31,477	20.71
Uruguay ..	1,494,953	20.72	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..	31,104	149.54
Paraguay ..	1,000,000	5.69	Tonga ..	23,562	61.20
Panama Republic ..	401,428	12.40	Guam ..	14,246	63.32
British Guiana ..	297,891	3.33	Samoa (American) ..	8,324	81.61
Dutch Guiana ..	113,181	2.46	Nauru Island ..	1,955	165.42
French Guiana ..	49,009	1.53	Norfolk Island ..	717	55.15
Panama Canal Zone ..	22,858	43.37			
Falkland Islands ..	2,255	0.35			
South Georgia ..	1,090	1.00			
Total ..	64,258,110	8.73	Total ..	5,443,070	2.47

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Inclusive of an allowance of 60,000 for Aboriginal Natives. (c) Inclusive of Maoris and population of Cook and other Pacific Islands.

§ 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

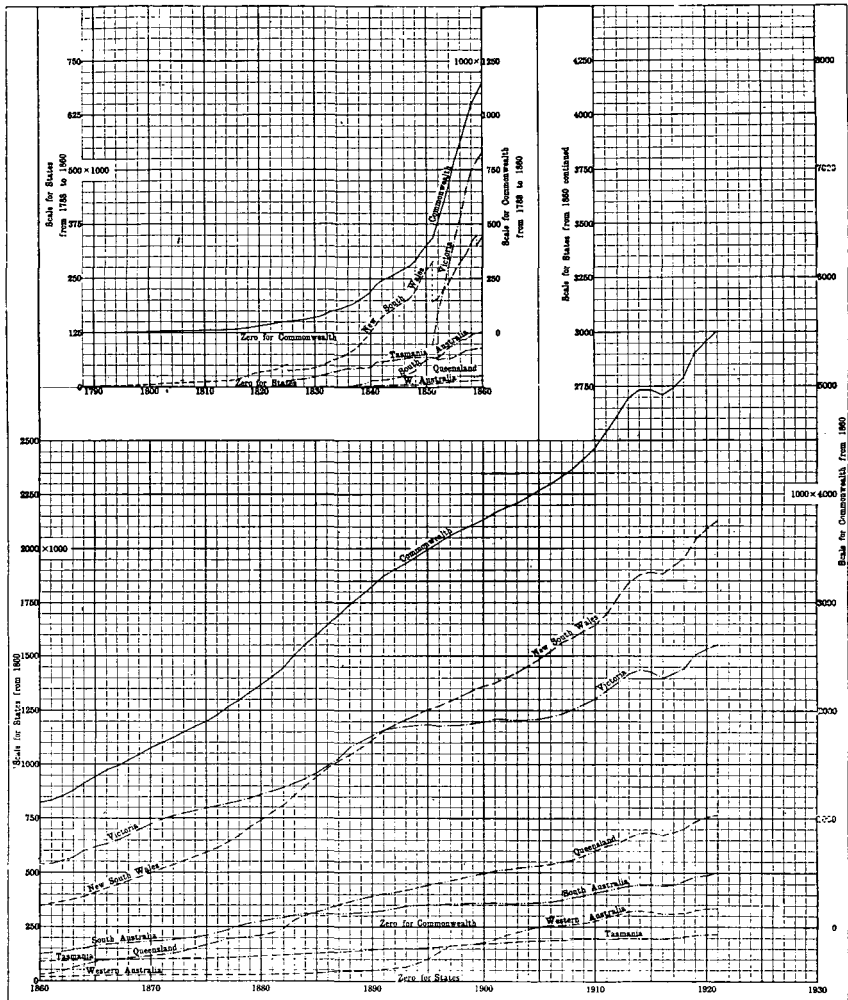
1. **Natural Increase.**—For the Commonwealth as a whole the natural increase of the population is greatest in the quarter ending 30th September, and least in that ending 30th June. The birth rate is usually at its highest in the September quarter and the death rate at its lowest in the March quarter. The average natural increase in population of the several States for each of the quarters, based upon the experience of the ten years 1912 to 1921, is given in the following table, from which it will be seen that the quarter in which the rate of natural increase was highest is that ended 31st March for New South Wales, that ended 30th June for Queensland and South Australia, that ended 30th September for Western Australia, and that ended 31st December for Victoria and Tasmania. The quarters shewing lowest rate of natural increase were that ended 30th June for New South Wales and Tasmania, that ended 30th September for Victoria, and that ended 31st December for the three remaining States.

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1912 TO 1921.

State or Territory.	(a) Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum 1912–21.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.		Persons.	‰
	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰		
New S. Wales	8,200	4.32	7,775	4.06	8,122	4.23	8,123	4.20	32,220	16.96
Victoria ..	4,498	3.15	4,523	3.15	4,512	3.14	4,698	3.26	18,231	12.76
Queensland ..	2,912	4.25	3,188	4.62	3,127	4.47	2,960	4.21	12,187	17.78
S. Australia ..	1,780	3.95	1,805	3.99	1,727	3.81	1,719	3.77	7,031	15.59
W. Australia ..	1,295	4.13	1,283	4.07	1,321	4.17	1,213	3.81	5,112	16.29
Tasmania ..	896	4.47	871	4.37	927	4.68	961	4.84	3,655	18.23
N. Territory ..	–4	–0.97	1	0.24	1	0.23	–6	–1.40	–8	–1.94
F. Territory ..	7	3.48	7	2.81	9	3.62	7	2.81	30	14.93
Commonwealth	19,584	3.93	19,453	3.88	19,746	3.92	19,675	3.89	78,458	15.74

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

GRAPHS OF TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
AND EACH STATE THEREIN, 1788 TO 1921.



(See Tables pages 1046 to 1048.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS, 1788-1860.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for both States and Commonwealth, and the vertical height for the States 25,000 persons, and for the Commonwealth 50,000 persons.

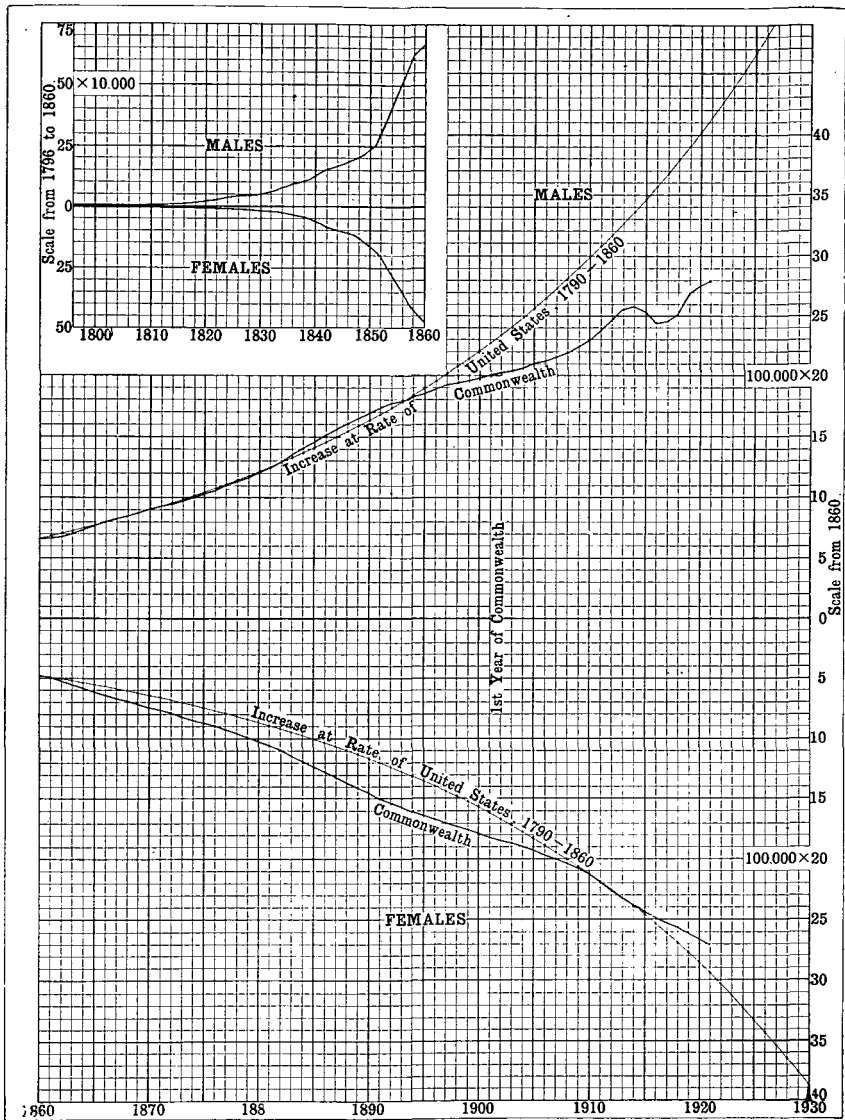
1860 onward.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval for both States and Commonwealth, and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for the Commonwealth 100,000 persons.

In both graphs the zero line for the States is the bottom line; for the Commonwealth it is the line marked "Zero for Commonwealth." The scales on the right above the Commonwealth zero line relate to the Commonwealth, and those on the left relate to the States.

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

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

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATIONS, COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1796 TO 1921.



(See Tables pages 1046 to 1048.)

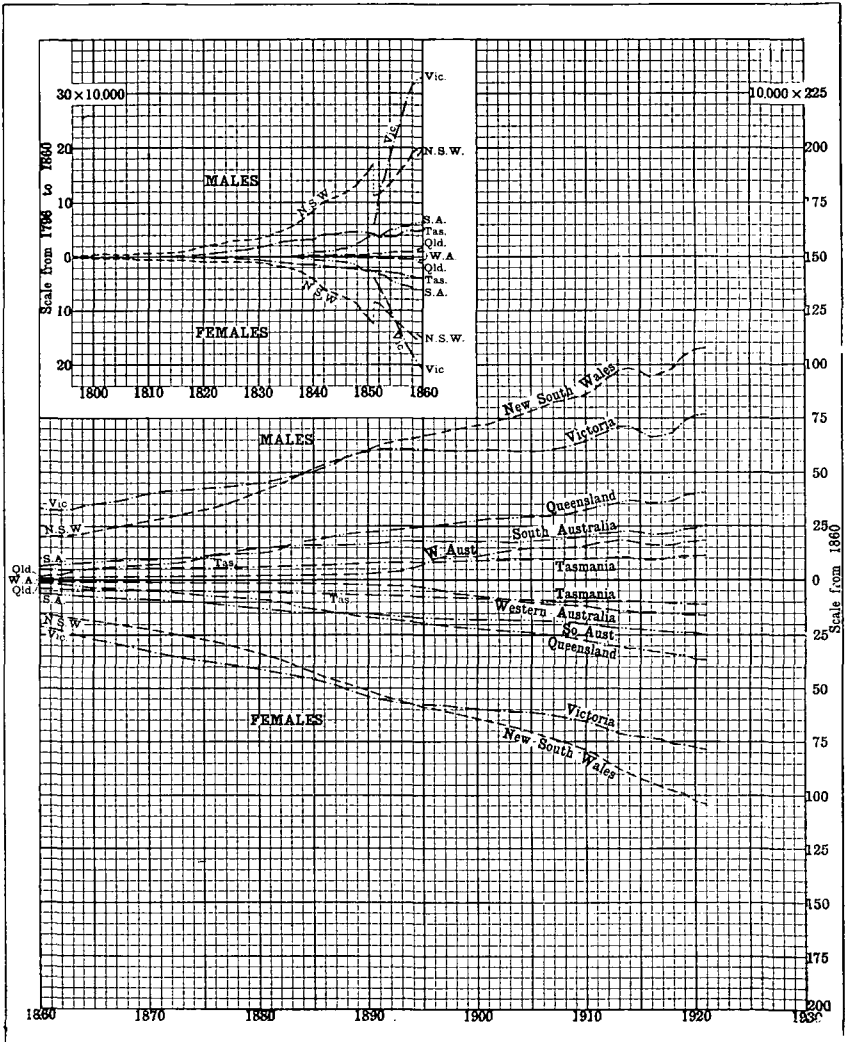
EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—1796-1860. The base of each small square represents two years' interval, and the vertical height 50,000 persons. The distances upward from the zero line denote the number of males, and downward the number of females.

1860 onward.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height 100,000 persons.

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

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

GRAPHS OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES OF
AUSTRALIA, 1796 TO 1921.



(See Table page 1046.)

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

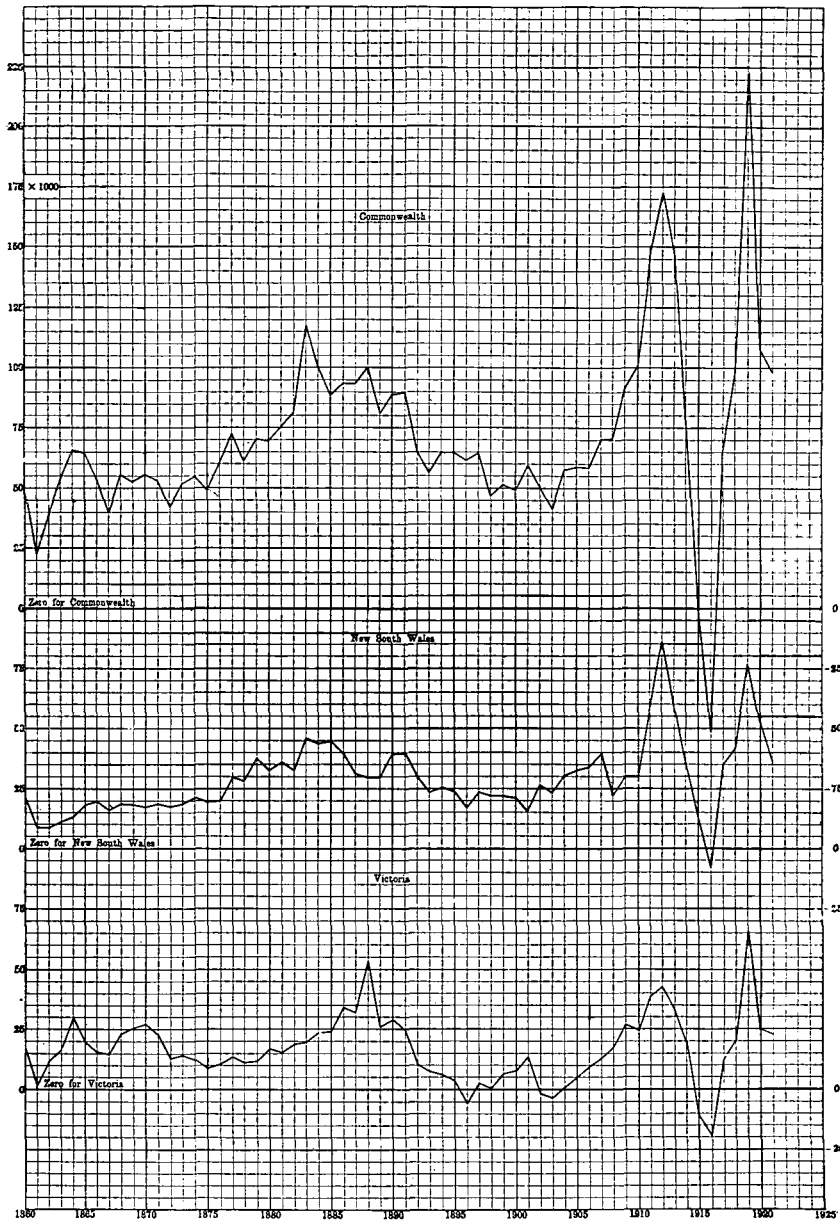
The sudden falls denote the creation of new colonies.

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

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

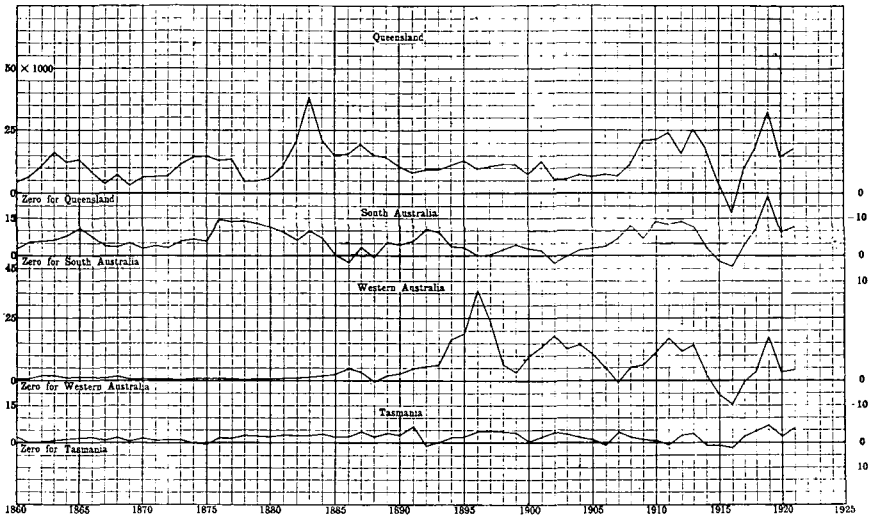
The asymmetry of the two series of graphs reveals the want of uniformity in the increase of the two sexes.

GRAPHS SHIEWING TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA AND THE STATES OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1921.



(For explanation see foot of next page.)

GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE STATES OF QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1921.



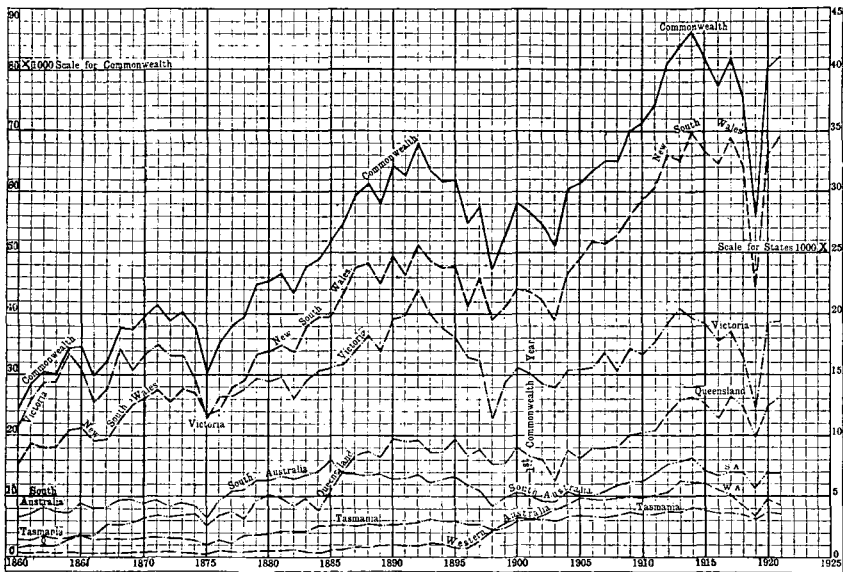
(See Table page 1062.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS SHEWING TOTAL INCREASE.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Commonwealth; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons for the Commonwealth and the States. In the first graph (on page 1070) three zero lines are taken (i) for the Commonwealth, (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 graph in such cases below the zero line, the distance of the graph below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease. The scales in these instances are on the right hand of the graph.

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

GRAPHS OF NATURAL INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1921.

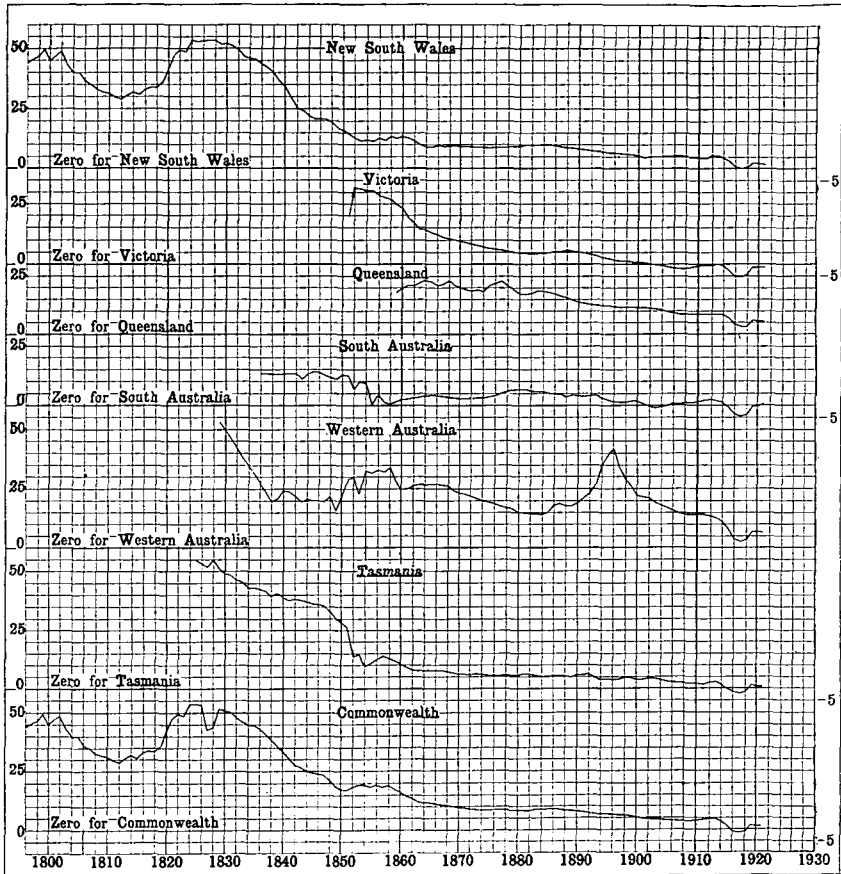


(See Table page 1059.)

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

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

GRAPHS SHEWING MASCULINITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH
AND STATES OF AUSTRALIA, 1796 TO 1921.

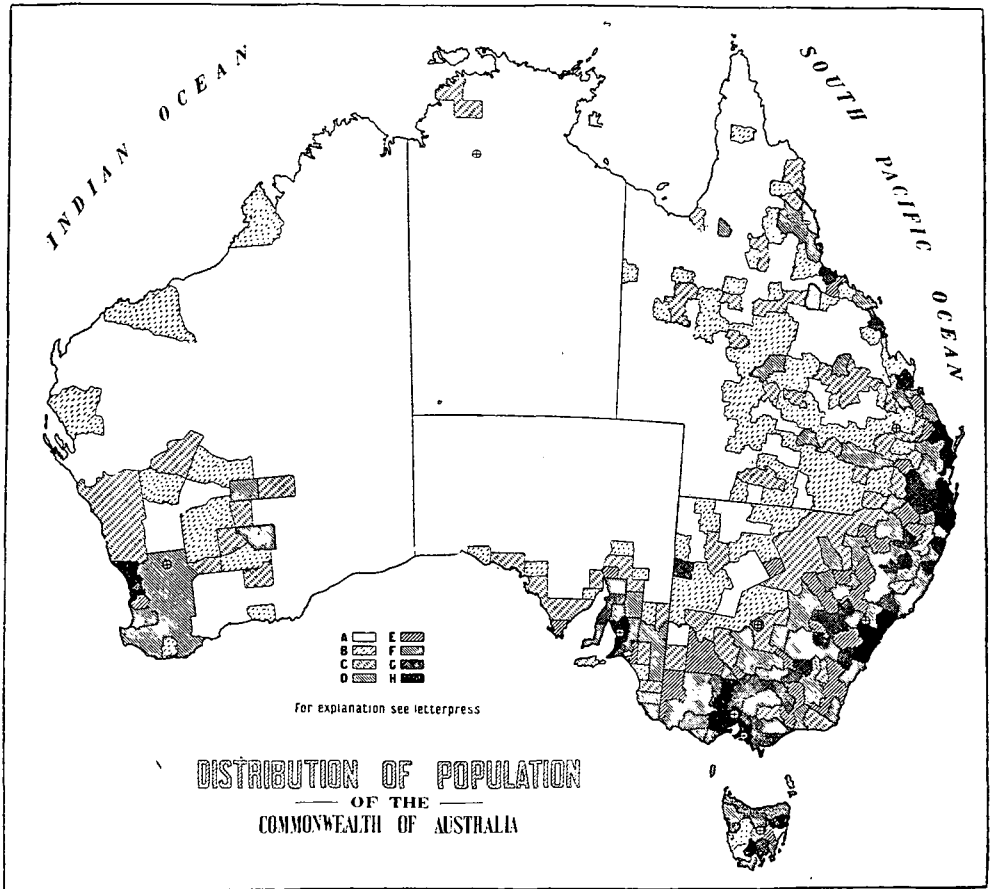


(See Table page 1051.)

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

It will be noticed that in the case of New South Wales, and the Commonwealth in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, Victoria in the years 1903 to 1912 and 1914 to 1919, South Australia in the years 1902 to 1904 and 1914 to 1919, and Tasmania for the years 1916 and 1917, the curves are below the zero line, thus shewing an excess of females over males.

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



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

A—	Less than 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles	
B—	From 1 inhabitant in 16 sq. miles to less than 1 in 4 sq. miles	
C—	1 " " 4 " " 1 in 1 sq. mile	
D—	1 " " 1 sq. mile " 2 in 1 " "	
E—	2 inhabitants in 1 " " 4 in 1 " "	
F—	4 " " 1 " " 8 in 1 " "	
G—	8 " " 1 " " 16 in 1 " "	
H—	16 inhabitants and upwards in 1 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 the Commonwealth, and the cross within the single circle in each State represents the "centre of gravity" of the population of such State.

2. *Net Immigration.*—For the Commonwealth as a whole, for the decennium 1912–21 arrivals exceeded departures in each quarter except the fourth. New South Wales experienced excesses of arrivals in each quarter, Victoria and Queensland in three of the four quarters, South Australia and Western Australia in two, and Tasmania in one only. Particulars concerning the average net immigration of the several States and Territories are as follows :—

AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1912 TO 1921.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per annum, 1912-21.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%	Persons.	%
N.S.W.	4,698	2.47	1,506	0.79	4,125	2.15	246	0.13	10,575	5.57
Victoria	792	0.55	-1,232	-0.86	1,350	0.94	1,976	1.37	2,886	2.02
Q'land	1,753	2.56	5,770	8.36	1,299	1.86	-6,391	-9.08	2,431	3.55
S.Aust.	-678	-1.50	-604	-1.34	835	1.84	1,686	3.70	1,239	2.75
W. Aust.	-257	-0.82	614	1.95	639	2.02	-1,984	-6.22	-988	-3.15
Tas. ..	-1,827	-9.11	-2,251	-11.28	-541	-2.73	3,497	17.61	-1,122	-5.60
N.T. ..	41	9.92	91	21.83	24	5.63	96	22.40	60	14.52
F.C.T.	442	220.01	-2	0.80	-1	-0.40	-454	-182.18	-15	-7.47
C'wealth	4,964	1.00	3,892	0.78	7,730	1.54	-1,520	-0.30	15,066	3.02

NOTE.—The minus sign (–) denotes that the departures were in excess of arrivals, and ‰ denotes “per thousand” of population.

§ 6. Urban Population.

1. *The Metropolitan Towns.*—A feature of the distribution of population in Australia is the tendency to accumulate in the capital cities. To such an extent is this metropolitan aggregation carried, that in every State the population of the capital far outnumbers that of any other town therein, and ranges between 24 and 52 per cent. of the entire population of the State. The populations of the several capitals at the end of 1921, and the percentages of such populations on the totals for the respective States, are shewn in the table hereunder. As might be expected, the proportion of males resident within the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth is less than that of females. Of the total male population of the Commonwealth 41.04 per cent. live in the capital cities, while the corresponding figure for females is 46.12 per cent. That this metropolitan concentration is phenomenal may be readily seen by comparing the percentage on the total population with the similar figures for the principal countries of Europe, also given in the table hereunder :—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
New South Wales	Sydney	31st Dec., 1921.	926,400	43.55
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..		795,100	51.27
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..		217,714	28.27
South Australia	Adelaide ..		260,542	51.84
Western Australia	Perth ..		155,592	46.42
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..		53,803	24.63
Commonwealth	(6 Cities) ..		2,409,151	43.77
New Zealand	Wellington	1921	107,488	8.82
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1921	666,159	20.25
England ..	London (a) ..	1921	4,483,249	11.83
Saxony ..	Dresden ..	1919	587,758	12.58
Norway ..	Christiania ..	1920	258,341	9.76

(a) Population of Greater London in 1921 was 7,476,168.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION—*continued.*(VARIOUS COUNTRIES)—*continued.*

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
				%
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1918	644,070	9.50
Ireland ..	Dublin ..	1911	403,030	9.18
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1920	684,870	8.91
Bavaria ..	Munich ..	1919	630,711	8.83
Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1921	435,359	7.31
France ..	Paris ..	1921	2,906,472	7.41
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1920	419,429	7.10
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1920	1,841,326	30.03
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1921	420,281	8.61
Greece ..	Athens ..	1920	300,701	5.51
Prussia ..	Berlin ..	1919	1,970,000	5.31
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1920	1,184,616	15.10
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1918	608,793	2.93
Switzerland ..	Berne ..	1920	104,626	2.70
Russia (European) ..	Petrograd ..	1915	2,318,645	1.76
Italy ..	Rome ..	1915	590,960	1.64

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

In the following table will be found particulars of the principal Urban Incorporated Areas in the Commonwealth returned at the date of the Census, on 4th April, 1921, as having a population of over 3,000. From this it will be seen that there were, in all, 50 localities in the Commonwealth returned as having a population upwards of 20,000. Of these 19 were in New South Wales, 18 in Victoria, 7 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 2 in Tasmania.

By the term "Urban Incorporated Areas" is meant those urban districts which have been incorporated for municipal purposes. The populations shewn in each case are those recorded within the municipal boundaries. As the question of average annual rainfall is often associated with population and progress, the particulars of such rainfall are shewn against each area where a record of rainfall is kept.

POPULATION AND ANNUAL AVERAGE RAINFALL OF THE PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
100,000 and over—			Inches.	20,000 and under			Inches.
Sydney ..	N.S.W.	104,182	48.04	50,000— <i>cont.</i>			
Melbourne ..	Vic.	103,269	25.66	Balmain ..	N.S.W.	32,124	(a)
50,000 and under				Bendigo ..	Vic.	25,693	21.17
100,000—				Brighton ..	"	21,243	24.93
Perth ..	W.A.	64,174	23.91	Brisbane ..	Qld.	42,636	45.65
Prahran ..	Vic.	50,265	25.38	Brisbane South ..	"	37,172	(a)
Randwick ..	N.S.W.	50,831	45.07	Broken Hill ..	N.S.W.	26,337	10.08
20,000 and under				Brunswick ..	Vic.	44,476	(a)
50,000—				Camberwell ..	"	23,844	27.63
Adelaide ..	S.A.	39,562	21.05	Canterbury ..	N.S.W.	37,621	39.89
Ashfield ..	N.S.W.	33,657	40.71	Caulfield ..	Vic.	40,692	27.58
Ballarat ..	Vic.	21,216	26.96	Collingwood ..	"	34,243	(a)
				Essendon ..	"	35,260	24.24
				Fitzroy ..	"	34,938	(a)

(a) No record.

POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL OF THE PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 4TH APRIL, 1921—
continued.

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
20,000 and under			Inches.	5,000 and under			Inches.
50,000—cont.				10,000—			
Footscray ..	Vic.	33,772	(a)	Albury ..	N.S.W.	7,746	27.95
Globe ..	N.S.W.	22,757	46.00	Alexandria ..	"	9,794	(a)
Hawthorn ..	Vic.	29,178	27.87	Armidale ..	"	5,309	31.77
Hobart ..	Tas.	43,615	23.59	Bathurst ..	"	9,442	23.93
Ipswich ..	Qld.	20,526	34.52	Botany ..	"	6,210	45.73
Itihaca ..	"	20,919	(a)	Boulder ..	W.A.	8,218	9.84
Launceston ..	Tas.	24,318	28.16	Bundaberg ..	Qld.	9,276	43.87
Leichhardt ..	N.S.W.	29,358	(a)	Cairns ..	"	7,455	90.48
Malvern ..	Vic.	32,308	31.14	Carrum ..	Vic.	5,216	(a)
Marrickville ..	N.S.W.	42,284	39.09	Castlemaine ..	"	5,330	22.21
Melbourne South ..	Vic.	46,879	"	Charters Towers ..	Qld.	9,499	25.63
Mosman ..	N.S.W.	20,051	45.19	Claremont ..	W.A.	5,508	31.24
Newtown ..	"	28,179	(a)	Cottesloe ..	"	5,431	(a)
Northcote ..	Vic.	30,513	(a)	Dubbo ..	N.S.W.	5,031	22.13
Paddington ..	N.S.W.	26,359	(a)	Enfield ..	"	8,527	(a)
Petersham ..	"	26,234	(a)	Erskineville ..	"	7,552	38.05
Port Adelaide ..	S.A.	30,116	(a)	Geelong West ..	Vic.	9,638	(a)
Redfern ..	N.S.W.	23,945	(a)	Glenelg ..	S.A.	7,998	18.37
Richmond ..	Vic.	43,174	25.65	Glenorchy ..	Tas.	6,348	25.86
Rockdale ..	N.S.W.	25,178	(a)	Grafton and Grafton South ..	N.S.W.	6,075	33.86
Rockhampton ..	Qld.	24,182	40.17	Gympie ..	Qld.	6,519	46.25
St. Kilda ..	Vic.	38,593	(a)	Hamilton ..	"	8,874	(a)
Sydney North ..	N.S.W.	48,444	(a)	Hamilton ..	Vic.	5,098	26.94
Toowoomba ..	Qld.	20,702	36.66	Hunter's Hill ..	N.S.W.	7,300	41.33
Townsville ..	S.A.	21,348	48.39	Kalgoorlie ..	W.A.	7,898	9.84
Unley ..	N.S.W.	34,111	24.98	Katoomba ..	N.S.W.	9,052	55.75
Waverley ..	"	36,788	(a)	Lane Cove ..	"	7,599	(a)
Willoughby ..	"	28,087	49.75	Lismore ..	"	8,679	51.05
Woollahra ..	"	25,409	(a)	Liverpool ..	"	6,295	(a)
10,000 and under				Mackay ..	Qld.	6,320	69.15
20,000—				Maitland West ..	N.S.W.	8,459	34.01
Anandah ..	N.S.W.	12,657	(a)	Mentone and Mor-dialloc ..	Vic.	5,670	26.05
Auburn ..	"	13,565	(a)	Merewether ..	N.S.W.	5,906	(a)
Ballarat East ..	Vic.	13,456	(a)	Mildura ..	Vic.	5,100	11.15
Bankstown ..	N.S.W.	10,662	34.32	Mount Morgan ..	Qld.	7,214	31.43
Bexley ..	"	14,738	(a)	Newtown and Chil-well ..	Vic.	7,233	(a)
Burwood ..	"	15,733	40.24	Oakleigh ..	"	6,076	29.78
Coburg ..	Vic.	18,112	(a)	Orange ..	N.S.W.	7,399	25.26
Concord ..	N.S.W.	11,002	(a)	Port Pirie ..	S.A.	9,508	13.55
Drummoyne ..	"	18,762	(a)	Prospect and Sher-wood ..	N.S.W.	8,732	33.70
Fremantle ..	W.A.	17,555	29.63	Sandgate ..	Qld.	6,277	46.89
Geelong ..	Vic.	14,818	21.35	Smithfield and Fairfield ..	N.S.W.	5,301	(a)
Goulburn ..	N.S.W.	12,667	24.84	Strathfield ..	"	7,594	(a)
Granville ..	"	13,320	(a)	Tamworth ..	"	7,265	27.39
Hamilton ..	"	14,196	(a)	Wagga Wagga ..	"	7,676	21.40
Hindmarsh ..	S.A.	12,461	(a)	Wallsend ..	"	6,444	(a)
Hurstville ..	N.S.W.	13,398	(a)	Warrnambool ..	Vic.	7,739	27.84
Ilawarra, Central and North ..	"	11,551	(a)	Warwick ..	Qld.	6,095	28.12
Kew ..	Vic.	17,382	27.93	Wollongong ..	N.S.W.	6,707	44.52
Kogarah ..	N.S.W.	18,214	(a)	Wonthaggi ..	Vic.	5,176	34.83
Lidcombe ..	"	10,517	34.40	Wynnum ..	Qld.	8,357	38.17
Lithgow ..	"	13,276	33.44				
Manly ..	"	18,515	46.93				
Maryborough ..	Qld.	10,635	45.81				
Mascot ..	N.S.W.	10,930	(a)				
Newcastle ..	"	14,555	46.41				
Norwood and Ken-sington ..	S.A.	15,010	24.63				
Parramatta ..	N.S.W.	14,602	36.03				
Port Melbourne ..	Vic.	13,100	(a)				
Ryde ..	N.S.W.	14,865	35.22				
Sandringham ..	Vic.	11,306	(a)				
St. Peters ..	N.S.W.	12,708	(a)				
St. Peters ..	S.A.	11,104	22.29				
Subiaco ..	W.A.	13,650	33.35				
Thebarton ..	"	14,037	(a)				
Toowong ..	Qld.	10,008	36.59				
Waratah ..	N.S.W.	12,191	(a)				
Waterloo ..	"	11,199	(a)				
Wickham ..	"	12,149	(a)				
Windsor ..	Qld.	18,262	35.24				
Williamstown ..	Vic.	19,445	(a)				

(a) No record.

POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL OF THE PRINCIPAL URBAN
INCORPORATED AREAS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 4TH APRIL, 1921—

continued.

Town.	State in which Situatd.	Approx. Popula- tion.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situatd.	Approx. Popula- tion.	Average Annual Rainfall.
3,000 and under 5,000— <i>cont.</i>			Inches.	3,000 and under 5,000— <i>cont.</i>			Inches.
Forbes ..	N.S.W.	4,379	19.84	Mudgee ..	N.S.W.	3,168	25.75
Fremantle East ..	W.A.	4,424	33.64	Northam ..	W.A.	3,583	16.86
North ..	"	3,547	32.65	Parkes ..	N.S.W.	3,947	20.92
Geraldton ..	"	4,176	18.92	Penrith ..	"	3,595	29.87
Glen Innes ..	N.S.W.	4,976	31.83	Roma ..	Qld.	3,247	24.03
Henley and Grange ..	S.A.	3,980	17.72	Sale ..	Vic.	3,768	23.82
Horsham ..	Vic.	3,788	17.71	Singleton ..	N.S.W.	3,269	28.67
Inverell ..	N.S.W.	4,366	30.46	Southport ..	Qld.	3,543	54.76
Junee ..	"	3,563	20.44	Stawell ..	Vic.	4,411	21.31
Kempsey ..	"	3,609	44.42	Stockton ..	N.S.W.	4,600	(a)
Lambton ..	"	3,694	40.67	Temora ..	"	3,048	20.34
Lambton, New ..	"	3,549	(a)	Vaucluse ..	"	3,717	47.60
Maitland East ..	"	3,545	32.86	Wallerawang ..	S.A.	3,308	14.18
Maryborough ..	Vic.	4,747	20.77	Wangaratta ..	Vic.	3,692	24.67
Midland Junction ..	W.A.	4,935	37.14	Wellington ..	N.S.W.	3,929	23.01
Moree ..	N.S.W.	3,020	23.63	Windsor ..	"	3,827	30.42
Mount Gambler ..	S.A.	3,968	31.34	Young ..	"	3,278	25.16

(a) No record.

For the purpose of providing a comparison of the populations of the several States and Territories, the following table has been compiled from the 1921 Census data, shewing the population of each State and Territory divided into four distinct sections, viz.:—Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, Rural, and Migratory, and the percentage of each section on the total population for the State or Territory:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Total Common- wealth
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	Northern Terri- tory.	Federal Capital Terri- tory.	
NUMBER.									
Urban—									
Metropolitan	899,099	766,506	210,032	255,481	154,866	52,391	..	..	2,338,375
Provincial ..	524,698	187,524	183,816	42,801	42,562	49,142	1,398	..	1,031,941
Rural ..	664,453	571,747	360,500	193,963	129,764	111,692	2,407	2,563	2,037,089
Migratory ..	11,513	5,752	3,286	3,091	5,021	652	65	9	29,389
Total ..	2,099,763	1,531,529	757,634	495,336	332,213	213,877	3,870	2,572	5,436,794
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Urban —									
Metropolitan	42.82	50.05	27.72	51.58	46.62	24.50	..	..	43.01
Provincial ..	24.99	12.24	24.26	8.64	12.81	22.98	36.12	..	18.98
Rural ..	31.64	37.33	47.58	39.16	39.06	52.22	62.20	99.65	37.47
Migratory ..	0.55	0.38	0.44	0.62	1.51	0.30	1.68	0.35	0.54
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For the Commonwealth as a whole 61.99 per cent. of the population is urban, this percentage being exceeded by New South Wales, 67.81 per cent., and Victoria 62.29 per cent. Tasmania, with 47.48 per cent., has the smallest percentage of urban population in all the States.

§ 7. Dwellings in the Commonwealth.

The preliminary enquiry relating to the dwellings in each State and Territory in the Commonwealth shows that the total number of dwellings in the Commonwealth as at the 4th April, 1921, was 1,211,924, of which 1,154,423 were occupied, 51,163 unoccupied, and 6,338 were being built at the time of the Census. This represents an average for the whole of the Commonwealth of 4.68 inmates per occupied dwelling as compared with 4.78 occupants at the time of the 1911 Census. The term "unoccupied" does not necessarily imply that such dwellings were "to let," but that there were no inmates at the date of the Census. Of the States, New South Wales, with 4.82 inmates per occupied dwelling, has the highest average, and Western Australia, with 4.45 inmates, the lowest average. Particulars relating to each State and Territory in the Commonwealth are shewn in the following table, viz. :—

DWELLINGS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars of Dwellings.	States.						Territories.		Total Commonwealth.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	North-eastern.	Federal Capital.	
Occupied ..	433,429	331,056	160,956	108,000	73,491	45,816	1,148	527	1,154,423
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 ..	454,772	348,059	168,050	113,105	77,054	49,045	1,283	556	1,211,924
Inmates per Occupied Dwelling..	4.82	4.61	4.69	4.56	4.45	4.65	3.31	4.86	4.68

An examination of the particulars furnished regarding the average number of inmates per occupied dwelling in the Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural sections of the Commonwealth, as shewn in the following table, reveals the interesting fact that whilst the number of occupied dwellings in each section was respectively 490,714, 216,307, and 447,405, the average number of inmates in each of the urban sections was 4.77, and that for the rural section the lower average of 4.55 inmates per occupied dwelling was recorded. The details are as follows :—

DWELLINGS IN URBAN AND RURAL PARTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	Dwellings.				Inmates per Occupied Dwelling.
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	
Urban—					
Metropolitan ..	490,711	14,109	4,162	508,982	4.77
Provincial ..	216,307	10,186	931	227,424	4.77
Rural ..	447,405	26,868	1,245	475,518	4.55
Total ..	1,154,423	51,163	6,338	1,211,924	4.68

§ 8. Population of Territories of the Commonwealth.

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 the Commonwealth. A summary of the population and number of dwellings in each collector's district of each Territory is shewn in the following tables :—

(1) NORTHERN TERRITORY.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN POLICE DISTRICTS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Police District.	Population.			Dwellings.				Campers Out.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.	
Alice Springs ..	119	112	231	30	..	..	30	4
Alice Well ..	63	30	93	16	..	..	16	..
Anthony's Lagoon ..	54	12	66	17	..	..	17	11
Arltunga ..	56	29	85	20	..	..	20	1
Booroloola ..	63	17	80	25	5	..	30	11
Brock's Creek ..	158	31	189	109	50	..	159	7
Daly River ..	35	6	41	18	..	..	18	12
Darwin ..	a 919	480	1,399	420	45	..	465	1
	b 204	113	317	126	38	..	164	2
Frew River ..	34	10	44	12	..	..	12	..
Katherine ..	84	22	106	18	..	..	18	40
Lake Nash ..	90	22	112	11	..	1	12	16
Marranboy ..	47	11	58	32	..	..	32	2
Newcastle Waters ..	71	19	90	6	..	..	6	35
Pine Creek ..	305	49	354	156	..	..	156	10
Rankine River ..	215	29	244	25	..	..	25	11
Roper River ..	54	30	84	10	..	..	10	45
Timber Creek ..	149	20	169	19	..	..	19	27
Wave Hill ..	37	3	40	5	..	..	5	16
Shipping ..	64	1	65	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	1,075	138	1	1,214	251

(a) Municipality of Darwin. (b) Comprises portion of Police District of Darwin south of municipality, also Melville, Bathurst, and Goulburn Islands.

(2) FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS,
4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Collector's District.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Central	231	150	381	93	..	..	93
Duntroon	325	193	518	105	3	..	108
Eastern	120	100	220	42	7	..	49
Jervis Bay .. .	356	159	515	84	..	..	84
Northern	176	134	310	65	5	..	70
Southern	66	44	110	24	3	..	27
Stromlo	69	52	121	29	..	..	29
Tidbinbilla .. .	77	70	147	31	10	..	41
Tuggeranong .. .	94	66	160	36	..	..	36
Woden	44	37	81	18	..	..	18
Shipping	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total	1,567	1,005	2,572	527	28	..	555

(3) NORFOLK ISLAND.

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Collector's District.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Norfolk Island ..	339	378	717	168	22	3	193

(4) PAPUA.

NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS
AND THEIR DWELLINGS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Collector's District.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Abau	22	6	28	19	3	..	22
Baniara	19	12	31	11	..	..	11
Buna	16	3	19	12	..	..	12
Bwagaoia	123	50	173	82	1	..	83
Cape Nelson .. .	11	6	17	9	2	..	11
Daru	34	25	59	13	2	..	15
Ioma	6	..	6	2	..	..	2
Kairuka	190	128	318	87	..	..	87
Kerema	48	25	73	36	..	..	36
Kikori	10	4	14	7	2	..	9
Kokada	5	..	5	5	..	..	5
Losuia	24	16	40	20	..	..	20
Nepa(a) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Moresby .. .	387	190	577	199	19	4	222
Rigo	39	14	53	25	4	..	29
Samarai	288	167	455	145	10	..	155
Shipping	186	24	210	..	..	..	..
Total	1,408	670	2,078	(b)672	43	4	719

(a) No non-indigenous population at date of Census.

(b) In addition, there were 15 cases in which Census night was passed in camps without ordinary dwellings.

(5) TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

NON-INDIGENOUS POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS
AND THEIR DWELLINGS, 4th APRIL, 1921.

Collector's District.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Eitape ..	76	27	103	57	..	..	57
Gasmatta ..	16	..	16	11	..	..	11
Kaewiong ..	288	68	356	174	..	..	174
Kieta ..	119	29	148	71	..	..	71
Kokopo ..	276	93	369	86	..	..	86
Madang ..	195	77	272	97	5	..	102
Manus ..	117	15	132	58	..	..	58
Morobe ..	79	60	139	26	..	..	26
Namatanai ..	120	28	148	49	13	..	62
Rabaul ..	1,078	272	1,350	401	..	..	401
Talasea ..	33	1	34	26	..	..	26
Shipping ..	105	1	106	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,502	671	3,173	1,056	18	..	1,074

NOTE.— All of the above tables are subject to revision.

§ 9. Assisted Immigration.

In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance ceased for the time being in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales, general State-aided immigration was discontinued in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, was required to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations, immigrants to the number of 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 afforded. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. Assistance to immigrants, which in the case of Victoria had practically ceased in 1873, has recently been again afforded. In South Australia the principle of State assistance was again introduced in 1911, and in Tasmania in 1912.

The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1914 to 1921, and the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1921, are given in the following table :—

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS DURING THE YEARS 1914 TO 1921, AND UP TO THE
END OF 1921.

STATES AND COMMONWEALTH.

State	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
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
Total to end of 1921 ..	280,192	193,644	216,605	103,279	46,701	23,112	863,533

§ 10. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

2. **Census-taking.**—The first regular Census in Australia was that of New South Wales, in November, 1828. The dates on which the Censuses have been taken in the several States, and the populations enumerated thereat, are shewn in the table on page 1085.

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

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

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

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

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

It should be noted, in connexion with the Census of 1911, that a slight change in defining the date of reference has been made in order to accord with the English practice. In previous Australian Censuses the date of the Census has been taken to be that of the day preceding the midnight which is adopted as the determining point. Thus, at the Census of 1901, where the figures given relate approximately to midnight between the 31st March and the 1st April, the Australian Census was stated to be that of the 31st March, while in a precisely similar case in England it was stated to be that of 1st April. At the Census of 1911, taken as at midnight between the 2nd and 3rd April, the date of the Census has, in accordance with the English practice, been stated to be the 3rd April, and that day was gazetted as the day of the Census.

5. **The Census of 1921.**—The third Australian Census since the commencement of the century was taken under the Census and Statistics Act 1905–20, as at midnight between the 3rd and 4th April, 1921, the latter date being gazetted as Census Day. On this occasion the Federal Electoral organization was utilized for collecting purposes, the Commonwealth Chief Electoral Officer (Mr. Oldham) kindly consenting to allow his officers to undertake the local direction of the collecting staffs.

In each State the Commonwealth Electoral Officer was appointed Deputy Supervisor of Census for that State, and each Divisional Returning Officer was appointed Census Enumerator for the Division under his control. To assist the Enumerators in the selection and direction of the actual collectors, Sub-enumerators were appointed, the Census Subdivision being in most cases a Federal Electoral Subdivision or a group of two or more such electoral subdivisions.

In addition to the six States the five territories of the Commonwealth were also enumerated, viz., (i) Northern Territory, (ii) Federal Capital Territory, (iii) Norfolk Island, (iv) Papua, (v) Territory of New Guinea.

In each of these cases a Deputy Supervisor of Census was appointed who, however, dealt directly with his collectors without the intermediary of Enumerators and Sub-enumerators. For the whole of the Commonwealth and its dependencies the collecting organization comprised the following, viz. :—11 Deputy Supervisors, 75 Enumerators, 979 Sub-enumerators, 9,500 Collectors.

The compilation of the results is being carried out as far as possible by machinery, this being the first occasion on which the tabulation of an Australian Census has been so conducted. The system in use is that which is generally known as the "Hollerith," and the requisite machines and cards are supplied by the British Tabulating Machine Company, London.

The particulars at present available are the populations of the several States and Territories, and of the several Local Government Areas comprised therein, details of which have been included as far as practicable in the present Section. The population estimates for the intercensal period 1911-21 have also been adjusted on the basis of the results disclosed by the Census of 1921. Analyses of the Census data according to age, birthplace, religion, occupation, etc., will, however, not be available for some considerable time, and the figures relative thereto for the Census of 1911 have, therefore, for the present been retained.

6. Population at Censuses from 1828 to 1921.—The total populations enumerated at the several Australian Censuses are shewn in the following table :—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 TO 1921.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (exclusive of Aborigines).								Commonwealth (Total).
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Terr.	
1828	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833	(2nd Sep.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836	(2nd Sep.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	(27th Sep.) 50,216	..	..	..
1841	(2nd Mar.) 130,856	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1844	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26th Feb.) 22,390	..	..	..	..	..
1846	..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..
1847	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..
1848	(1st Mar.) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..
1851	(a)	(26th Apr.) 234,298	..	..	(30th Sep.) 11,743	..	..	..	..
1854	..	(b)	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1855	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..
1859	(7th Apr.) 350,860	(7th Apr.) 538,628	(7th Apr.) (b) 30,059 (1st Jan.) 61,467	(7th Apr.) 126,830	..	(7th Apr.) 89,977	..	..	..
1861	..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1864	..	..	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..
1866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	(2nd Apr.) 502,998	(2nd Apr.) 730,198	(1st Sep.) 120,104	(2nd Apr.) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1871	..	..	(1st May) 213,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1876	..	..	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	..	..	2,250,194
1881	(c) 749,825	861,566	(1st May) 322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1886	..	..	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	..	..	3,174,392
1891	(d) 1,123,954	1,139,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	(e) 1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	..	..	3,773,801
1911	(f) 1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005
1921	(g) 2,099,763	1,531,529	757,634	495,336	332,213	213,877	3,870	2,572	5,436,794
	(i)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) 3rd April. (d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 3rd April. (g) Previously included with South Australia. (h) Previously included with New South Wales. (i) 4th April (subject to revision).

7. Estimates of Population.—In the absence of an annual enumeration of the population, it becomes necessary to adopt some method of estimating it for intercensal periods, basing such estimates on the results of the most recent Censuses. The manner in which this is effected varies, however, in different parts of the world. In England, for example, the assumption usually made is that the rate of increase of the preceding intercensal period will continue unchanged during the current period. Again, in the United States, it has been assumed, in certain cases, that the numerical increase per annum ascertained for the preceding intercensal period will hold good for the current period. From the earliest times in Australia, "statistics of fluctuation" have been obtained from the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. With reasonable thoroughness in the collection of such statistics, the deduced estimates possess much greater weight than those based on the mere assumption of a continuation of the increase experienced in the preceding period. In most cases, however, estimates of population, based on statistics of fluctuation, are found to be in excess at the Census, thus furnishing evidence of a uniform tendency to over-estimation, and indicating the necessity for a correction. In the population figures given in the earlier portion of the present section, the estimates of the population of the several States have been carefully revised, the results of the various Censuses being taken in conjunction with the records of births, deaths, arrivals and departures. It is believed that by this means the population of the Commonwealth from the date of settlement onwards has been obtained with a high degree of accuracy, and that the figures supplied represent a reasonably close approximation to the actual numbers. A detailed account of the adjustment for the decennium 1901-10 will be found on pp. 112-118 of Year Book No. 6. Particulars for the several States and Territories from the date of settlement onwards are given in the following tables, and are shewn by graphs on pages 1067 to 1069:—

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE.

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

MALES.

(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1805	5,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,395
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1815	9,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,848
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1825	29,309	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,288
1830	33,900	..	..	..	877	10,979	..	..	52,885
1835	31,949	..	..	..	1,231	18,108	..	..	81,929
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	28,749	..	..	127,308
1845	113,739	..	..	12,810	2,689	32,040	..	..	173,159
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	43,921	..	..	238,683
1855	147,822	(b) 226,462	..	48,843	8,311	44,229	..	..	470,118
1860	197,851	330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	38,680	..	..	668,560
1865	222,890	348,717	53,292	84,255	13,575	49,653	..	..	773,278
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	50,549	..	..	902,494
1875	322,534	424,269	102,161	108,706	16,141	53,517	..	..	1,028,489
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,433	16,985	54,678	..	..	1,204,514
1885	518,606	504,097	186,866	162,425	20,688	60,568	..	..	1,460,394
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	67,712	..	..	1,692,831
1895	668,209	607,933	248,865	180,314	69,733	76,453	..	..	1,855,539
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	80,485	..	..	1,976,992
1905	782,897	598,134	291,807	181,467	146,498	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	2,100,118
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,071	95,947	3,368	..	2,296,308
1915	972,550	694,160	366,353	220,981	170,764	98,665	3,586	(b) 957	2,528,016
1916	945,846	666,186	352,639	212,602	159,086	96,010	3,712	1,194	2,437,275
1917	960,103	671,008	354,929	213,691	157,355	96,945	3,748	1,080	2,458,859
1918	984,453	684,167	363,650	219,723	159,662	100,109	3,499	1,179	2,516,442
1919	1,041,993	739,872	390,682	240,226	174,750	106,374	3,376	1,008	2,698,281
1920	1,067,513	753,710	397,180	245,325	176,638	107,283	2,911	1,062	2,751,622
1921	1,083,926	764,810	405,593	252,170	178,222	110,050	2,718	1,128	2,786,617

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier quinquennial dates.

(b) Previously included with

New South Wales.

(c) Previously included with South Australia.

COMMONWEALTH POPULATION FROM EARLIEST DATE—continued.

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

FEMALES.

(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1805	2,312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,312
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1815	5,215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,215
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1825	9,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,217
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	(b) 3,213	..	..	17,154
1835	19,355	..	..	..	647	11,423	..	..	31,425
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1845	74,179	..	..	9,650	1,790	20,370	..	..	105,989
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1855	118,179	(b) 120,843	..	48,544	4,294	31,282	..	..	323,142
1860	150,695	207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1865	185,616	269,074	33,629	77,222	7,806	43,418	..	..	616,765
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1875	270,833	370,665	66,944	101,370	10,861	49,061	..	..	869,734
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1885	425,261	455,741	129,815	146,888	15,271	61,148	..	..	1,234,124
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1895	587,294	577,743	194,199	171,654	30,782	74,410	..	..	1,636,082
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1905	704,987	612,287	239,675	181,154	103,640	90,438	678	..	1,932,859
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1915	920,641	730,433	319,511	225,096	145,662	98,225	898	(b) 872	2,442,038
1916	938,876	738,645	325,347	229,345	147,505	99,656	954	1,029	2,481,357
1917	959,518	746,231	332,699	233,139	149,137	101,131	1,055	1,024	2,523,934
1918	976,990	753,266	341,887	237,965	150,120	102,815	1,141	1,053	2,565,237
1919	996,159	763,369	346,906	241,389	152,655	103,581	1,171	911	2,606,141
1920	1,023,602	774,441	355,065	245,852	154,181	105,564	1,081	910	2,660,696
1921	1,043,345	786,142	364,423	250,433	156,951	108,363	1,019	936	2,711,612

PERSONS.

1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1795	3,466	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,466
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1805	7,707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,707
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1815	15,063	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,063
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1825	33,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,505
1830	44,568	..	..	..	..	(b) 14,192	..	..	70,029
1835	71,304	..	..	..	1,172	24,270	..	..	113,354
1840	127,468	..	..	..	1,878	40,172	..	..	190,408
1845	187,918	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	279,146
1850	269,900	..	..	22,460	4,470	64,291	..	..	405,356
1855	269,001	(b) 347,305	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	793,260
1860	348,546	538,234	..	97,887	12,605	90,962	..	..	1,145,585
1865	408,506	617,791	(b) 28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,390,043
1870	497,992	723,925	86,921	161,477	21,381	93,967	..	..	1,647,756
1875	593,367	794,934	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,898,223
1880	741,142	858,605	169,105	210,076	27,002	103,739	..	..	2,231,531
1885	943,867	959,838	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,694,518
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	316,681	309,313	35,959	128,860	..	..	3,151,355
1895	1,255,503	1,185,676	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,491,621
1900	1,360,305	1,106,213	443,064	351,968	100,515	154,895	..	..	3,765,339
1905	1,437,884	1,210,421	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(c) 4,857	..	4,032,977
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	531,482	362,621	250,138	186,385	4,046	..	4,425,083
1915	1,893,191	1,424,593	509,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,970,054
1916	1,884,722	1,404,831	685,864	446,077	316,426	197,590	4,484	(b) 1,829	4,918,632
1917	1,919,621	1,417,239	877,986	441,947	306,591	195,666	4,666	2,223	4,982,793
1918	1,961,443	1,437,433	687,628	446,830	306,492	198,076	4,803	2,104	5,081,670
1919	2,038,152	1,503,241	705,537	457,688	309,782	202,924	4,640	2,232	5,304,422
1920	2,091,115	1,528,151	737,588	481,615	327,405	209,955	4,547	1,919	5,412,318
1921	2,127,271	1,550,952	752,245	491,177	330,819	212,847	3,992	1,972	5,510,329

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

The tables on this and the preceding page, shewing the quinquennial and other figures for the male, female, and total population of each State and the Commonwealth, give sufficient indication, for general purposes, of its progress. A reference to the diagrams

given hereinbefore (pp. 1067 to 1069), on which the graphs shew the particulars for each year, is also desirable. The characteristics of the fluctuations of each element, or of the totals, will be more readily perceived by reference to the graphs than they possibly can by reference to these numerical tables. The earliest date for which particulars as to sex were available is 1796. The figures from 1788 to 1825 inclusive, as already mentioned, are based upon the results of the musters taken in those years; those for subsequent years are founded upon estimates made on the basis of the Census results and the annual returns of births and deaths and immigration and emigration.

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

INCREASE OF COMMONWEALTH POPULATION.

Decade ended 31st December.	Increase during Decade—					
	Numerical.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
				%	%	%
1790	(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	455,314	531,921	987,235	19.83	24.99	22.31

(a) Not available.

§ 11. Census of 4th April, 1921.

1. Numbers Enumerated.—As already mentioned, the Census for the whole of the Australian Commonwealth 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 of the whole of Australia being dealt with from one centre, instead of each State being responsible for its own count as on previous occasions. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories of the Commonwealth were as follows :—

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—			
New South Wales ..	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763
Victoria	754,629	776,900	1,531,529
Queensland	399,610	358,024	757,634
South Australia ..	248,293	247,043	495,336
Western Australia ..	177,013	155,200	332,213
Tasmania	107,767	106,110	213,877
Territories—			
Northern	2,821	1,049	3,870
Federal	1,567	1,005	2,572
Total Commonwealth ..	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794

2. Growth during last Four Decennia.—The total increase of population of the Commonwealth between the Census of 3rd April, 1911, and that of 4th April, 1921, was 981,789, of which 449,723 were males and 532,066 were females, as compared with a total 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 OF COMMONWEALTH AT 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 (b) ..	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	1.63

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

(b) Preliminary totals only ; subject to revision.

The increases in the populations of the several States and Territories during the past four intercensal periods have been as follow :—

INTERCENSAL INCREASES IN THE TOTAL POPULATION.

State and 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	453,029	27.51
Victoria ..	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53	215,978	16.42
Queensland ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62	151,821	25.06
South Australia ..	39,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01	86,778	21.24
West Australia ..	20,074	67.57	134,342	269.86	97,990	53.22	50,099	17.76
Tasmania ..	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,736	10.88	22,666	11.85
N. Territory ..	1,447	41.93	(b)-87	(b)-1.78	(b)-1,501	(b)-31.20	560	16.92
F. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	50.06
Commonwealth	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	981,789	22.04

(a) Including Federal Territory.

(b) Decrease.

For the Commonwealth as a whole, the increase in population during the period 1911-1921 was greater by 300,585 than that for the period 1901-1911, the rate of increase being 22.04 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 2.03 per cent. per annum.

As regards the separate States, the numerical 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 greater

numerical increases in the earlier than in the later decennia. The Northern Territory, which exhibited an actual loss of population in 1891-1901 and 1901-1911, experienced its first increase since the 1881-1891 decennium during the period 1911-1921. In the matter of rates of increase per cent. New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania were higher in 1911-1921 than in 1901-1911, while Western Australia was considerably lower.

§ 12. Naturalization.

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

In 1917 it was considered advisable to make more stringent the provisions of the Act, notably with reference to the question of dual nationality, circumstances arising out of the war having clearly demonstrated that while many naturalized persons of enemy birth were enjoying the rights, privileges, and protection guaranteed to Australian citizens, they were still pledged to allegiance to their Mother Country. As a result the "Naturalization Act 1917," containing a number of new and important provisions, was passed by Parliament and was assented to on 20th September of the same year.

In 1920, an Act was passed, which superseded the Acts passed in 1903 and 1917. The purpose of this measure, which was known as the "Nationality Act 1920," and which came into operation on 1st January, 1921, was to consolidate and amend the law regarding naturalization. The most important provision of this Act was the adoption of Part II. of the "British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914," which conferred on any person naturalized under the Act the rights of a British subject, not only in the Commonwealth but also in Great Britain and in any other parts of the Empire which have adopted Part II. of the British Act.

Prior to the passing of the original Act the issue of certificates of naturalization had been a function of the State Governments, carried out under Acts of the several State Legislatures, which, however, did not differ materially from each other, and furnished the basis on which the Commonwealth Act was drafted. From 1st January, 1904, when the Commonwealth Act of 1903 became operative, the right to issue certificates of naturalization in the Commonwealth has been vested exclusively in the Federal Government, but all certificates or letters of naturalization issued under the several State Acts prior to that date entitle the recipients to be deemed to be naturalized under the Commonwealth Act.

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 continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding his application for naturalization, and previous residence, either in the Commonwealth 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) Birthplace ; (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 :—

- (i) Newspapers containing copies of an advertisement, as prescribed, of his intention to seek naturalization.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) Satisfactory evidence that he has an adequate knowledge of the English language.

Any person may make representation by statutory declaration with regard to an applicant for naturalization. The contents of such declaration will not be disclosed other than with the consent of the person making the declaration, except for the purpose of a prosecution for perjury.

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.

The Governor-General may, in his absolute discretion, in any special case in which he thinks fit, grant a certificate of naturalization to any minor, whether or not the conditions required by this Act have been complied with.

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

- (i) Naturalization by marriage.
- (ii) 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 any certificate of naturalization where—

- (i) it is proved that the certificate has been obtained by false representation or fraud, or by concealment of material circumstances, or that the person to whom the certificate is granted has shewn himself by act or speech to be disaffected or disloyal to His Majesty.
- (ii) he is satisfied that the person to whom the certificate was granted either—
 - (a) has during the war in which His Majesty is engaged unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy or with the subject of an enemy State, or been engaged in or associated with any business which is to his knowledge carried on in such manner as to assist the enemy in such war ; or

- (b) has within five years of the date of the grant of the certificate been sentenced by any court in His Majesty's dominions to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months, or to a term of penal servitude, or to a fine of not less than one hundred pounds; or
- (c) was not of good character at the date of the grant of the certificate; or
- (d) has since the date of the grant of the certificate been for a period of not less than seven years ordinarily resident out of His Majesty's dominions otherwise than as a representative of a British subject, firm or company carrying on business, or an institution established in His Majesty's dominions, or in the ordinary service of the Crown, and has not maintained substantial connexion with His Majesty's dominions; or
- (e) remains according to the law of a State at war with His Majesty a subject of that State;
- and that (in any case) the continuance of the certificate is not conducive to the public good.

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 authorised to make such regulations as are necessary or convenient for giving effect to the Act.

2. **Statistics of Naturalization.**—Particulars relative to the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during each of the five years 1917 to 1921, and to the countries from which such recipients had come, are shewn in the following table:—

COMMONWEALTH NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1917 TO 1921.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.		1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Italian ..	35	8	34	139	182	Great Britain ..	102	82	66	100	245
Swedish ..	57	38	32	37	48	Italy ..	30	9	29	128	179
Danish ..	65	52	50	55	57	Germany ..	36	13	13	59	342
Russian ..	50	30	20	18	126	America (North) ..	42	12	28	52	87
German ..	48	15	11	67	459	Sweden ..	21	12	8	20	22
Norwegian ..	54	36	17	24	38	Denmark ..	32	19	18	27	26
Greek ..	7	21	49	80	140	Norway ..	25	22	10	15	14
American (North) ..	24	..	11	22	29	Greece ..	5	13	35	43	82
Dutch ..	33	21	10	27	14	France ..	15	10	8	18	40
Swiss ..	24	12	14	29	16	Egypt ..	4	1	10	24	66
French ..	27	11	8	22	41	America (South) ..	5	5	..	..	..
Spanish ..	11	3	6	20	17	Holland ..	18	5	..	..	..
Belgian ..	4	5	4	5	5	Russia ..	7	4	..	..	56
Rumanian ..	..	2	1	2	7	South Africa ..	7	5	9	15	25
Portuguese ..	4	2	1	3	1	Belgium ..	7	7	6	16	31
American (South) ..	..	..	..	..	1	New Zealand ..	6	6	6	15	23
Austrian ..	1	1	2	2	29	Switzerland ..	15	3	6	11	10
Mexican ..	..	..	1	..	..	Spain ..	6	2	..	10	8
Chinese ..	..	..	1	..	2	New Caledonia ..	8	1	..	..	..
Serbian ..	1	4	..	2	2	Argentina ..	3	1	6	..	..
Syrian ..	..	..	1	..	96	Canada ..	7	2	..	..	..
Polish ..	..	..	6	17	52	Finland ..	4	..	..	..	..
Finnish ..	..	..	16	37	34	Other Countries ..	40	27	37	76	255
Others ..	..	..	..	21	115						
Total ..	445	261	295	629	1,511	Total ..	445	261	295	629	1,511

The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalization during the years 1909 to 1921 were resident :—

NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATES GRANTED BY COMMONWEALTH, 1909 TO 1921.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	C'wealth.
1909 ..	644	507	378	600	221	81	..	2,431
1910 ..	665	329	333	299	187	36	..	1,849
1911 ..	565	491	469	282	248	22	..	2,077
1912 ..	565	295	464	343	243	35	..	1,945
1913 ..	603	434	525	355	342	30	2	2,291
1914 ..	1,327	1,202	625	552	520	43	3	4,272
1915 ..	411	378	345	260	191	16	1	1,602
1916 ..	260	211	152	82	115	20	2	842
1917 ..	131	131	84	45	46	7	1	445
1918 ..	85	70	59	19	25	3	..	261
1919 ..	103	70	67	21	29	5	..	295
1920 ..	208	136	167	50	61	5	2	629
1921 ..	461	309	427	165	135	12	2	1,511

3. **Census Particulars.**—On the Personal Card used at the Census of 3rd April, 1911, 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 :—

NUMBER OF NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECTS RECORDED AT THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS OF 3rd APRIL, 1911.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Federal.	
Males ..	11,333	8,445	11,025	4,141	3,544	734	457	4	39,683
Females ...	2,808	2,182	5,562	1,763	646	293	13	1	13,268
Persons ..	14,141	10,627	16,587	5,904	4,190	1,027	470	5	52,951

Corresponding particulars for the Census of 1921 are not yet available.

§ 13. Graphical Representation of Growth of Population.

1. **General.**—The nature of the fluctuations of the numbers representing (a) total population, or those representing (b) births and deaths from year to year, or (c) the natural increase, i.e., the difference of births and deaths, or (d) the net immigration, all of which taken together make up the element of increase of total population, cannot be readily discerned from mere numerical tables. It has been deemed desirable, therefore, to furnish a series of graphical representations, shewing in some cases the characteristics

of these elements from 1788 to 1921, and in others from 1860 to 1921. The graphs furnish at a glance a clear indication of the changes taking place, and of their significance from year to year. The great importance of such representations is that only by their means can the most recent changes be justly apprehended, either in their relation to the past, or their meaning for the future.

2. Graphs of Total Population (page 1067).—These graphs furnish interesting evidence of the comparatively slow rate of growth of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole, during the period from the foundation of settlement in 1788 until 1832. From that year onwards to 1851, a moderately increased rate of progress was experienced. In 1851 gold was discovered in Australia, and the effect of this discovery on the population of the Commonwealth is shewn by the steepness of the curves for New South Wales and Victoria, and for the Commonwealth, from this point onwards for a series of years. The sudden breaks in the continuity of the curves for New South Wales indicate the creation of new colonies, and their separation from the mother colony. Thus, Tasmania came into existence in 1825, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859. Owing to the extensive gold discoveries in Victoria, its population increased so rapidly that in 1854 its total passed that of New South Wales, and remained in excess until 1892, when the mother State again assumed the lead, which it has since maintained. The rate of increase in New South Wales is large, but the State is still only sparsely populated. A feature of the New South Wales curve is its comparative regularity as compared with that of Victoria, the population of which State increased with great rapidity from 1851 to 1860, less rapidly from 1861 to 1878, with a further period of increased rapidity from 1878 to 1891, and a period of very slow and fluctuating growth from the latter year to 1914. In 1915 and 1916 the population decreased, but since that year increases were again recorded. Victoria, however, has a population density more than double that of Tasmania, and nearly three times that of New South Wales.

In the case of Queensland, the curve indicates a rate of growth which, though varying somewhat, has on the whole been satisfactory, and at times very rapid. Periods of particularly rapid increase occurred from 1862 to 1865, from 1873 to 1877, and from 1881 to 1889. With the exception of the year 1916 the population of this State has always increased each year up to 1921. The population of Queensland passed that of Tasmania in 1867, and that of South Australia in 1885. The population density of Queensland is about one-fifteenth of that of Victoria.

The curve for South Australia indicated that with fluctuations more or less marked, the population increased at a moderate rate from the date of the effective settlement of the colony in 1836 until 1884, and that from that point onwards, a diminished rate of increase was experienced, with slight decreases in 1886, 1888, 1900, 1902, 1915, and 1916. In 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 increases were again recorded. The population of South Australia passed that of Tasmania in 1852. Its density is nearly one and one-fifth of that of Queensland, about one-fifth of that of New South Wales, and about one-fourteenth of that of Victoria.

The curve for Western Australia indicates that the population increased regularly but very slowly until 1886, when the discovery of gold in the Kimberley division caused an influx of population. The effects of the further rich discoveries of gold in the Murchison and Coolgardie districts in 1891 and 1892, are clearly shewn in the rapid increase of population in those and subsequent years to 1897. Two years of retarded progress then occurred, followed by a satisfactorily rapid rate of increase from 1899 to 1906, a slight decline in 1907, and a further advance in 1908 and subsequent years to 1914. Decreases occurred in 1915 and 1916, with increases in 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921. The population of Western Australia became greater than that of Tasmania in 1899. Its density is little more than one-fourth of that of South Australia, one-third of that of Queensland, one twentieth of that of New South Wales, and about one fifty-second of that of Victoria.

The Tasmanian population curve indicates a comparatively slow rate of growth throughout. Its most noticeable feature is a retardation in increase in 1852 and subsequent years, brought about by the discovery of gold on the mainland. The population density of Tasmania is about 21 per cent. greater than that of New South Wales, and a little less than half of that of Victoria.

3. **Graphs for Commonwealth of Male and Female Population** (page 1068).—These curves shew the relative growth of male and female population of the Commonwealth, and it will be seen that the former are far more liable to marked fluctuations than the latter. The curves representing an increase of population on the basis of the United States rate for 1790 to 1860, indicate that on the whole the female rate of increase in the Commonwealth has been a fairly satisfactory one, and that from 1860 to 1893 the same might be said of the male population. From 1893 onwards, however, the male population of the Commonwealth has fallen considerably below this rate.

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

4. **Graphs for each State of Male and Female Population** (page 1069).—These graphs shewing the relative progress in male and female population for each of the States, disclose the fact that in all cases the female population is much less liable to marked fluctuations than the male, and further, that in cases where rapid increases have taken place in the latter, a similar, but much more gradual, increase is in evidence in the former, commencing usually, however, somewhat later than in the case of the males. A comparison of the graphs of each of the States with that of the Commonwealth shews that the fluctuations in the latter case are smaller than in the former. This is largely due to internal migrations of the male element of the population, brought about by various causes, amongst which mining developments figure prominently.

5. **Graphs for Natural Increase of Population, Commonwealth and States** (page 1072).—The graphs indicate that, with the exception of certain marked variations, the natural increase of the population of the Commonwealth, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, advanced with fair rapidity from 1860 to 1892, in which year it attained its maximum, and then fell rapidly till 1898. A subsequent rise to 1900 was followed by a continuous fall for the three years succeeding, viz., to 1903. The recovery shews a fairly rapid rise to 1909, during which year the natural increase was 16.35 per 1,000 of mean population. In succeeding years a correspondingly high rate was maintained with minor fluctuations until 1914, when a record of 17.54 was obtained. In 1915 and 1916 the rate declined to 16.59 and 15.74 respectively, but improved to 16.71 in 1917. In 1918 it declined to 15.16, and in 1919 a further heavy decline to 10.96 was experienced. The rate for 1920 was 15.12. In 1912 a rate of 17.42 was obtained; this was, however, an over-statement of the true natural increase for the year, owing to the fact that the introduction of "Maternity Allowances" in 1912 resulted in expediting the registration of births. The years in which the natural increase of the Commonwealth was at its highest were 1865, 1871, 1881, 1892, 1900, and 1914, and the years of extraordinarily low rates of natural increase were 1866, 1875, 1882, 1898, 1903, and 1919. The lower rate of 1898 was due in large measure to a phenomenally high death rate experienced in practically all the States in that year, when an epidemic of measles was prevalent throughout the Commonwealth. The low rate of 1903 was brought about by the low birth rates and the high death rates which accompanied the drought of 1902-3, while the advance in the rate of natural increase since 1903 has been collateral with the marked improvement in material conditions experienced throughout the Commonwealth during that period. The very low rate for 1919 was due to a low birth rate and a very high death rate, caused by an epidemic of influenza.

6. **Graphs shewing Total Increase of Population** (pages 1070 and 1071).—The graphs disclose the fact that the most notable years of large total increases of population of the Commonwealth as a whole were 1864, 1877, 1883, 1888, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1919. The total increase for 1912 was higher than for any year since 1883, while that for 1919 was the highest on record. The years in which low total increases were noticeable were 1861, 1867, 1872, 1878, 1889, 1893, 1898, and 1903. The decreases in the years 1915 and 1916 are a direct effect of the war. The great increase in 1919 was due very largely to the return of soldiers after the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

The graph for New South Wales indicates a high total increase of population between 1876 and 1894, advancing to a maximum in 1883, and then declining to 1901. From the latter year onwards to 1907 an advance in the total increase was in evidence, followed by a decline in 1908, and a recovery in 1909, which was maintained in subsequent years to 1912. In 1913, 1914, and 1915 the figures fell continuously, followed in 1916 by a decrease, and a rapid increase since 1917.

Some features of the graph shewing the Victorian total increase are the height attained in 1864, 1870, 1888, 1901, and 1912, the smallness of the increase for the years 1861 and 1875, and the decrease for 1896, 1902, and 1903. The increase fell off in 1913 and 1914 and a decrease was experienced in 1915 and 1916, followed by an increase in 1917 and the following years.

For Queensland it will be seen that the years of high total increases were 1863, 1875, 1883, 1895, 1901, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1913, and 1919 while the years in which these were at very low level were 1869, 1878, 1891, and 1903. In 1914, 1915, and 1916 there was a progressive decline, followed by an increase in 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921.

In South Australia the total increases were exceptionally high in 1865, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1892, 1908, 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1919, and correspondingly low in 1870, 1885, 1896, and 1903, while actual decreases took place in 1886, 1888, and 1902. In 1913 there was a slight decline in the total increase, followed by decreases in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, and increases from 1917 to 1921.

In Western Australia the total increase graph indicates no very marked advance until about 1884, from which it rises somewhat rapidly to 1886, and then declines to 1888. This is followed by an exceedingly rapid rise to 1896, and a subsequent fall to 1899, succeeded by a further rise to 1902, and a fall thereafter to 1907, followed by a rise to 1911, a further fall in 1912, and a rise in 1913. Decreases took place in 1888, 1907, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

In the case of the Tasmanian graph, indications of a very varied total increase are in evidence, the principal high points being those for the years 1887, 1891, 1897, 1902, 1907, 1912, 1913, and 1919 while actual decreases were experienced in 1874, 1875, 1892, 1906, 1911, 1914, 1915, and 1916.

7. Graphs shewing Masculinity of Population, Commonwealth and States (page 1073).—These graphs furnish information concerning the variations which have taken place in the relative numbers of males and females in the populations of the Commonwealth and the several States during the years 1796 to 1921, and incidentally serve to indicate special features of growth in the respective populations. In general it will be noted that in recent years there has been a marked tendency towards a masculinity of zero, that is, to a condition in which the numbers of males and females in the population were equal, but that with the exception of Victoria and South Australia the masculinity had never fallen below zero prior to the outbreak of war. In 1916 and 1917, however, it fell below zero in all the States except Queensland and Western Australia, and in the Commonwealth as a whole. In 1918 the rates were below zero in the Commonwealth as a whole, and in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. During the year 1920, the Commonwealth as a whole, and all the States except Victoria and South Australia, had an excess of males. In 1921, in every State except Victoria there were more males than females. The early experience of the Commonwealth exhibits a fairly rapid decline in masculinity to 1812, followed by an even more rapid rise to 1828 and a subsequent fall with a more gentle slope to 1850. From 1850 onwards the decline in masculinity has been fairly continuous, though subject to fluctuations. It should be noted that the great variations of the earlier as compared with the later years have been due to a considerable extent to the fact that, owing to the smallness of the population, any considerable influx of male immigrants had a marked effect in increasing the masculinity of the population, while an influx of female immigrants tended to considerably reduce it. Two points of special interest in the graphs of the separate States are the maxima attained in 1852 in Victoria and 1896 in Western Australia, as the result of extensive male immigration consequent on the gold discoveries in the respective States.