

## POPULATION.

At the date of the Census, 31st March, 1901, the population of Victoria was 1,201,341, and on 31st December, 1902—a year and nine months afterwards—it was estimated to have increased to 1,205,513, or an addition of 4,172 persons, resulting from an increase of 5,672 in the number of females, less a decrease of 1,500 in the number of males. The births during the same period were 53,727, the deaths 27,952, and the natural increase 25,775. The arrivals by sea were 152,155, and the departures 173,758, including an allowance of 11,746 for unrecorded departures. The difference represents a loss to the State of 21,603 persons, which, deducted from the natural increase of 25,775, gives a net gain of 4,172 from 1st April, 1901 to 31st December, 1902. These particulars are detailed in the following statement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Population at the date of the Census, 31st March, 1901</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341
Births, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	11,902	11,364	23,266			
Deaths, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	6,708	5,067	11,775			
Natural increase .. .. .	..	..	..	5,194	6,297	11,491
Arrivals by Sea, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	42,909	21,689	64,598	609,077	603,755	1,212,832
Departures by Sea, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	41,202	22,877	64,079			
Allowance for unrecorded Departures, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	3,502	1,144	4,646			
Total Departures by Sea, recorded and unrecorded, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	44,704	24,021	68,725			
Departures in excess, 1st April, 1901, to 31st December, 1901 .. .. .	..	..	..	1,795	2,332	4,127
<i>Estimated Population on 31st December, 1901</i> .. .. .				607,282	601,423	1,208,705
Births, 1902 .. .. .	15,583	14,878	30,461			
Deaths, 1902 .. .. .	9,152	7,025	16,177			
Natural increase .. .. .	..	..	..	6,431	7,853	14,284
Arrivals by Sea, 1902 .. .. .	56,984	30,573	87,557	613,713	609,276	1,222,989
Departures by Sea, 1902 .. .. .	62,963	34,970	97,933			
Allowance for unrecorded Departures, 1902 .. .. .	5,351	1,749	7,100			
Total Departures by Sea, recorded and unrecorded, 1902 .. .. .	68,314	36,719	105,033			
Departures in excess, 1902 .. .. .	..	..	..	11,330	6,146	17,476
<i>Estimated Population on 31st December, 1902</i> .. .. .				602,383	603,130	1,205,513
Increase from Census, 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1902 .. .. .				-1,500	5,672	4,172

Railway  
passenger  
traffic.

In the preceding estimates of population the Interstate railway traffic has not been taken into account. This traffic has now assumed considerable dimensions, and is undoubtedly in favour of this State. The objections to the adoption of the returns furnished are that they do not distinguish sexes, and that the railway tickets, which form the basis of the enumeration, do not represent persons, since none are required by children under 3 years, and two children aged between 3 and 13 years may travel on one full ticket. It has, however, been estimated from some returns that did distinguish sexes, that the proportions are 60 per cent. males, and 40 per cent. females. Adopting this approximation, and taking into account the railway returns, the population of the State on 31st December, 1902, was 1,210,433 persons, of whom 605,406 were males and 605,027 females. Again, in the previous estimates of population the "gross" arrivals and departures seawards have been used, as distinguished from the "net." The former include, whilst the latter exclude, all passengers en route to places beyond the State. In the estimation of future populations it has been decided to take the railway passenger traffic into account, and also the "net" arrivals and departures seawards. The amended allowances for unrecorded departures by sea have been computed, and will of course be applied.

Increase of  
population  
at five  
decades.

The enumerated population at the five census years, and the increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under:—

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.		Popu- lation.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.		Numeri- cal.	Centesi- mal.
1861 ...	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871 ...	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881 ...	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891 ...	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901 ...	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	.91	597,458	55,467	10·23

Population,  
1861-1901.

The increase between 1891 and 1901 was the smallest since 1861, being only 60,936 persons, as against 278,059 between 1881 and 1891, and 130,818 and 191,206 respectively in the two decennial periods prior to 1881.

The increase in the number of males between 1891 and 1901 has been very small, only 5,469, or less than 1 per cent., as compared with 146,000, or 32 per cent., in the previous decade. Small increase of males, 1891-1901.

The proportion of sexes at the five census enumerations was:— Proportion of sexes.

Year.	Females to 100 Males.
1861	64.41
1871	82.40
1881	90.75
1891	90.57
1901	98.94

The number of females has thus gradually approximated to that of males, until in 1901 the sexes were almost equal in number. The emigration of males has been the principal factor in contributing to the large proportionate increase of females during the last intercensal period, when the excess of departures over arrivals was for men 73,674, and for women only 37,983. Uniformity of sexes.

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

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships.)	Rooms to a Dwelling (Inhabited and Uninhabited).	Persons to a Room.
1861	6.126	1.470	4.16	2.96	1.35
1871	8.298	1.714	4.84	3.89	1.18
1881	9.791	1.935	5.06	4.44	1.08
1891	12.948	2.549	5.08	5.10	.92
1901	13.643	2.747	4.97	5.25	.90

The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of 13.6 persons to the square mile. In 1891 the proportion was 12.9; in 1881, 9.8; in 1871, 8.3; and in 1861, 6.1. In 1901 the inhabited dwellings were in the proportion of 2.7 to the square mile, as compared with averages of 2.5, 1.9, 1.7, and 1.4 at the four preceding enumerations. There were 497 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1901, a smaller number than in 1891 and 1881, when the numbers were 508 and 506 respectively, but greater than in 1871 and 1861, when the numbers were 484 and 416. The accommodation of the houses shows an improvement from census to census, and this is demonstrated by the fact that the average number of rooms to a dwelling increased during each decade of the past forty years, from less than 3 rooms per dwelling in 1861, to more than 5 in 1901.

Ages in  
Australasia

When the census of 1901 was taken, the ages of the people in Australia and New Zealand were:—

Age Group. (Years.)	STATE.						Australia.	New Zealand.
	Victoria	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.		
<b>MALES.</b>								
0—5	66,807	80,457	31,626	20,260	10,441	10,702	220,293	44,324
5—10	72,052	84,340	32,264	22,756	8,891	11,160	231,463	43,314
10—15	67,389	81,702	29,439	22,193	7,505	10,649	218,877	43,100
15—20	58,896	70,528	24,148	20,007	7,088	9,388	190,055	42,456
20—25	50,593	62,556	25,197	16,641	11,841	8,261	175,089	41,196
25—30	45,469	56,390	24,102	13,771	15,822	7,276	162,830	35,307
30—35	46,635	52,679	22,935	12,945	14,845	6,422	156,461	29,694
35—40	46,723	52,412	22,303	12,013	12,441	6,262	152,154	24,301
40—45	37,118	45,006	18,562	11,371	8,722	5,273	126,052	21,589
45—50	24,137	33,417	13,155	9,033	5,220	3,760	88,722	19,134
50—55	18,348	25,707	10,274	6,767	3,453	2,797	67,346	15,413
55—60	15,351	19,686	8,008	5,336	2,311	1,996	52,688	13,711
60—65	14,979	16,816	6,825	3,992	1,767	1,729	46,108	12,803
65—70	16,080	13,041	4,142	2,872	1,101	1,292	38,528	10,160
70—75	11,781	7,798	2,237	2,282	692	1,123	25,913	5,348
75—80	5,733	3,587	959	1,290	290	756	12,615	2,285
80—85	2,453	1,892	454	646	140	459	6,044	1,050
85—90	603	566	107	197	30	160	1,663	297
90—100	160	227	36	47	6	38	543	78
100 and over	12	13	36	3	...	1	...	...
Un- speci- fied								
Children	502	277	7	...	8	...	794	432
Adults	2,062	3,359	3,312	...	261	120	9,114	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>603,883</b>	<b>712,456</b>	<b>280,092</b>	<b>184,422</b>	<b>112,875</b>	<b>89,624</b>	<b>1,983,352</b>	<b>405,992</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
0—5	65,179	78,689	31,000	19,817	10,234	10,163	215,082	42,482
5—10	70,493	82,078	31,273	22,612	8,856	10,864	226,176	42,422
10—15	66,640	80,189	28,863	21,599	7,320	10,487	215,098	42,125
15—20	59,717	70,826	23,131	20,162	5,849	9,063	188,748	42,358
20—25	57,632	64,934	21,590	17,540	7,279	8,149	177,124	41,960
25—30	52,832	56,121	18,559	14,253	8,677	6,561	157,003	33,233
30—35	48,156	46,770	16,213	12,368	7,298	5,576	136,381	27,272
35—40	43,390	41,660	13,863	11,213	5,322	5,217	120,665	21,217
40—45	33,551	33,513	10,861	9,596	3,391	4,467	95,379	17,347
45—50	21,810	24,050	7,448	7,277	2,151	3,094	65,830	13,997
50—55	17,601	19,380	6,100	5,573	1,678	2,379	52,711	11,991
55—60	15,157	15,399	4,941	4,545	1,177	1,885	43,104	9,963
60—65	14,292	12,234	3,975	4,026	908	1,725	37,160	8,017
65—70	13,843	9,259	2,414	3,051	570	1,321	30,458	6,028
70—75	8,360	5,212	1,386	2,280	279	910	18,427	3,236
75—80	4,231	2,850	705	1,262	133	514	9,695	1,679
80—85	2,065	1,583	343	698	56	302	5,047	852
85—90	587	511	94	240	21	109	1,562	259
90—100	152	164	33	69	4	37	476	81
100 and over	11	4	33	1	...	1	...	...
Un- speci- fied								
Children	376	44	14	...	15	...	449	208
Adults	1,383	1,207	368	...	31	27	3,016	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>597,458</b>	<b>646,677</b>	<b>223,174</b>	<b>178,182</b>	<b>71,249</b>	<b>82,851</b>	<b>1,799,591</b>	<b>366,727</b>

Effective  
strength of  
population  
in Austral-  
asia.

The subjoined tabulation shows, according to the census of 1901, the number of persons at the supporting and de-

pendent ages, in each of the Australian States and in New Zealand, in every 10,000 of the population:—

State or Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia ... ..	6,920	2,899	181
2. New Zealand ... ..	6,255	3,339	406
3. New South Wales ... ..	6,055	3,601	344
4. Queensland ... ..	6,048	3,693	259
5. Victoria ... ..	6,030	3,418	552
6. South Australia ... ..	6,024	3,564	412
7. Tasmania ... ..	5,877	3,716	407

Western Australia stands, as might be expected, far ahead of all the States in the relative strength of its population and this is undoubtedly due to the development of gold mining there and the consequent large immigration of adult males from all the adjoining States. New Zealand occupies second position, and Victoria, which ten years before was second only to Western Australia in this respect, has fallen to fifth place on the list. Tasmania has relatively the weakest population of any of the States, i.e., a larger proportion of persons at the dependent ages under 15 years.

Relative strength of population of Australasia.

Victoria has the largest proportion of old people in its population, viz., 552 per 10,000, and is followed in this respect by South Australia with 412, Tasmania with 407, and New Zealand with 406. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the proportion is much lower.

Old persons in Australasia.

The number of women at ages between 15 and 45 years, and the proportion they bore to the total female population of each State at the census of 1901, were:—

Women at reproductive ages in Australasia

State or Colony.	Women between the Ages of 15 and 45 Years.	Number in 10,000 Females Living.
1. Western Australia ... ..	37,816	5,307
2. New Zealand ... ..	183,387	5,001
3. Victoria ... ..	295,278	4,942
4. New South Wales ... ..	313,824	4,853
5. South Australia ... ..	85,132	4,778
6. Tasmania ... ..	39,033	4,711
7. Queensland ... ..	104,217	4,670

States with greatest proportion of women at reproductive ages.

Western Australia and New Zealand had the greatest proportion of women at ages ranging from 15 to 45 years, and the progress of New Zealand in this respect since the 1891 census has been most marked. Tasmania was the only Australian State with a lower proportion than New Zealand on that date.

Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria.

The population of Victoria, distinguishing Chinese and Aborigines, was at the five census enumerations:—

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

Decrease of both races.

Since 1861 there has been a gradual decrease of Chinese. In that year they numbered 24,732; in 1901 they totalled only 7,349—a falling off which is due mainly to Acts of the Legislature imposing severe restrictions on Chinese immigration. At the 1901 census there were enumerated 652 Aborigines, consisting of 271 of pure blood and 381 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out, for, although the half-castes have increased by 133 since 1891, the pure race shows a decrease of 46 in the ten years. From the report of the Aborigines Board, dated 3rd September, 1901, it would appear that the majority of the pure race and half-castes are under the care of that body, in the following mission stations:—

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acres	
Coranderrk ... ..	2,400	78
Condah ... ..	2,000	47
Ramahyuck ... ..	800	60
Lake Tyers ... ..	4,000	55
Ebenezer ... ..	1,600	40
Framlingham ... ..	548	26
Colac and Lake Moodemere ... ..	48	...
Industrial Schools and Orphanage ... ..	...	12
Depôts ... ..	...	89
Total ... ..	11,396	407

Of the balance, numbering 245, some are residing elsewhere than at the mission stations, but they receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; some prefer to lead a wandering life about the country, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

The following is a statement of the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each Australian State and New Zealand at the census of 1901:—

Chinese and Aborigines in Australasia.

State.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	6,740	609	163	108	204	177
New South Wales ...	10,590	673	2,451	1,836	2,108	1,885
Queensland ...	8,783	530	13,000	12,137	773	760
South Australia ...	3,280	175	14,076	12,357	349	341
Western Australia ...	1,526	43	2,933	2,328	492	459
Tasmania ...	536	72	...	...	79	78
Australia ...	31,455	2,102	32,623	28,766	4,005	3,700
New Zealand ...	2,825	32	21,418	18,592	1,694	1,439

There are more Chinese in New South Wales and Queensland than in the other States, but they appear to be steadily diminishing in Australia as a whole. With the exception of Queensland and Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1901 was smaller than in 1891—the total decrease in Australasia in the decade amounting to about 6,100 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 917 to 1,569, and in Queensland from 8,574 to 9,313 in the same period.

Decrease of Chinese in Australia.

The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. In Victoria the number returned is believed to be correct, but in some of the other States, for example—Queensland—the figures given are only a rough approximation. The aboriginal race is extinct in Tasmania—the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. The Maoris enumerated in New Zealand show an increase of 3,289 over those returned in 1896, but this increase is believed to be more apparent than real, as, although some slight increase has probably taken place in the quinquennium—averaging the results of the different enumerations since 1878, the authorities in New Zealand state that they convey the idea of a stationary population.

Aborigines in Australia.

Birthplaces  
of the  
people,  
1901.

The census of 1901 gives the principal birthplaces of the people:—

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	428,823	447,180	876,003
Other Australian States ...	30,672	34,422	65,094
New Zealand ... ..	4,404	4,616	9,020
England and Wales ... ..	64,871	52,237	117,108
Scotland ... ..	19,003	16,748	35,751
Ireland ... ..	28,796	32,716	61,512
Other British Possessions ...	3,000	1,551	4,551
<b>Total British ... ..</b>	<b>579,569</b>	<b>589,470</b>	<b>1,169,039</b>
Germany ... ..	5,295	2,313	7,608
United States ... ..	1,382	753	2,135
Sweden and Norway ... ..	2,033	174	2,207
China ... ..	6,158	72	6,230
Other Foreign Countries ...	5,814	1,588	7,402
<b>Total Foreign ... ..</b>	<b>20,682</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>25,582</b>
At Sea ... ..	782	782	1,564
Unspecified... ..	2,850	2,306	5,156
<b>Grand Total ... ..</b>	<b>603,883</b>	<b>597,458</b>	<b>1,201,341</b>
<b>Allegiance—</b>			
British Subjects ... ..	586,921	594,080	1,181,001
Foreign ,, ... ..	16,962	3,378	20,340

Victorian  
born.

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of 73 to every 100 persons in 1901, as compared with 63 in 1891. These, combined with natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted to nearly four-fifths of the total population of Victoria.

Decrease of  
natives of  
the United  
Kingdom.

The decrease of natives of all parts of the United Kingdom resident in Victoria during the ten years ended 1901 was considerable, amounting to 84,510. This decrease is equivalent to 28 per cent. of the natives of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 29 per cent. of the natives of Scotland.

Foreign  
subjects.

The number of persons in the State in 1901 who owed allegiance to some foreign power was 20,340 or 1·7 per cent. of the population. This is a large decrease compared with 1891, when they numbered 35,126 or 3·1 per cent. of the population.



In the interval between the censuses of 1891 and 1901 Chinese natives of China decreased from 8,467 (including 17 of European race) to 6,230 (including 70 of European race). This, however, does not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 9,377 in 1891 and 7,349 in 1901.

The following table shows the principal religions of the people as ascertained at the census of 1901:— Religions of the people.

Religion.	Number.	Per Cent. of Population.
Church of England (including Protestant so stated)...	432,704	36·5
Presbyterian ... ..	191,503	16·2
Methodist ... ..	180,272	15·2
Baptist ... ..	32,648	2·8
Independent ... ..	17,141	1·4
Salvation Army ... ..	8,830	·7
Other Protestant ... ..	33,006	2·8
<b>Total Protestant...</b> ... ..	<b>896,104</b>	<b>75·6</b>
Roman Catholic (including Catholic so stated) ... ..	263,710	22·3
Jews... ..	5,907	·5
Mohammedan, Buddhist, Confucian, &c. ... ..	5,675	·5
Other religions ... ..	8,592	·7
Sceptics ... ..	4,969	·4
<b>Total specified...</b> ... ..	<b>1,184,957</b>	<b>100·0</b>
Unspecified ... ..	16,384	...
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,201,341</b>	...

The total number of Protestants of all denominations in 1901 was 896,104, as against 836,857 in 1891. In 1901 the Roman Catholics numbered 263,710; in 1891, 248,591. The rate of increase of each of these bodies in the ten years was, therefore, about the same as that of the population. Protestants and Roman Catholics.

The Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists have improved their positions relatively to the total population since 1891. The proportion of members of the Church of England has remained almost stationary. The Independents have decreased from 22,100 to 17,141. Protestant sects.

In 1891 the adherents of the Salvation Army were enumerated at 13,521, but they numbered only 8,830 in 1901. Salvation Army.

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was returned as follows at the census of 1901:— Conjugal condition, 1901.

Ages.	Males.					Females.				
	Un-married.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Un-married.	Wives.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 years ..	206,305	..	..	..	206,305	202,235	..	..	..	202,235
15 to 25 years ..	104,373	4,245	52	1	108,671	103,209	13,646	135	10	117,000
25 to 45 years ..	69,106	99,916	3,406	150	172,578	56,044	114,054	7,176	244	177,518
45 and upwards ..	17,924	71,373	16,381	135	105,813	7,498	54,655	35,576	72	97,801
Unspecified adults ..	479	239	64	2	784	312	338	126	5	781
All Ages ..	398,187	175,773	19,903	288	594,151	369,298	182,693	43,013	331	595,335
Under 21 years ..	275,086	245	4	..	275,335	271,184	2,231	7	2	273,424
21 years and upwards	123,101	175,528	19,899	288	318,816	98,114	180,462	43,006	329	321,911
15 years and upwards	191,882	175,773	19,903	288	387,846	167,063	182,693	43,013	331	393,100
20 years and upwards	133,284	175,684	19,901	288	329,157	108,523	181,656	43,011	331	333,521

Persons whose conjugal condition was not returned, viz., 2,625 males and 1,229 females, are excluded; children whose ages were unspecified are included in the age group under 15 years; and adults whose ages were unspecified are included in the group 21 years and upwards.

Married persons.

According to these figures there were, on 31st March, 1901, 358,466 persons, or 30 per cent. of the population, in the marriage state. The wives exceeded the husbands by 6,920.

Marriageable persons.

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 15 years and upwards, or, in other words, the bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 133,284 and 167,063. If to these were added the widowers and widows, and the divorcees, the whole marriageable population at the census was 153,475 males and 210,407 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 56,932.

Proportion of marriageable females.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 137 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1891 the proportion was 106; in 1881, 107; but in 1871, only 74.

Married persons under 21 years of age.

It will be noticed that 249 youths (of whom 4 had lost their wives) had become husbands, and 2,238 girls (of whom 7 had lost their husbands) had become wives, before they reached the age of 21. Two males aged 16, and three females aged 15 years, were the youngest married persons of each sex in the State.

Husbands and wives together and apart.

On the night of enumeration, 160,096 husbands were living with their wives, but there were 16,113 whose wives were absent, of these 7,310 were in Victoria, 1,673 were out of the State, and the whereabouts of 7,130 was unstated. Of the wives, 22,787 were not living with their husbands on the particular night, 5,890 of the husbands were out of the State, 8,944 in the State, the location of 7,953 being unspecified. On

the night of the taking of the census of 1891, the lone husbands numbered 15,945, and the lone wives 19,304.

Immigration and emigration, 1898-1902.

The recorded immigration and emigration by sea from 1898 to 1902 was:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants.
1898	94,436	98,225	3,789
1899	85,384	86,947	1,563
1900	82,157	83,684	1,527
1901	93,107	90,126	-2,981
1902	87,557	97,933	10,376

The departures exceeded the arrivals in each of the years stated with the exception of 1901, when there was an excess of immigrants numbering 2,981. In only one other year since the first settlement of the State, viz., in 1896, did the excess of emigrants exceed that recorded in 1902.

Excess of departures, 1898-1902.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and Foreign Countries during each of the five years ended 1902 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (-) appears, it indicates that the immigrants exceeded the emigrants by the number against which it is placed:—

Loss by emigration to various countries, and vice versa.

Year.	Excess of Emigration over Immigration between Victoria and—									Net Emigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and South Seas.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	Foreign Ports.	
1898	3,773	-1,261	817	316	1,424	130	949	..	-2,359	3,789
1899	1,032	213	-104	-402	1,522	198	278	-153	-1,021	1,563
1900	-1,218	-709	2,938	-1,592	1,064	1,767	558	-625	-656	1,527
1901	1,851	6	5,333	-2,847	564	-1,070	-3,083	-1,101	-1,442	-2,981
1902	939	8	8,058	-407	2,595	1,245	253	-125	-1,294	10,376
Total	6,377	-3,831	17,042	-4,932	7,169	2,270	-1,045	-2,004	-6,772	14,274

During the five years mentioned, the emigration from exceeded the immigration to Victoria as follows:—To Western Australia by 17,042 persons; to New Zealand and South Seas by 7,169; to New South Wales and Queensland by 6,377; and to South Africa by 2,270. There was a balance in favour of this State of 6,772 from Foreign ports; 4,932 from Tasmania; 3,831 from South Australia; 2,004 from British dominions otherwise unspecified; and 1,045 from the United Kingdom. The net loss to Victoria amounted to 14,274 in the quinquennium. During the ten years, 1891 to 1901, the

Immigration and emigration to various places, 1898 to 1902.

loss by emigration from Victoria amounted to 111,577, and the loss has continued to the end of 1902. During the same period New South Wales has managed to retain its position, the increase being entirely accounted for by the excess of births over deaths.

Immigration from and emigration to Western Australia, 1891 to 1902.

The following figures show the number of immigrants who arrived in Victoria from Western Australia and the number of emigrants who departed thereto during each of the years from 1891 to 1902:—

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1891 ... ..	344	2,304	1,960
1892 ... ..	632	2,346	1,714
1893 ... ..	1,922	4,177	2,255
1894 ... ..	6,545	16,690	10,145
1895 ... ..	6,344	17,471	11,127
1896 ... ..	12,951	37,448	24,497
1897 ... ..	20,580	31,775	11,195
1898 ... ..	21,687	22,504	817
1899 ... ..	12,403	12,299	-104
1900 ... ..	10,638	13,576	2,938
1901 ... ..	11,371	16,704	5,333
1902 ... ..	10,550	18,608	8,058
Totals ... ..	115,967	195,902	79,935

Victorians in Western Australia.

The arrivals and departures cannot all be taken to represent Victorians, as passengers from the other Eastern States calling at Victorian ports on their way to the Western State were, up to the 31st December last included. A very large proportion of Victorians must, however, have emigrated to Western Australia, as the census returns of that State on the 31st March, 1901, disclosed the fact that there were no less than 39,491 natives of Victoria resident there.

Arrivals from and departures to South Africa, 1895 to 1902.

The first year in which a separate record of passenger traffic to South Africa was kept was 1895, since which date it has been as follows:—

Year.	Arrivals from.	Departures to.	Excess of Departures.
1895 ... ..	136	1,524	1,388
1896 ... ..	333	3,214	2,881
1897 ... ..	824	1,570	746
1898 ... ..	740	870	130
1899 ... ..	994	1,192	198
1900 ... ..	1,878	3,645	1,767
1901 ... ..	4,785	3,715	-1,070
1902 ... ..	4,215	5,460	1,245
Total ... ..	13,905	21,190	7,285

It is here shown that for some time past there has been a growing tendency on the part of young Victorians to leave for South Africa. This tendency was, however, somewhat checked during 1898 and 1899, the years immediately preceding the war, but again asserted itself in 1902. From the 28th October, 1899, to 19th May, 1902, 3,575 officers and men left Victoria for South Africa, nearly all of whom have returned.

Migration to South Africa.

The estimated population of each Australian State and New Zealand at the end of 1902, the increase of population since the census, and the number of persons to the square mile are as follow:—

Population of Australian States and New Zealand, 1902.

State.	Estimated Population 31st December, 1902.			Increase Since Census, 1901.			Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Victoria ... ..	602,383	603,130	1,205,513	-1,500	5,672	4,172	13·72
New South Wales ...	739,290	666,160	1,405,450	26,834	19,483	46,317	4·52
Queensland ... ..	285,482	229,369	514,851	5,390	6,195	11,585	·77
South Australia Proper	181,579	179,876	361,455	...	...	3,475	·95
"  "  Northern Territory ... ..	3,872	464	4,336	...	...	-288	·01
Western Australia ...	130,636	84,504	215,140	17,761	13,255	31,016	·22
Tasmania ... ..	92,034	85,043	177,077	2,410	2,192	4,602	6·75
<b>Australia ... ..</b>	<b>2,035,276</b>	<b>1,848,546</b>	<b>3,883,822</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>100,879</b>	<b>1·31</b>
New Zealand ... ..	425,908	382,021	807,929	19,916	15,294	35,210	7·73

During the year and nine months from the date of the census to the end of 1902, the population of the Commonwealth of Australia increased by about 101,000, New South Wales contributing very nearly one-half, and Western Australia almost one-third of that number. The increase in Victoria, which was the smallest in any of the States except South Australia, was made up solely of females—the males showing a decrease of 1,500. On the other hand, New Zealand has made good progress, the addition of 35,210 to her population being second only to that of New South Wales.

Increase in different States, 1901-1902.

The increase of population per cent. from the 31st March, 1901, to 31st December, 1902, was as follows in the different States:—Western Australia, 16·84; New Zealand, 4·56; New South Wales, 3·41; Tasmania, 2·67; Queensland, 2·30; South Australia Proper, ·97; and Victoria, ·35. In the Northern Territory there was a decrease of 6·23 per cent.

Proportionate increase from census, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1902.

The following table shows for Greater Melbourne its estimated area in acres, its estimated population, the number

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1902.

of persons to the acre at the end of 1902, also the estimated mean population during that year in the various municipalities:—

Sub-district.	Estimated Area in Acres.	At End of 1902.		Mean Population, 1902.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City ... ..	6,005	68,650	11·4	68,720
North Melbourne Town ... ..	565	17,770	31·4	18,010
Fitzroy City ... ..	923	32,180	34·9	31,980
Collingwood City ... ..	1,139	34,500	30·3	33,830
Richmond City ... ..	1,430	38,180	26·7	38,080
Brunswick Town ... ..	2,722	24,050	8·8	24,100
Northcote Town ... ..	2,850	9,780	3·4	9,970
Prahran City ... ..	2,320	41,220	17·8	40,920
South Melbourne City ... ..	2,311	40,450	17·5	40,860
Port Melbourne Town ... ..	2,366	12,200	5·2	12,330
St. Kilda City ... ..	2,046	20,730	10·1	20,640
Brighton Town ... ..	3,288	10,160	3·1	10,100
Essendon Town ... ..	4,000	17,800	4·5	17,720
Flemington and Kensington Borough ...	1,088	11,000	10·1	11,030
Hawthorn City ... ..	2,400	22,440	9·3	21,940
Kew Borough ... ..	3,553	9,500	2·7	9,840
Footscray City ... ..	2,577	18,300	7·1	18,440
Williamstown Town ... ..	2,775	14,060	5·1	14,060
Oakleigh Borough ... ..	1,858	1,300	·7	1,300
Caulfield Town ... ..	6,080	9,860	1·6	9,840
Malvern Town ... ..	3,989	10,900	2·7	10,870
Camberwell and Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	8,750	1·1	8,770
Preston Shire ... ..	8,800	4,000	·4	4,070
Coburg Shire ... ..	4,800	7,300	1·5	7,110
Remainder of District ... ..	85,275	15,800	·2	15,860
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,730	...	1,730
<b>Total, including Shipping ...</b>	<b>163,480</b>	<b>502,610</b>	<b>3·1</b>	<b>502,120</b>

Density of metropolitan population.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 35 persons to the acre; North Melbourne is next, with 31; Collingwood has 30; Richmond 27; Prahran 18; South Melbourne 17; and Melbourne City about 11. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than these figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,643 acres of such reserves, Kew 634, South Melbourne 482, Williamstown 456, Flemington and Kensington 307, St. Kilda 250, Richmond 204, and Brighton 167 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 5,323 acres, and if these be excluded, the number of persons to the acre in the places

named would be as follows:—Richmond, 31; South Melbourne, 22; Melbourne City, 16; Flemington and Kensington, 14; St. Kilda, 11; Williamstown, 6; Kew, 3; and Brighton, 3.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; Warrnambool, Maryborough, and Stawell, one each. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1901, and an estimate brought to about September, 1902, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra metropolitan towns.

Name of Town.	1901 (Census).	1902 (Estimate).
Ballarat	49,414	50,565
Bendigo	42,701	42,634
Geelong	25,017	25,112
Castlemaine	7,912	8,011
Warrnambool	6,404	6,600
Maryborough	5,622	5,747
Stawell	5,318	5,300

In the following return, Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population at the end of the year 1902, the average population during the year, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follow:—

Urban and rural population, 1902.

District.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at end of 1902.			Mean Population, 1902.
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.	
Metropolitan	255	502,610	41·69	1,971	502,120
Other Urban	376	205,900	17·08	548	206,640
Total Urban	631	708,510	58·77	1,123	708,760
Rural	87,253	497,003	41·23	5·7	498,350
Total State	87,884	1,205,513	100·00	13·7	1,207,110

Increasing  
proportion  
of metro-  
politan  
population.

The urban is greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is equal to nearly 42 per cent. of the whole State. This proportion shows a slight tendency to increase, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Year (31st December).	Proportion of Population of Greater Melbourne to Victoria.
	Per cent.
1898 ... ..	40·6
1899 ... ..	41·2
1900 ... ..	41·3
1901 ... ..	41·5
1902 ... ..	41·7

Naturaliza-  
tion.

Aliens who desire to obtain the rights and privileges of citizens must take out letters of naturalization. The native countries of those who did so during the years 1898-1902 were:—

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.				
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
France ... ..	14	10	11	19	17
Belgium ... ..	4	5	4	7	2
Austria ... ..	9	13	10	13	10
Germany ... ..	144	119	154	233	194
Russia ... ..	17	21	18	24	19
Norway and Sweden ... ..	61	42	73	108	75
Other European Countries ..	71	98	102	141	146
United States ... ..	3	6	8	11	16
Other Countries ... ..	11	18	12	18	21
Total ... ..	334	332	392	574	500

Naturaliza-  
tion of  
Chinese.

No less than 601 Chinese in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885, took out letters of naturalization, but after the latter year the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for such papers, determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued in 1886, and 16 in 1887, since which year none have been issued.