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## CHAPTER XXIV.

## POPULATION.

## § 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

## § 2. Census of 4th April, 1921.

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

## POPULATION.—4th APRIL, 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

## POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, LAST FIVE CENSUSES.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

State or Territory.	1881-1891.		1891-1901.		1901-1911.		1911-1921.	
	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.	Numerical.	Per cent.
N.S. Wales ..	(a) 374,129	49.90	(a) 230,892	20.54	(a) 293,602	21.67	453,637	27.55
Victoria ..	278,274	32.30	61,230	5.37	114,481	9.53	215,729	16.40
Queensland ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62	150,159	24.79
South Australia ..	39,119	14.15	42,813	13.57	50,212	14.01	86,602	21.20
Western Australia ..	20,074	67.57	134,342	269.86	97,990	53.22	50,618	17.94
Tasmania ..	30,962	26.76	25,808	17.60	18,736	10.86	22,569	11.80
N. Territory ..	1,447	41.93	(b)-87	(b)-1.78	(b)-1,501	(b)-31.20	557	16.83
Fed. Cap. Ter. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	50.06
Total ..	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	980,729	22.01

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

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

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

## § 3. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. *Present Number.*—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1923, was estimated at 5,749,807 persons, of whom 2,930,302, or 50.96 per cent., were males, and 2,819,505, or 49.04 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1923 was 116,526, equal to 2.07 per cent., males having increased by 63,341, or 2.23 per cent., and females by 52,685, or 1.90 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 78,986, or 67.79 per cent., was due to the excess of births over deaths, and 37,540, or 32.21 per cent., was due to the excess of immigration over emigration.

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

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

## POPULATION.—1788 TO 1923.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								
	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern	Federal Capital.	
(a) 1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	..	877	(b) 18,108	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,331
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1919	1,042,379	739,956	390,122	240,203	174,981	106,352	3,377	(b) 1,008	2,698,378
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	1,062	2,751,370
1921	1,084,399	764,905	404,907	252,144	178,500	110,026	2,718	1,128	2,798,727
1922	1,107,695	783,626	415,802	257,475	183,386	109,494	2,540	1,443	2,866,461
1923	1,127,195	806,546	428,312	265,340	199,429	109,546	2,527	1,407	2,930,302

## MALES.

(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	(b) 6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	123,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,893	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1919	996,368	763,079	346,016	241,260	152,879	103,515	1,168	(b) 911	2,605,196
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	910	2,659,567
1921	1,043,517	785,781	363,324	250,267	157,215	108,290	1,016	936	2,710,346
1922	1,065,237	801,599	372,488	255,719	160,222	109,430	1,011	1,114	2,766,820
1923	1,082,250	818,834	382,856	259,408	164,366	109,528	1,028	1,215	2,819,505

## PERSONS.

1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	(b) 24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b) 538,234	(b) 28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,856	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,400	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(c) 4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,863	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1919	2,038,747	1,503,035	736,138	481,463	327,860	209,867	4,545	(b) 1,919	5,303,574
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	1,972	5,411,297
1921	2,127,916	1,550,686	768,231	502,411	335,715	218,316	3,734	2,064	5,509,073
1922	2,172,932	1,590,225	788,290	513,194	343,608	218,924	3,551	2,557	5,633,281
1923	2,209,445	1,625,380	811,168	524,748	353,815	219,074	3,555	2,622	5,749,807

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

So far as the numbers can be ascertained, the nucleus of the population of Australia consisted of 1,204 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, *i.e.*, 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales, and 14,192 were in Tasmania. The total for Australia attained its first million in 1858, 70 years after settlement. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; Western Australia, 1.38 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; and Tasmania, 8.14 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average rate of increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum. The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; and the fifth million thirteen years later in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent. It had been anticipated that the fifth million would be reached in 1915, but the suspension of immigration and the despatch of Australian troops to the war delayed its attainment until March, 1918.

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

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

POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, DECENNIAL INCREASE.

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

(a) Not available.

4. Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1923.—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1923, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the proportions of the total area, and of the total population represented by each State or Territory, are given, together with the masculinity and the density of population:—

## AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY, AND DENSITY.—STATES, 1923.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per cent. Estimated Population, 31st December, 1923.			Masculinity. (a)	Density. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales .. ..	10.40	38.47	38.39	38.43	2.03	7.14
Victoria .. ..	2.96	27.52	29.04	28.27	-0.76	18.49
Queensland .. ..	22.54	14.62	13.58	14.11	5.60	1.21
South Australia .. ..	12.78	9.05	9.20	9.13	1.13	1.38
Western Australia .. ..	32.81	6.46	5.83	6.15	7.08	0.36
Tasmania .. ..	0.88	3.74	3.88	3.81	0.01	8.36
Northern Territory .. ..	17.60	0.09	0.04	0.06	42.17	0.007
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	7.32	2.79
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1.93</b>	<b>1.93</b>

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

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern	Federal Capital	
<b>NUMBER.</b>									
Urban—									
Metropolitan .. ..	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	..	..	2,338,079
Provincial .. ..	525,007	187,490	183,720	41,637	42,571	55,644	1,399	..	1,037,468
Rural .. ..	664,590	571,577	359,014	195,054	130,098	105,123	2,403	2,563	2,030,422
Migratory .. ..	11,715	5,748	3,292	3,094	5,190	652	65	9	29,765
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.</b>									
Urban—									
Metropolitan .. ..	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	..	..	43.01
Provincial .. ..	25.00	12.24	24.30	8.41	12.79	26.03	36.18	..	19.09
Rural .. ..	31.64	37.33	47.49	39.39	39.10	49.17	62.14	99.65	37.35
Migratory .. ..	0.56	0.38	0.44	0.63	1.56	0.31	1.68	0.35	0.55
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

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

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

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Population.	Percentage on total of State or Country.
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	} 31st Dec., 1923.	981,400	44.42
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..		852,850	52.47
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..		235,687	29.08
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..		278,856	53.14
Western Australia ..	Perth ..		171,859	48.67
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..		55,243	25.22
Australia ..	(6 Cities) ..		2,575,895	44.85
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1.4.1924	114,510	8.85
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1922	425,000	33.10
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1923	1,863,783	28.57
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1921	700,610	21.44
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1921	1,184,616	14.91
Irish Free State ..	Dublin ..	1923	431,000	13.62
Saxony ..	Dresden ..	1919	587,758	12.58
England ..	London (a) ..	1923	4,564,109	11.88
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1922	783,522	10.39
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1922	696,484	9.83
Norway ..	Christiania ..	1920	258,483	9.75
Bavaria ..	Munich ..	1919	630,711	8.83
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1923	426,000	8.69
France ..	Paris ..	1921	2,906,472	7.41
Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1921	435,359	7.31
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1923	429,812	7.16
Finland ..	Helsingfors ..	1921	200,208	5.88
Greece ..	Athens ..	1920	292,991	5.29
Czecho-Slovakia ..	Prague ..	1921	676,657	4.98
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1922	764,139	3.53
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1921	936,046	3.44
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1919	1,979,000	3.31
Switzerland ..	Berne ..	1920	104,626	2.70
Italy ..	Rome ..	1921	688,561	1.85
Russia (European) ..	Leningrad ..	1920	894,000	0.87

(a) Population of Greater London in 1923 was 7,618,229.

7. **Principal Urban Centres.**—Apart from seaports and certain mining centres, the concentration of population in Australia is often associated with the rainfall, and in the following list of "Urban Incorporated Areas" the average annual rainfall is shown for all such places where rainfall records are kept.

The following table gives particulars of the principal Urban Incorporated Areas in Australia which at the date of the Census, on 4th April, 1921, had a population of over 3,000. There were, in all, 50 localities 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 shown in each case are those recorded within the municipal boundaries.

**POPULATION AND RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—  
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.**

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
<b>100,000 and over—</b>			Inches.	<b>10,000 and under</b>			Inches.
Sydney ..	N.S.W.	104,153	48.04	<b>20,000—</b>			
Melbourne ..	Vic.	103,251	25.66	Annandale ..	N.S.W.	12,648	(a)
				Auburn ..	"	13,563	(a)
				Ballarat East ..	Vic.	13,452	(a)
<b>50,000 and under</b>				Bankstown ..	N.S.W.	10,670	34.32
<b>100,000—</b>				Bexley ..	"	14,746	(a)
Perth ..	W.A.	64,166	23.91	Burwood ..	"	15,709	40.24
Prahran ..	Vic.	50,290	25.38	Coburg ..	Vic.	18,114	(a)
Randwick ..	N.S.W.	50,841	45.07	Concord ..	N.S.W.	11,013	(a)
				Drummoyne ..	"	18,761	(a)
<b>20,000 and under</b>				Fremantle ..	W.A.	17,566	29.83
<b>50,000—</b>				Geelong ..	Vic.	14,805	21.35
Adelaide ..	S.A.	39,552	21.05	Goulburn ..	N.S.W.	12,715	24.84
Ashfield ..	N.S.W.	33,636	40.71	Granville ..	"	13,328	(a)
Ballarat ..	Vic.	21,215	26.96	Hamilton ..	"	14,196	(a)
Balmain ..	N.S.W.	32,104	(a)	Hindmarsh ..	S.A.	12,454	(a)
Bendigo ..	Vic.	25,682	21.17	Hurstville ..	N.S.W.	13,394	(a)
Brighton ..	Vic.	21,235	24.93				
Brisbane ..	Qld.	42,629	45.65	Illawarra Central			
Brisbane South ..	"	37,151	(a)	and North ..	"	11,560	(a)
Broken Hill ..	N.S.W.	26,337	10.08	Kew ..	Vic.	17,382	27.93
Brunswick ..	Vic.	44,484	(a)	Kogarah ..	N.S.W.	18,226	(a)
Camberwell ..	"	23,835	27.63	Lidcombe ..	"	10,522	34.40
Canterbury ..	N.S.W.	37,639	39.89	Lithgow ..	"	13,275	33.44
Caulfield ..	Vic.	40,693	27.58	Manly ..	"	18,507	46.93
Collingwood ..	"	34,239	(a)	Maryborough ..	Qld.	10,629	45.81
Essendon ..	"	35,269	24.24	Mascot ..	N.S.W.	10,929	(a)
Fitzroy ..	"	34,938	(a)	Newcastle ..	"	14,566	46.41
Footscray ..	"	33,775	(a)	Norwood and			
Glebe ..	N.S.W.	22,754	46.00	Kensington ..	S.A.	15,000	24.63
Hawthorn ..	Vic.	29,165	27.87	Parramatta ..	N.S.W.	14,594	36.03
Hobart ..	Tas.	43,589	23.59	Port Melbourne ..	Vic.	13,089	(a)
Ipswich ..	Qld.	20,517	34.52	Ryde ..	N.S.W.	14,854	35.22
Ithaca ..	"	20,905	(a)	Sandringham ..	Vic.	11,316	(a)
Launceston ..	Tas.	24,305	28.16	St. Peters ..	N.S.W.	12,700	(a)
Leichhardt ..	N.S.W.	29,356	(a)	St. Peters ..	S.A.	11,098	22.29
Malvern ..	Vic.	32,306	31.14	Subiaco ..	W.A.	13,647	33.35
Marrickville ..	N.S.W.	42,240	39.09	Thebarton ..	S.A.	14,031	(a)
Melbourne South ..	Vic.	46,873	(a)	Toowong ..	Qld.	9,987	36.59
Mosman ..	N.S.W.	20,056	45.19	Waratah ..	N.S.W.	12,192	(a)
Newtown ..	"	28,168	(a)	Waterloo ..	"	11,199	(a)
Northcote ..	Vic.	30,519	(a)	Wickham ..	"	12,151	(a)
Paddington ..	N.S.W.	26,364	(a)	Williamstown ..	Vic.	19,442	(a)
Petersham ..	"	26,236	(a)	Windsor ..	Qld.	18,250	35.24
Port Adelaide ..	S.A.	30,101	(a)				
Redfern ..	N.S.W.	23,978	(a)	<b>5,000 and under</b>			
Richmond ..	Vic.	43,174	25.65	<b>10,000—</b>			
Rockdale ..	N.S.W.	25,189	(a)	Albury ..	N.S.W.	7,751	27.95
Rockhampton ..	Qld.	24,168	40.17	Alexandria ..	"	9,793	(a)
St. Kilda ..	Vic.	38,579	(a)	Armidale ..	"	5,407	31.77
Sydney North ..	N.S.W.	48,438	(a)	Bathurst ..	"	9,440	23.93
Toowoomba ..	Qld.	20,676	36.66	Botany ..	"	6,214	45.73
Townsville ..	"	21,353	48.39	Boulder ..	W.A.	8,212	9.84
Unley ..	S.A.	34,093	24.98	Bundaberg ..	Qld.	9,276	43.87
Waverley ..	N.S.W.	36,797	(a)				
Willoughby ..	"	28,067	49.75				
Woolahra ..	"	25,439	(a)				

(a) No record.



POPULATION AND RAINFALL, PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—  
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.	Town.	State in which Situated.	Approx. Population.	Average Annual Rainfall.
<b>5,000 and under</b>			<b>Inches.</b>	<b>3,000 and under</b>			<b>Inches.</b>
<b>10,000—cont.</b>				<b>5,000—</b>			
Cairns ..	Qld.	7,464	90.48	Adamstown ..	N.S.W.	3,959	(a)
Carrum ..	Vic.	5,225	(a)	Albany ..	W.A.	3,976	36.68
Castlemaine ..	"	5,331	22.21	Ararat ..	Vic.	4,653	23.60
Charters Towers	Qld.	9,439	25.63	Bunbury ..	W.A.	4,475	36.47
Claremont ..	W.A.	5,511	31.24	Canley Vale ..	N.S.W.	3,106	35.10
Cottesloe ..	"	5,033	(a)	Carrington ..	"	3,115	(a)
Dubbo ..	N.S.W.	5,032	22.13	Casino ..	"	3,455	43.52
Enfield ..	"	8,530	(a)	Collie ..	W.A.	3,313	38.28
Erskineville ..	"	7,553	38.05	Cootamundra ..	N.S.W.	3,531	23.20
Geelong West ..	Vic.	9,641	(a)	Cowra ..	"	3,716	23.62
Glenelg ..	S.A.	7,994	18.37	Darlington ..	"	3,651	(a)
Glenorchy ..	Tas.	6,344	25.86	Daylesford ..	Vic.	3,328	33.96
Grafton and Grafton South	N.S.W.	6,077	33.86	Dundas ..	N.S.W.	3,523	(a)
Gympie ..	Qld.	6,537	46.25	Eaglehawk ..	Vic.	4,719	(a)
Hamilton ..	"	8,873	(a)	Echuca ..	"	3,745	16.91
Hamilton ..	Vic.	5,097	26.94	Forbes ..	N.S.W.	4,375	19.84
Hunter's Hill ..	N.S.W.	7,300	41.33	Fremantle East ..	W.A.	4,423	33.64
Kalgoorlie ..	W.A.	7,897	9.84	North ..	"	3,545	32.65
Katoomba ..	N.S.W.	9,055	55.75	Geraldton ..	"	4,174	18.92
Lane Cove ..	"	7,592	(a)	Glen Innes ..	N.S.W.	4,974	31.83
Lismore ..	"	8,700	51.05	Henley and Grange	S.A.	3,980	17.72
Liverpool ..	Qld.	6,302	(a)	Horsham ..	Vic.	3,790	17.71
Mackay ..	Qld.	6,313	69.15	Inverell ..	N.S.W.	4,369	30.46
Maitland West ..	N.S.W.	8,457	34.01	Junee ..	"	3,560	20.44
Mentone and Mor-dialloc	Vic.	5,674	26.05	Kempsey ..	"	3,613	44.42
Merewether ..	N.S.W.	5,908	(a)	Lambton ..	"	3,691	40.67
Mildura ..	Vic.	5,101	11.15	Lambton, New ..	"	3,550	(a)
Mount Morgan ..	Qld.	7,220	31.43	Maitland East ..	"	3,551	32.86
Newtown and Chil-well	Vic.	7,240	(a)	Maryborough ..	Vic.	4,744	20.77
Oakleigh ..	"	6,076	29.78	Midland Junction	W.A.	4,937	37.14
Orange ..	N.S.W.	7,398	25.26	Moree ..	N.S.W.	3,020	23.63
Port Pirie ..	S.A.	9,801	13.55	Mount Gambler ..	S.A.	3,969	31.34
Prospect and Sher-wood	N.S.W.	8,737	33.70	Mudgee ..	N.S.W.	3,170	25.75
Sandgate ..	Qld.	6,273	46.89	Northam ..	W.A.	3,602	16.86
Smithfield and Fairfield	N.S.W.	5,303	(a)	Parkes ..	N.S.W.	3,941	20.92
Strathfield ..	"	7,594	(a)	Perth ..	Qld.	3,604	29.87
Tamworth ..	"	7,264	27.39	Roma ..	Qld.	3,249	24.03
Wagga Wagga ..	"	7,679	21.40	Sale ..	Vic.	3,769	23.82
Wallsend ..	"	6,446	(a)	Singleton ..	N.S.W.	3,270	28.67
Warrnambool ..	Vic.	7,730	27.84	Southport ..	Qld.	3,550	54.76
Warwick ..	Qld.	6,091	28.12	Stawell ..	Vic.	4,413	21.31
Wollongong ..	N.S.W.	6,708	44.52	Stockton ..	N.S.W.	4,598	(a)
Wonthaggi ..	Vic.	5,170	34.83	Temora ..	"	3,048	20.34
Wynnum ..	Qld.	8,355	38.17	Vanduse ..	"	3,727	47.60
				Walleroo ..	S.A.	3,308	14.18
				Wangaratta ..	Vic.	3,689	24.67
				Wellington ..	N.S.W.	3,924	23.01
				Windsor ..	"	3,808	30.42
				Young ..	"	3,283	25.16

(a) No record.

## § 4. Elements of Increase.

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

## POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1861 TO 1923.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W. (b)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (c)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (d)	Fed. Cap. (e)	

## MALES.

1861 to 1870	47,905	69,283	8,183	20,526	1,519	7,174	..	..	154,590
1871 to 1880	64,107	67,117	14,664	23,655	1,733	6,549	..	..	177,825
1881 to 1890	97,411	73,142	25,858	33,488	2,757	11,377	..	..	244,033
1891 to 1900	105,526	79,251	38,249	28,320	4,838	13,262	..	..	269,446
1901 to 1910	115,306	73,280	38,043	26,649	19,045	16,658	-487	..	288,494
1911 to 1920	149,100	87,548	54,391	35,086	22,517	18,059	-326	153	366,528
1921 ..	16,515	9,626	6,241	3,467	1,779	1,778	-31	12	39,387
1922 ..	17,204	10,551	5,891	3,613	2,169	1,911	-14	12	41,337
1923 ..	15,744	9,430	5,464	3,249	2,107	1,748	5	-4	37,743
1861 to 1923	628,818	479,228	196,984	178,053	58,464	78,516	-853	173	1,619,383

## FEMALES.

1861 to 1870	56,670	80,534	11,137	21,210	2,406	9,059	..	..	181,016
1871 to 1880	75,843	79,023	21,997	25,552	2,840	8,891	..	..	214,146
1881 to 1890	112,294	87,964	39,500	35,353	4,347	13,592	..	..	293,050
1891 to 1900	121,037	93,664	49,794	30,235	10,430	14,499	..	..	319,659
1901 to 1910	130,460	82,460	48,958	27,455	24,822	16,549	61	..	330,765
1911 to 1920	168,873	93,144	65,736	36,143	29,447	18,425	197	150	412,115
1921 ..	18,095	9,800	6,946	3,525	2,548	1,780	30	11	42,735
1922 ..	18,800	10,582	6,944	3,780	2,795	1,909	24	14	44,848
1923 ..	17,277	9,228	6,625	3,482	2,817	1,772	29	13	41,243
1861 to 1923	719,349	546,399	257,637	186,735	82,452	86,476	341	188	1,879,577

## PERSONS.

1861 to 1870	104,575	149,817	19,320	41,736	3,925	16,233	..	..	335,606
1871 to 1880	139,950	146,140	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,440	..	..	391,971
1881 to 1890	209,705	161,106	65,358	68,841	7,104	24,969	..	..	537,083
1891 to 1900	226,563	172,915	88,043	58,555	15,268	27,761	..	..	589,105
1901 to 1910	245,766	155,740	87,001	54,104	43,867	33,207	-426	..	619,259
1911 to 1920	317,973	180,692	120,127	71,229	51,964	36,484	-129	303	778,643
1921 ..	34,610	19,426	13,187	6,992	4,327	3,558	-1	23	82,122
1922 ..	36,004	21,133	12,835	7,393	4,964	3,820	10	26	86,185
1923 ..	33,021	18,658	12,089	6,731	4,924	3,520	34	9	78,986
1861 to 1923	1,348,167	1,025,627	454,621	364,788	140,916	164,992	-512	361	3,498,960

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.	Country.	Natural Increase per 1,000.
Australasia (1919-23)--		Europe— <i>continued.</i>	
Tasmania .. ..	16.74	Switzerland .. ..	(f) 5.00
Queensland .. ..	15.79	Spain .. ..	(c) 4.60
New South Wales .. ..	15.09	Prussia .. ..	(e) 3.98
Australia .. ..	14.07	Ireland .. ..	(d) 3.89
South Australia .. ..	13.51	Belgium .. ..	(e) 0.55
Western Australia .. ..	13.35	Asia—	
New Zealand .. ..	13.78	Japan .. ..	(e) 9.66
Victoria .. ..	11.80	Ceylon .. ..	(f) 6.78
Europe—		Africa—	
Netherlands .. ..	(f) 13.16	Union of South Africa	
Norway .. ..	(a) 11.82	(whites only) .. ..	(f) 16.22
England and Wales .. ..	(g) 11.00	America—	
Denmark .. ..	(d) 10.93	Province of Quebec .. ..	(e) 19.79
Scotland .. ..	(g) 10.14	Jamaica .. ..	(b) 12.56
Finland .. ..	(d) 3.84	Province of Ontario .. ..	(d) 10.06
Italy .. ..	(b) 8.11	Chile .. ..	(c) 10.27
France .. ..	(f) -3.36		
Sweden .. ..	(g) 7.76		

(a) 1911-15.

(b) 1913-17.

(c) 1915-19.

(d) 1916-20.

(e) 1917-21.

(f) 1918-22.

(g) 1919-23.

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

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

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

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

## POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1861 TO 1923 INCLUSIVE.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
<b>MALES.</b>									
1861 to 1870	26,365	- 2,355	44,221	10,028	4,395	- 3,310	..	..	79,344
1871 to 1880	68,724	- 13,789	40,128	28,889	- 259	502	..	..	124,195
1881 to 1890	100,341	71,819	73,381	- 14,877	9,112	4,508	..	..	244,284
1891 to 1900	7,817	- 72,997	13,183	- 9,732	76,396	48	..	..	14,715
1901 to 1910	26,828	- 28,571	12,786	- 441	28,838	- 7,555	- 1,063	..	30,822
1911 to 1920	61,633	19,773	16,651	3,657	- 3,593	- 9,666	- 499	- 60	88,894
1921 ..	61	1,476	2,111	3,377	- 174	989	- 162	54	7,610
1922 ..	6,092	13,170	5,004	1,718	2,717	- 2,443	- 164	303	26,397
1923 ..	3,756	8,490	7,046	4,616	3,936	- 1,696	- 18	- 32	26,098
1861 to 1923	301,495	- 2,984	214,511	27,235	121,368	- 18,623	- 908	265	642,359
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
1861 to 1870	18,506	38,229	23,675	7,200	1,469	- 1,858	..	..	87,221
1871 to 1880	34,476	2,329	18,979	13,751	112	- 2,038	..	..	67,609
1881 to 1890	62,087	42,198	42,337	- 11,410	2,725	520	..	..	138,457
1891 to 1900	12,650	- 37,433	505	- 5,663	39,801	304	..	..	10,164
1900 to 1910	10,956	- 21,974	5,382	- 4,045	24,160	- 4,749	- 67	..	9,663
1911 to 1920	69,906	26,036	14,830	9,252	6,120	- 7,869	- 318	84	118,677
1921 ..	1,645	1,875	2,309	1,036	239	1,017	- 92	15	8,044
1922 ..	2,920	5,236	2,220	1,672	212	- 769	- 29	164	11,626
1923 ..	- 264	8,007	3,743	207	1,347	- 1,674	- 12	88	11,442
1861 to 1923	212,882	64,503	113,980	12,000	76,185	- 17,116	118	351	462,903
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
1861 to 1870	44,871	35,874	67,896	17,228	5,864	- 5,168	..	..	166,565
1871 to 1880	103,200	- 11,460	59,107	42,640	- 147	- 1,536	..	..	191,804
1881 to 1890	162,428	114,017	115,718	- 26,287	11,837	5,028	..	..	382,741
1891 to 1900	20,467	- 110,430	13,688	- 15,395	116,197	352	..	..	24,879
1901 to 1910	37,784	- 50,545	18,168	- 4,486	52,998	- 12,304	- 1,130	..	40,485
1911 to 1920	131,539	45,809	31,481	12,909	2,527	- 17,535	817	24	207,571
1921 ..	1,584	3,351	4,420	4,413	65	2,006	- 254	69	15,654
1922 ..	9,012	18,406	7,224	3,390	2,929	- 3,212	- 193	467	38,023
1923 ..	3,492	16,497	10,789	4,823	5,283	- 3,370	- 30	56	37,540
1861 to 1923	514,377	61,519	328,491	39,235	197,553	- 35,739	- 790	616	1,105,262

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

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

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

From 1860 to 1923 the increment to the population arising from the excess of births over deaths amounted to 3,498,960, or 75.99 per cent. of the total increase, while the increase from net immigration amounted to 1,105,262 or 24.01 per cent. During the 23 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 1,645,195, or 82.90 per cent. natural increase, and 339,273 or 17.10 per cent. by net immigration. The greatest increase to the population by net immigration which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881 to 1890. This period, however, concluded in world wide speculation which in Australia took the form of speculation in land values, and the effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is shown by the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. For many of the years during this last-mentioned period there was an actual loss to Australian population by net migration.

In 1907 the stream of migration again turned in favour of Australia, and during the five years 1909-1913 the net immigration represented 281,193. The war interrupted the flow, but in 1923 the net immigration represented 37,540 persons.

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

The following table gives the total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 and for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 :—

## POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE, 1861 TO 1923.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. (a)	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern. (b)	Fed. Cap. (c)	
MALES.									
1861 to 1870	74,270	66,928	52,404	30,554	5,914	3,864	..	..	233,934
1871 to 1880	132,831	53,328	54,792	52,544	1,474	7,051	..	..	302,020
1881 to 1890	197,752	144,961	99,239	18,611	11,869	15,885	..	..	488,317
1891 to 1900	113,343	6,254	51,432	18,588	81,234	13,310	..	..	284,161
1901 to 1910	142,134	44,709	50,829	26,208	47,883	9,103	-1,550	..	319,316
1911 to 1920	210,733	107,321	71,042	38,743	18,924	8,393	173	93	455,422
1921 ..	16,454	11,102	8,352	6,844	1,605	2,767	- 193	66	46,997
1922 ..	23,296	23,721	10,895	5,331	4,886	- 532	- 178	315	67,734
1923 ..	19,500	17,920	12,510	7,865	6,043	52	- 13	- 36	63,841
1861 to 1923	930,313	476,244	411,495	205,288	179,832	59,893	-1,761	438	2,261,742
FEMALES.									
1861 to 1870	75,176	118,763	34,812	28,410	3,875	7,201	..	..	268,237
1871 to 1880	110,319	81,352	40,976	39,303	2,952	6,853	..	..	281,755
1881 to 1890	174,381	130,162	81,837	23,943	7,072	14,112	..	..	431,507
1891 to 1900	133,687	56,231	50,299	24,572	50,231	14,803	..	..	329,823
1900 to 1910	141,416	60,486	54,340	23,410	48,982	11,800	- 6	..	340,428
1911 to 1920	238,779	119,180	80,566	45,395	35,567	10,556	515	234	530,792
1921 ..	19,740	11,675	9,255	4,561	2,787	- 62	- 62	26	50,779
1922 ..	21,720	15,818	9,164	5,452	3,007	1,140	- 5	178	56,474
1923 ..	17,013	17,235	10,368	3,689	4,164	98	17	101	52,685
1861 to 1923	932,231	610,902	371,617	198,735	158,637	69,360	459	539	2,342,480
PERSONS.									
1861 to 1870	149,446	185,691	87,216	58,964	9,789	11,065	..	..	502,171
1871 to 1880	243,150	134,680	95,768	91,847	4,426	13,904	..	..	583,775
1881 to 1890	372,133	275,123	181,076	42,554	18,941	29,997	..	..	919,824
1891 to 1900	247,030	62,485	101,731	43,160	131,465	28,113	..	..	613,984
1901 to 1910	283,550	105,195	105,169	49,618	96,865	20,903	-1,556	..	659,744
1911 to 1920	449,512	226,501	151,608	84,138	54,491	18,949	688	327	986,214
1921 ..	36,194	22,777	17,607	11,405	4,392	5,564	- 255	92	97,776
1922 ..	45,016	39,539	20,059	10,783	7,893	608	- 183	493	124,208
1923 ..	36,513	35,155	22,878	11,554	10,207	150	4	65	116,526
1861 to 1923	1,862,544	1,087,146	783,112	404,023	338,469	129,253	-1,302	977	4,604,222

(a) Including Northern Territory up to 1900.

(b) Included in South Australia up to 1900.

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

For Australia as a whole the greatest numerical increase during any decennial period occurred in the decade 1911 to 1920. The increase during this decade amounted to 986,214, or 22.29 per cent. The greatest proportional increase, on the other hand,

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

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

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

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE (VARIOUS COUNTRIES), 1887 TO 1923.

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							
	1887 to 1891.	1892 to 1896.	1897 to 1901.	1902 to 1906.	1907 to 1911.	1912 to 1916.	1917 to 1921.	1923.
AUSTRALASIA—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	3.06	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.07
New South Wales <sup>(a)</sup> ..	3.23	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	1.68
Victoria ..	3.12	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.21
Queensland ..	3.80	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.90
South Australia <sup>(b)</sup> ..	1.15	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.25
Western Australia ..	5.54	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.97
Tasmania ..	2.87	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	0.07
New Zealand ..	1.47	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.88
EUROPE—								
England and Wales ..	1.11	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	−0.95	1.89	0.64
Scotland ..	0.75	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.23
Ireland ..	−0.94	−0.60	−0.43	−0.22	−0.06	−0.21	0.58	..
Austria ..	0.83	0.79	1.05	0.87	0.86	(c) 0.80	(g)	..
Belgium ..	0.75	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	−0.56	..
Denmark ..	0.87	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	..
Finland ..	1.51	1.20	1.41	1.36	1.43	1.18	0.25	..
France ..	0.06	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.16	−0.72	0.55	h 0.13
Germany ..	1.09	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	−1.62	..
Hungary ..	1.01	0.92	1.03	0.77	0.84	(c) 0.84	(g)	..
Italy ..	0.71	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	..	..
Netherlands ..	1.03	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	..
Norway ..	0.54	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	(e) 0.98	..	..
Prussia ..	1.15	1.29	1.59	1.57	1.48	0.85	−1.67	..
Rumania ..	1.34	1.15	1.41	1.46	1.48	(e) 2.77	(g)	..
Serbia ..	2.08	1.37	1.57	1.52	1.55	(c) 1.72	(g)	..
Spain ..	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	(f) 0.34	..
Sweden ..	0.40	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.56
Switzerland ..	0.40	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	h 0.21
ASIA—								
Ceylon ..	1.35	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	h 1.26
Japan ..	1.12	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	..
AMERICA—								
Canada ..	1.08	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	(d) 3.87	(i) 2.00	..
Chile ..	0.72	2.66	0.90	1.53	1.56	1.66	0.07	..
Jamaica ..	1.37	1.66	1.72	1.63	0.28	1.36	(f) 0.62	..
United States ..	2.15	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	..

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

(d) 1911 to 1914.

(e) 1911 to 1915.

(f) 1916 to 1920.

(g) Not available owing to changes of boundaries.

(h) Year 1922.

(i) 1911–21.

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

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

## § 5. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following table shows the natural increase to the population, during each quarter of the year, based on the experience of the ten years 1914–1923. For Australia as a whole, the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended 31st March, and least in the quarter ending 31st December, the difference between the rates of increase for these two periods being equal to 21 persons for every 100,000 of the population. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia the March quarter was the most favourable, in Queensland and South Australia the June quarter, and in Tasmania the September quarter. The natural increase was lowest in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia in the December quarter, in New South Wales and Tasmania in the June quarter, and in Victoria in the September quarter. The differences between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 18 per 100,000 of the population in Victoria to 49 per 100,000 in Western Australia.

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

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

The precedence—with regard to its contribution to the natural increase in population—which was so consistently held by the September quarter prior to the influenza epidemic of 1919, was due entirely to its higher birth rate. With the exception of the year 1915, the September quarter was distinguished by a greater number of births than any other quarter in each of the 17 years 1906–22, and with the exceptions of 1915 and 1919, it

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

## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, 1914 TO 1923.

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum, 1914-23.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.		Persons.	‰
	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰		
N.S.W.	8,381	4.23	7,954	3.99	8,171	4.09	8,068	4.01	32,574	16.44
Victoria	4,675	3.18	4,503	3.05	4,499	3.04	4,562	3.07	18,239	12.40
Q'land.	3,098	4.34	3,187	4.43	3,109	4.27	2,909	3.97	12,303	17.23
S. Aust.	1,777	3.80	1,791	3.82	1,733	3.69	1,664	3.53	6,965	14.91
W. Aust.	1,275	3.96	1,273	3.94	1,257	3.88	1,132	3.47	4,937	15.33
Tas. . .	905	4.41	882	4.32	938	4.63	907	4.47	3,632	17.70
N. Ter.	..	..	2	0.47	2	0.47	-4	-0.93	..	..
F.C.Ter.	8	3.84	6	2.26	7	2.62	7	2.62	28	13.43
Total	20,119	3.89	19,598	3.78	19,716	3.78	19,245	3.68	78,678	15.23

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

2. Variations in Net Immigration.—In the following table the figures relating to the separate States and Territories include interstate migrants, but so far as these persons are concerned, the arrivals into any State are departures from some other State, so that they do not affect the figures shown for Australia as a whole, which, therefore, represent the oversea arrivals and departures. For each of the decades from 1901-1910 to 1904-1913 inclusive, the December quarter showed the greatest rate of increase from migration, with the other quarters consistently in order directly reverse to their position on the calendar. The dispatch of troops from Australia during November and December, 1914, and the effects of the war on the oversea passenger traffic, altered the position so that in the decade 1905-14, and in each decade since, the September quarter has been the highest, with the March quarter second. On the average, however, of the four years 1920-23, which were not seriously affected by the movements of troops, the December quarter again has first place. The precedence of the December quarter during the last three years was due rather to the small number of departures (22.51 per cent.) than to the large number of arrivals (24.98 per cent.) during that quarter. The normal quota for each quarter would of course be 25 per cent. in both cases. Notwithstanding that the interstate movement is very much greater than the oversea migration, the results shown in the following table are to some extent vitiated in their application to the particular States, by the inclusion of the war period. For instance, the losses shown for New South Wales in the December quarter, for Victoria in the June quarter, and for South Australia in the March and June quarters are entirely due to large embarkations of troops during those periods of the years 1914, 1915, and 1916. Although it is usual for Queensland to show a loss of population during the December quarter, owing to the return of sugar workers and tourists to the southern States, the loss for the decade 1914-23 is aggravated by the dispatch of troops. Again, Western Australia shows an annual loss of population by emigration, the quarters in which these losses occurred coinciding with times of heavy embarkations. The gain to Tasmania in the December quarter represents the influx of tourists from the mainland, whereas the loss during the remainder of the year represents the departure of tourists and of other persons to the number of 1,693 per year.



## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, 1914 TO 1923.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum, 1914-23.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°
N.S.W.	2,265	1.14	- 386	0.19	2,833	1.42	- 812	- 0.40	3,900	1.97
Victoria	1,432	0.97	- 1,014	- 0.69	918	0.62	1,420	0.96	2,756	1.87
Q'land.	1,551	2.17	5,737	7.98	1,432	1.97	- 6,287	- 8.59	2,433	3.41
S. Aust.	- 653	- 1.40	- 862	- 1.84	1,026	2.19	1,542	3.27	1,053	2.25
W. Aust.	- 513	- 1.59	241	0.75	453	1.40	- 1,730	- 5.31	- 1,549	- 4.81
Tas. ..	- 2,009	- 9.79	- 2,409	- 11.80	- 762	- 3.76	3,487	17.20	- 1,693	- 8.25
N.T. ..	30	7.15	62	14.68	8	1.87	- 106	- 24.67	- 6	- 1.43
F.C.Ter.	567	271.94	..	..	- 23	- 8.63	- 509	- 190.42	35	16.79
Total	2,670	0.52	1,369	0.26	5,885	1.13	- 2,995	- 0.57	6,929	1.34

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

## § 6. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

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

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

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

3. **Agricultural Expansion.**—At the present time the area under crop in Australia is over 1½ million acres. Although substantial in itself, this area, viewed in relation to the total area of Australia, is relatively small, and represents only 0.87 per cent. of the total area. Per head of population the area under crop, however, is 2.9 acres, a fairly large area when allowance is made for the recency of Australian settlement. About 79 per cent. of the area under crop in 1922-23 was devoted to the production of wheat and hay, both of which, for profitable production in Australia, require a considerable area

in the one holding. Consequently, the agricultural districts are for the most part sparsely populated, though in a less marked degree than the pastoral areas.

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

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

6. **Assisted Immigration.**—Assisted immigration has been a factor of some importance in the increase of population. The number of persons brought to Australia by this means has varied considerably in different periods, according to the activities of Governments in this direction. The table given in sub-section 5 of § 10 hereinafter shows that 914,436 persons have been brought to Australia in connexion with schemes for assisting immigration.

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

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

## § 7. Density.

1. **General.**—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1923, of 5,809,807, including aborigines, has a density of only 1.96 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 115; Asia, 61; Africa, 11; North and Central America, 17; and South America, 9. The population of Australia has thus about 21 per cent. of the density of South America; about 18 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 1½ per cent. of that of Europe.

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

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the various countries of the world for the latest dates for which such information is available are given in the following table. These figures have in the main been taken from the 1924 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.

POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.

Country.	Population.	Density. (a)	Country.	Population.	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			ASIA—continued.		
Russia .. .. .	102,532,564	56.74	British Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak .. .. .	883,258	11.46
Germany .. .. .	59,852,682	328.37	Laos .. .. .	850,000	8.81
United Kingdom .. .. .	47,694,319	392.12	Palestine .. .. .	757,182	84.13
France .. .. .	39,209,518	184.35	Hong Kong and Dependencies .. .. .	625,166	1,598.89
Italy .. .. .	38,835,941	329.17	Gob, etc. .. .. .	548,472	334.84
Poland .. .. .	27,192,674	185.21	Khiva .. .. .	519,438	21.37
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands) .. .. .	21,658,222	111.18	Oman .. .. .	500,000	6.10
Rumania .. .. .	17,393,149	142.24	Timor, etc. .. .. .	377,915	51.54
Czecho-Slovakia .. .. .	13,611,349	250.94	Cyprus .. .. .	310,709	86.69
Jugo-Slavia .. .. .	12,017,323	125.01	French India .. .. .	268,338	1,369.06
Hungary .. .. .	8,084,167	225.88	Bhutan .. .. .	250,000	12.50
Belgium .. .. .	7,539,568	641.56	Kwan Chau Wan .. .. .	182,000	937.39
Netherlands .. .. .	7,086,913	536.68	Weihaiwei .. .. .	154,416	541.81
Austria .. .. .	6,526,661	201.74	Bahrain Islands .. .. .	110,000	440.00
Portugal .. .. .	6,032,991	169.99	Macao, etc. .. .. .	74,866	18,716.50
Sweden .. .. .	5,987,520	34.60	Maldive Islands .. .. .	70,000	608.70
Greece .. .. .	5,536,375	132.03	Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	54,923	6.10
Bulgaria .. .. .	4,958,400	124.45	Sokotra .. .. .	12,000	8.68
Switzerland .. .. .	3,880,320	242.90			
Finland .. .. .	3,402,593	25.68			
Denmark .. .. .	3,239,183	191.88			
Norway .. .. .	2,649,775	21.20			
Georgia .. .. .	2,372,403	92.10			
Lithuania .. .. .	2,293,100	38.45			
Azerbaijan .. .. .	2,096,973	61.73			
Turkey .. .. .	1,891,000	173.77			
Latvia .. .. .	1,885,870	75.43			
Estonia .. .. .	1,110,538	65.50			
Albania .. .. .	831,877	57.37			
Danzig .. .. .	385,000	484.08			
Luxemburg .. .. .	260,767	261.03			
Malta .. .. .	224,680	1,904.07			
Iceland .. .. .	94,690	2.38			
Monaco .. .. .	22,956	2,869.50			
Gibraltar .. .. .	20,638	10,319.00			
San Marino .. .. .	12,027	316.50			
Liechtenstein .. .. .	10,716	184.86			
Andorra .. .. .	5,231	27.39			
Spitzbergen .. .. .	980	0.04			
	458,471,653	115.10		1,008,949,708	60.87
ASIA.			AFRICA.		
China and Dependencies .. .. .	436,094,953	101.96	Nigeria and Protectorate .. .. .	18,750,000	55.85
British India .. .. .	247,003,293	225.97	Egypt .. .. .	13,717,000	39.19
Japan and Dependencies .. .. .	76,988,379	295.27	Abyssinia .. .. .	10,000,000	28.57
Fedulatory Independent States .. .. .	71,939,187	101.39	Belgian Congo .. .. .	8,500,000	9.34
Netherlands East Indies .. .. .	49,155,374	85.79	Union of South Africa .. .. .	6,928,580	14.65
Russia in Asia .. .. .	23,329,654	3.71	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. .. .	5,912,402	5.83
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan .. .. .	12,657,800	46.66	Algeria .. .. .	5,806,090	26.13
Philippine Islands .. .. .	10,314,310	89.67	Morocco .. .. .	5,400,000	24.13
Siam .. .. .	9,207,355	47.32	Tanganyika Territory .. .. .	4,124,438	11.30
Persia .. .. .	9,000,000	14.33	Angola .. .. .	4,119,000	8.50
Afghanistan .. .. .	9,000,000	36.73	Madagascar .. .. .	3,613,341	15.85
Tonking .. .. .	6,850,453	169.02	Uganda Protectorate .. .. .	3,132,312	28.40
Annam .. .. .	5,731,189	144.15	Portuguese East Africa .. .. .	3,011,600	7.03
Nepal .. .. .	5,600,000	103.70	Upper Volta .. .. .	2,974,142	19.26
Ceylon .. .. .	4,504,549	177.83	French Equatorial Africa .. .. .	2,845,936	2.90
Arabia .. .. .	4,500,000	4.50	French Sudan .. .. .	2,474,589	4.01
Cochin China .. .. .	3,795,304	172.51	Kenya Protectorate .. .. .	2,376,000	11.88
Syria .. .. .	3,000,000	50.00	Tunis .. .. .	2,095,090	41.90
Bokhara .. .. .	3,000,000	37.76	Gold Coast and Protectorate .. .. .	2,078,043	25.98
Iraq .. .. .	2,849,282	19.89	French Guinea .. .. .	1,875,996	19.70
Cambodia .. .. .	2,402,585	41.50	Liberia .. .. .	1,750,000	43.75
Federated Malay States .. .. .	1,324,890	48.17	Rhodesia .. .. .	1,738,120	3.95
Armenia .. .. .	1,214,391	79.68	Ivory Coast .. .. .	1,700,000	13.94
Malay Protectorate, including Johore .. .. .	1,123,264	47.83	Sierra Leone and Protectorate .. .. .	1,541,311	49.72
Kwantung .. .. .	907,549	1686.39	French Cameroon .. .. .	1,500,000	9.01
Straits Settlements .. .. .	907,366	567.10	Senegal .. .. .	1,225,523	16.54
			Nyasaland Protectorate .. .. .	1,187,816	30.02
			Territory of the Niger .. .. .	1,084,043	3.12
			Dahomey .. .. .	842,243	19.84
			French Sahara .. .. .	800,000	0.52
			Tripolitania and Cyrenaica .. .. .	799,560	1.97
			Togoland (French) .. .. .	673,047	30.74
			Italian Somaliland .. .. .	650,000	4.66
			Spanish Morocco .. .. .	600,000	77.92
			British Cameroon .. .. .	550,000	17.74
			Basutoland .. .. .	498,781	42.57
			Eritrea .. .. .	396,403	8.72
			Mauritius and Dependencies .. .. .	385,074	475.98
			Somaliland Protectorate .. .. .	300,000	4.41
			Portuguese Guinea .. .. .	289,000	20.78
			Mauritania .. .. .	261,746	0.75
			South-West Africa .. .. .	227,732	0.71
			Gambia and Protectorate .. .. .	209,000	50.56
			French Somaliland .. .. .	208,000	35.92

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

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

Country.	Population.	Density. (a)	Country.	Population.	Density. (a)
<b>AFRICA—<i>continued.</i></b>			<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
Zanzibar .. ..	197,000	193.14	Brazil .. ..	30,635,605	9.85
Togoland (British) ..	188,265	14.94	Argentine Republic ..	8,750,000	7.59
Réunion .. ..	178,190	178.55	Colombia .. ..	5,855,077	13.28
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	152,983	0.56	Peru .. ..	5,550,000	7.68
Spanish Guinea .. ..	150,000	13.88	Chile .. ..	3,754,723	12.96
Cape Verde Islands .. ..	149,793	101.21	Bolivia .. ..	2,889,970	5.62
Swaziland .. ..	133,563	20.00	Venezuela .. ..	2,411,952	6.05
Comoro and Mayotte .. ..	109,860	139.06	Ecuador and Galapagos ..	2,000,000	11.48
St. Thomas and Principe ..	58,907	163.63	Uruguay .. ..	1,603,000	22.22
Seychelles .. ..	25,176	161.38	Paraguay .. ..	1,000,000	13.21
Ifni .. ..	20,000	20.73	Panama Republic .. ..	442,522	13.67
Fernando Po, etc. .. ..	15,896	19.99	British Guiana .. ..	307,391	3.44
St. Helena .. ..	3,670	78.09	Dutch Guiana .. ..	128,822	2.80
Rio de Oro and Adrar .. ..	495	0.01	French Guiana .. ..	44,202	1.38
Ascension .. ..	250	7.35	Panama Canal Zone .. ..	24,968	47.38
			Falkland Islands and South Georgia .. ..	3,477	0.48
Total .. ..	130,531,006	10.55	Total .. ..	65,401,709	8.93
<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.</b>			<b>OCEANIA, ETC.</b>		
United States .. ..	105,710,620	34.93	Australia .. ..	5,809,807	1.96
Mexico .. ..	15,501,684	20.21	New Zealand .. ..	1,340,039	12.90
Canada .. ..	8,788,483	2.36	Territory of New Guinea ..	400,000	4.40
Cuba .. ..	3,123,040	70.71	Papua .. ..	276,888	3.06
Haiti .. ..	2,048,000	200.71	Hawaii .. ..	255,912	39.68
Guatemala .. ..	2,040,900	41.52	Dutch New Guinea .. ..	195,460	1.22
Salvador .. ..	1,526,000	115.82	Fiji .. ..	157,266	22.20
Porto Rico .. ..	1,299,809	378.40	Solomon Islands (British)	150,583	13.69
Santo Domingo .. ..	897,405	16.42	New Hebrides .. ..	60,000	10.91
Jamaica, including Turks and Caicos Islands, etc. ..	896,557	202.34	Marshall Islands, etc. ..	52,219	54.39
Honduras .. ..	673,408	15.21	New Caledonia .. ..	50,608	6.62
Nicaragua .. ..	638,119	12.35	Western Samoa .. ..	36,655	30.92
Costa Rica .. ..	485,049	21.09	Gilbert and Ellice Islands		
Trinidad and Tobago .. ..	374,650	189.60	Colony .. ..	86,122	35.73
Newfoundland and Labrador .. ..	263,033	1.62	French Oceania .. ..	31,655	20.83
Martinique .. ..	244,439	634.91	Tonga .. ..	23,562	61.20
Guadeloupe and De- pendencies .. ..	229,839	334.07	Guam .. ..	15,413	73.40
Windward Islands .. ..	165,743	321.21	Samoa (American) .. ..	8,194	141.28
Barbados .. ..	158,169	952.83	Nauru .. ..	2,067	206.70
Leeward Islands .. ..	122,242	170.97	Norfolk Island .. ..	717	55.15
Alaska .. ..	55,036	0.09	Total .. ..	8,905,167	2.58
Bahamas .. ..	56,924	12.93			
Curacao .. ..	56,038	139.05	<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
British Honduras .. ..	45,317	5.27	Europe .. ..	458,471,653	115.10
Virgin Islands .. ..	26,051	197.36	Asia .. ..	1,008,949,708	60.87
Bermudas .. ..	20,410	1,074.21	Africa .. ..	130,531,006	10.55
Greenland .. ..	14,355	0.31	America, North and Central	145,429,238	16.90
St. Pierre et Miquelon ..	3,918	42.13	America, South .. ..	65,401,709	8.93
			Oceania, etc. .. ..	8,905,167	2.58
Total .. ..	145,429,238	16.90	Total .. ..	1,817,688,481	31.74

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

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

## BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) .. ..	52,000,000	13,359,000
Population .. ..	1,818,000,000	451,000,000
Population per square mile .. ..	34.7	33.7

## § 8. General Characteristics.

1. Sex Distribution:—(i) *General.* The distribution of the sexes in the populations of young countries shows marked contrasts to that of older countries. In young countries there will be, invariably, a greater number of males than females, whereas in countries which have been long settled there is a reverse tendency. In the older countries the populations have grown almost entirely by the excess of births over deaths, which tends to an equality in the numbers of the sexes. The table on page 914, however, shows that in many instances, this natural tendency has been deflected to an excess of females. This has been due possibly to the following causes—(a) preponderance of males amongst emigrants; (b) greater propensity of males to travel; (c) employment of males away from the home country in the army, navy, and mercantile marine; (d) effects of war. In a young country, on the other hand, the increase in the population is largely brought about by immigration, in which males preponderate. The pioneering conditions of a young country, naturally, are less attractive to females than to males, and in the case of Australia, the disabilities which are inseparable from the early stages of settlement were aggravated by the great distance from the mother country and by the circumstances and methods of colonization, and so accentuated the difference in numbers between the sexes.

Australia presented few attractions to the explorers who visited its shores 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 American plantations as a domicile for deported convicts, that they looked to this country to relieve their overcrowded gaols.

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

The subsequent development of the natural industries of the country attracted male rather than female immigrants, and notwithstanding the equalizing tendency of the expanding factor of natural increase, and notwithstanding also the heavy loss of males through the war, the population of Australia, on the 31st December, 1923, contained an excess of 1.93 males in every 100 persons.

The relation between the degree of the development of a country, and the masculinity of its population, is further exemplified by the existing conditions in the various States of Australia. The table given on page 898 shows that, among the States, the greatest masculinity is associated with the smallest density of population, i.e., the masculinity is greater in the less developed States. For instance, in Queensland, which embraces over 22 per cent. of the area of Australia, but which holds only 14 per cent. of the total population (1.21 persons per sq. mile) the masculinity is 5.60, and in Western Australia, where the density of population is less (0.36 persons per sq. mile), the masculinity is greater (7.08). On the other hand, in Victoria, where the density is greatest (18.49 persons per sq. mile), there is an excess of females of 0.76 per 100 persons. In fact, if either New South Wales or South Australia be excluded, the indexes to masculinity will fall in reverse sequence to the indexes to density for all the other States.

With regard to the density of its population, the position in South Australia is somewhat unusual, inasmuch as the people of that State are concentrated within a relatively small area, while a large portion of the area carries no population. Consequently the condition of the people of South Australia, in this connexion, is governed by the density of that part of it which is populated.

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

The figures given in the tables last mentioned represent the number of males to each 100 females, but it is considered that a more satisfactory representation of masculinity is 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 10 years from 1800 to 1910 and for the five years 1919 to 1923, for Australia and each of its component States and Territories:—

## POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1800 TO 1923.

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

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.(a)	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.(b)	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	North'n (c)	Fed. Cap. (d)	
1800	44.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.91
1810	31.16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.16
1820	41.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.81
1830	52.06	..	..	..	49.66	49.17	..	..	51.02
1840	34.25	..	..	13.08	24.10	39.31	..	..	33.72
1850	16.13	..	..	12.72	21.51	28.44	..	..	17.76
1860	13.53	22.74	19.88	2.47	25.07	10.56	..	..	16.72
1870	9.29	9.74	20.10	2.84	23.42	6.09	..	..	9.54
1880	9.28	4.95	17.53	6.69	14.92	5.53	..	..	7.95
1890	8.28	5.06	13.87	4.12	18.98	5.61	..	..	7.43
1900	5.28	0.61	11.24	1.98	22.34	3.83	76.57	..	5.01
1910	4.41	-0.65	8.69	1.54	14.13	2.03	65.89	..	3.79
1919	2.26	-1.54	5.99	-0.22	6.74	1.35	48.60	5.05	1.76
1920	2.11	-1.33	5.66	-0.08	6.78	0.83	45.95	7.71	1.70
1921	1.92	-1.35	5.41	0.37	6.34	0.80	45.58	9.30	1.60
1922	1.95	-0.82	5.49	0.34	6.74	0.03	43.06	12.87	1.77
1923	2.03	-0.76	5.60	1.13	7.08	0.01	42.17	7.32	1.93

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

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

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

The effect of the war on the masculinity of the population is very marked. In 1913 there was in Australia as a whole an excess of 4.41 males in every 100 persons, but by 1918 the excess was on the side of females to the extent of 0.96 per 100 persons. This excess of females was experienced in Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, but, largely by the return of the military forces, males are again more numerous than females in all the States except Victoria, though in Tasmania the difference in the numbers is very small.

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

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

## POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—MASCULINITY.

Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population.	Country.	Year.	Excess of Males over Females in each 100 of Population
Argentine Republic ..	1918	7.27	Finland .. ..	1920	-1.32
Ceylon .. ..	1921	5.91	Belgium .. ..	1920	-1.62
Union of South Africa(a)	1923	2.34	Switzerland ..	1910	-1.66
British India .. ..	1921	2.73	Sweden .. ..	1923	-1.81
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	France .. ..	1911	-1.74
New Zealand .. ..	1923	2.01	Italy .. ..	1911	-1.81
United States of America	1920	1.98	Denmark .. ..	1921	-2.44
Australia .. ..	1923	1.93	Norway .. ..	1920	-2.60
Ireland .. ..	1919	1.08	Spain .. ..	1910	-2.84
Rumania .. ..	1919	0.75	Poland .. ..	1921	-3.37
Greece .. ..	1907	0.68	Scotland .. ..	1921	-3.79
Canada .. ..	1921	0.31	Austria .. ..	1920	-4.24
Japan .. ..	1921	1.05	Prussia .. ..	1922	-3.33
Bulgaria .. ..	1921	0.04	England and Wales	1921	-4.54
Chile .. ..	1920	-0.57	German Empire ..	1919	-4.78
Netherlands .. ..	1922	-0.72	Portugal .. ..	1911	-5.08
Russia (European) ..	1914	-1.05			

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

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

The following table shows the proportions of the population of Australia over a period of 60 years, and of England and Wales over a period of 50 years, in three main groups of ages. The percentages are in all cases based on Census results. The Australian figures for 1861 include the results of the Western Australian Census of 1859, and those for 1871 include the results of the Western Australian and Tasmanian Censuses of 1870. Similar figures for England and Wales for 1921 are not yet available, consequently, as it is probable that the age composition has been affected by the war, comparisons must be confined to the 50 years ended with 1911.

Throughout the period covered by the table, the age distribution of the Australian population has varied considerably in consequence of the fluctuations of the birth-rate and of net migration. The age composition of the separate sexes also shows marked divergences according to the relative numbers of males and females from time to time in the net immigration. The high percentage of males of working age (15-65) in 1861 was due to the large male element amongst immigrants in that period. The net immigration of males—almost entirely of working age—due to the discovery of gold, was particularly heavy during the fifties. The reaction from this rush of immigration, and the consequent departure of many males, caused a marked fall in the proportion of the "15-65" group, and, of course, a corresponding increase in the proportion under 15 years, during the next decade. The effect of this reaction also influenced the female age composition, though to a less extent than that of the males.

The difference between the age composition of the males, as compared with the females in the earlier years under review is most strikingly indicated by the larger proportion of females under 15 years—43.03 per cent., as against a corresponding proportion of males of 31.41 per cent. in 1861. It has already been shown that in 1860 the population of Australia contained an excess of 16.72 males in every 100 persons in consequence of the larger number of male immigrants, also that the male immigrants were almost entirely of working age; it follows, therefore, that the proportion of males under 15 years would be relatively small as compared with females.

It is interesting to note the steady approach to similarity of the age composition of males to that of females in harmony with the equalization of the numbers of each sex in the Australian population, and also the increasing similarity in the composition of the Australian population to that of older countries as represented by England and Wales.

## POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 Years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
<b>AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1921.</b>												
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	60.83	4.00	100
1911..	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921..	31.67	63.86	4.47	100	31.80	63.83	4.37	100	31.73	63.85	4.42	100
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES, 1861 AND 1911.</b>												
1861..	36.69	58.98	4.33	100	34.62	60.44	4.94	100	35.64	59.72	4.64	100
1911..	31.70	63.66	4.64	100	29.64	64.62	5.74	100	30.63	64.16	5.21	100

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

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

State or Territory.	Number of Persons of—				Proportion of Population of—		
	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).	All ages.	Dependent age (under 15).	Supporting age (15 and under 65).	Old age (65 and upwards).
<b>States—</b>					%	%	%
New South Wales	678,364	1,331,673	90,334	2,100,371	32.30	63.40	4.30
Victoria ..	455,936	1,002,093	73,251	1,531,280	29.78	65.44	4.78
Queensland ..	251,586	474,102	30,284	755,972	33.28	62.71	4.01
South Australia	156,636	313,242	25,282	495,160	31.63	63.26	5.11
Western Australia	107,394	214,553	10,785	332,732	32.28	64.48	3.24
Tasmania ..	73,444	130,265	10,071	213,780	34.36	60.93	4.71
<b>Territories—</b>							
Northern ..	804	2,858	205	3,867	20.79	73.91	5.30
Federal Capital	840	1,659	73	2,572	32.66	64.50	2.84
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,725,004</b>	<b>3,470,445</b>	<b>240,285</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>31.73</b>	<b>63.85</b>	<b>4.42</b>



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

The following tables show for the several States and Territories and for Australia as a whole the numbers of males and females and of persons in quinquennial age groups, and also the number of minors and adults recorded at the Census of the 4th April, 1921 :—

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>MALES.</b>									
0-4 ..	121,529	79,210	46,174	27,597	17,804	12,872	169	167	305,522
5-9 ..	118,284	79,452	43,849	27,763	19,149	12,776	140	160	301,573
10-14 ..	104,166	72,424	38,020	24,184	17,493	11,494	91	131	268,003
15-19 ..	88,476	66,020	33,241	20,841	14,945	10,130	113	190	233,956
20-24 ..	83,333	62,096	33,008	19,467	12,910	8,654	194	168	219,830
25-29 ..	87,361	62,845	38,525	20,232	12,295	7,907	235	125	224,525
30-34 ..	92,215	59,244	33,653	20,822	12,928	7,617	271	133	226,883
35-39 ..	79,737	50,696	28,085	18,404	12,257	6,875	181	121	196,356
40-44 ..	66,785	44,885	23,875	14,987	12,703	6,014	209	104	169,562
45-49 ..	54,723	39,556	20,022	12,060	12,361	5,157	222	83	144,184
50-54 ..	49,235	40,174	18,572	11,215	11,108	4,947	268	44	135,563
55-59 ..	41,877	35,923	15,844	9,266	8,281	4,383	255	47	115,876
60-64 ..	33,694	26,660	12,330	8,219	5,526	3,584	220	43	90,276
65-69 ..	21,737	15,054	7,918	5,673	3,020	2,331	121	26	55,880
70-74 ..	13,030	9,035	4,688	3,376	1,663	1,380	51	9	33,232
75-79 ..	7,698	5,415	2,748	2,047	859	737	11	11	19,526
80-84 ..	3,402	2,991	1,465	936	367	385	2	1	9,549
85-89 ..	1,251	1,336	432	333	125	142	1	3	3,623
90 and over ..	329	413	125	93	30	40	..	1	1,031
Unspecified ..	2,639	1,295	1,395	752	1,454	318	67	..	7,920
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>
<b>Under 21 ..</b>	<b>449,943</b>	<b>310,250</b>	<b>168,068</b>	<b>104,474</b>	<b>72,346</b>	<b>49,192</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,155,526</b>
<b>21 and over ..</b>	<b>618,919</b>	<b>443,179</b>	<b>229,506</b>	<b>143,041</b>	<b>103,478</b>	<b>58,233</b>	<b>2,204</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,599,424</b>
<b>Unspecified ..</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>1,295</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>7,920</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
0-4 ..	117,811	76,426	43,974	26,305	17,173	12,674	162	159	294,684
5-9 ..	115,140	77,680	42,806	27,035	18,735	12,507	149	133	294,185
10-14 ..	101,434	70,744	36,763	23,752	17,040	11,121	93	90	261,037
15-19 ..	86,702	64,589	32,229	20,342	14,723	9,721	83	83	228,472
20-24 ..	88,753	67,503	33,309	20,771	12,859	9,118	91	77	232,481
25-29 ..	91,155	69,647	32,203	22,076	12,134	8,794	94	90	236,193
30-34 ..	88,157	63,439	29,205	20,439	11,368	7,945	74	105	220,732
35-39 ..	75,886	53,790	23,622	18,306	10,665	6,862	77	73	189,281
40-44 ..	62,275	47,914	19,446	14,893	10,182	5,844	53	47	160,654
45-49 ..	50,727	42,378	16,171	11,921	9,116	4,791	29	40	135,173
50-54 ..	42,587	40,391	13,941	10,881	7,336	4,300	27	30	119,493
55-59 ..	35,034	34,841	11,077	9,316	5,082	3,800	18	38	99,206
60-64 ..	28,411	27,016	8,595	7,655	3,441	3,283	9	18	78,428
65-69 ..	18,131	15,717	5,371	5,308	2,102	2,077	7	11	48,724
70-74 ..	12,017	10,204	3,464	3,414	1,292	1,317	2	4	31,714
75-79 ..	7,430	6,826	2,292	2,164	746	684	1	4	20,347
80-84 ..	3,367	3,831	1,145	1,164	317	502	1	3	10,330
85-89 ..	1,297	1,672	408	524	123	183	1	..	4,208
90 and over ..	335	575	89	159	23	51	..	..	1,232
Unspecified ..	2,221	1,373	893	468	997	263	75	..	6,290
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>
<b>Under 21 ..</b>	<b>439,139</b>	<b>303,204</b>	<b>162,488</b>	<b>101,596</b>	<b>70,455</b>	<b>47,989</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,125,861</b>
<b>21 and over ..</b>	<b>587,510</b>	<b>471,979</b>	<b>193,622</b>	<b>144,829</b>	<b>84,002</b>	<b>57,785</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>1,540,713</b>
<b>Unspecified ..</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,290</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>

POPULATION.—IN AGE GROUPS, 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*  
(Exclusive of Full-blood Aborigines.)

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed.Cap.	
PERSONS.									
0-4 ..	239,340	155,636	90,148	53,902	34,977	25,546	331	326	600,206
5-9 ..	233,424	157,132	86,655	54,798	37,884	25,283	289	293	595,758
10-14 ..	205,600	143,168	74,783	47,936	34,533	22,615	184	221	529,040
15-19 ..	175,178	130,609	65,470	41,183	29,668	19,851	196	273	462,428
20-24 ..	172,086	129,599	66,317	40,238	25,769	17,772	285	245	452,311
25-29 ..	178,516	132,492	65,728	42,308	24,429	16,701	329	215	460,718
30-34 ..	180,372	122,683	62,858	41,261	24,296	15,562	345	238	447,615
35-39 ..	155,623	104,486	51,707	36,710	22,922	13,737	258	194	385,637
40-44 ..	129,060	92,799	43,321	29,880	22,885	11,858	262	151	330,216
45-49 ..	105,450	81,934	36,193	23,981	21,477	9,948	251	123	279,357
50-54 ..	91,822	80,565	32,513	22,096	18,444	9,247	295	74	255,056
55-59 ..	76,911	70,764	26,921	18,582	13,363	8,183	273	85	215,082
60-64 ..	62,105	53,676	20,925	15,874	8,967	6,867	229	61	168,704
65-69 ..	39,868	30,771	13,289	10,981	5,122	4,408	128	37	104,604
70-74 ..	25,047	19,239	8,152	6,790	2,955	2,697	53	13	64,946
75-79 ..	15,128	12,241	5,040	4,211	1,605	1,621	12	15	39,873
80-84 ..	6,789	6,822	2,610	2,100	684	887	3	4	19,879
85-89 ..	2,548	3,003	840	857	248	325	2	3	7,831
90 and over ..	664	988	214	252	53	91	..	1	2,263
Unspecified ..	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>
Under 21 ..	889,082	613,454	330,556	206,070	142,801	97,181	1,060	1,183	2,281,387
21 and over ..	1,208,429	915,158	423,123	287,870	187,480	116,013	2,865	1,389	3,140,137
Unspecified ..	4,860	2,668	2,288	1,220	2,451	581	142	..	14,210
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

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

(ii) *Aborigines.* With the assistance of the Chief Protectors of Aborigines in the several States, an estimate was made at the time of the Census of 1921 of the number of full-blood aborigines. The numbers so ascertained are shown in the following table. As the Chief Protector for Western Australia estimated that there were 10,000 aborigines with whom his department was not in touch, that number, equally divided between the sexes, has been included in the tabulated figures.

POPULATION.—FULL-BLOOD AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Males ..	923	62	7,234	876	13,611	9,466	32,172
Females ..	674	49	5,380	733	11,976	7,883	26,695
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>25,587</b>	<b>17,349</b>	<b>58,867</b>

(iii) *Immigrant Races.* The immigrant races consist mainly of natives of the British Isles and their descendants. Of the total population (5,435,734) enumerated at the Census of 1921, 5,387,243, or over 99 per cent., were of European race. Of the remainder, 30,975 were full-blood, and 17,616 were half-caste non-Europeans.

It may be well to mention here that the Census figures include all persons on board ships which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census. There were on board these ships 4,579 persons of full-blood, and 49 half-castes of non-European race. Included in the 4,579 full-bloods were 1,018 Chinese, 1,330 Japanese, 942 Hindus, and 623 Malays.

The following table shows the number of full-blood and half-caste persons of non-European race—according to continental divisions—who were included in the Census of 1921. Of the 28,087 full-blood Asiatics, 17,157 were Chinese, 2,881 Hindus, 2,892 Syrians, 2,740 Japanese, and 1,087 Malays. The number of full-blood non-Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921 was less than in 1911 by 6,814, or 13.03 per cent., whereas the half-caste non-Europeans had increased by 3,062, or 21.03 per cent. During the intercensal period the number of full-blood Chinese declined by 5,596, Japanese by 749, and Hindus by 418. It may be noticed that the non-European element is relatively strongest in those parts of Australia where there are *bêche-de-mer* and pearl fisheries. More detailed information relating to the non-European races in the Australian population may be found in the Census Bulletins and Parts.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality	4th April, 1921.			Nationality.	4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British ..	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	<i>Foreign—continued.</i>			
Foreign—				Jugo-Slavian ..	502	107	609
Austrian ..	217	40	257	Norwegian ..	960	65	1,025
Belgian ..	171	106	277	Polish ..	351	149	500
Bulgarian ..	56	10	66	Russian ..	1,655	662	2,317
Chinese ..	13,614	185	13,799	Spanish ..	405	140	545
Czecho-Slovakian	97	22	119	Swedish ..	1,399	80	1,479
Danish ..	956	260	1,216	Swiss ..	413	151	564
Dutch ..	1,430	187	1,617	Turkish ..	72	26	98
Finnish ..	517	37	554	U.S. of America ..	2,520	737	3,257
French ..	1,221	867	2,088	Other ..	1,042	376	1,418
German ..	2,538	1,017	3,555	Total Foreign ..	39,067	6,687	45,754
Greek ..	2,430	387	2,817	Not stated ..	1,651	1,124	2,775
Hungarian ..	23	7	35	Grand Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
Italian ..	3,984	919	4,903				
Japanese ..	2,489	150	2,639				

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

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

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

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

## POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 1921.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

## MALES.

Australia ..	880,892	646,023	303,654	215,630	126,794	98,102	1,654	1,250	2,273,999
New Zealand ..	9,913	5,460	1,827	630	1,445	672	36	19	20,002
British Isles ..	145,966	83,712	70,171	24,513	37,539	6,909	337	261	389,408
Other European Countries ..	15,212	9,765	13,137	4,674	5,746	679	132	12	49,357
Asia ..	9,586	4,246	6,237	1,273	3,939	475	607	13	26,376
Africa ..	1,500	999	428	249	313	94	7	2	3,590
America ..	3,388	1,800	1,181	486	647	173	27	5	7,707
Polynesia (a) ..	957	174	1,044	40	52	28	7	4	2,306
At Sea ..	675	524	321	187	115	46	3	1	1,872
Unspecified ..	3,412	2,021	971	585	688	565	11	..	8,253
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>

## FEMALES.

Australia ..	891,722	684,113	288,509	221,361	122,072	98,143	882	862	2,307,664
New Zealand ..	9,353	5,750	1,122	588	1,095	688	5	8	18,609
British Isles ..	114,460	77,405	58,063	21,813	29,200	5,841	73	124	306,979
Other European Countries ..	4,736	3,501	6,927	1,697	1,510	272	36	6	18,635
Asia ..	1,450	972	508	245	471	236	31	3	3,916
Africa ..	1,269	1,005	315	224	264	98	9	1	3,185
America ..	1,856	1,222	582	268	324	106	7	..	4,385
Polynesia (a) ..	925	180	174	42	33	30	1	1	1,386
At Sea ..	608	587	268	207	119	46	1	..	1,336
Unspecified ..	2,491	1,821	535	448	366	577	1	..	6,239
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>

## PERSONS.

Australia ..	1,772,614	1,330,136	592,163	436,991	248,866	196,245	2,536	2,112	4,581,663
New Zealand ..	19,266	11,210	2,949	1,218	2,540	1,360	41	27	38,611
British Isles ..	260,426	161,117	128,234	46,326	66,739	12,750	410	385	676,387
Other European Countries ..	19,948	13,266	20,064	6,371	7,256	951	168	18	68,042
Asia ..	11,036	5,218	6,745	1,518	4,410	711	638	16	30,292
Africa ..	2,769	2,004	741	473	577	192	16	3	6,775
America ..	5,244	3,022	1,763	754	971	279	34	5	12,072
Polynesia (a) ..	1,882	354	1,218	82	85	58	8	5	3,692
At Sea ..	1,283	1,111	589	394	234	92	4	1	3,703
Unspecified ..	5,903	3,842	1,506	1,033	1,054	1,142	12	..	14,492
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

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

POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES AT CENSUS OF 1921—*continued.*

Birthplace.	States.					Territories.			Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION.</b>									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	84.64	87.08	78.49	88.44	75.03	92.29	65.78	82.12	84.51
New Zealand ..	0.92	0.74	0.39	0.25	0.77	0.64	1.06	1.05	0.71
British Isles ..	12.43	10.55	17.00	9.37	20.12	6.00	10.64	14.97	12.48
Other European Countries ..	0.95	0.87	2.66	1.29	2.19	0.45	4.36	0.70	1.26
Asia ..	0.53	0.34	0.89	0.31	1.33	0.33	16.55	0.62	0.56
Africa ..	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.09	0.17	0.09	0.42	0.12	0.12
America ..	0.25	0.20	0.23	0.15	0.29	0.13	0.88	0.19	0.22
Polynesia (a) ..	0.09	0.02	0.16	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.21	0.19	0.07
At Sea ..	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.07
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(vii) *Length of Residence of Immigrants.* At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia included 839,579 persons who were definitely shown to be immigrants, and the following table shows the number of years during which these people have resided in Australia. The number of persons whose length of residence is shown as less than one year is necessarily large, as it includes many persons, such as the crews of oversea ships, travellers, and others, who did not intend to remain in the country. The variations in the numbers with different periods of residence show the fluctuations in the volume of immigration. Thus the figures for length of residence groups 5-9 years and 10-14 years include those persons who arrived in Australia during the years 1911-1913 when immigration was large, those for the groups 30-44 years represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties of last century, while those for the groups 65-69 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties.

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

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Number of Completed Years of Residence.			
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	
0 ..	28,386	19,827	48,213	60-64 ..	10,372	11,671	22,043
1 ..	8,375	16,998	25,373	65-69 ..	11,378	18,594	24,972
2 ..	2,026	2,490	4,516	70-74 ..	2,875	3,669	6,544
3 ..	1,715	1,404	3,119	75-79 ..	716	935	1,651
4 ..	2,779	2,623	5,402	80-84 ..	519	693	1,212
5-9 ..	111,895	87,723	199,618	85-89 ..	78	124	202
10-14 ..	58,919	31,883	90,802	90-94 ..	16	15	31
15-19 ..	15,077	7,818	22,895	95 and upwards ..	1	—	1
20-24 ..	18,875	8,990	27,865	Not stated ..	13,903	12,050	25,953
25-29 ..	16,873	10,721	27,594	Total ..	480,618	358,961	839,579
30-34 ..	47,206	32,273	79,479	Born in Australia ..	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663
35-39 ..	56,144	38,272	94,416	Birthplace not stated ..	8,253	6,239	14,492
40-44 ..	31,843	20,851	52,694	Total Population ..	2,762,370	2,672,864	5,435,734
45-49 ..	16,616	11,776	28,392				
50-54 ..	10,954	9,649	20,603				
55-59 ..	13,077	12,912	25,989				

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

4. Education.—(i) *General.* The information concerning educational attainments which can be satisfactorily collected at a Census is necessarily meagre. In Australia the particulars ascertained have never amounted to more than a statement as to whether or not a person could read and write. The results, therefore, merely divide the population into three main groups, viz. :—(a) Those who cannot read; (b) those who can read but cannot write; and (c) those able to read and write. Of the 5,435,734 persons who

comprised the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, there were 805,798 who were definitely shown to be unable to read, and there were 86,641 persons whose ability in this direction was not stated. Thus, approximately 15 per cent. of the population were unable to read. Of the 805,799 persons returned as unable to read 600,206, or 74.5 per cent., were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25.5 per cent. were also children. Allowing for those persons whose ability to read and write was unspecified, it may be said that over 95 per cent. of the population over five years of age can read and write, and of those over ten years of age more than 98 per cent. can read and write. The number of persons returned at the Census of 1921 as able to read but unable to write was 14,493, of whom 943 could read a foreign language only. With the exception of New Zealand, there is probably no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.		Un-specified	Australia.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Under age 5 years.	Age 5 years and over.		
<b>MALES.</b>								
<b>STATES—</b>								
New South Wales ..	875,514	2,076	3,595	218	121,529	51,302	16,667	1,071,501
Victoria ..	640,769	1,229	2,134	124	79,210	21,467	9,791	754,724
Queensland ..	325,382	1,289	3,512	162	46,174	16,310	5,640	398,969
South Australia ..	204,478	648	810	38	27,597	9,956	4,740	248,267
Western Australia ..	144,572	433	2,181	38	17,804	7,516	4,734	177,278
Tasmania ..	85,059	292	108	4	12,872	6,962	2,446	107,743
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>								
Northern ..	1,774	6	289	2	169	473	108	2,821
Federal Capital ..	1,292	5	7	..	167	89	7	1,567
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,278,840</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>305,522</b>	<b>114,575</b>	<b>44,133</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
<b>STATES—</b>								
New South Wales ..	849,812	2,615	595	78	117,811	41,556	16,403	1,023,870
Victoria ..	668,565	1,609	424	106	76,426	18,504	10,922	776,556
Queensland ..	294,065	1,332	990	126	43,974	12,087	4,429	357,003
South Australia ..	206,778	828	220	26	26,305	8,090	4,646	246,893
Western Australia ..	128,507	310	304	19	17,173	5,708	3,433	155,454
Tasmania ..	85,684	274	12	1	12,674	4,834	2,558	106,037
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>								
Northern ..	557	1	36	1	162	184	105	1,046
Federal Capital ..	777	3	..	..	159	54	12	1,005
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,234,745</b>	<b>6,972</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>294,684</b>	<b>91,017</b>	<b>42,508</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>								
<b>STATES—</b>								
New South Wales ..	1,725,326	5,291	4,190	296	239,340	92,858	33,070	2,100,371
Victoria ..	1,309,334	2,838	2,558	230	155,636	39,971	20,713	1,531,280
Queensland ..	619,447	2,621	4,502	288	90,148	28,897	10,069	755,972
South Australia ..	411,256	1,476	1,030	64	53,902	18,046	9,386	495,160
Western Australia ..	273,079	743	2,485	57	34,977	13,224	8,167	332,732
Tasmania ..	170,743	566	120	5	25,546	11,796	5,004	213,780
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>								
Northern ..	2,331	7	325	3	331	657	213	3,867
Federal Capital ..	2,069	8	7	..	326	143	19	2,572
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>4,513,585</b>	<b>13,550</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>600,206</b>	<b>205,592</b>	<b>86,641</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

(ii) *Place of Education.* At the Census of 1921 the place of instruction was given for 1,023,462 persons, and of these 74.92 per cent. were attending State schools, 18.93 per cent. were at private schools, 2.44 per cent. at technical schools, 3 per cent. were

receiving instruction at home, and 7 per thousand were attending universities. Of the males receiving instruction, 75.84 per cent. were at State schools, and 17.04 per cent. were at private schools; of the females 73.96 per cent. were at State schools and 20.90 per cent. at private schools.

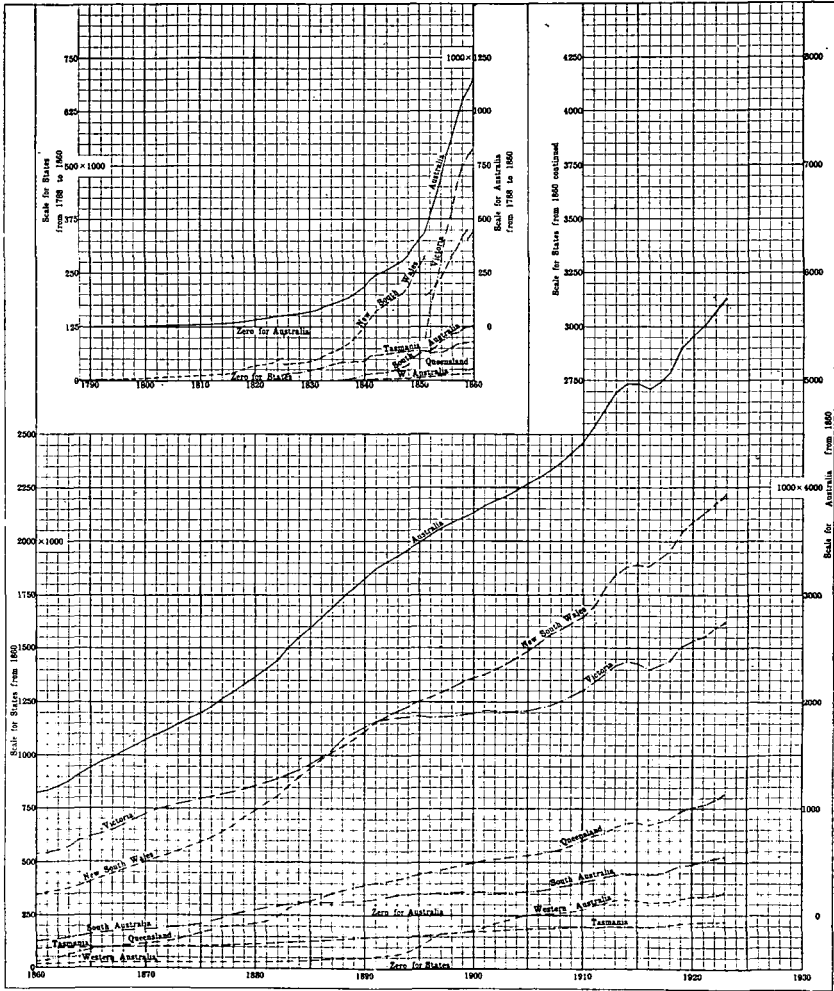
POPULATION.—PLACE OF EDUCATION, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.  
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

States and Territories.	Number being educated at—					Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	University.	At Home.	
<b>MALES.</b>						
<b>STATES—</b>						
New South Wales .. .. .	150,561	35,199	6,512	2,122	6,081	200,475
Victoria .. .. .	104,053	28,544	6,533	1,935	2,567	143,632
Queensland .. .. .	60,168	10,260	1,517	187	2,953	75,094
South Australia .. .. .	37,407	6,603	1,086	635	942	46,673
Western Australia .. .. .	26,077	5,397	1,506	158	863	34,001
Tasmania .. .. .	16,684	2,751	441	92	691	20,659
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>						
Northern .. .. .	118	19	..	..	23	160
Federal Capital .. .. .	200	18	172	..	21	411
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>395,268</b>	<b>88,800</b>	<b>17,767</b>	<b>5,129</b>	<b>14,141</b>	<b>521,105</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
<b>STATES—</b>						
New South Wales .. .. .	140,804	42,354	2,394	812	7,100	193,464
Victoria .. .. .	99,572	31,244	1,564	728	3,205	136,313
Queensland .. .. .	55,882	13,188	1,495	74	3,210	73,849
South Australia .. .. .	34,990	7,779	513	355	1,100	44,737
Western Australia .. .. .	24,279	6,902	1,079	109	1,069	33,438
Tasmania .. .. .	15,775	3,453	71	45	849	20,193
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>						
Northern .. .. .	121	39	..	..	27	187
Federal Capital .. .. .	150	15	..	..	11	176
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>371,573</b>	<b>104,974</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>16,571</b>	<b>502,357</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>						
<b>STATES—</b>						
New South Wales .. .. .	291,365	77,553	8,906	2,934	13,181	393,939
Victoria .. .. .	203,625	59,788	8,097	2,663	5,772	279,945
Queensland .. .. .	116,050	23,457	3,012	261	6,163	148,943
South Australia .. .. .	72,397	14,382	1,599	690	2,042	91,410
Western Australia .. .. .	60,356	12,299	2,585	267	1,932	87,439
Tasmania .. .. .	32,459	6,204	512	137	1,540	40,852
<b>TERRITORIES—</b>						
Northern .. .. .	239	58	..	..	50	347
Federal Capital .. .. .	350	33	172	..	32	587
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>766,841</b>	<b>193,774</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>7,252</b>	<b>30,712</b>	<b>1,023,462</b>

5. Religions.—At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, of a total population of 5,435,734, the number who objected to state their religion was 46,268; a further number of 45,990 failed to specify their religion in any degree; 20,544 stated that they had no religion; and 19,886 classed themselves in indefinite groups, such as "Freethinker," "Agnostic," "No Denomination," etc. Of those remaining (5,303,046), 5,267,641, or 99.33 per cent., were definitely stated to be Christians, and 35,405 were stated to be Non-Christians. The number who were definitely stated to be Christians represented nearly 97 per cent. of the total population. Of the total Christians, 2,372,995, or 45.04 per cent., belonged to the Church of England; 1,134,002, or 21.53 per cent., to the Roman Catholic Church; 636,974, or 12.09 per cent., to the Presbyterian Church; and 632,629, or 12.01 per cent., were Methodists. Thus the four denominations named embraced over 90 per cent. of the



TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1923.



EXPLANATION. YEARS 1788 TO 1860.—The base of each small square represents two years' interval for the States and Australia, and the vertical height for the States 25,000 persons, and for Australia 50,000 persons.

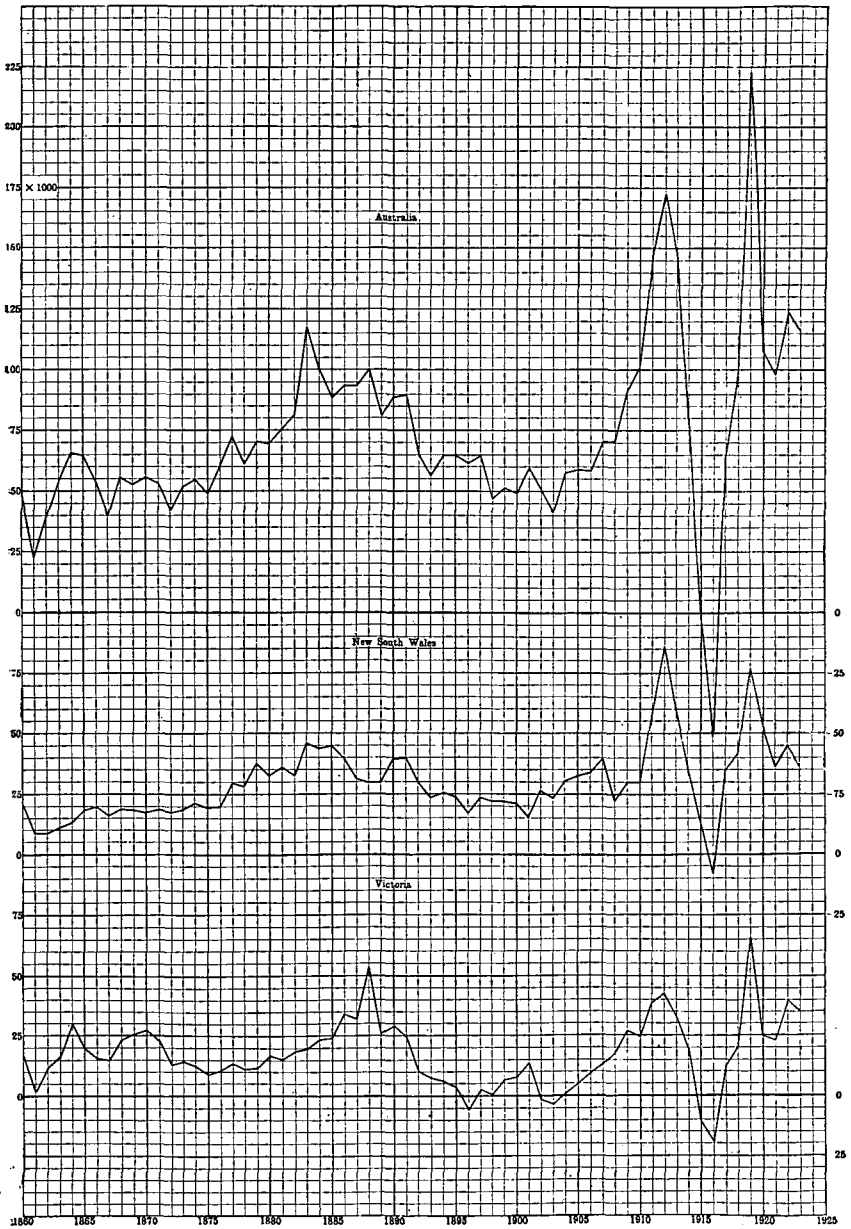
1860 ONWARD.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval for the States and Australia, and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for Australia 100,000 persons.

In both graphs the zero line for the States is the bottom line ; for Australia it is the line marked " Zero for Australia."

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

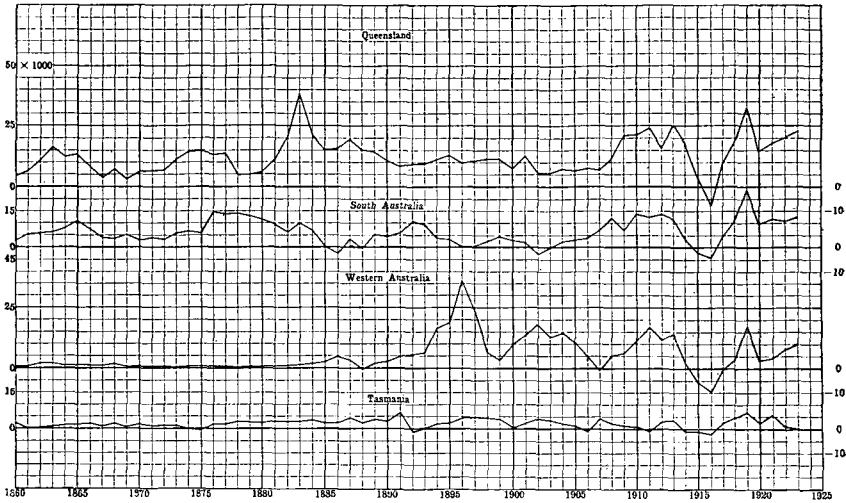
The curves are as follows :—Australia, an unbroken line ; New South Wales, — — — ; Victoria, - - - - ; Queensland, . . . . ; South Australia, - . . . ; Western Australia, - . . . . ; Tasmania, - - - - .

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1923.



(For explanation see next page.)

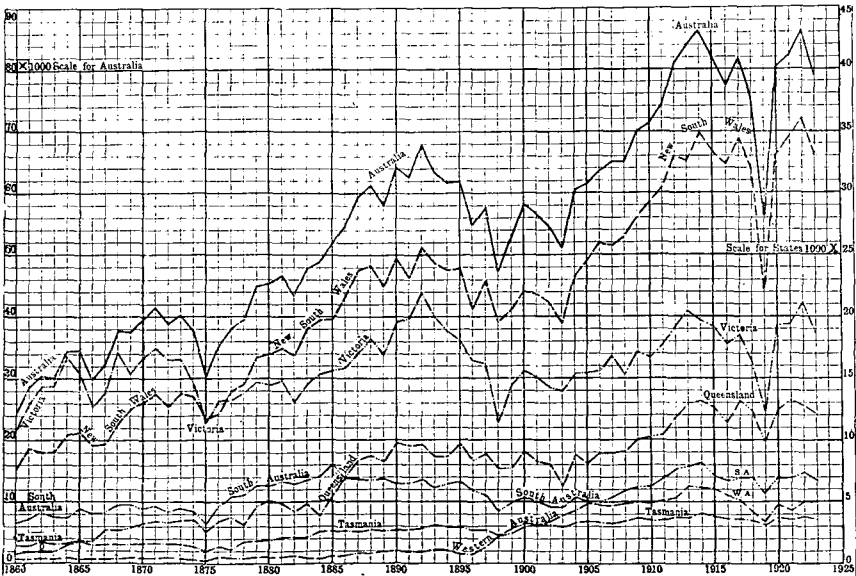
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1923.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the first graph (on page 926) three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second graph four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

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

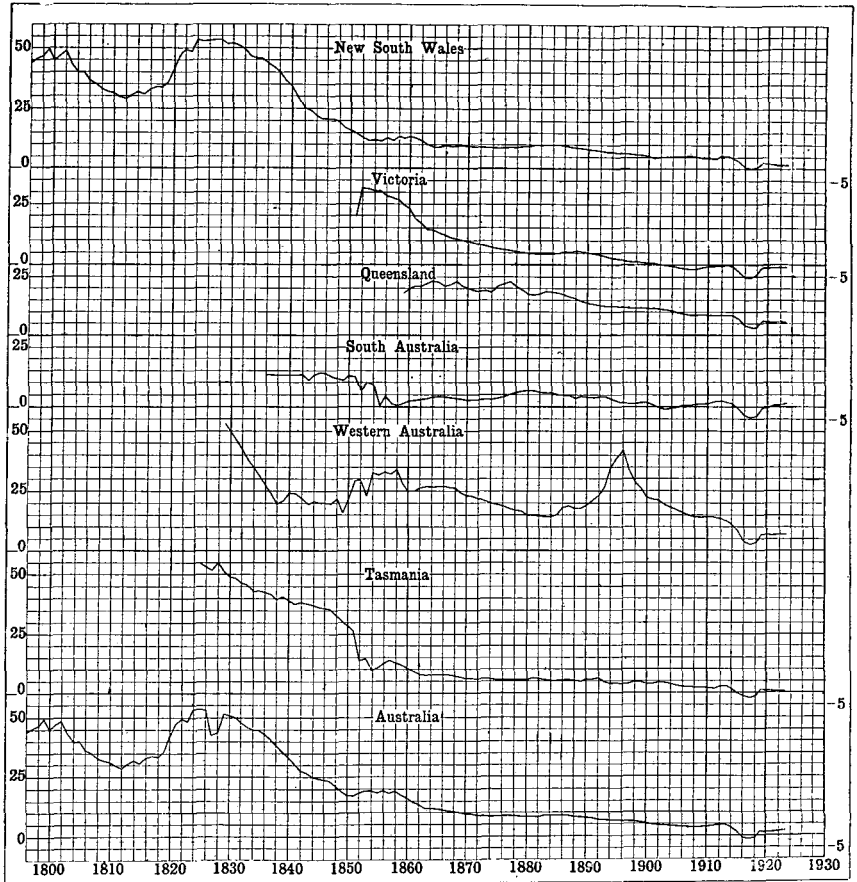
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1923.



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

The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States. The character of the lines used is as follows:—Australia, ————; New South Wales, ————; Victoria, ————; Queensland, ————; South Australia, ————; Western Australia, ————; Tasmania, ————.

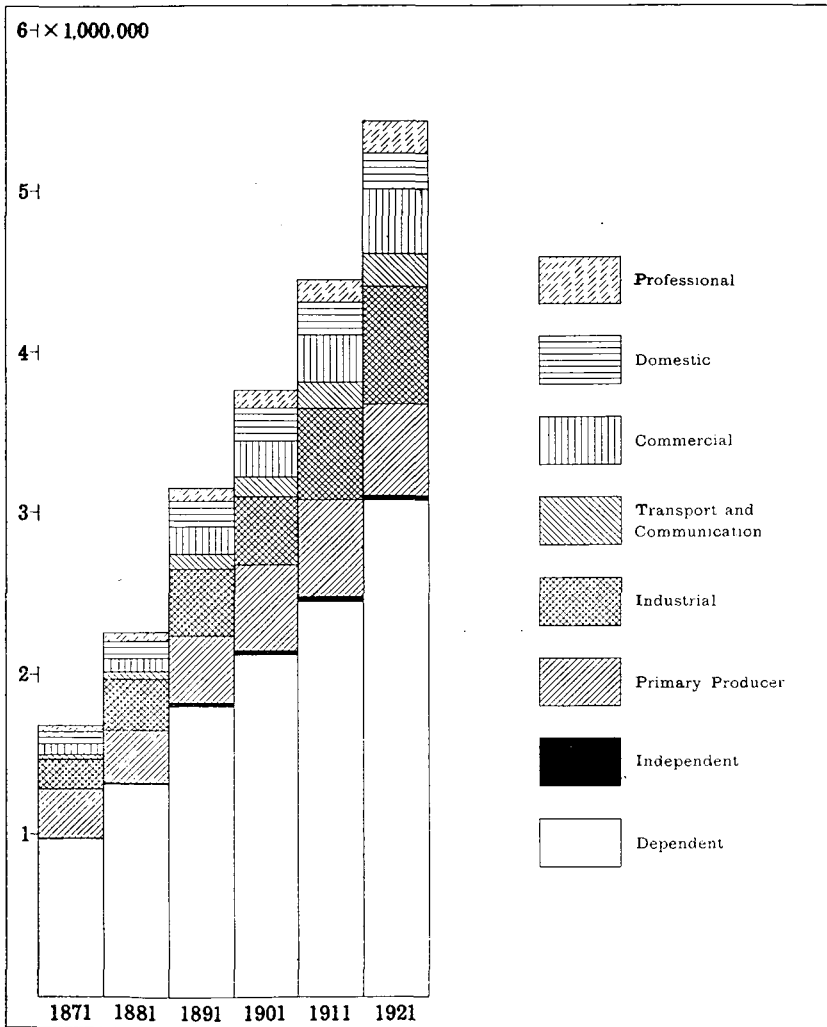
## MASCULINITY OF POPULATION--1796 TO 1923.



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

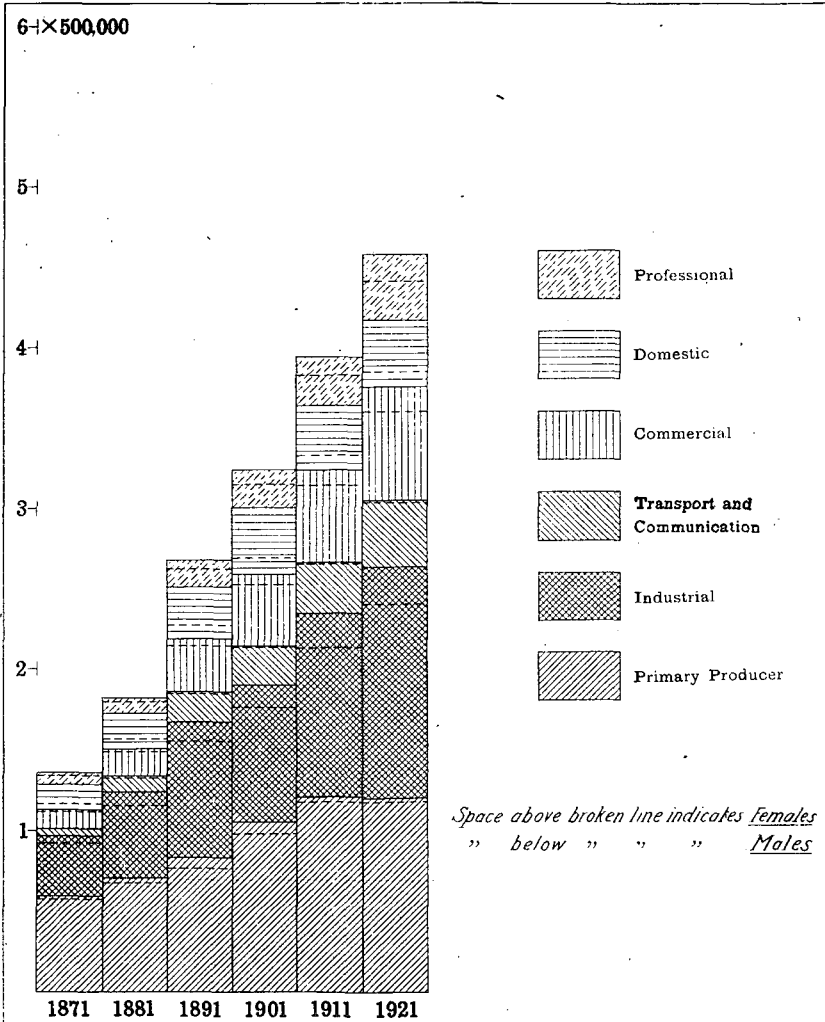
It will be noticed that in the case of Australia in the years 1916, 1917, and 1918, Victoria in the years 1903 to 1923, South Australia in the years 1902 to 1904 and 1915 to 1920, and Tasmania for the years 1915 to 1918, the curves are below the zero line, thus showing an excess of females over males.

## POPULATION IN OCCUPATION CLASSES—AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1921.



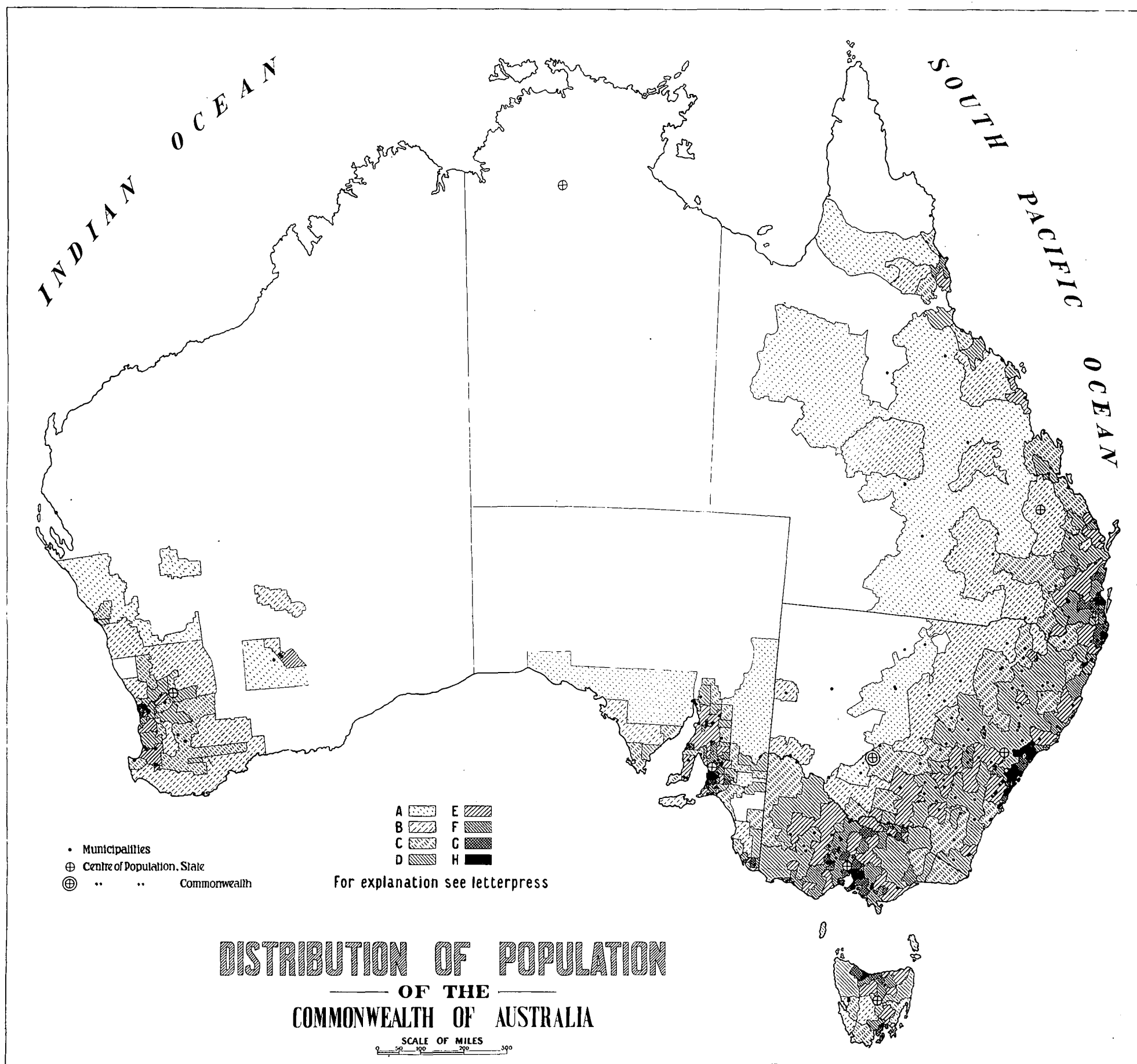
EXPLANATION.—The scale on the left-hand side indicates the population of Australia in millions. The figures at the bottom are the years in which each census was taken, since 1871. Prior to that year uniform particulars regarding occupations are not available.

BREADWINNERS IN OCCUPATION CLASSES, SHOWING SEXES—AUSTRALIA,  
1871 TO 1921.



EXPLANATION.—The scale on the left-hand side indicates the population of Australia in half-millions. The figures at the bottom are the years in which each census was taken, since 1871. Prior to that year uniform particulars regarding occupations are not available.





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

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

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

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



declared Christians. It is possible that the number given above for Roman Catholics may be somewhat understated, as some of those shown in the table as "Catholics undefined" were doubtless Roman Catholics.

Similar particulars for each State of the Commonwealth may be found in the bulletins published in connexion with the Census of 1921.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

RELIGION.	MALES.			FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.	Census of 31st March, 1901.	Census of 3rd April, 1911.	Census of 4th April, 1921.
<b>I. CHRISTIAN—</b>									
Baptist ..	42,662	45,661	49,194	46,676	51,413	56,509	89,338	97,074	105,703
Catholic, Roman ..	433,504	465,803	565,029	417,116	455,622	568,973	850,620	921,425	1,134,002
Catholic, Greek ..	1,075	2,172	3,938	239	474	1,434	1,314	2,646	5,372
Catholic, Undefined ..	2,748	38,772	20,082	2,431	36,607	18,577	5,179	75,379	38,659
Church of Christ ..	11,265	17,382	24,680	12,927	21,366	29,894	24,192	38,748	54,574
Church of England ..	783,413	884,634	1,212,772	714,163	825,809	1,160,223	1,497,576	1,710,443	2,372,995
Congregational	35,603	35,367	34,931	37,958	38,679	39,582	73,561	74,046	74,513
Independent									
Lutheran ..	43,329	40,993	31,627	31,692	31,402	25,892	75,021	72,395	57,519
Methodist ..	251,611	269,641	306,785	252,490	278,165	325,844	504,101	547,806	632,629
Presbyterian ..	221,601	289,591	322,072	204,504	268,745	314,902	426,105	558,336	636,974
Protestant, Undefined	11,485	63,079	37,309	9,073	46,782	29,803	20,558	109,861	67,112
Salvation Army ..	14,802	12,322	14,584	16,298	14,343	17,005	31,100	26,665	31,539
Seventh Day Adventist	1,411	2,536	4,640	1,921	3,559	6,665	3,332	6,095	11,305
Unitarian ..	1,620	1,307	1,012	1,009	868	702	2,629	2,175	1,714
Others ..	10,944	15,796	20,989	10,879	15,524	21,992	21,823	31,320	42,981
<b>Total, Christian</b>	<b>1,867,073</b>	<b>2,185,056</b>	<b>2,649,644</b>	<b>1,759,376</b>	<b>2,089,358</b>	<b>2,617,997</b>	<b>3,626,449</b>	<b>4,274,414</b>	<b>5,267,641</b>
<b>II. NON-CHRISTIAN—</b>									
Hebrew ..	8,137	9,165	11,392	7,102	8,122	10,223	15,239	17,287	21,615
Buddhist ..	34,712	3,110	1,945	954	159	120	35,666	3,269	2,065
Chinese ..		3,243	3,512		40	79		3,283	3,591
Confucian ..		5,036	2,536		158	156		5,194	2,692
Mohammedan ..		3,706	2,647		202	221		3,908	2,868
Pagan ..		1,422	426		25	31		1,447	457
Others, Non-Christian	1,784	1,952	1,470	682	445	647	2,466	2,397	2,117
<b>Total, Non-Christian</b>	<b>44,633</b>	<b>27,634</b>	<b>23,928</b>	<b>8,738</b>	<b>9,151</b>	<b>11,477</b>	<b>53,371</b>	<b>36,785</b>	<b>35,405</b>
<b>III. INDEFINITE—</b>									
Freethinker ..	7,863	2,753	2,942	1,319	501	687	9,132	3,254	3,629
Agnostic ..	834	2,546	2,583	137	538	651	971	3,084	3,234
No Denomination ..	13,620	1,568	1,784	6,137	1,120	1,592	19,757	2,688	3,376
Others ..	638	3,531	5,787	463	2,116	3,860	1,101	5,647	9,647
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>22,955</b>	<b>10,398</b>	<b>13,096</b>	<b>8,056</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>6,790</b>	<b>31,011</b>	<b>14,673</b>	<b>19,886</b>
<b>IV. NO RELIGION—</b>									
Atheist ..	245	516	1,014	29	63	166	274	579	1,200
Others ..	5,168	7,723	15,008	1,337	1,714	4,336	6,505	9,437	19,344
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>8,239</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>4,522</b>	<b>6,779</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>20,544</b>
<b>V. OBJECT TO STATE ..</b>	<b>28,443</b>	<b>55,766</b>	<b>29,952</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>27,237</b>	<b>16,316</b>	<b>42,131</b>	<b>83,003</b>	<b>46,268</b>
<b>VI. UNSPECIFIED ..</b>	<b>9,411</b>	<b>25,942</b>	<b>30,228</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>10,172</b>	<b>15,762</b>	<b>14,060</b>	<b>36,114</b>	<b>45,990</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>1,977,928</b>	<b>2,313,035</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>1,795,873</b>	<b>2,141,970</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>3,773,801</b>	<b>4,455,005</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

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

**POPULATION.—CONJUGAL CONDITION, CENSUS, 4th APRIL, 1921.**  
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>MALES.</b>									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	343,979	231,086	128,043	79,544	54,446	37,142	400	458	875,098
Age 15 and over	302,574	222,177	124,639	66,880	54,346	29,085	1,545	551	801,797
<b>Total never married</b>	<b>646,553</b>	<b>453,263</b>	<b>252,682</b>	<b>146,424</b>	<b>108,792</b>	<b>66,227</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>1,676,895</b>
Married ..	391,844	277,183	134,649	94,263	61,899	38,203	704	529	999,274
Widowed ..	27,851	21,279	10,001	6,657	4,528	2,009	83	28	73,341
Divorced ..	2,214	1,092	301	220	316	81	5	1	4,230
Unspecified ..	3,039	1,907	1,336	703	1,743	323	79	..	9,130
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	334,385	224,850	123,543	77,092	52,948	36,302	404	382	849,906
Age 15 and over	237,693	211,833	81,993	59,421	32,895	23,212	164	168	649,379
<b>Total never married</b>	<b>572,078</b>	<b>436,683</b>	<b>205,536</b>	<b>136,513</b>	<b>85,843</b>	<b>61,514</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,499,285</b>
Married ..	391,886	282,494	131,658	94,535	59,736	38,279	372	428	999,388
Widowed ..	60,701	54,925	19,039	15,262	8,526	5,965	33	26	164,480
Divorced ..	2,395	1,221	187	164	294	37	..	..	4,298
Unspecified ..	1,810	1,230	583	419	1,055	242	73	1	5,413
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
Never married—									
Under age 15 ..	678,364	455,936	251,586	156,636	107,394	73,444	804	840	1,725,004
Age 15 and over	540,267	434,010	206,632	126,301	87,241	54,297	1,709	719	1,451,176
<b>Total never married</b>	<b>1,218,631</b>	<b>889,946</b>	<b>458,218</b>	<b>282,937</b>	<b>194,635</b>	<b>127,741</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>3,176,180</b>
Married ..	783,730	559,677	266,307	188,798	121,635	76,482	1,076	957	1,998,662
Widowed ..	88,552	76,207	29,040	21,919	13,054	8,874	121	54	237,821
Divorced ..	4,609	2,313	488	384	610	118	5	1	8,528
Unspecified ..	4,849	3,137	1,919	1,122	2,798	565	152	1	14,543
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

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

(ii) *Breadwinners.* Assuming that all of those persons whose occupations were not specified were breadwinners, there were at the Census of 1921, 2,341,083 bread-winners, representing 43.1 per cent. of the total population. At the Census of 1911, the bread-winners represented 44.5 per cent. of the population. Of the total male population, 67.8 per cent. were bread-winners in 1921, as compared with 68.9 per cent. in 1911. Of the female population the percentage of bread-winners was 17.5 in 1921, and 18.5 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of bread-winners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 20 per cent.

(iii) *Industrial.* The decade 1911–1921 marks an interesting phase in the industrial development of Australia, inasmuch as, during that period, the persons engaged in manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911, the Industrial Class already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, but in the other States the predominance of the Primary Class was such that, for Australia as a whole, the Primary Class was the greater. In 1921, the preponderance of the Industrial Class in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had increased to such an extent, and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, though still existent in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, had so diminished, that the number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary industries by 125,865, or by nearly 21 per cent. In 1911 the primary industries employed 39,711 persons, or 7.0 per cent., more than were employed in the industrial group. Of the total of 2,316,539 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 723,526, or 31.2 per cent., belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 562,337, or 28.7 per cent., of all bread-winners in 1911. The principal group within the Industrial Class is composed of the manufacturing industries. During the intercensal period, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing industries increased from 363,805, or 18.5 per cent., of all bread-winners in 1911 to 441,277, or 19 per cent., of bread-winners in 1921, an increase of 77,472, or 21.3 per cent.

(iv) *Primary Producers.* As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the primary producers have ceased to be the most numerous of the occupational classes. In 1911 the primary producers recorded at the Census numbered 586,148, or 29.9 per cent., of all bread-winners, and although the number increased to 598,604, this greater number represented only 25.8 per cent. of the bread-winners in 1921. The number of persons engaged in Agriculture increased by 18.5 per cent., which was sufficient to increase slightly the proportion which the agricultural workers bore to the total bread-winners in 1911. The number engaged in the Pastoral Industries declined from 151,861 to 142,080, or by 6.4 per cent. The number engaged in Mining was less in 1921 by 39,043, or 36.9 per cent., having fallen to 66,761 from 105,804 in 1911.

Those engaged in Forestry and in connexion with Water Supply, though still relatively few, increased substantially—the former by 24 per cent., and the latter by 53.5 per cent.

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

(vi) *Domestic.* Notwithstanding an increase in the number in the Domestic Class from 201,366 in 1911 to 209,971 in 1921, the class relatively to the total bread-winners has fallen from 10.3 per cent. in 1911 to 9.1 per cent. in 1921. For Australia as a whole

the number in the Domestic Class increased by 8,605, of whom 6,868 were females. The number in this class was actually less in 1921 in Victoria by 6.4 per cent., and in Tasmania by 7.2 per cent. than in 1911, while in the other States the increases vary from 3.1 per cent. in Western Australia to 12.5 per cent. in South Australia.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

(Subject to revision.)

Occupation.	States.					Territories.		Australia	
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.		Fed. Cap.
<b>MALRS.</b>									
Class									
I. Professional ..	48,543	36,087	15,034	9,108	8,076	3,990	118	527	121,483
II. Domestic ..	20,786	13,640	6,297	3,853	3,870	1,411	106	9	49,972
III. Commercial ..	107,474	83,760	33,617	25,671	16,811	7,782	180	30	275,325
IV. Transport and Communication ..	81,826	51,266	28,620	18,896	13,898	5,715	261	41	200,523
V. Industrial ..	243,862	181,302	74,841	55,539	28,287	20,174	436	202	604,643
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	205,557	144,080	107,529	51,547	48,522	29,415	1,255	314	588,219
VII. Independent ..	5,121	4,239	1,364	827	537	575	1	..	12,664
Total Bread-winners	713,169	514,374	267,302	165,441	120,001	69,062	2,357	1,123	1,852,829
VIII. Dependents ..	349,789	235,298	129,123	80,647	55,480	37,620	378	440	888,775
Unspecified ..	8,543	5,052	2,544	2,179	1,797	1,061	86	4	21,266
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
Class									
I. Professional ..	29,233	24,498	11,006	6,756	5,328	2,953	33	29	70,836
II. Domestic ..	60,904	44,585	22,487	15,797	10,169	5,889	106	62	159,999
III. Commercial ..	31,270	24,251	9,475	7,240	4,973	2,465	4	6	79,684
IV. Transport and Communication ..	2,693	2,066	1,170	597	324	361	2	1	7,214
V. Industrial ..	40,806	52,943	10,532	7,975	4,239	2,376	9	3	118,883
VI. Primary Pro- ducers ..	3,153	3,358	2,020	946	457	448	2	1	10,385
VII. Independent ..	2,876	3,378	639	376	269	221	..	..	7,769
Total Bread-winners	170,935	155,079	57,329	39,687	25,759	14,713	156	102	463,760
VIII. Dependents ..	856,463	621,081	299,338	207,101	128,910	91,227	853	903	2,205,876
Unspecified ..	1,472	396	386	105	785	97	37	..	3,223
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS, CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921—*continued.*

Occupations.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
Class									
I. Professional	77,776	60,585	26,040	15,864	13,404	6,943	151	556	201,319
II. Domestic . . .	81,690	58,225	28,784	19,650	14,039	7,800	212	71	209,971
III. Commercial . . .	138,744	103,011	43,092	32,911	21,784	10,247	184	36	355,009
IV. Transport and Communication . . .	84,519	53,332	29,790	19,493	14,222	6,076	263	42	207,737
V. Industrial . . .	284,668	234,245	85,373	63,514	32,526	22,550	445	205	723,526
VI. Primary Pro- ducers . . .	208,710	147,438	109,549	52,493	48,979	29,863	1,257	315	598,604
VII. Independent	7,997	7,617	2,003	1,203	806	796	1	..	20,423
Total Breadwinners	884,104	669,453	324,631	205,128	145,760	83,775	2,513	1,225	2,316,589
VIII. Dependents . . .	1,206,252	856,379	428,461	287,748	184,390	128,847	1,231	1,343	3,094,651
Unspecified . . .	10,015	5,448	2,880	2,284	2,582	1,158	123	4	24,494
Total . . .	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5 435,734

(ix) *Changes in Occupation, 1871 to 1921.* The following table and the accompanying graphs show the changes which have taken place in the occupations of the people in the 50 years from 1871 to 1921.

The graph herein and table of percentages given therewith show clearly the relative decline in the number of bread-winners engaged in the primary industries and the corresponding expansion of the other industrial groups.

The arrest of progress from the financial crisis of the nineties is also brought into striking relief. From the Census of 1871 the proportion engaged in the primary group declined, and that in the industrial group rose until at the Census of 1891 the two groups were practically equal. The Census of 1901, i.e., after the financial collapse, shows a reversion to the primary from the secondary industries. A feature of the movement of that time was the transfer of workers from the industries of the eastern States to the gold-fields of Western Australia. The same cause was no doubt responsible for the increased proportion represented in 1901 by the domestic class, which, with this exception, has declined since 1881.

The curve of the development of the industrial group during the twenty years 1901-1921 is somewhat similar to that during the period 1871 to 1891, but, whereas in 1891 the proportions represented by the industrial and primary groups were equal, in 1921 the industrial group represented 31.2 per cent. of all bread-winners, and the primary group 25.8 per cent. only.

The increased proportions represented by the professional, commercial, and transport classes indicate the higher standard of life and the increasing complexity of the social structure.

**OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AT THE CENSUSES  
1871-1921.**

Class.	1871.			1881.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I. Professional ..	25,707	9,827	35,534	35,505	14,990	50,495
II. Domestic ..	19,532	60,152	79,684	31,591	79,573	111,164
III. Commercial ..	51,231	4,900	56,131	74,014	9,904	83,918
IV. Transport and Communication	26,024	149	26,173	40,952	493	41,445
V. Industrial ..	158,923	23,692	182,615	225,183	43,957	269,140
VI. Primary Producers	291,045	11,999	303,044	333,853	15,491	349,344
VII. Independent ..	3,848	2,105	5,953	5,248	3,530	8,778
Total Bread- winners ..	576,310	112,824	689,134	746,346	167,938	914,284
VIII. Dependents ..	337,064	642,388	979,452	469,965	868,368	1,338,333
Total ..	913,374	755,212	1,668,586	1,216,311	1,036,306	2,252,617

Class.	1891.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I. Professional ..	57,579	27,308	84,887	70,702	41,654	112,356
II. Domestic ..	44,677	113,974	158,651	50,541	151,675	202,216
III. Commercial ..	149,891	17,762	167,653	189,285	34,743	224,028
IV. Transport and Communication	89,903	2,729	92,632	119,254	3,448	122,702
V. Industrial ..	359,726	59,719	419,445	352,860	76,152	429,012
VI. Primary Producers	385,214	34,285	419,499	496,654	39,112	535,766
VII. Independent ..	10,766	12,360	23,126	12,294	10,136	22,430
Total Bread- winners ..	1,097,756	268,137	1,365,893	1,291,590	356,920	1,648,510
VIII. Dependents ..	606,283	1,202,216	1,808,499	686,338	1,438,953	2,125,291
Total ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801

Class.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
I. Professional ..	93,324	53,284	146,608	122,881	80,392	203,273
II. Domestic ..	48,871	154,054	202,925	50,546	161,113	211,659
III. Commercial ..	240,612	50,754	291,366	278,485	80,239	358,724
IV. Transport and Communication	154,009	4,845	158,854	202,824	7,264	210,088
V. Industrial ..	459,871	109,261	569,132	611,581	119,710	731,291
VI. Primary Producers	591,505	17,338	608,843	594,969	10,457	605,426
VII. Independent ..	17,286	9,116	26,402	12,809	7,813	20,622
Total Bread- winners ..	1,605,478	398,652	2,004,130	1,874,095	466,988	2,341,083
VIII. Dependents ..	707,557	1,743,318	2,450,875	888,775	2,205,876	3,094,651
Total ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

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

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

Preliminary results similar to those given in the following table have already been published in the Census bulletins, where they were shown in comparison with the results from the Census of 1911.

(ii) *Employers and Workers on Own Account.*—A marked feature of the comparison was the decline in the number of employers, and the increase in the number of those working on their own account. These changes were common to all the States. For Australia as a whole the number of employers fell from 212,583 in 1911 to 139,623 in 1921, or by 34.3 per cent., while the number working on their own account increased by nearly 93 per cent. from 177,114 in 1911 to 342,321 in 1921. From these results it would appear that many of the small employers of 1911 had dispensed with paid assistance in 1921. It is probable, also, that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures increased the number of workers on their own account.

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

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

(v) *Unemployed.*—The number returned as unemployed in 1921 was nearly three times as great as in 1911, and these results are substantially confirmed by figures collected periodically by the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Grade.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>MALES.</b>									
Employer ..	44,700	40,636	18,150	12,625	8,539	4,358	99	35	129,142
Working on own account ..	104,483	82,436	48,423	27,206	19,984	13,049	572	138	296,291
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	9,710	10,741	5,158	2,721	1,413	1,862	10	5	31,620
Receiving wages or salary ..	455,959	315,390	151,301	104,858	76,533	42,077	1,281	733	1,148,132
Unemployed ..	54,028	32,432	30,392	9,232	7,671	3,554	342	24	137,675
Grade not applicable ..	391,753	266,665	142,786	89,606	61,113	41,605	433	629	994,590
Grade not stated ..	10,868	6,424	2,759	2,019	2,025	1,238	84	3	25,420
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,071,501</b>	<b>754,724</b>	<b>398,969</b>	<b>248,267</b>	<b>177,278</b>	<b>107,743</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>

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

Grade.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.	Fed. Cap.	
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
Employer ..	3,192	4,069	1,420	790	661	347	..	2	10,481
Working on own account ..	17,280	14,607	5,318	4,288	2,934	1,588	13	2	46,030
Assisting but not re- ceiving wages or salary ..	1,256	992	571	201	85	67	..	..	3,172
Receiving wages or salary ..	130,294	118,035	44,305	31,312	19,146	11,440	133	96	354,761
Unemployed ..	7,612	7,576	2,956	1,348	1,400	509	3	1	21,405
Grade not applicable	866,379	629,065	301,818	208,432	130,272	91,837	896	904	2,229,653
Grade not stated ..	2,857	2,212	615	522	956	199	1	..	7,362
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,028,870</b>	<b>776,556</b>	<b>357,003</b>	<b>246,893</b>	<b>155,454</b>	<b>106,037</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>

<b>PERSONS.</b>									
Employer ..	47,892	44,705	19,570	13,415	9,200	4,705	99	37	139,623
Working on own account ..	121,763	97,043	53,741	31,494	22,918	14,637	585	140	342,321
Assisting but not re- ceiving wages or salary ..	10,566	11,733	5,729	2,922	1,498	1,929	10	5	34,792
Receiving wages or salary ..	586,253	433,425	195,606	136,170	95,679	53,517	1,414	829	1,502,893
Unemployed ..	61,640	40,008	33,348	10,580	9,071	4,063	345	25	159,080
Grade not applicable	1,258,132	895,730	444,604	298,038	191,385	133,492	1,329	1,533	3,224,243
Grade not stated ..	13,725	8,636	3,374	2,541	2,981	1,437	85	3	32,782
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,100,371</b>	<b>1,531,280</b>	<b>755,972</b>	<b>495,160</b>	<b>332,732</b>	<b>213,780</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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



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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

**§ 9. Dwellings.**

[NOTE.—Information concerning dwellings will be found in detail in Census Bulletins, Nos. 19 to 25.]

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

2. *Occupied Private Dwellings.*—It is considered that a better index to the housing conditions of the people is obtained by excluding all other than occupied *private* dwellings. The following table shows that of the 1,153,235 occupied dwellings in Australia, 1,107,010 were private dwellings. These private dwellings contained an average of 4.94 rooms in

1921, as compared with 4.93 in 1911, and had an average of 4.40 inmates, as against 4.53 in 1911. It would appear, therefore, that approximately the number of inmates per room in occupied private dwellings throughout Australia has fallen from 0.92 in 1911 to 0.89 in 1921.

3. *Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants.*—The proportion of private dwellings which were occupied by tenants throughout Australia has fallen from 47.78 per cent. in 1911 to 43.67 in 1921. This fact is due mainly to the increase in the number of dwellings occupied by rent purchasers, which has been brought about by the policies of the State Governments of advancing moneys for the building of homes, and by the activities of the War Service Homes Commissioners.

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

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

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars of Dwellings.	States.						Territories.		Australia
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Q'land.	South Aust.	West. Aust.	Tasmania.	North-ern.	Federal Cap.	
All Dwellings									
Occupied (a) ..	432,976	331,290	160,139	107,914	73,548	45,818	1,074	526	1,153,285
Unoccupied ..	18,619	14,994	6,747	4,431	3,274	2,934	138	29	51,166
Being Built ..	2,724	2,009	347	674	289	295	1	..	6,339
<b>Total Dwellings</b> ..	<b>454,319</b>	<b>348,293</b>	<b>167,233</b>	<b>113,019</b>	<b>77,111</b>	<b>49,047</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>1,210,790</b>
Number of Dwellings per square mile ..	1.47	3.96	0.25	0.30	0.08	1.87	.002	0.59	0.41
Rooms per Occupied Dwelling ..	5.23	5.33	5.31	5.09	4.59	4.70	2.80	5.29	4.96
Population per Occupied Dwelling ..	4.85	4.62	4.72	4.59	4.52	4.67	3.60	4.89	4.71
Occupied <i>Private</i> Dwellings ..	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010
Rooms per Dwelling ..	4.97	5.11	4.94	4.90	4.22	4.80	2.70	4.85	4.94
Inmates per Dwelling ..	4.52	4.34	4.40	4.34	4.11	4.44	2.83	4.39	4.40
Inmates per Room ..	0.92	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.97	0.93	1.05	0.91	0.89
Percentage occupied by Tenants ..	49.72	42.46	33.59	40.67	36.95	47.30	25.31	65.18	43.67
Weekly Rental Value(b)	18s. 2d.	16s. 11d.	17s. 3d.	14s. 7d.	14s. 2d.	12s. 0d.	14s. 4d.	9s. 2d.	16s. 7d.

(a) Excluding Wagons and Camps.

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

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

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

(iii) *Rental Value.* The fact relating to private dwellings which shows the greatest divergence between the Metropolitan and other divisions of the country is the weekly rental value, which varies from an average of 10s. 1d. in the Rural Districts to 20s. 8d. in the Metropolitan Areas.

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

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
Occupied Private Dwellings .. ..	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010
Rooms per dwelling .. ..	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94
Inmates per dwelling .. ..	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40
Inmates per room .. ..	0.86	0.87	0.94	0.89
Percentage occupied by tenants .. ..	53.17	46.05	31.02	43.67
Weekly rental value (a) .. ..	20s. 8d.	14s. 0d.	10s. 1d.	16s. 7d.

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

5. *Private Dwellings in Metropolitan Areas.*—(i) *General.* The following table gives a comparison of the results, ascertained by the Census of 1921, relating to private dwellings in the Metropolitan Areas of the various States. The number of rooms per dwelling varied from a minimum of 4.67 in Perth to a maximum of 5.47 in Brisbane—a difference of 17 per cent. ; whereas the number of inmates per dwelling varied from 4.31 in Adelaide to 4.52 in Sydney—a difference of only 5 per cent. The average number of inmates per room was highest in Perth, with 95 persons to every hundred rooms, and lowest in Brisbane, where there were 81 persons to every hundred rooms.

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

(iii) *Rental Value.* The weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants ranged from 17s. 3d. per week in Brisbane and Hobart to 23s. per week in Sydney.

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

(Subject to revision.)

Particulars of Dwellings.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total.
Occupied Private Dwellings .. ..	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913
Rooms per Dwelling .. ..	5.14	5.19	5.47	5.06	4.67	5.10	5.15
Inmates per Dwelling .. ..	4.52	4.34	4.44	4.31	4.43	4.34	4.42
Inmates per room .. ..	0.88	0.84	0.81	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.86
Percentage occupied by Tenants .. ..	59.22	54.14	39.18	46.64	43.57	55.02	53.17
Weekly Rental Value (a) .. ..	23s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	17s. 3d.	17s. 7d.	17s. 9d.	17s. 3d.	20s. 8d.
Weekly Rental Value per Room .. ..	4s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 2d.	3s. 6d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 5d.	4s. 0d.

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

## § 10. Immigration.

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

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

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

3. **Assisted and Nominated Passages.**—During the period 1st February, 1924, to 31st March, 1925, the British and Commonwealth Governments will jointly donate the following contributions towards the passages of approved settlers for Australia from the United Kingdom:—Persons 16 years of age and under 50 years, £11 each; children 12 years and under 16 years, £16 10s. each; children under 12 years, £16 10s. Allowing for this financial assistance, children 12 years and under 16 years, who are ordinarily charged for by the shipping companies as adult passengers, will merely require to pay half fare, whilst children under 12 years will travel free. Persons who have previously resided in the Commonwealth are not eligible for assistance. In addition to the contributions set out herein, loans of the balance of passage money are granted by the Governments concerned in special cases. Persons entitled to assisted passages are divided into two classes—"Selected" and "Nominated." "Selected" immigrants are those who are originally recruited abroad by the Commonwealth Government. "Nominated" immigrants are those nominated by persons resident in Australia, and the nominators, who must submit their applications through the officers in charge of the State Immigration Offices in the various capital cities, are held responsible for their nominees upon arrival, so that they shall not become a burden upon the State.

4. **Oversea Settlement Committee's Free Passage Scheme.**—Free passages under this scheme are no longer granted except to the wives and certain dependent children of British ex-service men. Such ex-service men, who have already come to Australia under the free passage scheme, may nominate their wives and children through the State Immigration Offices for free passages any time within two years of the departure of the nominators from the United Kingdom.

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from the Director of Migration and Settlement, Australia House, The Strand, London, W.C.2.; or from the Deputy Director, Commonwealth Immigration Office, 65 Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

5. **Results of Assisted Immigration.**—In the earlier days of settlement in Australia, State-assisted immigration played an important part. Such assistance ceased for the time being in Victoria in 1873, in South Australia in 1886, and in Tasmania in 1891. In New South Wales, general State-aided immigration was discontinued in the year 1887, but those who arrived under that system and were still residing in New South Wales, might, under special regulations, send for their wives and families. A certain amount of passage money, graduated according to the age of the immigrant, had to be paid in each case. Under the provisions of these regulations, immigrants to the number of 1,994

received State assistance during the years 1888 to 1899 inclusive. From 1900 to 1905 no assistance of any kind was given, but from 1906 onwards assistance has again been granted. In Queensland and Western Australia, such assistance, although varying considerably in volume from year to year, has been accorded for many years past. Assistance to immigrants, which in the case of Victoria had practically ceased in 1873, has recently been again afforded. In South Australia the principle of State assistance was again introduced in 1911, and in Tasmania in 1912.

The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1914 to 1923, and the total from the earliest times up to the end of 1923 are given in the following table :—

**ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—1914 TO 1923, AND UP TO THE END OF 1923.**

State .. .. .	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qld.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. Assisted during 1914	6,655	7,496	4,096	644	1,729	185	20,805
" " " 1915	1,695	1,724	1,599	79	635	64	5,796
" " " 1916	649	327	300	..	103	18	1,397
" " " 1917	239	146	91	..	26	2	504
" " " 1918	199	101	100	..	26	..	426
" " " 1919	67	139	39	..	..	..	245
" " " 1920	3,211	2,763	1,272	..	1,499	314	9,059
" " " 1921	4,980	3,987	1,147	572	3,381	615	14,682
" " " 1922	7,087	9,145	1,711	1,531	4,373	411	24,258
" " " 1923	5,005	9,504	2,377	1,711	7,654	394	26,645
Total to end of 1923 ..	292,284	212,293	220,693	106,521	58,728	23,917	914,436

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

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

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

2. *Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.*—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Part V., Sec. 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution Act the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals. (See page 27 hereinbefore.)

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

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

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

4. **Compilation of Statistics.**—The statistics relative to immigration, which are presented in this Chapter, have been compiled by the Department of Home and Territories in accordance with the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–20. The number of persons admitted without test includes Australian citizens who have been abroad, and other persons landing in Australia irrespective of the length of time which they propose to stay. Certain persons who are permitted to land (under security for their subsequent departure) pending transhipment to another country are not included. The majority of the persons of Asiatic or other non-European nationality shown in the table are former residents of Australia who have returned from visits abroad, or are persons who have been admitted temporarily under exemption certificates, for business, educational, or other purposes. The Immigration Act 1901–20 does not require any statistical record of the departures from Australia.

It may be mentioned, however, in this connexion, that the Bureau of Census and Statistics, for the purpose of estimating the population of Australia, compiles—from data collected by the Department of Trade and Customs—statistics of both arrivals into and departures from Australia. For this compilation, all persons leaving an oversea ship, and all persons joining an oversea ship, in any Australian port, are counted. Consequently the number of arrivals as recorded respectively under the Immigration Act and by this Bureau are not in complete agreement. During the last five years the number of persons who desired but were not permitted to land was 27 in 1919; 26 in 1920; 29 in 1921; 18 in 1922; and 49 in 1923.

5. **Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.**—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the years 1919 to 1923 without passing the dictation test:—

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1919 TO 1923.**

Nationality.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>EUROPEANS—</b>					
Austrians .. ..	(a)22	3	(e)5	(e)8	(e)2
Belgians .. ..	31	90	73	72	84
British .. ..	(b)217,037	(c)95,879	76,518	84,263	85,440
Danes .. ..	124	189	201	179	172
Dutch .. ..	526	699	321	233	219
French .. ..	815	785	529	525	378
Germans .. ..	(a)54	(d)115	(e)76	(e)86	(e)130
Greeks .. ..	93	131	258	472	922
Italians .. ..	116	631	1,278	3,367	1,739
Maltese .. ..	47	88	132	373	323
Poles .. ..	2	27	51	45	58
Portuguese .. ..	9	9	8	2	4
Rumanians .. ..	6	10	9	14	14
Russians .. ..	142	121	100	116	256
Scandinavians .. ..	448	437	487	361	491
Spaniards .. ..	37	37	83	51	85
Swiss .. ..	30	90	149	169	160
Turks .. ..	(a)1	..	..	4	2
Other Europeans .. ..	106	197	344	(f)339	(g)587
<b>AMERICANS—</b>					
North Americans .. ..	1,102	1,698	1,577	1,372	1,470
South Americans .. ..	8	16	35	14	13
American Indians .. ..	..	6	..	..	..
Negroes .. ..	5	5	6	5	13
West Indians .. ..	5	..	7	3	6

(a) Principally prisoners of war and their families. (b) Including 163,756 troops and nurses.  
(c) Including 11,546 returned troops and nurses. (d) Landed for transhipment or under special authority.  
(e) Landed on exemption certificates or under special authority. (f) Including 110 Finns and 125 Jugo-Slavs. (g) Including 154 Finns and 240 Jugo-Slavs.

PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1919 TO 1923—*continued.*

Nationality.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
<b>ASIATICS—</b>					
Arabs .. .. .	..	2	4	5	3
Chinese .. .. .	1,495	1,753	1,333	1,964	1,974
Cingalese .. .. .	7	12	19	12	12
Filipinos .. .. .	18	10	13	10	25
Hindoos .. .. .	203	241	163	213	129
Japanese .. .. .	521	345	282	390	222
Javanese .. .. .	27	12	6	8	4
Malays .. .. .	320	207	44	39	29
Syrians .. .. .	6	56	39	79	147
Timorese .. .. .	..	282	34	371	243
<b>OTHER RACES—</b>					
Maoris .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..
Mauritians .. .. .	..	5	..	..	..
Pacific Islanders .. .. .	24	47	46	47	43
Papuans .. .. .	135	30	170	368	282
Unspecified .. .. .	(a)214	85	44	39	44
Total .. .. .	223,736	104,351	84,944	95,618	95,725

(a) Mainly Timorese.

6. Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.—The following table shows the number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the years 1919 to 1923 :—

DEPARTURES OF PERSONS OF NON-EUROPEAN RACES—AUSTRALIA,  
1919 TO 1923.

Nationality.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
American Negroes .. .. .	1	11	7	4	4
West Indians .. .. .	3	10	2	2	7
Afghans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Arabs .. .. .	5	5	4	6	3
Chinese .. .. .	1,968	2,115	2,912	2,189	2,310
Cingalese .. .. .	10	11	20	5	10
Filipinos .. .. .	98	53	19	25	23
Hindoos .. .. .	208	227	338	194	157
Japanese .. .. .	526	554	626	359	436
Javanese .. .. .	22	24	8	4	2
Malays .. .. .	129	144	209	79	92
Pacific Islanders .. .. .	23	51	43	46	38
Papuans .. .. .	66	178	82	146	359
Others .. .. .	105	128	330	154	214
Total .. .. .	3,164	3,511	4,600	3,213	3,656

7. Immigration—States, etc.—The following table shows the immigration into each of the Australian States from 1919 to 1923 :—

IMMIGRATION.—STATES, ETC., 1919 TO 1923.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Australia.
1919 .. .. .	96,331	84,751	6,007	16,897	18,507	1,163	80	223,736
1920 .. .. .	69,135	19,302	4,151	4,877	6,803	1	82	104,351
1921 .. .. .	54,578	15,883	4,269	3,143	7,029	6	36	84,944
1922 .. .. .	54,205	22,340	5,948	4,043	9,062	..	20	95,618
1923 .. .. .	51,096	22,867	5,950	4,257	11,538	..	17	95,725

**(C) Passports.**

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

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

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

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

**§ 11. Naturalization.**

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

The “Nationality Act 1920” was amended by the “Nationality Act 1922,” which extends the operation of the principal Act to the Territories of Papua and Norfolk Island, and to any other territories under the authority of the Commonwealth to which the Governor-General by proclamation declares it to extend.

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

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

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

The Governor-General in Council may, in his absolute discretion, and with or without assigning any reason, grant or withhold a certificate of naturalization as he thinks most conducive to the public good ; but the issue of a certificate of naturalization will not be effected until the applicant furnishes a certificate signed by a Justice of the High Court of Australia, a State Judge, or a Magistrate, certifying that he has renounced allegiance



to the country of which he was a subject at the time of his application for naturalization, and that he has taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown in accordance with the Constitution. The grant of a certificate is made free of charge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during each of the five years 1919 to 1923, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table:—

NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED,  
1919 TO 1923.

Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.					Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.				
	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.		1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Italian ..	34	139	182	200	138	Great Britain ..	66	100	245	201	128
Swedish ..	32	37	48	47	27	Italy ..	29	128	179	188	176
Danish ..	50	55	57	53	42	Germany ..	13	59	342	298	155
Russian ..	20	18	126	139	82	America (North) ..	23	52	87	88	55
German ..	11	67	459	376	196	Sweden ..	8	20	22	15	7
Norwegian ..	17	24	38	38	31	Denmark ..	18	27	26	22	9
Greek ..	49	80	140	138	141	Norway ..	10	15	14	20	16
American (North) ..	11	22	29	23	17	Greece ..	35	43	82	106	85
Dutch ..	10	27	14	18	15	France ..	8	18	40	24	16
Swiss ..	14	29	16	22	13	Egypt ..	10	24	66	41	47
French ..	8	22	41	28	19	America (South) ..	..	..	..	..	16
Spanish ..	6	20	17	16	26	Holland ..	..	..	..	11	6
Belgian ..	4	5	5	4	3	Russia ..	..	..	56	73	43
Rumanian ..	1	2	7	7	4	South Africa ..	9	15	25	18	9
Portuguese ..	1	3	1	2	2	Belgium ..	6	16	31	32	17
American (South) ..	..	..	1	..	1	New Zealand ..	6	15	23	16	17
Austrian ..	2	2	29	20	14	Switzerland ..	6	11	10	9	7
Mexican ..	1	..	..	..	..	Spain ..	..	10	8	14	19
Chinese ..	1	..	2	..	..	New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	..	..
Serbian ..	1	2	2	3	2	Argentina ..	6	..	..	..	..
Syrian ..	1	..	96	64	33	Canada ..	..	..	..	..	6
Polish ..	6	17	52	45	19	Finland ..	..	..	..	4	2
Finnish ..	16	37	34	21	18	Other Countries ..	37	76	255	188	124
Others ..	..	21	115	89	77						
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>920</b>

(ii) *States.* The following table furnishes particulars concerning the States in which the recipients of Commonwealth certificates of naturalization during the years 1919 to 1923 were resident :—

**NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED IN EACH STATE, ETC., 1919 TO 1923.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
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
1922 ..	409	199	381	116	228	17	3	1,353
1923 ..	272	145	290	63	145	3	2	920

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

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

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

**§ 12. Population of Territories.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 13. The Aboriginal Population.

1. *Origin.*—On account of their primitive state the Australian aborigines have for a long time been the subject of much interest and curiosity, and a considerable amount of literature has been written concerning them. Their customs in minute detail have been placed on record by students such as Brough Smith, A. W. Howitt, Baldwin Spencer, and others. Sufficient attention has been devoted to their languages to ascertain that they all belong to one group, although they show such extraordinary variety that the members of one tribe frequently experience difficulty in understanding their nearest neighbours. The different theories from time to time advanced regarding the origin of the aborigines have ceased to arouse controversy, it being now generally accepted that a negro race entered Australia in the late Pliocene or the early Pleistocene age, when Australia was apparently connected with Asia by a land-bridge, of which the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea formed part, and that gradually this race spread over the whole continent which then included Tasmania. Later, a dark-skinned race, akin to the Dravidians of India and the Veddahs of Ceylon, invaded the continent by the same land-bridge, and, by fusion with the earlier inhabitants, produced the present-day aborigines of Australia. The fact that the now extinct Tasmanian tribes were unadulterated negroes was due to Tasmania having been separated from the continent by Bass Strait before the second invasion took place.

2. *Estimates of Number.*—From time to time attempts have been made to ascertain the number of aborigines in the various divisions of Australia, but the results have not been satisfactory, and the efforts in this direction of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, at the taking of the Census in 1911 and again in 1921, proved disappointing. On each occasion, considerable numbers of aborigines were enumerated, but in the case of those living in a wild or semi-wild state estimates only could be obtained. Nevertheless, all these attempts, of which detailed accounts are given hereinafter, are valuable—both from the point of view of ethnology and social economy, as well as from that of general history. They have made it possible to determine with a reasonable measure of certainty (a) the number of aborigines in Australia, at the advent of the Europeans in 1788, viz., about 150,000; (b) the rate of decline; and (c) their present number.

3. *Aborigines in New South Wales.*—(i) *Phillip's Estimate.* The earliest records in regard to the numbers of Australian aborigines date back to the time of Captain Phillip at the end of the eighteenth century. In a report to Lord Sydney four months after his arrival, Phillip wrote that it was impossible, with any accuracy, to give the number of the natives, but he was of the opinion that around Botany Bay and Port Jackson and on the intermediate coast, they could not be less than 1,500.

(ii) *Numbers in 1826.* In 1826, a return of the native population in the then settled districts of New South Wales gave the number as 3,019. Apparently the aboriginals in the vicinity of the young settlement had greatly diminished, for in the Parramatta district there were only 49 left. The opinion was held that many had migrated into country less accessible to the white man.

(iii) *Estimates by Sadleir in 1826-7.* In 1826, and the following year, Lieutenant Sadleir, of the Royal Navy, made an estimate of the numbers of the aboriginal tribes. Of 27 tribes mentioned in this list, he visited 24, and he gives the total number of natives in these tribes as 2,710. The Metigan tribe, he states, had been reduced to 10, and the Bathurst tribe to 30.

(iv) *Census of 1871.* Thenceforward no attempt was made to enumerate the natives until the Census of 1871. On that occasion, 983 aboriginals were included in the total population of the colony. These represented civilized aboriginals and those residing in districts settled by Europeans. The number of those belonging to wild and wandering tribes was estimated at 12,000.

(v) *Census of 1881.* At the Census of 1881, the civilized aboriginals, or aboriginals living in communication with Europeans, numbered 1,643, while the number of wild and wandering aboriginals was estimated at 10,000.

(vi) *Census of 1891.* In 1891 the first complete enumeration was made of aboriginals residing within the present boundaries of New South Wales. The total number of full-blood aboriginals was 5,097—2,896 being males and 2,201 females.

(vii) *Census of 1901.* In 1901 the number of full-blood aboriginals was 3,778—2,192 males and 1,586 females.

(viii) *Census of 1911.* In 1911 the full-bloods in New South Wales numbered 2,012—1,152 males and 860 females.

(ix) *Census of 1921.* In 1921 the number was 1,597—923 males, 674 females.

(x) *Summary 1871 to 1921.* A summary of the preceding figures—estimated and enumerated—is given hereunder:—

#### ABORIGINALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1871 TO 1921.

Year	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
No.	12,983	11,643	5,097	3,778	2,012	1,597

These figures suggest that the numbers of those designated "wild and wandering tribes" were overestimated in 1871 and 1881, and also that the natives of New South Wales did not at any time exceed 20,000. Further in the decade 1891-1901 they decreased by 25.88 per cent., in the decade 1901-1911 there was a decline of 46.74 per cent., and in the decade 1911-1921 of 20.6 per cent.

4. *Aboriginals in Victoria.*—(i) *Early Estimates of Number.* There are at least five different estimates of the number of aboriginals in Victoria when the first white settlers crossed Bass Strait and settled at Port Phillip. Sir Thomas Mitchell, judging by the small number he encountered on his exploration trips, put the figure as low as a thousand; Mr. Robinson, the first Protector, gave it as about 5,000; Brough-Smith author of "The Aboriginals of Victoria," made an estimate of 3,000; E. S. Parker, of 7,500; and W. Thomson, of 6,000. The mean of these estimates is about 5,400.

As the number of white settlers increased, the number of natives declined. Thus, the tribe around Geelong numbered 173 when the first settler built his hut on the Barwon River, twenty years later there were only 34. Of 292 aboriginals around Melbourne in 1838, only 20 had survived at the beginning of the seventies. Brough-Smith says that in Gippsland there were originally more than 1,000, but 40 years later only 200 remained.

(ii) *Census of 1861.* The first official report compiled by the "Board for the Protection of Aborigines" in 1861 gives the total number as 2,341. Of these 1,694 were enumerated at the Census of the same year.

(iii) *Census of 1871.* At the Census of 1871, 1,330 were counted—784 males and 546 females.

(iv.) *Census of 1881.* In 1881 the number is given as 780—460 males and 320 females.

(v) *Census of 1891.* Prior to the Census of 1891 no distinction was made between full-bloods and half-castes. In that year there were in Victoria 317 full-blood aboriginals, 192 being males and 125 females.

(vi) *Census of 1901.* At the Census of 1901, full-bloods and half-castes were again grouped together, the number being 652, of whom 367 were males and 285 females.

(vii) *Census of 1911.* In 1911 the number of full-blood aboriginals was 196, of whom 103 were males and 93 females.

(viii) *Census of 1921.* In 1921 there were 144—80 males and 64 females.

(ix) *Summary 1861 to 1921.* The following figures summarize the results at the respective Censuses :—

**ABORIGINALS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1921.**

Year .. ..	Full-blood and Half-castes.			Full-blood.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
No. .. ..	2,384	1,330	780	317	250 (about)	196	144

5. *Aboriginals in Queensland.*—(i) *Estimate in 1881.* In 1881 the number of aboriginals in Queensland was estimated by officers of the Police Department at 20,585.

(ii) *Census of 1901.* The following statement has been extracted from the Queensland Census Report of 1901 :—

“ In 1901 it was considered desirable to record the number of those aboriginals and half-castes who were living in conformity with the usages of civilization, and who had abandoned their nomadic habit of life ; in other words, those who had become integral parts of the industrial population, or who, by attending school at some mission station, had actually entered upon civilized life. In this way, 5,137 full-blood aboriginals and 1,533 half-castes were included with the general population of Queensland. All those, whether full-blooded or half-caste, living in camps and leading the lives usual to aboriginals were excluded. It was estimated that about 20,000 persons were thus omitted.”

(iii) *Census of 1911.* At the Census of 1911, 8,687 full-blood aboriginals were enumerated, of whom 5,145 were males and 3,542 females. No estimate was, on that occasion, given for those not enumerated.

(iv) *Census of 1921.* At the Census of 1921 the number of full-bloods in Queensland was estimated at 12,614. This total would probably exclude about 1,400 wild and wandering natives in the northern and western fringes of the State. Census slips were furnished for 7,527 natives, of whom 4,501 were males and 3,026 were females.

6. *Aboriginals in South Australia.*—(i) *Early Estimates of Numbers.* The first attempt to estimate the aboriginal population in parts of South Australia was made in 1843, when Moorhouse concluded that there were about 1,600 distributed in the Adelaide district, Encounter Bay, Moorundi, Port Lincoln, and Hutt River in regular and irregular contact with Europeans. He estimated that there were about 3,000 scattered over a tract extending 160 miles north and 200 miles east of Adelaide. Eyre thought there must be about twice as many. J. D. Woods, on the basis of Eyre's estimate, gave 12,000 as the probable number throughout South Australia.

(ii) *Decrease up to 1877.* As in the other southern States, the aboriginals in South Australia soon commenced to decrease. In the districts where Moorhouse in 1843 estimated 1,600, there were only 24 at the beginning of the present century. The Port Lincoln tribe had been reduced to half a dozen. The Narrinyeri tribe, which in 1840 is

believed to have numbered about 3,000, had by 1877 dwindled to 613, and it is doubtful if there is now a single survivor. Several of the other southern tribes have entirely disappeared.

(iii) *Census of 1881.* Those living in the northern parts of the State naturally came less in contact with the whites, and at the Census of 1881 there were still 6,346 aboriginals in South Australia, 3,478 being males and 2,868 females.

(iv) *Number in 1908.* In 1908, 3,386 were recorded, which was 316 less than in 1901.

(v) *Census of 1921.* The estimated number in 1921 was 1,609, of which 958 were enumerated, comprising 539 males and 419 females.

(vi) *Summary, 1881 to 1921.* A summary of the above particulars gives the following totals :—

#### ABORIGINALS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1881 TO 1921.

Year	..	..	..	1881.	1908.	1921.
No.	..	..	..	6,346	3,386	1,609

7. *Aboriginals in Western Australia.*—(i) *Early Estimates of Numbers.* Attempts made from time to time to estimate the native population in Western Australia have, until recently, proved unsatisfactory, and, as late as 1881, the figures were not even published. Prior to the Census of 1891 no distinction was made between full-blood and half-caste aboriginals—"the latter were mostly brought up by and lived with the full-blooded."

(ii) *Census of 1891.* The number of full-blood aboriginals enumerated in 1891 totalled 5,670—3,223 males and 2,447 females. These figures included only those living in contact with Europeans.

(iii) *Census of 1901.* At the Census of 1901 the number enumerated was 5,261, 2,933 being males and 2,328 females. On both occasions the half-castes were included with the white population. The Census report of 1901 contains the following remarks :—

"Taking into account the fact that at the Census of 1901 the area of settled country was very much greater than at that of 1891, it would appear that, if the two enumerations are equally reliable, the full-blood aboriginal population is gradually dying out before advancing civilization, while the half-caste population is increasing, consequent on and in proportion to that advance."

(iv) *Census of 1911.* In 1911, 6,369 full-blood aboriginals were enumerated, of whom 3,433 were males and 2,936 were females.

(v) *Census of 1921.* At the Census of 1921 the number of full-blood aboriginals more or less in touch with Europeans was estimated at 15,587.

8. *Aboriginals in Tasmania.*—It is estimated that on the arrival of the Europeans the blacks in Tasmania numbered approximately 2,000. In the year 1835, when the natives were transferred to Flinders Island, their number had dwindled to 203. In 1847, the survivors, to the number of 44, were moved to Oyster Cove, on the mainland. There the last man of the race died in 1869, and the last woman in 1876.

9. *Aboriginals in the Northern Territory.*—(i) *Conflicting Estimates of Numbers.*—The number of aboriginals in the Northern Territory was, for a long time, estimated at 20,000 to 22,000. Professor Baldwin Spencer, who believed that these figures were too low, said :—"Judging by what I have seen and heard, I think it probable that a Census would show more nearly 50,000 than 20,000." Staniforth-Smith, who in 1920 acted as Administrator of the Territory, took a middle course, and placed the number at 35,000.

(ii) *Census of 1921.* The result of the last Census has shown that the old estimate was very close to the mark. The sum total of the estimates furnished by officers of the Police Department, who at the Census of 1921 acted as Census Collectors, and are in

close contact with the aborigines, gives the number as 17,349. Of these, 2,007 were enumerated—1,181 males and 826 females—and represented those in close contact with Europeans. There are, however, areas in the north-west, where, owing to the savage state of the natives, it is difficult to make a satisfactory estimate, and it is quite possible that with fuller knowledge the estimate of 1921 will need adjustment.

10. *Movement of the Decline in Numbers.*—The foregoing extracts from statistical records show that the decline in the number of the Australian aborigines, which commenced on the south-eastern fringe of the continent some 130 years ago, has been moving steadily towards the Indian Ocean ever since, and that the number of full-blood aborigines to-day is more likely to be under than over 60,000.

11. *Protection of the Aborigines.*—(i) *Early Difficulties.* The meeting of the white man with the blacks when Captain Phillip and his party arrived at Botany Bay on the 18th January, 1788, was of a friendly character, and quite in harmony with the instructions which the Commander had received from His Majesty the King. These instructions read:—

“You are to endeavour by every possible means to open an intercourse with the natives, and to conciliate their affections, enjoining all our subjects to live in amity and kindness with them; and if any of our subjects should wantonly destroy them or give them any unnecessary interruption in the exercise of their several occupations, it is our will and pleasure that you do cause such offenders to be brought to punishment according to the degree of offence.”

The instructions involved equal right of protection, and, considering the harsh spirit of the age, were singularly humane. They could not, however, be carried out in their entirety if Australia, or any part of it, was to be settled by the white race. The Australian aborigines were nomadic hunters, and got nothing from the land, except such animals as they were able to hunt down and a few roots and herbs. They required the whole of the habitable country for their sustenance, as the continent could not sustain more than one inhabitant to every 20 square miles under their primitive mode of living.

(ii) *Conflicts with the Natives.* The friendly relations between the whites and the blacks came to an end when the former commenced to move inland with their flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The first white man was killed in 1788, and a punitive expedition was arranged, in the course of which a number of natives were slain. As years went by, provocations and retaliations were not wanting on either side. The chief complaint of the settlers was that the natives killed their sheep and cattle, and that of the natives that the settlers encroached on their hunting grounds and interfered with their womenfolk. In 1797 there was a conflict between the soldiery and a strong party of natives, five of the latter being killed. This feud between the two races went on for years, the zone of friction moving inland with the advance of the settlers. The Government occasionally took sides with the latter, but in most cases left it to the settlers and the aborigines to fight matters out between themselves.

(iii) *Awakening of the Public Conscience.* The utter destruction of the Tasmanian blacks stirred the conscience of those in responsible positions in England, as well as in Australia, and steps were taken to ameliorate the lot of the aborigines. Simultaneously a feeling that the natives had been wronged took possession of the public mind, and philanthropists assisted in transforming the new spirit into practical measures for protection. The Australian aborigines are very responsive to kind treatment, and although occasional conflicts have occurred down to the present day, the relations between the two peoples have greatly improved. Young natives serve on sheep and cattle stations as stockmen, boundary riders, and general station hands, and young girls as domestic servants. Protectors were appointed to watch native interests, reserves were in the course of time set apart for those who preferred their old life, and different religious bodies instituted missionary and educational work amongst the tribes.

(iv) *State Protection of Aborigines.* (a) *General.* After the Federation of the various colonies, the different States remained in control of their respective aboriginal affairs, and, although some of the Governments were slow in realizing that the protection of the original possessors of the land was a duty resting on the community as a whole, they have

all passed special Acts making the welfare of the aboriginals a public concern. The measures taken, of which brief summaries are contained in the following paragraphs have mainly in view (1) to prevent the supply of alcoholic drinks and opium to aboriginals; (2) to regulate their employment by Europeans and others; (3) to provide native reserves; (4) to educate and train the young and to care for those who are unable to care for themselves.

(b) *New South Wales.* Aboriginal Acts were passed by the Legislative Council in 1840 and 1841; but were disallowed by the British Government. In 1868 an Act to prevent the supply of liquors to aboriginals was put on the statute book. In 1882 an Aborigines Protection Board was appointed to replace the Aborigines Protection Association, which was a semi-official body distributing relief derived from private funds and from Government subsidy. The new Board, which took over the care of the aboriginals throughout the State, was given an annual subsidy by Parliament, and was responsible to the Minister. In 1909 the first "Aborigines Protection Act" was passed, giving the Board a legal status. This Act, with subsequent amendments (in 1915 and 1918), gives the Board complete control over aboriginal reserves and the residents thereon, and entrusts to its care the oversight of aboriginal children up to 18 years of age, with power to remove them to a home, to apprentice them, and to control their earnings. Homes have been established where boys and girls taken from the aboriginal reserves are trained and drafted out to employment under strict supervision.

About twenty reserves have been organized as regular stations under the control of resident teacher-managers, whose wives act as matrons. On the larger stations, cultivation and stock-raising are carried on. On many of the reserves schools have been established where the children receive regular tuition. The religious work amongst the aboriginals is attended to by mission societies, whose representatives are allowed access to the reserves, and, with the sanction of the Board, in many cases reside there. The services of Government medical officers are available at practically every centre of aboriginal population. Assistance given to aboriginals comprises, in addition to housing, the issue of rations, clothing, blankets, &c. The amount expended annually on full-blood and half-caste aboriginals in New South Wales averages £30,000.

(c) *Victoria.* The first Protector of Aborigines in Australia was appointed in the Port Phillip District, Mr. Robinson, known in connexion with the Tasmanian blacks as the "Conciliator," being selected for the position. An Aboriginal Board and Local Committees also were formed; but it was not until the year 1860 that the powers and functions of these bodies were clearly defined. In that year what may be considered the first Aborigines Act appeared. It was amended in 1869, and again in 1886. In 1890 an Act was passed which consolidated all previous legislation in regard to the natives. This Act was amended in 1910, and in 1915 the Consolidated Act at present in force was assented to. All these amendments and modifications were necessitated mainly by the gradual decline in number of the aboriginals and the steady increase of half-castes.

The aboriginal question in Victoria having gradually lost its importance, the Act of 1915 is brief, containing only thirteen clauses. The Board for the protection of the natives is retained, the Governor in Council is given power to make regulations, and provision is made for the protection and support of such aboriginals and half-castes as come under the Act.

Reserves for aboriginals were set aside from time to time. At present these are—Lake Tyers (4,000 acres), Coranderrk (2,450), Framlingham (548), Lake Condah (2,043), Colac (20), Lake Moodemere (22). At these reserves, aboriginal stations under the management of Europeans were established. Provision is made for the material and spiritual needs of the aboriginals, and for the education of the children. At Lake Tyers and Condah there are special schools for aboriginals, the children from the other stations attending the nearest State schools. The present policy aims at a concentration of all the aboriginals and half-castes, who are under the Government's care, at Lake Tyers, and in pursuance of this policy the stations at Condah and Framlingham have lately been closed. A number of the aboriginals, however, have been allowed to remain on the reserves, and are supplied with clothing and food under the supervision of the police.



In Victoria, every person who is an aboriginal or half-caste under the Act is entitled to support by the Government. The number provided for by the State during the year ended 30th June, 1922, was 84 full-bloods and 241 half-castes. The amount spent annually on aboriginal affairs for the last ten years has ranged between about £4,000 and £5,000.

(d) *Queensland.* The first step towards protecting the aboriginals was taken in 1892, when it was made illegal to supply them with opium. Four years later it was also made punishable to supply them with liquor, and, in 1897, a special Act was passed "The Aboriginals Protection and Restriction of the Sale of Opium Act." This, together with an Amending Act passed in 1901, is now in operation. The legislation provides for the appointment of protectors, and of superintendents for aboriginal reserves. Under the Act, regulations have been proclaimed in regard to employment, rates of wages, hours of work, supervision of payment, and trading transactions, quality of food and clothing supplied, nature of accommodation, and sanitation, management of native reserves, and administration of estates of missing natives.

There are thirteen Native Reserves on the mainland, and ten in the islands. On most of these there are aboriginal settlements, managed either by the Government or by various religious bodies. The Government controlled settlements are:—Barambah, Taroom, Palm Island. Those controlled by the religious bodies, and which are generally known as Aboriginal Mission Stations, are:—Mapoon, Weipa, Aurukun, Mornington, and Purga, all under the Presbyterian Church; Trubanaman (or Mitchell River Mission) and Yarrabah, under the Anglican Church; Cape Bedford, under the Lutheran Church; and Monamona, under the supervision of the Seventh Day Adventists. The Salvation Army also interests itself in mission work amongst the aboriginals. All the mission stations are subsidized by the Government, but they are conducted by missionaries, mostly laymen, with practical knowledge of industrial, agricultural, and social work. Trained mission chaplains are in charge of the religious and educational work. Itinerant missionary work is carried out amongst camp aboriginals by members of the Aborigines Inland Mission. The missions are subject to Government inspection, and the superintendents, though chosen by the mission authorities, are appointed subject to approval of the Government. The Government has made regulations to aid in maintaining order and discipline on reserves, and inmates can only be hired out to employment subject to the provisions of the Aboriginal Protection Acts. Monthly and annual reports of relief issued, progress made, &c., are submitted by each mission to the Chief Protector of Aborigines, to whom also deaths, marriages, and corporal punishment of children must be reported.

The following extract from a description of the Yarrabah Mission Station, by the Rev. Herbert Pitts, indicates the character of the work done by the missionaries:—

"At the instigation of the Rev. E. R. Gribble the Government in 1892 set apart a reserve of 52,000 acres in the Cairns district. The Australian Board of Mission undertook responsibility for the mission work. To-day the Yarrabah mission, as it is called, consists of a number of aboriginal settlements. . . . At each of these settlements a qualified native holds daily service, and superintends the life and work of the little community. Each family has its own little house and plot of ground on which fruit and vegetables are cultivated. In the school are several aboriginal teachers, who have qualified for the work to the satisfaction of the Queensland Educational Authorities. The children are taught exactly the same subjects as in the white schools, receive visits from Government inspectors, and earn the usual Government grants. Under the charge of intelligent aboriginals there is a steam saw-mill, at which a great deal of work is done. In order to get the natives to take an interest in their own welfare twelve of the senior men have been formed into a governing board."

The three aboriginal settlements managed by the Government are mostly in the nature of penitentiaries, from which the able-bodied are allowed to take employment as farm and station hands.

The expenditure by the Queensland Government in connexion with the aborigines for the year 1922 amounted to £41,318.

(e) *South Australia.* In 1844 an Ordinance was issued to provide for the protection, maintenance, and upbringing of orphans and other destitute children of the aborigines. This was superseded by "The Aborigines Act 1911," under which regulations have been proclaimed from time to time. In December, 1912, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and report upon the control, organization, and management of the institutions in South Australia set aside for the benefit of the natives, and to review generally the whole question of South Australian aborigines. In 1923 an Act entitled "The Aboriginal Children's Training Act" was passed. At the time when the Royal Commission was sitting there were four mission stations in the State, viz. :—

Point McLeay, comprising aboriginal reserves of a total area of 5,513 acres, under the management of the "Aborigines' Friends Association," which was established in 1858, and incorporated in 1879; Point Pearce, with an area of 17,298 acres, and controlled by the Yorke's Peninsula Aboriginal Mission; Koonibba, situated close to Denial Bay and started by the South Australian District of the Evangelical Synod in Australia—the Synod held 12,700 acres at Koonibba and 4,660 acres at Davenport Creek; Killalpaninna, situated 100 miles north of Hergott, on Cooper's Creek, established in connexion with the Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Synod of Australia by the Kopperamanna Mission Society in 1864. The Synod held 1,690 square miles, of which 900 square miles constituted an aboriginal reserve.

The control of the Point Pearce and Point McLeay stations is now undertaken by the Government. Lately the mission station at Killalpaninna has been closed, and a reserve containing 21,900 square miles for aborigines has been set aside in the north-west corner of the State. The Commonwealth and Western Australian Governments also have each proclaimed aboriginal reserves of the same size adjoining the South Australian reserve.

While in Victoria and New South Wales any aboriginal or half-caste aboriginal may claim to be supported by the State, in South Australia only those who are unable to support themselves, through old age, infirmity, &c., have a right to draw rations. Able-bodied aborigines, while afforded protection, are encouraged to be independent.

The expenditure on aboriginal affairs in South Australia in the financial year 1923–23 was £8,255.

(f) *Western Australia.* An Act to provide for the better protection and management of the aborigines of Western Australia was passed in 1886, and a previous law relating to certain contracts with aborigines was superseded. The Act of 1886 provided for the establishment of an Aboriginal Protection Board, for the appointment of protectors, and regulated contracts in connexion with aboriginal labour, the employment of aboriginal prisoners, apprenticeship, &c. The duties of the Board comprised the apportionment of moneys granted by the Legislative Council for the benefit of the aborigines; the suggestion of means relating to the care, custody, and education of aboriginal children; the controlling of reserves; the distribution of blankets, medicine, &c.; and the exercise of general supervision over all matters affecting the interests and welfare of the natives. The Act was amended from time to time, and in 1905 previous Acts dealing with aboriginal matters were repealed, and a new Aboriginal Act passed to provide for more effective control. By the Aborigines Act of 1905 an Aboriginal Department was created and a Chief Protector appointed.

The Government has set aside considerable areas for native reserves; has established aboriginal stations, and feeding and clothing dépôts in different parts of the State; and is giving financial support to various mission stations conducted by the churches for the benefit of the aborigines.

The most important of the Government stations is at Moola Bulla, East Kimberley. This has gradually developed into a profitable cattle run of some magnitude, and on the 1st July, 1919, the cattle thereon numbered 15,656. During the year, 903 bullocks were despatched to Wyndham meat works; 213 bullocks, 169 breeders, and 7 bulls were transferred to the Violet Valley Aboriginal Station; and 339 head were killed for the use of the natives. In addition there were 396 horses and 24 mules. There is a tannery

at Moola Bulla where a good quality of leather is made. The aboriginal stations and settlements at Violet Valley and on the Corrolup and Moore rivers are being developed on similar lines. At the latter place, the natives are taught to spin the station's own wool for blanket-making. In addition to stations and feeding *dépôts*, the Government has established a hospital for natives at Port Hedland.

The mission stations have their own management, but are subject to Government inspection. There are ten of these stations, viz. :—Beagle Bay, Drysdale River, New Norcia, and Lombadina (Roman Catholic); Forrest River, Sunday Island, and Swan Natives and Half-castes (Anglican); Port George IV., Hanover Bay (Presbyterian); Dulhi Gunyah (non-denominational); Girls' Home, Kalgoorlie (Salvation Army). In addition to the Government subsidy, most of the mission stations have received considerable concessions of land. Thus, the Beagle Bay Mission has 10,000 acres freehold, 80,000 acres leasehold, 40 acres town lots, and the use of an aboriginal reserve of 700,000 acres; the Drysdale River Mission has 50,000 acres for 49 years, and 50,000 acres pastoral lease; New Norcia has 5,000 acres freehold, 13,000 acres perpetual pastoral lease, and certain grazing leases; the Forrest River Mission has 100,000 acres reserved within the aboriginal reserve of 4,000,000 acres; the Sunday Island Mission has 25,000 acres; and the Port George IV. Mission 90,000 acres.

The total expenditure on the aboriginals by the Western Australian Government in 1922-23 amounted to £27,765.

(g) *Northern Territory.* An Act for the Protection of the Aboriginals in the Northern Territory was passed by the South Australian Government in 1910. This Act remained in force after the Commonwealth had taken over the Territory as from the 1st January, 1911; but it was amended by an Ordinance proclaimed in the same year. In 1918 a new Ordinance relating to aboriginal affairs was issued, whereby the South Australian Act of 1910 lapsed and the amendment of 1911 was repealed. By the Ordinance of 1918 the position of Chief Protector was retained, also those of ordinary protectors. Provisions were enacted in regard to Superintendents on native reserves, and the distribution of food, clothing, blankets, and medicine to destitute and sick natives. The usual precautions were taken to prevent the supply of opium and liquors to the natives, and to guard against their unfair exploitation by employers. To check the intercourse of aboriginals with Asiatics, which in the past has proved so demoralizing to the former, certain locations were declared prohibited areas, and aboriginals are not allowed to enter them.

Aboriginal reserves covering an area of 1,578 square miles had already been set aside when the Territory passed over to the Commonwealth. These reserves have since been considerably increased, and at the end of the year 1921-22 numbered twelve, viz. :—

Name of Reserve.	Situation or District.	Area in Square Miles.
Woolner .. ..	North Coast .. ..	366
Monassie .. ..	.. ..	115
Larakeah .. ..	Adelaide River .. ..	20
Wangites .. ..	North of Daly River mine .. ..	388
Woolwonga .. ..	Mary River .. ..	160
Marramunga .. ..	Tennant's Creek .. ..	150
Mudburra .. ..	Victoria River .. ..	379
Wongoak .. ..	Bathurst Island .. ..	770
Oenpelli .. ..	East Alligator River .. ..	2,000
Groote Island .. ..	Gulf of Carpentaria .. ..	708
.. ..	Lake Amadeous .. ..	21,875
Daly River .. ..	Daly River .. ..	3,300
	Total .. ..	30,231

In addition, considerable areas had been handed over to various mission societies though leases for some of this land had not then been issued.

Mission or Church.	Situation of Lands.	Area in Square Miles.
Lutheran .. ..	Macdonnell Ranges, 75 miles westerly from Alice Springs	901
Anglican .. ..	Roper River .. ..	211
" .. ..	Groote Island .. ..	200
Roman Catholic .. ..	Part Bathurst Island .. ..	16
Methodist .. ..	Goulburn Islands and 28 square miles of mainland	72
" .. ..	Crocodile Islands and 43 square miles of mainland	100
" .. ..	Elcho Island .. ..	200
	Total .. ..	1,700

Besides the free use of the above land, the mission societies receive small annual grants from the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts spent on aboriginal affairs in the Northern Territory during the financial year 1922-23 totalled £8,374. This sum included £2,135 paid in salaries.

12. **Aboriginal Problems.**—Until a comparatively recent period, the problem of preserving the aboriginal race from extinction was considered to be almost impossible of solution. As soon as the aboriginals came in contact with the white man's civilization, their numbers commenced to decline, and continued to decrease notwithstanding the measures taken for their protection. Dr. Ramsay Smith, in an article supplied to the Commonwealth Official Year Book for 1909, expressed the opinion that the race could be preserved if there really was a desire to preserve it, but past experience apparently points to the contrary. The results obtained in Queensland and to a less degree in Western Australia during later years by the united efforts of missionaries and Governments show that success in civilizing the natives can be achieved if they are controlled from childhood. Also, the aboriginal births now exceed the deaths at many places.

13. **Half-castes.**—The problem of the half-caste aboriginal has for some time been a matter of grave concern. While the number of full-bloods is declining, taking Australia as a whole, the number of half-castes is steadily increasing. The Administrator for the Northern Territory in his annual report for the year ending 30th June, 1922, says:—"In regard to half-castes, the discreditable fact cannot be ignored that their number in the Territory is increasing, and, as far as can be seen, must inevitably for many years yet continue to increase."

The position is rendered difficult by the fact that in tropical Australia, and in the belt of country where whites and blacks principally meet, white women are relatively few. The increase in the number of half-castes is indicated by the following table:—

#### ABORIGINAL HALF-CASTES, 1911 AND 1921.

Year.	New South Wales.			Victoria.			Queensland.			South Australia.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1911	2,335	2,177	4,512	237	210	447	1,361	1,147	2,508	346	346	692
1921	2,318	2,152	4,470	185	244	429	1,551	1,289	2,840	596	536	1,132

Year.	Western Australia.			Northern Territory.			Grand Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1911	760	715	1,475	117	127	244	5,156	4,722	9,878
1921	1,199	885	2,084	284	340	624	6,133	5,446	11,579

The numbers of quadroons and octoroons are not readily obtainable, since statistically and socially they are generally classified with Europeans. The following figures from the Annual Report issued by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines in New South Wales for the year ending 30th June, 1922, read in conjunction with the list of half-castes will in some measure indicate the extent to which the aboriginal race is being absorbed by the white race. The numbers of half-castes, quadroons, and octoroons in that State on the 4th April, 1923, were :—

Half-castes	..	..	Receiving aid	..	..	1,182
„	..	..	Not receiving aid	..	..	3,601
			Total	..	..	<u>4,783</u>
Quadroons	..	..	Receiving aid	..	..	90
„	..	..	Not receiving aid	..	..	931
			Total	..	..	<u>1,021</u>
Octoroons	..	..	Receiving aid	..	..	10
„	..	..	Not receiving aid	..	..	294
			Total	..	..	<u>304</u>

The position at the two aboriginal stations in South Australia controlled by the Government also testifies to a gradual merging of the two races. The Chief Protector of that State writes :—“The most difficult problem in the care and control of the aborigines is the increasing number of half-castes, quadroons, and octoroons on the stations. For years the half-castes have been living and increasing on the Point Pearce and Point McLeay stations, and year by year a whiter race is springing up.”