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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. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

Throughout this chapter there appear various estimates of population, e.g., at Census dates; at intercensal periods in respect of both States and Commonwealth; metropolitan and certain incorporated areas. It must be constantly borne in mind that the same degree of accuracy does not attach to the various estimates.

The results obtained at the Census attain a very high degree of accuracy and may be accepted without reservation. Inasmuch as the factors causing variation, e.g., births, deaths, and migration are subject to accurate record, estimates for total persons for the Commonwealth at the end of calendar years are substantially correct, while those for the sexes separately are subject to a slightly larger error. Equal accuracy cannot, however, be claimed for the estimates in respect of States, as there is no record kept of interstate movements by land other than by rail.

As regards population estimates for portions of States, e.g., metropolitan and incorporated areas, the figures given must be accepted with caution as it is impossible to collect the data necessary for accuracy of a high order.

It will also be obvious that in all cases, the greater the interval from the last Census the less accurate is the estimate.

## § 3. Census of 1931.

In accordance with the provisions of the Census and Statistics Acts 1905-20, the third Commonwealth Census would have been taken in 1931. Owing to the necessity for economy in government expenditure, however, it has been decided to defer this Census until 1935.

## § 4. Censuses, 1881 to 1921.

1. Census of 1921.—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 follow :—

**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	108,037	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 persons.

(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.						
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	13.40
Queensland .. ..	180,193	84.39	104,411	26.52	107,684	21.62	150,159	24.79
South Australia .. ..	39,110	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	50,615	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
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>924,198</b>	<b>41.07</b>	<b>599,409</b>	<b>18.88</b>	<b>681,204</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>980,729</b>	<b>22.01</b>

(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. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 1.67 per cent. per annum, and in the latter, to 2.01 per cent. per annum.

For the reasons given in § 3 *ante* a Census was not taken in 1931. On 1st April, 1931, however, the estimated population was 6,488,705, which was an increase of 1,052,971 or 19.37 per cent. since the Census of 1921.

## § 5. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. **Present Number.**—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1930, was estimated at 6,476,032 persons, of whom 3,304,091, or 51.02 per cent., were males and 3,171,941, or 48.98 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1930 was 61,660, equal to 0.96 per cent., males having increased by 26,739, or 0.84 per cent., and females by 34,921, or 1.11 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 73,068 was due to the excess of births over deaths. For the first time for several years, however, there was a loss by migration of 11,408, which reduced the total gain in population to 61,660, the smallest since 1916.

2. **Growth and Distribution.**—In issues of the Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female populations 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 1930.

Year.	Estimated Population at end of Year.								Australia.
	States.						Territories.		
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
<b>MALES.</b>									
(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	85,500	..	..	..	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	..	160,049	28,854	76,453	..	1,602,831
1900	710,047	601,773	274,684	..	186,349	110,088	89,763	(c)4,288	1,576,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	..	206,557	157,971	98,806	2,738	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	..	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b)1,062
1921	1,084,399	764,905	404,907	..	252,144	178,500	110,026	2,718	1,128
1922	1,107,695	788,626	415,802	..	257,475	183,386	109,494	2,540	1,443
1923	1,127,195	806,546	428,312	..	265,340	189,546	109,546	2,527	1,407
1924	1,150,799	824,182	440,115	..	273,701	193,341	108,569	2,538	1,643
1925	1,171,590	838,693	454,819	..	282,790	198,596	108,047	2,550	2,230
1926	1,196,559	852,399	465,644	..	292,846	203,210	106,350	2,773	2,820
1927	1,223,976	867,409	475,147	..	298,262	211,628	107,036	3,137	3,228
1928	1,248,234	875,449	485,290	..	299,679	220,209	107,371	2,739	4,504
1929	1,261,133	881,650	493,080	..	299,641	225,861	108,473	2,945	4,619
1930	1,270,524	886,662	502,719	..	300,506	226,713	109,368	2,993	4,606

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

(b) Previously included with

New South Wales.

(c) Previously included with South Australia.

POPULATION.—1788 TO 1930—continued.

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	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	13,059	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,095	(b)207,932	(b)11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,024	47,389	..	..	745,282
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,804	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	765,074	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b)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	164,386	109,528	1,028	1,215	2,819,505
1924	1,103,691	832,913	394,779	264,805	168,783	109,270	1,059	1,355	2,876,655
1925	1,126,852	845,324	406,366	268,843	172,587	108,985	1,106	1,706	2,931,769
1926	1,151,222	859,428	416,549	273,548	175,536	108,424	1,125	2,101	2,987,933
1927	1,176,290	873,981	424,029	277,509	180,664	108,826	1,224	2,508	3,045,031
1928	1,199,046	885,515	431,399	279,689	185,664	109,192	1,243	3,523	3,095,251
1929	1,216,452	895,415	437,841	280,630	190,002	110,592	1,525	3,663	3,137,020
1930	1,229,962	904,155	445,476	281,621	193,893	111,276	1,623	3,935	3,171,941

FEMALES.

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	..	..	70,939
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	123,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,750
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,796	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,562	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,067	172,900	(c)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(b)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
1924	2,254,450	1,657,095	834,894	538,506	364,124	217,839	3,597	2,998	5,873,503
1925	2,298,442	1,684,017	861,185	551,633	372,183	217,032	3,656	3,036	5,992,084
1926	2,347,781	1,711,827	882,193	566,394	378,746	214,754	3,898	4,921	6,110,514
1927	2,400,266	1,741,390	899,176	575,771	392,292	215,862	4,361	5,736	6,234,854
1928	2,445,280	1,760,964	916,659	579,348	405,873	216,563	3,982	8,087	6,336,786
1929	2,477,585	1,777,065	930,871	580,271	416,763	219,065	4,470	8,282	6,414,372
1930	2,500,486	1,790,817	948,195	582,127	420,606	220,644	4,616	8,541	6,476,032

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

A comparison of annual rates of growth of population of Australia and other countries will be found in section 6, paragraph 4 of this chapter.

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

3. Mean Population.—The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the years 1921 to 1930.

## MEAN POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS, 1921 to 1930.

Year.	States.							Territories.	Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.		
1921 ..	2,107,119	1,537,008	702,961	497,231	333,782	213,274	3,906	2,483	5,457,764
1922 ..	2,149,349	1,570,824	781,022	506,036	339,649	214,777	3,653	2,815	5,568,125
1923 ..	2,190,410	1,607,773	802,748	517,445	348,275	215,327	3,610	3,315	5,688,903
1924 ..	2,228,337	1,641,852	825,151	529,691	359,521	214,687	3,603	3,848	5,806,690
1925 ..	2,274,247	1,671,467	851,419	543,986	368,194	213,469	3,681	4,721	5,931,184
1926 ..	2,320,288	1,696,670	875,187	558,883	374,996	211,216	3,765	6,106	6,047,111
1927 ..	2,372,643	1,727,413	891,908	571,098	385,011	209,994	4,234	7,342	6,169,643
1928 ..	2,424,695	1,751,340	909,141	577,328	399,386	211,943	4,207	8,054	6,286,094
1929 ..	2,462,922	1,769,126	924,864	579,503	411,438	213,762	4,178	8,384	6,374,177
1930 ..	2,488,101	1,784,711	940,455	580,751	418,627	216,493	4,650	8,789	6,442,577

4. Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1930.—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1930, 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, 1930.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per cent. Estimated Population 31st December, 1930.			Masculinity. (c)	Density. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales .. ..	10.40	38.45	38.78	38.61	1.62	8.08
Victoria .. ..	2.96	26.84	28.50	27.65	-0.98	20.38
Queensland .. ..	22.54	15.22	14.05	14.64	6.04	1.41
South Australia .. ..	12.78	9.09	8.88	8.99	3.25	1.53
Western Australia .. ..	32.81	6.86	6.11	6.50	7.80	0.43
Tasmania .. ..	0.88	3.31	3.51	3.41	-0.86	8.42
Northern Territory .. ..	17.60	0.09	0.05	0.07	26.98	0.01
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.13	7.86	9.09
Australia .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	2.03	2.18

(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.

Additional information regarding masculinity and density of population appears in later sections of this chapter.

5. Urban and Rural Distribution.—At the Census of 4th April, 1921, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst urban and rural areas. 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; while those persons classed as migratory were mostly on board ships in Australian ports.

The results show that of the 5,435,734 persons recorded at the Census, 2,338,079, or 43.01 per cent., resided in the metropolitan divisions; 1,037,468, or 19.09 per cent., in urban provincial areas; 2,030,422 persons, or 37.35 per cent., in rural areas; and the remainder 29,765, or 0.55 per cent., were classed as migratory. More detailed information in connexion with this matter will be found in Official Year Book, No. 22, p. 890.

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 many of the European countries, the capital is not 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.
				%
Australia .. ..	Canberra .. ..	} 31st Dec., 1930	7,000	0.11
New South Wales ..	Sydney .. ..		1,253,560	50.13
Victoria .. ..	Melbourne .. ..		1,014,600	56.66
Queensland .. ..	Brisbane .. ..		313,251	33.04
South Australia ..	Adelaide .. ..		324,420	55.73
Western Australia ..	Perth .. ..		204,780	48.69
Tasmania .. ..	Hobart .. ..		57,800	26.20
Australia .. ..	(7 Cities) .. ..		3,175,411	49.03
New Zealand .. ..	Wellington .. ..	1.4. 1931	148,210	9.81
New York State ..	New York (a) ..	1930	6,930,446	55.06
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast .. ..	1929	415,000	33.20
Austria .. ..	Vienna .. ..	1929	1,842,763	27.49
Denmark .. ..	Copenhagen .. ..	1925	731,496	21.30
Irish Free State ..	Dublin .. ..	1929	425,000	14.44
England .. ..	London (b) .. ..	1931	4,396,821	11.01
Belgium .. ..	Brussels .. ..	1929	833,345	10.34
Netherlands .. ..	Amsterdam .. ..	1929	749,459	9.57
Norway .. ..	Oslo .. ..	1930	252,000	8.72
Scotland .. ..	Edinburgh .. ..	1930	427,500	8.76
Sweden .. ..	Stockholm .. ..	1929	486,184	7.94
France .. ..	Paris .. ..	1926	2,871,429	7.05
Germany .. ..	Berlin .. ..	1925	4,024,165	6.37
Spain .. ..	Madrid .. ..	1929	825,471	3.63
Japan .. ..	Tokio .. ..	1925	1,995,567	3.34
Italy .. ..	Rome .. ..	1930	934,933	2.25
Russia (European) ..	Leningrad .. ..	1926	1,614,008	1.10
United States .. ..	Washington .. ..	1930	486,869	0.40

(a) Albany, the capital of New York State, had, in 1930, a population of 127,482, a percentage of 1.01 on total of State. (b) Population of Greater London in 1931 was 8,202,818.

7. Principal Urban Centres.—The following table gives particulars of the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State at the 31st December, 1930 :—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA,  
31st DECEMBER, 1930.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
<b>New South Wales—</b>		<b>Queensland—continued.</b>	
Sydney and Suburbs .. ..	1,238,660	Toowoomba .. ..	26,145
Newcastle and Suburbs .. ..	104,170	Maryborough .. ..	12,000
Broken Hill .. ..	22,990	Bundaberg .. ..	11,250
Lithgow .. ..	15,300	Calrns .. ..	9,750
Hilroyd .. ..	14,850	Gympie .. ..	9,588
Cesenock .. ..	13,930	Mackay .. ..	9,230
Goulburn .. ..	12,560	Charters Towers .. ..	9,200
Lismore .. ..	10,370	Warwick .. ..	7,000
Wollongong .. ..	10,130	Southport .. ..	5,600
Katoomba .. ..	10,020	<b>South Australia—</b>	
Bathurst .. ..	9,690	Adelaide and Suburbs .. ..	324,420
Albury .. ..	9,320	Port Pirie .. ..	9,446
Wagga Wagga .. ..	8,920	Mount Gambier .. ..	3,978
Orange .. ..	8,590	Murray Bridge .. ..	3,569
Fairfield .. ..	7,840	Victor Harbour .. ..	3,450
Tamworth .. ..	7,690	Wallaroo .. ..	3,097
West Maitland .. ..	7,720	<b>Western Australia—</b>	
Arncliffe .. ..	7,090	Perth and Suburbs .. ..	204,780
Illawarra Central .. ..	7,090	Boulder .. ..	5,705
<b>Victoria—</b>		Kalgoorlie .. ..	5,400
Melbourne and Suburbs .. ..	1,014,600	Bunbury .. ..	5,100
Geelong and Suburbs .. ..	43,400	Northam .. ..	4,975
Ballarat and Suburbs .. ..	42,050	Geraldton .. ..	4,827
Bendigo and Suburbs .. ..	33,690	Albany .. ..	3,980
Warrnambool .. ..	8,100	Collie .. ..	3,500
Castlemaine and Suburbs .. ..	7,170	Narrogin .. ..	3,250
Wonthaggi .. ..	7,000	<b>Tasmania—</b>	
Mildura .. ..	6,000	Hobart and Suburbs .. ..	57,800
<b>Queensland—</b>		Launceston and Suburbs .. ..	31,040
Brisbane and Suburbs .. ..	313,251	Devonport .. ..	5,300
Townsville .. ..	31,800	Burnie .. ..	4,200
Rockhampton .. ..	30,000	Queenstown .. ..	3,400
Inpswich .. ..	26,233	Ulverstone .. ..	2,820

### § 6. 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. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and State (See No. 22, page 899.) In the following table the last five years only are given for each sex, but from 1901 for persons. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1930 inclusive was 4,028,148, consisting of 1,870,192 males and 2,157,956 females, and represented 75.57 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century, the rate of natural increase grew until the period 1911-15, since when it has declined steadily. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1861, accompanies this chapter.

#### POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1901 TO 1930.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
1926 ..	14,547	9,438	5,110	3,230	2,175	1,544	— 17	8	36,035
1927 ..	14,825	9,086	5,351	3,092	2,251	1,441	— 37	13	36,022
1928 ..	15,505	8,421	5,499	3,045	2,264	1,263	— 27	37	36,007
1929 ..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	— 25	56	31,905
1930 ..	14,507	8,548	5,255	2,491	2,479	1,419	— 25	61	34,735
FEMALES.									
1926 ..	16,410	9,589	6,440	3,376	2,776	1,532	26	26	40,175
1927 ..	16,265	9,215	6,404	3,272	2,838	1,359	29	12	39,394
1928 ..	16,629	8,369	6,308	3,216	2,800	1,296	39	36	38,693
1929 ..	15,043	8,624	5,747	2,901	3,045	1,287	13	58	36,718
1930 ..	16,386	8,620	6,229	2,642	2,947	1,419	19	71	38,333
PERSONS.									
1901-05 ..	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	—195	(b)	284,431
1906-10 ..	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	—231	(b)	334,828
1911-15 ..	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	—139	156	407,512
1916-20 ..	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921-25 ..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926 ..	30,957	19,027	11,550	6,606	4,951	3,076	9	34	76,210
1927 ..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,039	2,800	— 8	25	75,416
1928 ..	32,134	16,790	11,807	6,261	5,064	2,559	12	73	74,700
1929 ..	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	— 12	114	68,623
1930 ..	30,893	17,168	11,484	5,133	5,426	2,838	— 6	132	73,068

(a) Excess of births over deaths.

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

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

## POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1901 TO 1930—continued.

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (b)—PERSONS.									
1901-05 ..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	- 8.8	(c)	14.60
1906-10 ..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.6	(c)	15.93
1911-15 ..	18.27	13.91	18.61	17.55	18.76	19.63	- 7.6	13.71	17.05
1916-20 ..	15.69	11.65	16.74	14.51	14.56	17.46	0.43	12.23	14.57
1921-25 ..	15.55	12.32	15.72	13.23	13.79	16.22	3.20	6.93	14.36
1926 ..	13.34	11.21	13.20	11.82	13.20	14.56	2.39	5.57	12.60
1927 ..	13.10	10.59	13.18	11.14	13.22	13.33	-1.89	3.41	12.22
1928 ..	13.26	9.59	12.99	10.84	12.68	12.07	2.85	9.06	11.88
1929 ..	11.41	9.55	11.01	9.70	12.45	12.26	-2.87	13.60	10.76
1930 ..	12.42	9.62	12.21	8.84	12.96	13.11	-1.29	15.02	11.34

(a) Excess of births over deaths.  
population.(b) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 mean annual population.  
(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

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

(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. Rates for the period 1909-1913 have been added for purposes of comparison :—

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	1909-13.	1926-30.	Country.	1909-13.	1926-30.
Australasia—			Europe—continued.		
Tasmania ..	18.8	13.1	Scotland ..	10.7	(c) 5.9
Western Australia	18.1	12.9	Irish Free State ..	6.3	(c) 5.8
New South Wales	18.0	12.7	Switzerland ..	9.3	(c) 5.4
Queensland ..	17.9	12.5	Belgium ..	7.8	(c) 4.7
Australia ..	16.7	11.8	England and Wales	10.7	(c) 4.3
New Zealand ..	17.1	11.1	Sweden ..	10.4	(c) 3.9
Victoria ..	13.6	10.6	France ..	0.8	(c) 1.1
South Australia ..	16.8	10.5			
Europe—			Asia—		
Soviet Republics	15.8	(a) 22.3	Japan ..	13.1	(c) 13.7
Netherlands ..	15.1	(c) 13.1			
Italy ..	12.8	(b) 13.2	Africa—		
Spain ..	9.3	(c) 10.7	Union of South		
Denmark ..	13.9	(b) 9.1	Africa (whites only)	(d)	(b) 16.4
Norway ..	12.4	(c) 7.1			
Germany ..	12.8	(b) 7.5	America—		
Northern Ireland..	6.3	(c) 6.2	Canada ..	(d)	(c) 13.1
			United States ..	(d)	(b) 8.7

(a) 1926-27.

(b) 1925-28.

(c) 1926-29.

(d) Not available.

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 in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 906-7.

Information is given below for the last five years in the case of males and females, and in addition, quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1925 in the case of all persons.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION, 1901 TO 1930.

Period.	States.					Territories.		Australia.	
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North- ern.		Fed. Cap.
MALES.									
1926 ..	10,422	4,268	5,715	6,826	1,439	- 3,261	240	582	26,231
1927 ..	12,592	5,924	4,152	2,324	6,167	- 735	401	395	31,220
1928 ..	6,753	- 381	4,644	- 1,628	6,317	- 928	- 371	1,299	15,705
1929 ..	1,853	- 2,062	3,310	- 2,763	3,576	- 232	231	- 1	3,912
1930 ..	- 5,116	- 3,536	4,434	- 1,626	- 1,627	- 524	73	- 74	- 7,996

FEMALES.									
1926 ..	7,960	4,515	3,743	1,329	173	- 2,093	- 7	369	15,989
1927 ..	8,803	5,338	1,076	689	2,290	- 957	70	395	17,704
1928 ..	6,127	3,165	1,062	- 1,056	2,200	- 930	- 20	979	11,527
1929 ..	2,363	1,276	695	- 1,940	2,193	113	269	82	5,051
1930 ..	- 2,876	120	1,406	- 1,651	44	- 735	79	201	- 3,412

PERSONS.									
1901-05 ..	17,237	- 59,955	- 1,903	- 19,479	50,420	- 2,497	- 616	(a)	- 16,793
1906-10 ..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	- 9,807	- 514	(a)	57,278
1911-15 ..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,132	10,839	- 15,257	1,315	28	136,862
1916-20 ..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	- 8,312	- 2,278	- 504	- 4	70,709
1921-25 ..	36,422	57,169	47,331	26,311	16,737	- 13,100	- 392	1,845	172,323
1926 ..	18,382	8,783	9,458	8,155	1,612	- 5,354	233	951	42,220
1927 ..	21,395	11,262	5,228	3,013	8,457	- 1,692	471	790	48,924
1928 ..	12,880	2,784	5,706	- 2,684	8,517	- 1,858	- 391	2,278	27,232
1929 ..	4,216	- 786	4,005	- 4,703	5,769	- 119	500	81	8,963
1930 ..	- 7,992	- 3,416	5,840	- 3,277	- 1,583	- 1,259	152	127	- 11,408

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

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

A table showing the increase by net immigration since 1861 was given in previous issues, but limitations of space prevent its repetition here.

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

From 1861 to 1930 the increment to the population arising from net immigration amounted to 1,292,299 or 24.43 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 30 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 2,174,383 or 80.22 per cent. by natural increase, and 536,310 or 19.78 per cent. by net immigration.

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

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 and for the years 1921 to 1928 was given in Year Book No. 22, p. 902. The results for the last five years only are shown below for males and females, but quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1925 are added for persons. A graph showing the increase in the population in each State and Territory, and of Australia from 1860, accompanies this chapter.

## POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE, 1901 TO 1930.

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

## MALES.

1926 ..	24,969	13,706	10,825	10,056	3,614	- 1,717	223	590	62,266
1927 ..	27,417	15,010	9,503	5,416	8,418	706	364	408	67,242
1928 ..	22,258	8,040	10,143	1,417	8,581	335	- 398	1,336	51,712
1929 ..	14,899	6,201	7,740	38	5,652	1,102	206	55	35,817
1930 ..	9,391	5,012	9,689	865	852	895	48	13	26,739

## FEMALES.

1926 ..	24,370	14,104	10,183	4,705	2,949	- 561	19	395	56,164
1927 ..	25,068	14,553	7,480	3,961	5,128	402	99	407	57,098
1928 ..	22,756	11,534	7,370	2,160	5,000	366	19	1,015	50,220
1929 ..	17,406	9,900	6,442	961	5,238	1,400	282	140	41,769
1930 ..	13,510	8,740	7,635	991	2,991	684	98	272	34,921

## PERSONS.

1901-05 ..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	- 811	(a)	267,638
1906-10 ..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	- 745	(a)	392,106
1911-15 ..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,123	39,831	3,733	1,176	184	544,374
1916-20 ..	198,273	103,464	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	- 494	143	441,840
1921-25 ..	206,720	156,108	110,561	60,627	40,860	4,280	- 333	1,964	580,787
1926 ..	49,339	27,810	21,008	14,761	6,563	- 2,278	242	985	118,430
1927 ..	52,485	29,563	16,983	9,377	13,546	1,108	463	815	124,340
1928 ..	45,014	19,574	17,513	3,577	13,581	701	- 379	2,351	101,932
1929 ..	32,305	16,101	14,182	923	10,890	2,502	488	195	77,586
1930 ..	22,901	13,752	17,324	1,856	3,843	1,579	146	259	61,660

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE (VARIOUS COUNTRIES), 1891 TO 1930.

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							1930.
	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.09	0.96
New South Wales	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.01	0.93
Victoria ..	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	0.77
Queensland ..	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.81	1.86
South Australia <i>b</i>	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.27	0.34
Western Australia	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.44	0.92
Tasmania ..	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	-0.33	0.72
New Zealand ..	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.36
<b>EUROPE—</b>								
England and Wales	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.50
Scotland ..	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	0.04
Ireland ..	-0.60	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	<i>d</i> -0.14
Belgium ..	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	( <i>c</i> ) 0.80
Denmark ..	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	( <i>d</i> ) 0.60
France ..	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	( <i>c</i> ) 0.15
Germany ..	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	( <i>d</i> ) 0.54
Italy ..	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.82
Netherlands ..	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.35
Norway ..	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	( <i>d</i> ) 0.37
Spain ..	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	( <i>d</i> ) 0.70
Sweden ..	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	( <i>d</i> ) 0.24
Switzerland ..	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	( <i>d</i> ) 0.84
<b>ASIA—</b>								
Ceylon ..	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	( <i>d</i> ) 1.05
Japan ..	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	( <i>d</i> ) 1.36
<b>AMERICA—</b>								
Canada ..	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.51
United States ..	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.37

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Including Northern Territory.

(c) Year 1928.

(d) Year 1929.

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.

## § 7. 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 1921-1930. For Australia as a whole, the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended 31st March, and least in the quarter ending 30th September, the difference between the rates of increase for these two periods being equal to 26 persons for every 100,000 of the population. In New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia the March quarter was the most favourable, and in Tasmania the December quarter. The natural increase was lowest in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia in the September quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the December quarter, and in Tasmania in the June quarter. The differences between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 14 per 100,000 of the population in Tasmania to 31 per 100,000 in Victoria.

## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE, 1921 TO 1930.

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum, 1921-30.		
	March.		June.		September.		December.				
	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	
N.S.W.	8,422	3.66	8,023	3.48	7,822	3.40	8,079	3.51	32,346	14.05	
Victoria	4,945	2.95	4,620	2.76	4,426	2.64	4,720	2.82	18,711	11.17	
Q'land.	3,130	3.65	3,103	3.62	2,900	3.39	2,868	3.35	12,001	14.01	
S. Aust.	1,699	3.11	1,638	3.00	1,538	2.81	1,556	2.85	6,431	11.77	
W. Aust.	1,276	3.41	1,267	3.39	1,227	3.28	1,207	3.23	4,977	13.31	
Tas. . .	778	3.64	765	3.58	789	3.70	795	3.72	3,127	14.64	
N. Ter.	5	1.27	1	0.26	2	0.51	—	3	0.77	5	1.27
F.C. Ter.	11	1.97	12	2.15	15	2.69	—	12	2.15	50	8.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,266</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>19,429</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>18,719</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>19,234</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>77,648</b>	<b>12.99</b>	

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 the decade under review the December quarter showed the greatest rate of increase from migration.

The greatest gains in New South Wales have on the average occurred in the September quarter; in Victoria in the March quarter; in Queensland and Western Australia in the June quarter, and in South Australia and Tasmania in the December quarter. The gain to the southern States in the December quarter is due to oversea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer climate. The June quarter has been most favourable to Queensland and Western Australia. The increase to Tasmania during the December quarter is from the influx of tourists from the mainland, but this is unfortunately more than counterbalanced by the consistent losses during each of the other quarters.

## POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NET IMMIGRATION, 1921 TO 1930.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum, 1921-30.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰	Persons.	‰
N.S.W.	1,714	0.74	—1,245	—0.54	4,115	1.79	3,947	1.71	8,531	3.70
Victoria	3,429	2.04	—1,127	—0.67	2,315	1.38	2,963	1.77	7,580	4.52
Q'land.	1,748	2.04	7,101	8.29	1,121	1.31	—2,214	—2.58	7,756	9.06
S. Aust.	294	0.54	—155	—0.28	576	1.05	1,965	3.60	2,680	4.91
W. Aust.	803	2.15	1,257	3.36	987	2.64	905	2.42	3,952	10.57
Tas. . .	—3,919	—18.36	—2,627	—12.30	—914	—4.28	5,122	23.99	—2,338	—10.95
N. Ter.	16	4.05	83	21.02	12	3.04	—54	—13.67	57	14.44
F.C. Ter.	1,313	235.06	63	11.28	204	36.52	—973	—174.19	607	108.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,398</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>8,416</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>11,661</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>28,825</b>	<b>4.82</b>

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

## § 8. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book the influence of the various factors influencing the growth and distribution of population was traced. Detailed information on this subject will be found in Year Book No. 22, pp. 906 and 907.

## § 9. 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 1930 of 6,536,032 including aboriginals, has a density of only 2.20 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 follow:—Europe, 126; Asia, 63; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 19 and South America, 12. The population of Australia has thus about 20 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 2 per cent. of that of Europe.

On account of the enormous area of Australia, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole, the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901, to 2.20 in 1930. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 20.38, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.08 in the same period.

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

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at 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 1931 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable.

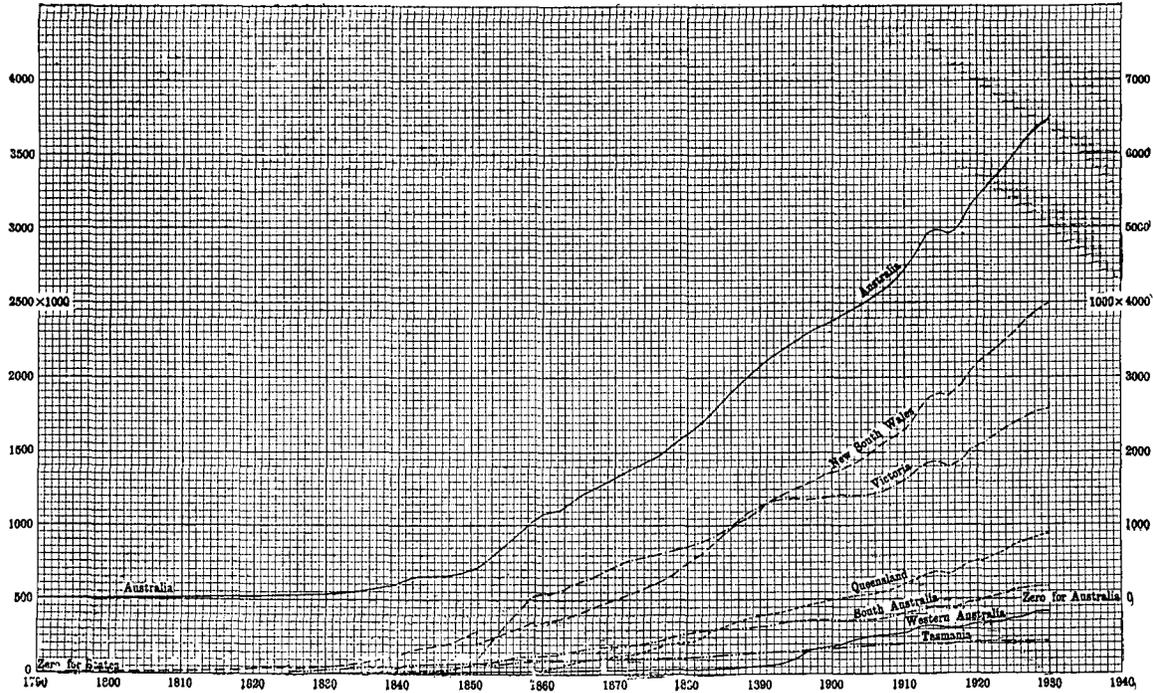
## POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.

Country.	Population.	Density (a).	Country.	Population.	Density (a).
<b>EUROPE.</b>			<b>AFRICA—continued.</b>		
Russia .. .. .	112,600,000	63.78	Abyssinia .. .. .	10,000,000	28.57
Germany .. .. .	63,178,619	347.66	Belgian Congo .. .. .	8,725,679	9.51
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland .. .. .	45,936,000	485.41	Union of South Africa .. .. .	7,777,583	16.48
Italy .. .. .	42,874,801	358.16	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .. .. .	5,579,776	5.53
France .. .. .	41,130,000	193.41	Algeria .. .. .	6,063,496	7.15
Poland .. .. .	30,737,448	204.97	Total Africa .. .. .	135,640,468	12.08
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands) .. .. .	22,760,854	115.77	<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.</b>		
Rumania .. .. .	17,905,000	146.42	United States of America .. .. .	122,775,046	40.56
Czechoslovakia .. .. .	14,608,142	269.49	Mexico .. .. .	16,404,030	21.38
Jugoslavia .. .. .	13,290,000	138.24	Canada .. .. .	9,934,500	2.70
Hungary .. .. .	8,683,740	242.06	Cuba .. .. .	3,607,919	81.69
Belgium .. .. .	8,060,189	685.68	<b>Total North and Central America .. .. .</b>		
Netherlands .. .. .	7,832,175	592.45	America .. .. .	166,540,814	19.47
Austria .. .. .	6,704,467	207.13	<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
Greece .. .. .	6,204,684	124.31	Brazil .. .. .	40,272,650	12.30
Sweden .. .. .	6,120,080	35.34	Argentine Republic .. .. .	11,192,702	9.71
Portugal .. .. .	5,920,000	166.81	Colombia .. .. .	7,967,783	18.07
Bulgaria .. .. .	5,824,900	146.30	Peru .. .. .	6,147,000	11.55
Total Europe .. .. .	486,039,279	125.89	Chile .. .. .	4,264,819	14.70
<b>ASIA.</b>			Total South America .. .. .	81,263,029	11.51
China and Dependencies .. .. .	438,933,373	102.58	<b>OCEANIA, ETC.</b>		
British India .. .. .	247,003,293	225.72	Australia .. .. .	(b) 6,536,032	2.20
Japan and Dependencies .. .. .	89,535,490	337.70	New Zealand .. .. .	1,508,087	14.51
Feadatory Independent States .. .. .	71,939,187	101.75	Territory of New Guinea .. .. .	406,869	5.16
Dutch East Indies .. .. .	52,824,569	92.19	Hawaii .. .. .	357,649	55.46
Russia in Asia .. .. .	37,000,000	5.71	Papua .. .. .	276,525	3.05
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan .. .. .	12,615,969	44.21	Dutch New Guinea .. .. .	195,460	1.22
Philippine Islands .. .. .	12,204,100	106.68	Fiji .. .. .	180,005	25.41
Siam .. .. .	11,506,207	57.49	Total Oceania, &c. .. .. .	10,052,101	2.90
Afghanistan .. .. .	11,000,000	44.90	<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
Persia .. .. .	10,000,000	15.92	Europe .. .. .	486,039,279	125.89
Tonking .. .. .	7,401,912	182.63	Asia .. .. .	1,049,997,364	63.14
Arabia .. .. .	7,000,000	7.00	Africa .. .. .	135,640,468	12.08
Nepal .. .. .	5,600,000	103.70	America, North and Central .. .. .	166,540,814	19.47
Ceylon .. .. .	5,479,000	216.29	America, South .. .. .	81,263,029	11.51
Annam .. .. .	5,399,674	135.81	Oceania, etc. .. .. .	10,052,101	2.90
Total Asia .. .. .	1,049,997,364	63.14	Total .. .. .	1,929,533,055	37.99
<b>AFRICA.</b>					
Nigeria and Protectorate .. .. .	19,400,000	58.06			
Egypt .. .. .	14,213,364	37.11			
French West Africa .. .. .	13,541,011	9.40			

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Including 60,000 aboriginals.

TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1930.

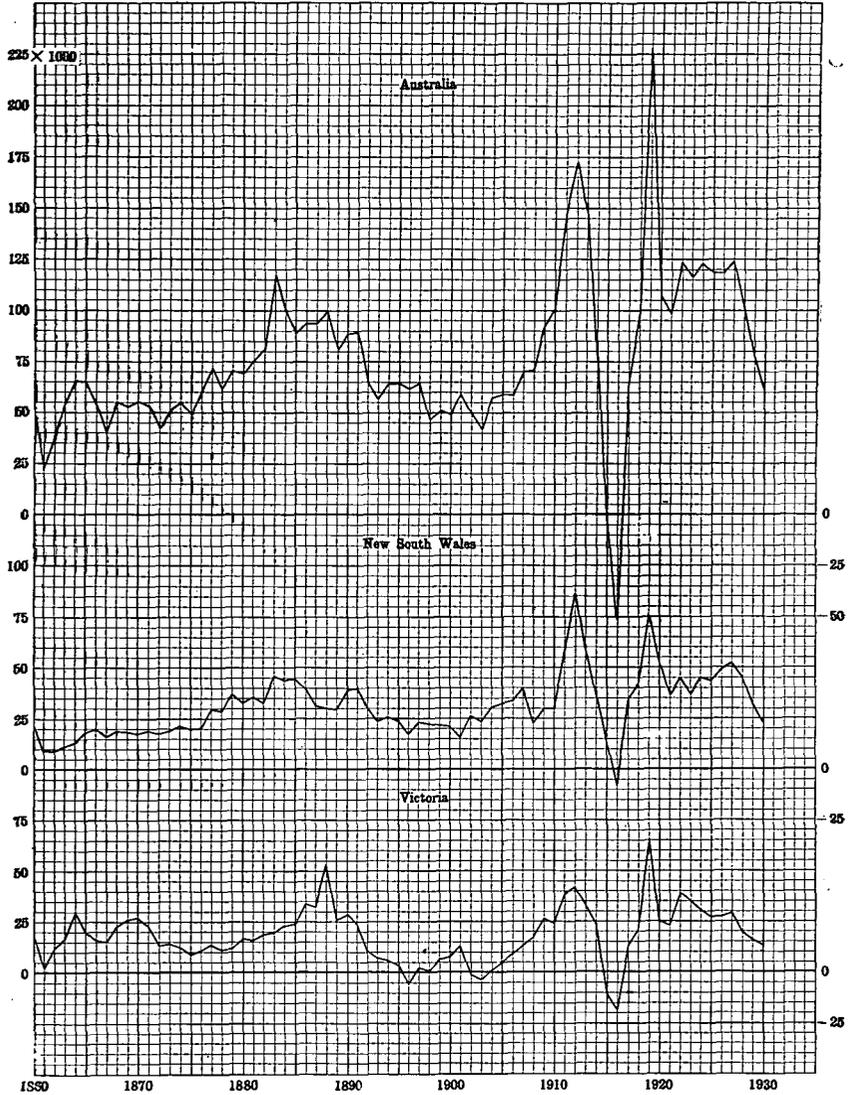


(See page 656.)

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

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

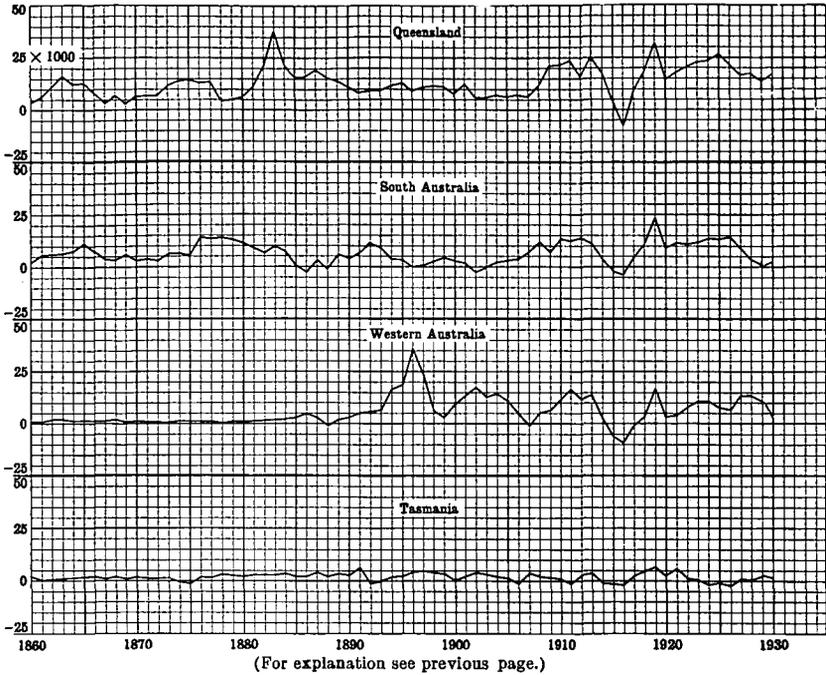
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1930.



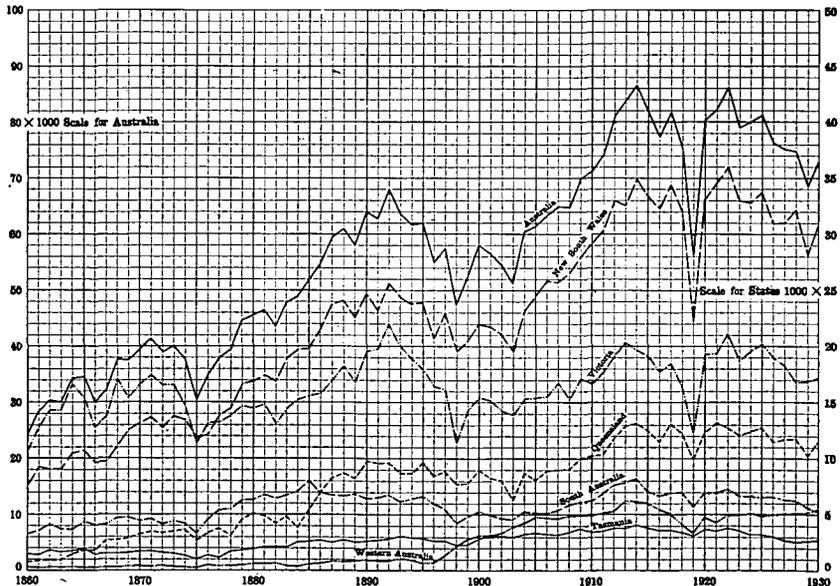
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of a year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the first graph three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second graph (on page 669) our 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.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1930.



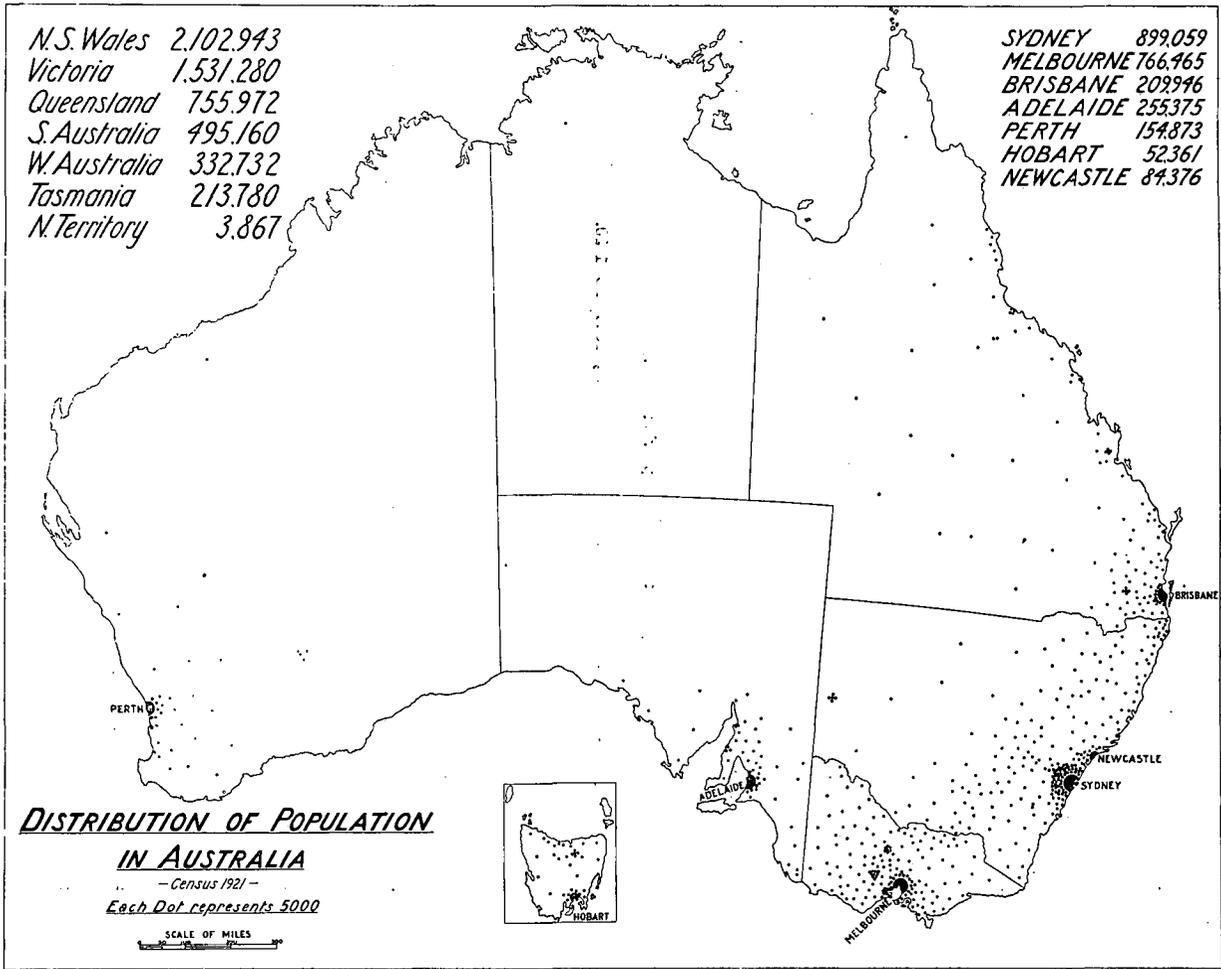
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1930.



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.

*N.S. Wales* 2,102,943  
*Victoria* 1,531,280  
*Queensland* 755,912  
*S. Australia* 495,160  
*W. Australia* 332,732  
*Tasmania* 213,780  
*N. Territory* 3,867

*SYDNEY* 899,059  
*MELBOURNE* 766,465  
*BRISBANE* 209,946  
*ADELAIDE* 255,375  
*PERTH* 154,873  
*HOBART* 52,361  
*NEWCASTLE* 84,376

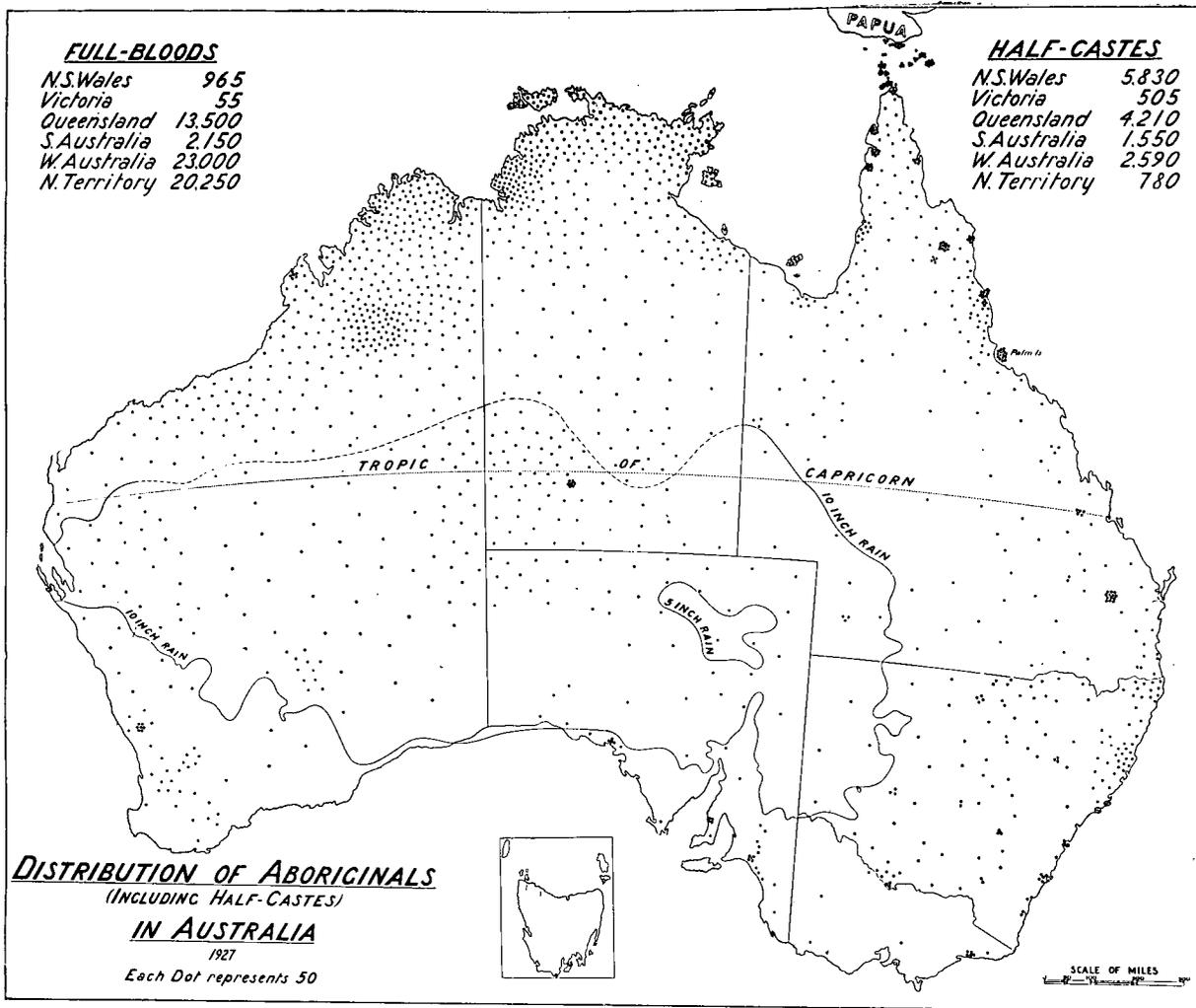


**FULL-BLOODS**

N.S.Wales	965
Victoria	55
Queensland	13,500
S.Australia	2,150
W.Australia	23,000
N.Territory	20,250

**HALF-CASTES**

N.S.Wales	5,830
Victoria	505
Queensland	4,210
S.Australia	1,550
W.Australia	2,590
N.Territory	780



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) ..	50,794,196	13,355,426
Population .. .. .	1,929,533,055	460,365,281
Population per square mile .. .. .	37.99	34.47

**§ 10. General Characteristics.**

1. Sex Distribution—(i) *General.* Detailed information respecting the distribution of the sexes in the population of Australia will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book, but limitations of space preclude its retention in the present issue. (See No 22; page 910.)

(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 ratio of the excess of males over females to the total population, expressed as a percentage, has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population, and the ratios so computed for intervals of ten years from 1800 to 1910 and for the five years 1924 to 1928 appeared in Year Book No. 22, p. 911. The figures for 1930 will be found on p. 658 of this issue, as well as in the comparative table for various countries which follows.

The figures for earlier years referred to above disclose an almost continuous decline until 1921 in the preponderance of males in the population, broken only during the war years. In 1900 the masculinity was 5.01; in 1910, 3.79 and in 1920, 1.68. Since 1921, however, the masculinity has tended to rise.

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.

**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 ..	1928	6.57	Jugoslavia ..	1921	-1.92
Ceylon .. .. .	1921	5.91	Denmark .. .. .	1925	-2.39
British India .. .. .	1921	2.73	Norway .. .. .	1928	-2.74
India (Feudatory States)	1921	2.73	Spain .. .. .	1920	-3.07
Australia .. .. .	1930	2.03	Northern Ireland ..	1929	-3.36
Union of South Africa(a)	1928	2.02	Poland .. .. .	1921	-3.37
New Zealand .. .. .	1929	2.01	German Empire ..	1925	-3.47
United States of America	1920	1.98	Scotland .. .. .	1929	-4.01
Irish Free State .. ..	1928	1.46	Great Britain and		
Japan .. .. .	1929	0.68	Northern Ireland ..	1929	-4.17
Canada .. .. .	1921	0.31	England and Wales ..	1929	-4.21
Belgium .. .. .	1928	-1.04	France .. .. .	1921	-4.92
Italy .. .. .	1921	-1.37	Netherlands .. ..	1923	-7.29
Sweden .. .. .	1929	-1.71	Russia (European) ..	1920	-9.56

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

(a) White population only.

2. *Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census, the last of which was taken in 1921. The data then collected have been included in preceding issues of the Year Book, but owing to limitations of space have been omitted from the present issue. (See No. 22, p. 912.)

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

(ii) *Aboriginals.* At a Census of aboriginals taken on 30th June, 1930, 61,734 full-bloods were enumerated, of whom 36,906 were described as nomadic, 10,711 were in regular employment, and 10,149 were living in supervised camps. There were at the same date 17,797 half-castes. The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated chiefly in Western Australia, Queensland and North Australia.

A special article dealing with the number and distribution of aboriginals in Australia at the time of its first settlement was included in *Official Year Book No. 23*, pp. 687 to 696.

(iii) *Immigrant Races.* The immigrant races consist mainly of natives of the British Isles and their descendants. Of the total population (5,435,734) enumerated at the Census of 1921, 5,387,143, or 99.11 per cent., were of European race. Of the remainder, 30,975, or 0.57 per cent., were full-blood, and 17,616, or 0.32 per cent., were half-caste non-Europeans. Of 28,215 full-blood Asiatics, 17,157 were Chinese, 2,881 Hindus, 2,892 Syrians, 2,740 Japanese, and 1,087 Malays.

More detailed information under this heading will be found in previous issues of this book. (See No. 22, p. 916.)

(iv) *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 *Year Book No. 22*, show that of a 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 were the most numerous, representing 30 per cent. of the foreign inhabitants and 2.56 in every 1,000 of the total population. Italians, with 0.90 per 1,000 of total population, were the next in numbers. (See *Year Book No. 22*, p. 917, for further information.)

(v) *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.).

(vi) *Length of Residence of Immigrants.* At the Census of 1921 the population of Australia included 839,579 persons who were classed as immigrants. A table showing the number of years during which these people had resided in Australia will be found in *Official Year Book, No. 22*, p. 919.

4. **Education.**—Of the 5,435,734 persons who comprised the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, there were 805,798, of whom 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, who were definitely shown to be unable to read, and there were 86,641 persons whose ability in this direction was not stated. 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.

5. **Religions.**—At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, of a total population of 5,435,734, 5,267,641, or 99.33 per cent. of those who stated their religion, were definitely stated to be Christians, and 35,405 were stated to be Non-Christians. 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. The numbers belonging to other denominations will be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 921.

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.

7. **Occupations.**—Detailed information regarding the grouping of the population into occupations at the Census of 1921 will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 22, p. 922.) A brief summary only is included here.

**POPULATION.—OCCUPATION AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS ON TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES 1901 TO 1921.**

Occupations.	Persons.			Percentage on Total Breadwinners.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
I. Professional ..	112,356	146,608	201,887	6.8	7.3	8.7
II. Domestic ..	202,216	202,925	210,362	12.2	10.1	9.1
III. Commercial ..	224,028	291,366	355,767	13.6	14.5	15.3
IV. Transport and Communication	122,702	158,854	208,222	7.4	8.0	9.0
V. Industrial ..	429,012	569,132	725,816	26.1	28.4	31.2
VI. Primary Producers ..	535,766	608,843	599,750	32.5	30.4	25.8
VII. Independent ..	22,430	26,402	20,667	1.4	1.3	0.9
Total Bread- winners ..	1,648,510	2,004,130	2,322,471	100.0	100.0	100.0
VIII. Dependents ..	2,125,291	2,450,875	3,113,263			
Total ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734			

8. **Grade of Employment.**—The term "grade of employment" indicates the capacity in which persons are employed in the various branches of industry. The grades recorded and the numbers of the population at the Census of 1921 in each grade were as follow:—(a) Employer (141,570), (b) Working on own account (347,250), (c) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary (34,983), (d) Receiving wages or salary (1,519,036), and (e) Unemployed (160,956). In addition to these categories, provision is made for (f) Grade not applicable (3,231,939)—which consists mainly of dependents and of persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations.

9. **Unemployment.**—(i) *Causes.* At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, there were in Australia 1,679,992 wage or salary earners, of whom 160,956 were unemployed. In 79,338 cases, or approximately 50 per cent. of the total, the unemployment was due to scarcity of work; in 46,912 cases, or 29 per cent., to illness or accident; in 4,818 cases, or 3 per cent., to industrial disputes; in 2,276 cases, or 1.5 per cent., to old age; and, in 27,612 cases, or 17 per cent., to other causes.

(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. The results of the inquiry show that 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.

## § 11. Dwellings.

Information regarding the number, ownership, rental value, number of rooms, and inmates of dwellings recorded in Australia at the Census of 1921 will be found in Year Book No. 22, p. 926. More detailed information is given in the Census of 1921—Parts Nos. XVIII.—XXV.

## § 12. Immigration.

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

1. **Joint Commonwealth and States' Immigration Scheme.**—An outline of the arrangements made between the Commonwealth and State Governments to regulate immigration into Australia will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 929.

Owing to financial and industrial depression the Commonwealth Government, early in 1930, decided to reduce the flow of assisted migrants by limiting the assisted passage concession to boys for farm work, young women for household employment, and to nominees, mainly wives and children of husbands in Australia.

The Governments of the various States have since cancelled all requisitions for boys and household workers, so that assisted passages are now confined to persons whose migration involves the reunion of a family.

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

Intending settlers or immigrants may, on application, obtain full information from the Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2; or from the Secretary, Department of Transport, Commonwealth Offices, Treasury Place, Melbourne.

3. Migration Agreement between British and Commonwealth Governments.—On the 8th April, 1925, the British and Commonwealth Governments entered into an agreement under which it is proposed to furnish to the Governments of the various States, loan moneys at a very low rate of interest, to enable suitable areas of land to be made available for settlement, or to enable such public works to be carried out as will tend to develop and expand settlement areas or will enable areas already settled to carry a greater population. The maximum amount of loan moneys provided for in the agreement is £34,000,000. It is provided that for every principal sum of £75 issued to a State Government under the agreement, one assisted migrant shall sail direct from the United Kingdom and be received into and satisfactorily settled in the State concerned. If full advantage is taken of the offer of loan moneys contained in the agreement, 450,000 new settlers will be absorbed during a period of ten years.

Owing to the prevailing economic conditions no fresh works are being undertaken under this agreement, and assisted immigration is being restricted to cases involving the reunion of members of a family.

4. Results of Assisted Immigration.—The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1928 to 1930 and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1930 are given in the following table :—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—1928 TO 1930, AND UP TO THE END OF 1930.

Persons.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	F.C. Terr.	Total.
No. Assisted during 1928	8,732	5,149	2,178	1,623	4,485	203	24	22,394
" " " 1929	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,976	101	13	12,943
" " " 1930	1,174	468	484	61	471	20	5	2,683
Total from earliest years to end of 1930	345,710	255,257	235,926	115,811	85,985	24,947	66	1,063,702

Particulars of occupations of the number of selected and nominated immigrants during 1930 are shown below :—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—SEXES AND INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Industrial Group.	Selected.			Nominated.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	..	..	..	7	..	7
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	..	..	..	43	..	43
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	..	..	..	12	3	15
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	..	..	..	18	39	57
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	..	..	3	2	5
VI. Other Manufacturing	..	..	..	12	6	18
VII. Building	..	..	..	24	..	24
VIII. Mining	..	..	..	27	..	27
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	..	..	..	3	..	3
X. Other Land Transport	..	..	..	11	..	11
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	..	..	..	7	..	7
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	..	332	9	341	1	187
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	..	..	303	303	257	260
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous Dependents	..	4	..	4	111	285
	..	3	20	23	332	731
Total	..	..	330	332	671	862
	..	..	..	..	1,150	2,012

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

1. 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.

(ii) *Legislation.* A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book, No. 21, p. 927), 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).

*The Immigration Act 1930.*—Under this Act it is provided that Section 5, subsection (1), of the Immigration Act 1901–1925, applies to any person who, since the commencement of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, evaded an officer when entering the Commonwealth, or gained admission or re-admission by fraudulent means. Steps can be taken to deal with such persons as prohibited immigrants at any time after they have landed in Australia.

2. Conditions of Immigration into Australia.—(i) *Immigration of Non-European or Coloured Persons.* In pursuance of the “White Australia” policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently. Exclusion is effected, where necessary, by the application of a dictation test which may be imposed in any European language at the discretion of the officer who applies it. In other words, the test when applied is used as an absolute bar to admission: but, as a matter of fact, occasion does not arise for the test to be applied to any great extent, as shipping companies refrain from bringing coloured passengers to Australia unless they have authority to land on the ground of former domicile, or temporarily for business purposes, etc.

There are special arrangements with India, Japan, and China under which facilities are afforded for subjects of those countries who are bona fide merchants, students, or tourists to enter and remain in Australia under exemption whilst they retain their status.

(ii) *Immigration of White Aliens.* Owing to economic conditions in Australia, it was found necessary for the year 1931, and until further notice, to restrict alien immigration to persons who obtain landing permits or special authority for admission from the Department of Home Affairs. Such authority, as a rule, is being confined to very close dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, but cases having special features are considered on their merits, and provision has also been made for the temporary admission of bona fide visitors who may wish to enter the Commonwealth for purposes of business or pleasure.

Aliens seeking to enter Australia are also required to hold valid national passports visaed by a British Consul for travel to Australia except in cases where visa requirements have been abolished by reciprocal arrangements to which the Commonwealth Government of Australia is a party. The exemptions so far apply to nationals of the following countries, viz.:—Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Holland and Germany.

(iii) *General Information.* General information as to conditions of entry into Australia may be obtained from the following offices:—

- (a) In Australia: The Secretary, Department of Home Affairs, Canberra, F.C.T., Australia; (b) In Great Britain: The Official Secretary, Australia House, Strand, London, England; (c) In the United States of America: The Official Secretary, Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America, “Cunard Building,” 25 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

3. Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the year 1930 without passing the dictation test :—

PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,  
AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Nationality or Race.	1930.	Nationality or Race.	1930.
Albanian .. .. .	1	American Negroes .. .. .	..
Austrian .. .. .	59	West Indians .. .. .	12
Belgian .. .. .	68		
British .. .. .	51,579	ASIATICS—	
Bulgarian .. .. .	46	Arabs .. .. .	1
Danish .. .. .	105	Chinese .. .. .	1,290
Dutch .. .. .	158	Filipinos .. .. .	6
Estonian .. .. .	30	Japanese .. .. .	228
Finnish .. .. .	97	Javanese .. .. .	4
French .. .. .	647	Malays .. .. .	11
German .. .. .	536	Natives of India and Ceylon	133
Greek .. .. .	304	Palestinians .. .. .	71
Italian .. .. .	2,127	Syrians .. .. .	60
Jugoslavian .. .. .	374	Mauritians .. .. .	1
Maltese (British) .. .. .	99		
Norwegian and Swedish	120	OTHER RACES—	
Polish .. .. .	241	Pacific Islanders .. .. .	52
Russian .. .. .	188	Papuans .. .. .	373
Spanish .. .. .	87	Unspecified .. .. .	171
Swiss .. .. .	146		
United States of America	1,469		
Other Whites .. .. .	172	Total .. .. .	61,066

4. Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.—The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1930 was 3,517, distributed among the various nationalities as follows :—American Negroes, 4 ; West Indians, 2 ; Arabs, 4 ; Chinese, 1,945 ; Filipinos, 21 ; Japanese, 434 ; Javanese, 58 ; Malays, 69 ; natives of India and Ceylon, 140 ; Pacific Islanders, 31 ; Papuans, 489 ; Koepangers, 282 ; Afghan, 1 ; and 37 others.

### (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 visaed or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the visa 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., for an ordinary visa 8s., and for a transit visa 2s.

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

### § 13. Naturalization.

1. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—Naturalization in Australia is governed by the Nationality Act 1920–1930. The qualifications necessary for naturalization are :— (a) Residence in Australia continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding 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; (b) good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language; and (c) intention to settle in the British Empire.

The amending Act of 1930 provided for the charge of a prescribed fee for a Certificate of Naturalization. The fee is £3, except in the case of a certificate granted to a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage to an alien, in which case the amount is 5s.

A summary of the main provisions of the principal Act will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 934–935.

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during the year 1930, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

#### NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1930.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Previous Nationalities of Recipients.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.	Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.	No. of Certificates Granted.
	1930.		1930.		1930.		1930.
Italian ..	1,142	Portuguese ..	..	Great Britain ..	118	Belgium ..	8
Swedish ..	39	American (South) ..	..	Italy ..	1,143	New Zealand ..	12
Danish ..	30	Austrian ..	11	Germany ..	51	Switzerland ..	23
Russian ..	107	Serbian ..	27	America (North) ..	40	Spain ..	7
German ..	74	Syrian ..	27	Sweden ..	16	New Caledonia ..	4
Norwegian ..	30	Polish ..	40	Denmark ..	11	Argentina ..	1
Greek ..	413	Finnish ..	32	Norway ..	16	Finland ..	11
American (North) ..	16	Jugoslavs ..	389	Greece ..	285	Finland ..	43
Dutch ..	15	Others ..	75	France ..	72	Jugoslavia ..	322
Swiss ..	30			Egypt ..	102	China ..	45
French ..	14			America (South) ..	9	Other Countries ..	108
Spanish ..	16			Holland ..	9		
Belgian ..	2			Russia ..	38		
Rumanian ..	6	Total ..	2,508	South Africa ..	14	Total ..	2,508

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1930 were issued in the various States as follows :—New South Wales, 625; Victoria, 387; Queensland, 659; South Australia, 113; Western Australia, 710; Tasmania, 3; Northern Territory, 4; 6 in the Federal Capital Territory and one in Papua.

### § 14. 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; and (5) Territory of New Guinea. Later estimates will be found in Chapter XV.

A summary of the population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1921 is given in the following table :—

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

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

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

### § 15. The Aboriginal Population.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951 to 961, a brief account was given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. Page 674 of this issue contains a statement showing the numbers of full-blood and half-caste aboriginals in Australia, and pages 914 to 916 in Official Year Book No. 22 give particulars for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the Continent appeared on pages 687-696 of Official Year Book No. 23.

### § 16. The Chinese in Australia.

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

### § 17. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 19, pp. 902-3, a brief account was given of the introduction of Kanakas into Australia.