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CHAPTER XVI.

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.

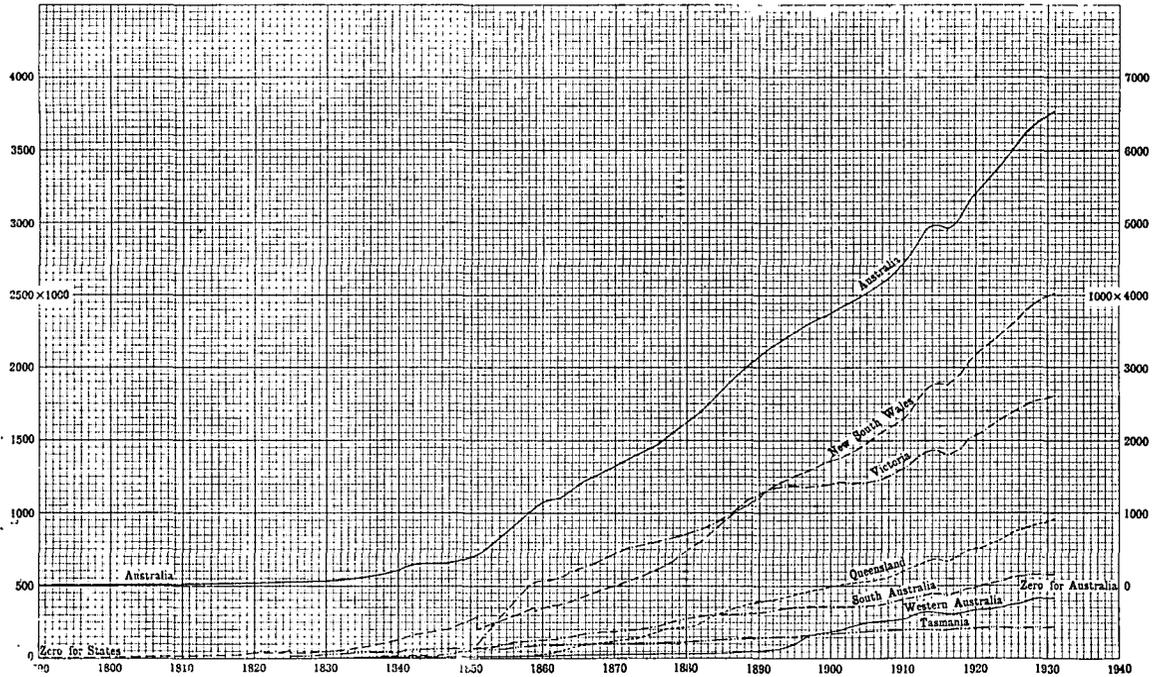
§ 3. Census of 1933.

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 was decided to defer this Census until 30th June, 1933, and the preliminary work in connexion therewith is now well in hand.

§ 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

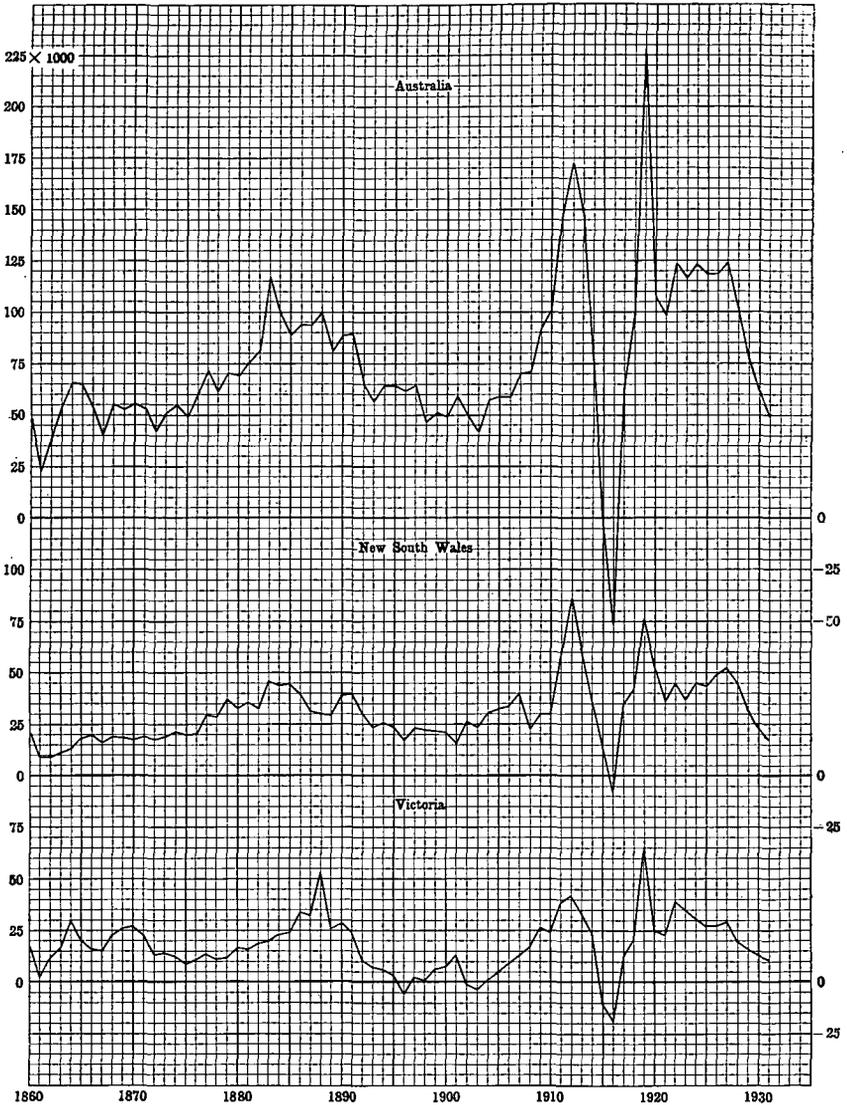
TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1931.



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

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

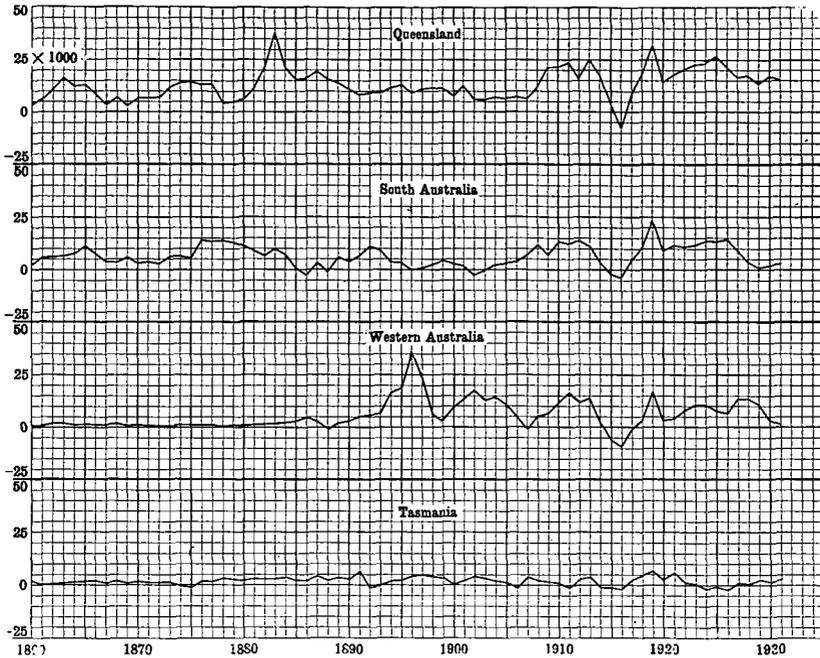
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, AND NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1931.



EXPLANATION.—The base for 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 471) four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

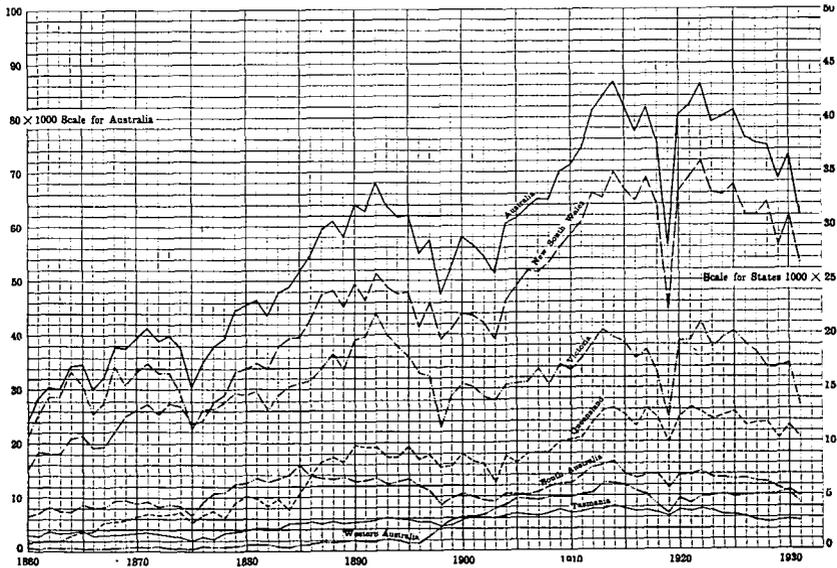
DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1931.



(For explanation see previous page.)

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1931.

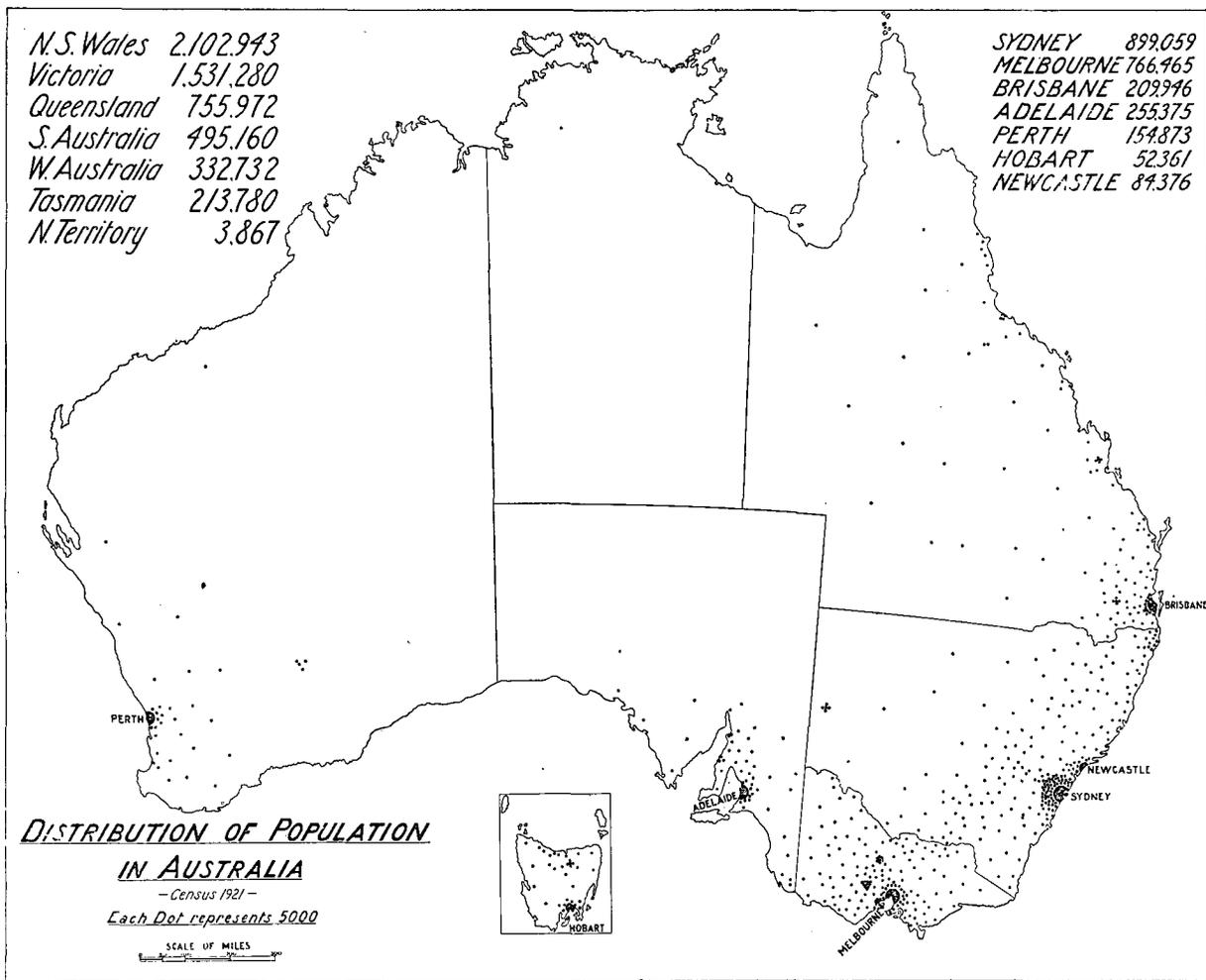


EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Australia, and the vertical height 1,000 persons for the States and 2,000 persons for Australia.

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 755,972
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



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.
States—			
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
Territories—			
Northern	2,821	1,046	3,867
Federal Capital ..	1,567	1,005	2,572
Australia	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

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	117.35
5th April, 1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	115.89
31st March, 1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	110.14
3rd April, 1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	107.99
4th April, 1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	103.36

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(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	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-31.80	557	16.83
Fed. Cap. Ter. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	50.06
Australia ..	924,198	41.07	599,409	18.88	681,204	18.05	980,729	22.01

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Decrease.

For Australia as a whole, the increase during the period 1911-1921 was greater by 299,525 than that for the period 1901-1911, the rate of increase being 22.01 per cent. for 1911-1921, as against 18.05 for 1901-1911. 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, 1931, was estimated at 6,525,920 persons, of whom 3,324,287, or 50.94 per cent., were males and 3,201,633, or 49.06 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1931 was 49,888, equal to 0.77 per cent., males having increased by 20,196, or 0.61 per cent., and females by 29,692, or 0.94 per cent. Of the increase referred to, 61,949 was due to the excess of births over deaths. There was, however, a loss by migration of 12,061, which reduced the total gain in population to 49,888, the smallest, excepting the war period, since 1903.

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.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

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

MALES.

(a)1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	..	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	595,919	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c)4,288	..	..	1,976,992
1910	88,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b)1,062	..	2,751,730
1921	1,084,399	764,905	404,907	252,144	178,500	110,026	2,718	1,128	..	2,798,727
1922	1,107,095	788,626	415,802	257,475	183,386	109,494	2,540	1,443	..	2,866,461
1923	1,127,195	806,546	428,312	265,340	189,429	109,546	2,527	1,407	..	2,930,302
1924	1,150,759	824,182	440,115	273,701	195,341	108,569	2,538	1,643	..	2,996,848
1925	1,171,590	838,693	454,819	282,790	199,596	108,047	2,550	2,230	..	3,060,315
1926	1,196,559	852,399	465,644	292,846	203,210	106,330	2,773	2,820	..	3,122,581
1927	1,223,976	867,409	475,147	298,262	211,628	107,036	3,137	3,228	..	3,189,823
1928	1,246,234	875,449	485,290	299,679	220,209	107,371	2,739	4,564	..	3,241,535
1929	1,261,133	881,650	493,030	299,641	225,861	108,473	2,945	4,619	..	3,277,352
1930	1,270,524	886,662	502,719	300,506	226,713	109,368	2,993	4,606	..	3,304,091
1931	1,277,666	889,644	511,145	301,989	225,586	110,696	2,803	4,758	..	3,324,287

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

(c) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with

GROWTH OF POPULATION.—*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	13,959	..	..	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	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	2,659,567
1910	785,674	654,926	273,593	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	2,766,820
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	270,669	185,664	109,192	1,243	3,523	3,095,251
1929	1,216,452	895,415	437,841	280,630	190,902	110,592	1,525	3,603	3,171,920
1930	1,229,962	904,155	445,476	281,621	193,893	111,276	1,623	3,935	3,171,920
1931	1,240,092	911,650	452,566	282,979	196,023	112,694	1,655	3,974	3,201,633

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	..	..	70,309
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	63,700	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	58,605	15,346	89,821	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b)538,234	(b)28,056	125,582	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	493,847	357,250	179,957	174,900	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	(c)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	2,001,722	1,327,909	759,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,301	(b)1,972	4,425,083
1920	2,127,016	1,550,686	768,231	502,411	335,715	218,316	3,989	2,064	5,411,297
1922	2,172,932	1,590,225	788,290	513,194	343,608	218,924	3,734	2,557	5,509,073
1923	2,209,445	1,625,380	811,168	524,748	353,815	219,074	3,551	2,622	5,633,281
1924	2,254,450	1,657,095	834,894	538,506	364,124	217,839	3,597	2,998	5,749,807
1925	2,298,442	1,684,017	861,185	551,633	372,183	217,032	3,656	3,936	5,873,504
1926	2,347,781	1,711,827	882,193	566,394	378,746	214,754	3,808	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	916,689	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	4,70	8,282	6,414,372
1930	2,500,486	1,790,817	948,195	582,127	420,606	220,644	4,616	8,541	6,476,932
1931	2,517,758	1,801,294	963,711	584,968	421,609	223,390	4,458	8,732	6,525,920

(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 § 6, par. 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 1922 to 1931 :—

MEAN POPULATION, EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
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	6,442,574
1931 ..	2,508,537	1,797,185	957,559	583,504	420,794	219,946	4,592	8,617	6,500,734

4. **Area, Population, Masculinity, and Density—States, 1931.**—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1931, 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, 1931.

State or Territory.	Percentage on Total Area.	Per Cent. Estimated Population 31st December, 1931.			Masculinity (a)	Density (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	38.44	38.73	38.58	103.03	8.14
Victoria ..	2.96	26.76	28.48	27.60	97.59	20.50
Queensland ..	22.54	15.38	14.14	14.77	112.94	1.44
South Australia ..	12.78	9.08	8.84	8.96	106.72	1.54
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.79	6.12	6.46	115.08	0.43
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.33	3.52	3.42	98.23	8.52
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.08	0.05	0.07	169.37	0.01
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.14	119.73	9.28
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	103.83	2.19

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

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 other countries, the capital is not the most populous of the great cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city, and in some States is the only one 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., 1931	7,100	0.11
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..		1,256,230	49.89
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..		1,030,750	57.60
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..		317,150	32.91
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..		324,337	55.45
Western Australia ..	Perth ..		209,729	49.74
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..		58,270	26.30
Australia ..	(7 Cities) ..		3,203,566	49.09
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..		1.4. 1932	150,190	10.32
New York State ..	New York (a) ..	1930	6,930,446	55.06
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1929	415,000	33.20
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1930	1,865,780	24.16
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1930	771,168	21.72
Irish Free State ..	Dublin ..	1931	412,400	13.95
England ..	London (b) ..	1931	4,396,821	11.01
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1930	839,581	10.38
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	1930	759,286	9.59
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	1931	438,998	9.07
Norway ..	Oslo ..	1930	249,688	8.89
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1930	502,207	8.17
France ..	Paris ..	1931	2,891,020	6.91
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1925	4,024,165	6.37
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1930	834,103	3.64
Japan ..	Tokio ..	1930	2,070,529	3.21
Italy ..	Rome ..	1931	958,100	2.33
Canada ..	Ottawa ..	1931	124,988	1.20
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 127,412, a percentage of 1.01 on total of State. (b) Population of Greater London in 1931 was 8,192,240.

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, 1931:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA, 31st DECEMBER, 1931.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs ..	1,256,230	Maryborough ..	12,000
Newcastle and Suburbs ..	103,700	Bundaberg ..	11,250
Broken Hill ..	22,950	Cairns ..	10,500
Lithgow ..	15,050	Gympie ..	9,592
Holroyd ..	14,990	Mackay ..	9,230
Cessnock ..	13,860	Charters Towers ..	9,200
Goulburn ..	12,570	Warwick ..	7,500
Wollongong ..	10,800	Southport ..	5,800
Lismore ..	10,510	South Australia—	
Bathurst ..	10,050	Adelaide and Suburbs ..	324,337
Albury ..	9,770	Port Pirie ..	9,466
Katoomba ..	9,580	Mount Gambier ..	3,978
Wagga Wagga ..	9,110	Murray Bridge ..	3,569
Orange ..	8,640	Victor Harbour ..	3,478
Tamworth ..	7,990	Wallaroo ..	3,097
West Maitland ..	7,920	Western Australia—	
Armidale ..	6,960	Perth and Suburbs ..	209,729
Victoria—		Boulder ..	6,000
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	1,030,750	Kalgoorlie ..	5,800
Geelong and Suburbs ..	42,760	Bunbury ..	5,120
Ballarat and Suburbs ..	41,750	Northam ..	4,950
Bendigo and Suburbs ..	33,720	Geraldton ..	4,622
Warrnambool ..	8,200	Albany ..	3,980
Wonthaggi ..	7,330	Collie ..	3,500
Castlemaine and Suburbs ..	6,670	Narrogin ..	3,250
Mildura ..	6,000	Tasmania—	
Queensland—		Hobart and Suburbs ..	58,270
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	317,150	Launceston and Suburbs ..	31,210
Townsville ..	32,050	Devonport ..	5,500
Rockhampton ..	30,000	Burnie ..	4,200
Toowoomba ..	26,439	Queenstown ..	3,500
Ipswich ..	26,253	Ulverstone ..	2,850

§ 6. Elements of Increase.

I. 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 1931 inclusive was 4,090,097, consisting of 1,899,417 males and 2,190,680 females, and represented 76.02 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)

Period.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North-ern.	Fed. Cap.	
MALES.									
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
1931 ..	12,654	6,442	4,650	1,978	2,052	1,410	-25	64	29,225
FEMALES.									
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
1931 ..	13,797	6,857	5,658	2,213	2,816	1,295	27	61	32,724
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 ..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1927 ..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	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
1931 ..	26,451	13,299	10,308	4,191	4,868	2,705	2	125	61,949

(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)—*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
1926-30..	12.69	10.10	12.50	10.46	12.90	13.07	- 0.24	9.77	11.75
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
1931 ..	10.54	7.40	10.76	7.18	11.57	12.30	0.44	14.50	9.53

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (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.	1927-31.	Country.	1909-13.	1927-31.
Australasia—			Europe—<i>continued.</i>		
Tasmania ..	18.8	12.6	Scotland ..	10.7	5.9
Western Australia	18.1	12.6	Irish Free State ..	6.3	5.4
New South Wales	18.0	12.1	Switzerland ..	9.3	(a) 5.2
Queensland ..	17.9	12.0	Belgium ..	7.8	(a) 4.7
Australia ..	16.7	11.1	England and Wales	10.7	4.1
New Zealand ..	17.1	10.7	Sweden ..	10.4	(a) 3.5
South Australia ..	16.8	9.5	France ..	0.8	(a) 1.3
Victoria..	13.6	9.3			
Europe—			Asia—		
Soviet Republics ..	15.8	(b) 22.3	Japan ..	13.1	(a) 13.6
Netherlands ..	15.1	(a) 13.2			
Spain ..	9.3	(a) 11.1	Africa—		
Italy ..	12.8	10.7	Union of South		
Denmark ..	13.9	(a) 8.0	Africa (whites only)	(c)	(a) 16.3
Norway..	12.4	(a) 6.6			
Germany ..	12.8	(a) 6.3	America—		
Northern Ireland..	6.3	6.2	Canada ..	(c)	(a) 13.2
			United States ..	(c)	7.8

(a) 1927-30. (b) 1926-27. (c) 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 for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1930 in the case of all persons.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET IMMIGRATION.

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

MALES.

1927 ..	12,592	5,924	4,152	2,324	6,167	735	401	395	31,220
1928 ..	6,753	3,811	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
1931 ..	5,512	3,460	3,776	495	3,179	82	165	88	9,029

FEMALES.

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
1931 ..	3,667	638	1,432	855	686	123	5	22	3,032

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
1926-30 ..	48,881	18,627	30,237	504	22,772	10,282	965	4,227	115,931
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
1931 ..	9,179	2,822	5,208	1,350	3,865	41	160	66	12,061

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

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

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

From 1861 to 1931 the increment to the population arising from net immigration amounted to 1,290,238, or 23.98 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 31 years of the present century the total increase to the population was made up of 2,236,332 or 81.01 per cent. by natural increase, and 524,249 or 18.99 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 1930 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.

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

MALES.

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
1931 ..	7,142	2,982	8,426	1,483	1,127	1,328	190	152	20,196

FEMALES.

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	1,100	232	140	41,769
1930 ..	13,510	8,740	7,635	991	2,991	684	98	272	34,921
1931 ..	10,130	7,495	7,090	1,358	2,130	1,418	32	39	29,692

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
1926-30..	202,044	106,800	87,010	30,494	48,423	3,612	960	4,605	483,948
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
1931 ..	17,272	10,477	15,516	2,841	1,003	2,746	— 158	191	49,888

(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).

Countries.	Annual Rate of Increase in Population during period—							
	1891 to 1896.	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	1926 to 1931.
AUSTRALASIA—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australia ..	1.86	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.09	1.32
New South Wales a	1.99	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.01	1.44
Victoria ..	0.37	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.02
Queensland ..	2.49	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.81	1.78
South Australia b	1.63	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.27	0.65
Western Australia	20.81	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.44	2.17
Tasmania ..	1.06	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	-0.33	0.79
New Zealand ..	2.41	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.25
EUROPE—								
England and Wales	1.15	1.15	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.47
Scotland ..	1.06	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21
Ireland ..	-0.60	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12
Belgium ..	1.15	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	(c)0.68
Denmark ..	0.99	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	(c)0.65
France ..	0.09	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53
Germany ..	1.17	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	(c)0.56
Italy ..	0.68	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	(c)0.88
Netherlands ..	1.28	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	(c)1.39
Norway ..	0.96	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	(c)0.38
Spain ..	0.45	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	(c)0.72
Sweden ..	0.61	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	(c)0.30
Switzerland ..	1.22	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	(c)0.77
ASIA—								
Ceylon ..	1.41	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	(c)2.27
Japan ..	0.96	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	(c)1.48
AMERICA—								
Canada ..	0.97	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97
United States ..	1.93	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.26

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Including Northern Territory.

(c) 1926 to 1930.

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 1922-1931. 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 35 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 difference between the least favourable and the most favourable quarters ranged from 8 per 100,000 of the population in Tasmania to 42 per 100,000 in Victoria.

POPULATION.—AVERAGE QUARTERLY NATURAL INCREASE.

State or Territory.	Average Natural Increase for Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Natural Increase per Annum, 1922-1931.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°
N.S.W.	8,358	3.57	7,884	3.37	7,508	3.20	7,780	3.32	31,530	13.46
Victoria	4,925	2.89	4,496	2.64	4,207	2.47	4,470	2.63	18,098	10.63
Q'land.	3,070	3.50	3,046	3.48	2,817	3.22	2,779	3.17	11,712	13.37
S. Aust.	1,658	2.99	1,576	2.84	1,442	2.60	1,475	2.66	6,151	11.09
W. Aust.	1,306	3.41	1,298	3.39	1,224	3.20	1,204	3.15	5,032	13.15
Tas. . .	766	3.58	749	3.50	760	3.55	767	3.58	3,042	14.21
N. Ter.	4	1.00	1	0.24	3	0.75	2	-0.50	6	1.49
F.C. Ter.	14	2.26	15	2.42	17	2.74	14	2.26	60	9.68
Total	20,101	3.31	19,065	3.13	17,978	2.96	18,487	3.04	75,631	12.44

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.

State or Territory.	Quarter ended on last day of—								Average Net Immigration per Annum—1922-31.	
	March.		June.		September.		December.			
	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°	Persons.	°/°
N.S.W.	1,349	0.58	1,047	-0.45	3,683	1.57	3,469	1.48	7,454	3.18
Victoria	3,594	2.11	1,262	-0.74	2,047	1.20	2,583	1.52	6,962	4.09
Q'land.	1,718	1.96	6,721	7.67	1,244	1.42	1,847	-2.10	7,836	8.95
S. Aust.	14	0.03	259	-0.47	485	0.87	1,865	3.36	2,105	3.79
W. Aust.	590	1.54	1,178	3.08	924	2.42	866	2.26	3,558	9.30
Tas. . .	-4,101	-19.15	-2,482	-11.59	-889	-4.15	4,937	23.05	-2,535	-11.84
N. Ter.	28	6.97	83	20.66	..	..	44	10.95	67	16.68
F.C. Ter.	1,276	205.84	26	4.19	205	33.07	900	-145.18	607	97.92
Total	4,468	0.73	2,958	0.48	7,699	1.27	10,929	1.80	26,054	4.28

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, 1931, of 6,585,920 including aboriginals, has a density of only 2.19 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, 129; Asia, 65; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 20; and South America, 11. The population of Australia has thus about 26 per cent. of the density of South America; about 24 per cent. of that of Africa; about 15 per cent. of that of North and Central America; about 4 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 2.21 in 1931. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 20.50, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.14 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 1932 issue of the "Statesman's Year Book," and in some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, must be considered as rough approximations only, complete data not being obtainable.

POPULATION, WORLD'S.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.

Country.	Population.	Density. (a)	Country.	Population.	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA—continued.		
Russia	119,400,000	67.49	Abyssinia	10,000,000	28.57
Germany	63,180,649	347.68	Belgian Congo	8,828,601	9.62
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland	45,936,000	485.41	Union of South Africa	7,777,583	16.48
France	41,834,923	196.72	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,605,848	5.56
Italy	41,220,434	344.34	Algeria	6,553,451	7.73
Poland	31,927,773	228.12	Total Africa	138,501,943	12.31
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	22,940,152	116.68	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Rumania	18,025,037	147.41	United States of America	122,775,046	40.56
Czechoslovakia	14,726,158	271.67	Mexico	16,404,030	21.38
Yugoslavia	13,930,918	145.10	Canada	10,374,196	2.81
Hungary	8,683,740	242.06	Cuba	3,638,174	82.38
Belgium	8,092,004	688.39	Total North and Central America	167,082,247	19.53
Netherlands	7,920,388	599.12	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Austria	6,722,395	207.68	Brazil	40,272,650	12.30
Portugal	6,654,815	187.51	Argentine Republic	11,441,920	9.92
Greece	6,315,000	125.65	Colombia	7,851,000	17.54
Sweden	6,141,577	35.47	Peru	6,147,000	11.55
Bulgaria	6,006,000	150.85	Chile	4,287,445	15.04
Total Europe	495,381,847	128.74	Total South America	82,396,239	11.40
ASIA.			OCEANIA, ETC.		
China and Dependencies	438,933,373	102.61	Australia	(b) 6,585,920	2.21
British India	247,003,293	225.72	New Zealand	1,521,888	14.65
Japan and Dependencies	90,395,698	346.82	Territory of New Guinea	404,135	4.35
Feudatory Independent States	71,939,187	101.18	Hawaii	368,336	57.49
Dutch East Indies	60,731,025	82.82	Papua	276,128	3.03
Russia in Asia	39,000,000	6.02	Fiji	182,576	25.78
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan	12,621,499	44.23	Total Oceania, &c.	9,824,007	2.97
Philippine Islands	12,204,100	106.68	SUMMARY.		
Siam	11,684,000	58.35	Europe	495,381,847	128.74
Afghanistan	11,000,000	44.90	Asia	1,061,345,839	64.67
Persia	10,000,000	15.92	Africa	138,501,943	12.31
Tonking	8,182,962	201.90	America, North and Central America, South	167,082,247	19.53
Arabia	7,000,000	7.00	Oceania, etc.	82,396,239	11.40
Nepal	5,600,000	103.70	Total	1,954,532,122	38.63
Ceylon	5,312,548	209.72			
Annam	4,820,000	121.23			
Total Asia	1,061,345,839	64.67			
AFRICA.					
Nigeria and Protectorate	20,762,083	55.69			
Egypt	14,217,864	37.12			
French West Africa	13,541,611	9.40			

(a) Number of persons per square mile.

(b) Including 60,000 aboriginals.

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) ..	50,598,313	13,178,274
Population	1,954,532,122	463,509,069
Population per square mile	38.63	35.17

§ 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 number of males to each hundred females, expressed as a percentage, has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population. The figures for 1931 will be found on page 476 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 110.55 ; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. Since 1921, however, the masculinity has tended to rise.

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.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Argentine Republic ..	1928	114.1	Sweden	1930	97.0
Ceylon	1921	112.5	Yugoslavia	1921	96.3
Canada	1921	106.4	Hungary	1930	95.7
India (Feudatory States)	1931	106.3	Denmark	1930	95.7
British India	1931	106.1	Norway	1930	94.9
New Zealand	1931	104.0	Spain	1920	94.0
Australia	1931	103.8	German Empire ..	1925	93.7
Union of South Africa(a)	1931	103.7	Northern Ireland ..	1929	93.5
Irish Free State	1928	103.0	Russia	1926	93.5
United States of America	1930	102.5	Poland	1921	93.4
Japan	1930	102.0	Scotland	1931	92.4
Netherlands	1930	98.8	France	1931	92.3
Belgium	1928	97.9	England and Wales ..	1931	92.0
Italy	1921	97.3			

(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. (See No. 22, p. 912.)

An estimate has, however, been made of the age distribution of Australia at 30th June, 1931, and is given hereunder in quinquennial age groups for males, females and persons. Since no record is kept of the ages of inter-State migrants an accurate estimate of the age distribution for each State cannot be made.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN AGE GROUPS AT 31st DÉCEMBER, 1931.

Age Group.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 5 years	312,635	300,935	613,570
5 and under 10	322,805	313,085	635,890
10 " " 15	305,110	295,880	600,990
15 " " 20	313,700	302,525	616,225
20 " " 25	290,410	269,100	559,510
25 " " 30	266,965	240,405	507,370
30 " " 35	242,665	239,865	482,530
35 " " 40	237,925	241,395	479,320
40 " " 45	229,710	221,620	451,330
45 " " 50	195,595	187,640	383,235
50 " " 55	161,845	156,375	318,220
55 " " 60	132,800	128,870	261,670
60 " " 65	114,635	108,110	222,745
65 " " 70	90,540	86,005	176,545
70 " " 75	60,360	59,045	119,405
75 " " 80	30,125	30,385	60,510
80 " " 85	11,565	13,750	25,315
85 " " 90	3,790	5,225	9,015
90 " " 95	937	1,230	2,167
95 " " 100	150	172	322
100 and over	20	16	36
Total	3,324,287	3,201,633	6,525,920

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, 1931, 58,901 full-bloods were enumerated, of whom 37,837 were described as nomadic, 12,136 were in regular employment, and 16,837 were living in supervised camps. There were at the same date 19,014 half-castes. The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated chiefly in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory.

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.

CENSUS POPULATION.—OCCUPATION AND PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS ON TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA.

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 Breadwinners ..	1,648,510	2,004,130	2,322,471	100.0	100.0	100.0
VIII. Dependants ..	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 dependants 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. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of The Official Year Book contained in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau give this information in respect of the individual years. In earlier pages of this Chapter a summary will be found of the increase of population by net migration—from 1901 to 1925—in quinquennial groups and in single years to date. The following table shows the arrivals and departures as well as the net immigration since 1901 :—

OVERSEA MIGRATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Immigration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	-7,177	-9,616	-16,793
1906-10	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25	289,695	188,357	478,052	175,682	130,047	305,729	114,013	58,310	172,323
1926-30	266,593	203,887	470,480	197,521	157,028	354,549	69,072	46,859	115,931
1926 ..	62,743	45,181	107,924	36,512	29,192	65,704	26,231	15,989	42,220
1927 ..	69,540	47,883	117,423	38,320	30,179	68,499	31,220	17,704	48,924
1928 ..	55,921	43,871	99,792	49,216	32,344	72,560	15,705	11,527	27,232
1929 ..	44,508	37,740	82,248	40,596	32,689	73,285	3,912	5,051	8,963
1930 ..	33,881	29,212	63,093	41,877	32,624	74,501	-7,996	-3,412	-11,408
1931 ..	21,986	18,428	40,414	31,015	21,460	52,475	-9,029	-3,032	-12,061

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

The net immigration has varied greatly during the above periods, reaching a maximum in the five years 1921-25. The Great War naturally was responsible for a very large increase in the departures during the periods 1911-15 and 1916-20. Immigration increased rapidly from 1910 to 1912, the gain during the latter year being the greatest in any one year in the present century (with the exception of 1919 when the troops were returning to Australia).

Although the last quinquennium as a whole resulted in the considerable gain of 115,931 persons, the figures for the individual years show the decline which set in after 1927 and which resulted in an actual loss of population in 1930 and 1931. Later figures indicate that the drain by emigration is diminishing.

The influence of the Commonwealth immigration policy is clearly reflected in the above figures. The average annual number of nominated and selected immigrants arriving in Australia during the periods specified was as follows :—

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
1901-05	Not available	1926	31,260
1906-10	7,945	1927	30,123
1911-15	30,111	1928	22,394
1916-20	2,326	1929	12,943
1921-25	23,090	1930	2,683
1926-30	19,881	1931	275

The number of arrivals reached its peak in 1926, and has since diminished each year until only 275 were received in 1931.

At present, assistance is confined to nominees whose migration involves the reunion of a family.

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown hereunder.

COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION OR DESTINATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Country.	Arrivals.		Recorded Departures.		Net Migration.	
	1925-29.(a)	1931.	1925-29.(a)	1931.	1925-29.(a)	1931.
Great Britain ..	34,522	3,782	7,433	10,728	27,089	-6,946
New Zealand ..	2,804	883	2,770	2,581	34	-1,698
Other British Possessions ..	5,217	2,497	5,537	4,124	-320	-1,627
Total British Countries	42,543	7,162	15,740	17,433	26,803	-10,271
France ..	1,418	419	726	865	692	-446
Italy ..	5,276	1,013	771	1,663	4,505	-650
United States ..	535	216	551	374	-16	-158
Other Foreign Countries ..	2,818	631	991	1,530	1,827	-899
Total Foreign Countries	10,047	2,279	3,039	4,432	7,008	-2,153
Total	52,590	9,441	18,779	21,865	33,811	-12,424

(a) Annual average. Minus sign (-) indicates excess of departures.

The outstanding feature in the table is the remarkable decrease in arrivals in 1931, which, taken in conjunction with an increase in departures resulted in a large loss of population by migration in this year. Emigration increased to all countries except New Zealand, "Other British Possessions" and United States. Australia lost population to all the countries listed in the table.

The figures in respect of departures and net migration in the above and subsequent tables differ from those appearing in the first table in this section. It is found necessary in compiling estimates of population to make an allowance for "unrecorded departures," and naturally particulars as to country, age, occupation, etc., are not available in respect of this class.

3. **Nationality or Race.**—The great preponderance of migrants to and from Australia is of British nationality, while only a small proportion is of non-European race.

The number of arrivals and departures of migrants since 1921 classified according to nationality or race is shown in the next table.

NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Recorded Departures.		
	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931.
British	404,792	386,669	32,868	252,502	285,780	40,023
French	2,738	3,394	652	2,319	3,341	696
German	1,052	3,172	298	858	1,988	294
Greek	4,247	3,842	163	856	2,068	584
Italian	17,092	19,170	973	3,510	8,724	2,073
Yugoslav	(a) 950	4,426	270	(a) 538	2,310	571
United States ..	6,875	8,916	774	4,143	8,225	1,013
Other European ..	12,659	15,355	776	5,043	7,061	1,298
Total European ..	450,405	444,944	36,774	269,769	319,497	46,552
Chinese	17,133	15,649	2,308	18,568	17,726	2,809
Japanese	2,256	1,762	178	2,748	2,029	677
India and Ceylon ..	2,150	2,790	520	2,176	2,119	426
Other Non-European	6,108	5,335	634	5,123	4,459	780
Total Non-European	27,647	25,536	3,640	28,615	26,333	4,692
Total	478,052	470,480	40,414	298,384	345,830	51,244

(a) 1925 only.

During the above periods there was a considerable influx of Greeks, Italians and Yugoslav settlers, so that although there was also much concurrent emigration of these nationalities they provided a large permanent addition to the population of the Commonwealth. Arrivals of Non-Europeans each year reach large proportions, but there is always a larger number of departures, so that in the net result the Non-European population decreases each year. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the same periods and the percentage is given below.

NET GAIN OR LOSS.—NATIONALITY OR RACE.—AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion.		
	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931.
British	152,290	100,889	-7,155	Per cent. 84.76	Per cent. 80.94	Per cent. -66.07
French	419	53	-44	0.23	0.04	-0.41
German	194	1,184	4	0.11	0.95	0.05
Greek	3,391	1,774	-421	1.89	1.42	-3.89
Italian	13,582	10,446	-1,100	7.56	8.38	-10.16
Yugoslav	412	2,116	-301	0.23	1.70	-2.78
United States ..	2,732	691	-239	1.52	0.55	-2.21
Other European ..	7,616	8,294	-522	4.24	6.66	-4.82
Total European ..	180,636	125,447	-9,778	100.54	100.64	-90.29
Chinese	-1,435	-2,077	-501	-0.80	-1.67	-4.63
Japanese	-492	-267	-499	-0.27	-0.21	-4.61
India and Ceylon ..	-26	671	94	-0.01	0.54	0.87
Other Non-European	985	876	-146	0.54	0.70	-1.34
Total Non-European	-968	-797	-1,052	-0.54	-0.64	-9.71
Total	179,668	124,650	-10,830	100	100	100

Owing to the depressed conditions in Australia the gain by immigration decreased considerably in the successive periods in the table, and the year 1931 showed a recorded net loss of 10,830 persons. Germany and India and Ceylon were the only countries showing net immigration in 1931, and in those cases it was of very small extent. Moreover, while over 80 per cent. of the net immigration in 1921-1930 consisted of persons of British nationality, only 66 per cent. of the loss in 1931 was contributed by British subjects. In 1921-30 Non-Europeans contributed less than 1 per cent. of the net gain, but in 1931, emigrants of this race represented nearly 10 per cent. of the net loss of population.

4. Classes of Arrivals and Departures.—(i) *General*. Since 1st July, 1924, the recorded arrivals and departures have been classified according to the recorded intention of the migrant. The figures for the seven complete years are as follows :—

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—
AUSTRALIA.

Classification.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	Total, 1925-31.
Permanent new arrivals ..	56,477	59,464	67,078	48,233	31,698	17,537	9,441	289,928
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	20,332	23,657	23,883	24,834	25,652	23,369	13,357	155,084
Temporary visitors ..	23,236	24,793	26,435	26,721	24,892	22,186	17,616	165,881
Not stated ..	30	8	27	4	6	1	..	76
Total Arrivals ..	100,075	107,924	117,423	99,792	82,248	63,093	40,414	610,969
Australian residents departing permanently ..	16,957	17,433	17,932	19,648	21,925	27,765	21,865	143,525
Departing temporarily ..	20,666	22,051	22,523	24,045	24,459	20,347	10,345	144,446
Temporary visitors ..	23,504	24,560	26,351	27,060	25,084	24,569	19,029	170,157
Not stated ..	36	42	14	15	7	..	5	109
Total Departures ..	61,163	64,086	66,820	70,768	71,475	72,681	51,244	458,237

Permanent new arrivals have decreased very considerably in recent years, the number for 1931 being only one-seventh of that of 1927. On the other hand, permanent departures were far more numerous in the latter than in the earlier years of the period. Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy loss.

Altogether Australia gained 169,055 permanent residents during the first five years, but lost 22,652 during 1930 and 1931, the net result being a gain of 146,403 during the seven years.

Arrivals and departures of temporary visitors were comparatively even until 1929, when local conditions apparently were responsible for the preponderance of departures.

The figures in the table above are based on the information supplied by travellers at the time of arrival or departure. For various reasons the intentions of travellers are subject to subsequent modification, and the figures quoted in the table must therefore be accepted as a record of intention only.

(ii) *Nationality or Race.* The nationality or race of the net permanent addition to the population since 1925, and the percentage of each nationality or race on the total, are given hereunder :—

NET GAIN OR LOSS OF PERSONS INTENDING PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	1925-29.	1930.	1931.	1925-29.	1930.	1931.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	26,310	-9,936	-9,347	77.81	-97.14	-75.23
French	68	-18	-53	0.20	-0.18	-0.43
German	258	61	43	0.76	0.60	0.34
Greek	584	-131	-362	1.73	-1.28	-2.91
Italian	3,713	521	-735	10.98	5.09	-5.92
Yugoslav	727	-53	-260	2.15	-0.52	-2.09
United States ..	21	-11	-160	0.06	-0.11	-1.29
Other European ..	2,135	151	-418	6.32	1.48	-3.36
Total European ..	33,816	-9,416	-11,292	100.01	-92.06	-90.89
Chinese	-381	-561	-465	-1.13	-5.49	-3.74
Japanese	-33	-171	-522	-0.10	-1.67	-4.20
India and Ceylon ..	26	32	12	0.08	0.31	0.09
Other Non-European	383	-112	-157	1.13	-1.09	-1.26
Total Non-European	-5	-812	-1,132	-0.02	-7.94	-9.11
Total	33,811	-10,228	-12,424	100	-100	-100

The net gain of permanent residents changed from 33,811 in 1925-29 to a loss of 12,424 in 1931. British nationals contributed 26,310 or 77.81 per cent. of the gain in 1925-29 and 9,347 or 75.23 per cent. of the loss in 1931. Italian immigration also declined until there was a loss of 735 during 1931. In the case of Non-European migrants there is a considerable influx of Chinese intending permanent residence in Australia, but, on the other hand, a greater number of Chinese depart permanently, with the result that the Chinese population of Australia is constantly diminishing. Similar conditions apply in regard to the Japanese, particularly in 1931, when the excess of departures represented 4.20 per cent. of the total loss by migration.

The total Non-European population has diminished by migration since 1925, the average for 1925-29 being five, increasing to 1,132 in 1931.

(iii) *Ages.* The ages of all persons who arrive in or depart from Australia have been obtained during recent years. The following table sets out the data for the period 1925 to 1931 and shows the ages of persons intending permanent residence and of persons departing permanently.

**AGES OF PERMANENT NEW ARRIVALS OR PERMANENT DEPARTURES.—
AUSTRALIA.**

Ages.	Permanent New Arrivals.		Permanent Departures.		Gain or Loss.		
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	
Under 15	1925-29(a)	9,539	18.14	2,242	11.94	7,297	21.58
	1930	2,835	16.17	3,722	13.41	-887	-8.67
	1931	1,552	16.44	3,021	13.82	-1,469	-11.83
15 and under 45	1925-29(a)	35,525	67.55	11,034	58.76	24,491	72.43
	1930	10,398	59.29	17,032	61.34	-6,634	-64.86
	1931	5,004	53.00	14,136	64.65	-9,132	-73.50
45 and over and not stated	1925-29(a)	7,526	14.31	5,503	29.30	2,023	5.99
	1930	4,304	24.54	7,011	25.25	-2,707	-26.47
	1931	2,885	30.56	4,708	21.53	-1,823	-14.67

(a) Annual average. Minus sign (-) indicates loss by migration.

The table indicates a change in arrivals from the lower to the higher ages. Whereas in the earlier period young and middle-aged persons accounted for more than two-thirds of the arrivals, in 1931 they were little more than half. Concurrently the proportion of older people increased from one in seven to almost one in three.

A reverse movement was in progress in the departures, in which the proportion of persons under 45 years of age increased. The depression has prompted the departure of many persons in the age group 15-45 with children to other lands in search of employment, while the same causes have probably caused many males in the older age groups who might have intended to return to their native land in later life to postpone their departure to a more favourable occasion. Owing to the fact that conditions grew steadily worse since 1928, the changes recorded in the table above are less remarkable than if information had been available in respect of an earlier quinquennium, uninfluenced by depression.

(iv) *Occupations.* The occupations of permanent male arrivals, and of Australian residents departing permanently are as follows:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERMANENT NEW ARRIVALS OR PERMANENT DEPARTURES.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupations.	Permanent Arrivals.			Permanent Departures.			Net Gain or Loss.		
	1925-29. (a)	1930.	1931.	1925-29. (a)	1930.	1931.	1925-29. (a)	1930.	1931.
Professional ..	1,636	873	616	1,185	1,338	936	451	-465	-320
Domestic ..	482	209	120	332	437	290	150	-228	-170
Commercial ..	3,207	1,240	757	1,702	2,127	1,550	1,505	-887	-793
Transport and Communication ..	1,270	366	163	444	730	462	826	-364	-299
Industrial ..	7,091	1,560	705	3,045	6,331	5,712	4,046	-4,771	-5,007
Primary Pro- ducers ..	12,924	3,768	1,663	3,282	3,790	3,304	9,642	-22	-1,641
Independent ..	63	13	14	77	88	62	-14	-75	-48
Dependants and Not Stated ..	5,392	1,696	929	1,407	2,245	1,868	3,985	-549	-939
Total ..	32,065	9,725	4,967	11,474	17,086	14,184	20,591	-7,361	-9,217

(a) Annual average. Minus sign (-) indicates loss.

The table shows that there were very large numbers of departures in the industrial class in 1930 and 1931, while primary producers departing in 1931 were almost twice as numerous as the arrivals. The excess of departures over arrivals in the industrial class accounts for over 50 per cent. of the whole, the loss of primary producers representing only 17 per cent. Dependants and "not stated" were less than 10 per cent.

§ 13. 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 were 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 the Interior, Canberra, F.C.T.

3. **Results of Assisted Immigration.**—The number of assisted immigrants for the years 1929 to 1931 and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1931 are given in the following table:—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—NUMBERS.

Persons.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	F.C. Terr.	Total.
No. Assisted during 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
" " " 1931	76	45	43	6	99	5	1	275
Total from earliest years to end of 1931	345,786	255,302	235,969	115,817	86,084	24,952	67	1,063,977

Particulars of occupations of the number of selected and nominated immigrants during 1931 are shown below :—

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.—SEXES AND INDUSTRIAL GROUPS. AUSTRALIA, 1931.

Industrial Group.	Selected.			Nominated.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	1
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	1	..	1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	4
V. Books, Printing, etc.
VI. Other Manufacturing	1	..	1
VII. Building	1	..	1
VIII. Mining	2	..	2
IX. Rail and Tramway Services	1	1
X. Other Land Transport
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	40	13	53	5	..	5
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	26	26	..	17	17
Dependants	8	5	13
	54	96	150
Total	40	39	79	72	124	196

(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.

The Immigration Act 1932.—This Act provides (a) that any alien who fails to satisfy an officer that he holds a landing permit, or that his admission has been authorized, may be prohibited from landing; (b) for the increase of the period during which a person may be declared a prohibited immigrant from three to five years; (c) that a person not a British subject and who has been convicted of a crime of violence against the person may be deported pursuant to an order of the Minister without his being subjected to a dictation test; (d) for the deportation of a person who has been convicted of a criminal offence or who has become an inmate of an insane asylum or public charitable institution within five years from the date of arrival instead of three years as hitherto; and (e) that where the wife of a person whom it is proposed to deport so desires, her name and the names of her dependent children may be included in her husband's deportation order. This would of course apply only to wives and children who were themselves immigrants.

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.

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 has been found necessary to continue to restrict alien immigration to persons who obtain landing permits or special authority for admission from the Department of the Interior. 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, Germany and Austria.

(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 the Interior, 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 1931 without passing the dictation test :—

PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES, AUSTRALIA, 1931.

Nationality or Race.	1931.	Nationality or Race.	1931.
Albanian	3	American Negroes	2
Austrian	24		
Belgian	53	ASIATICS—	
British	32,868	Arabs	1
Bulgarian	2	Chinese	916
Danish	65	Filipinos	9
Dutch	84	Japanese	155
Estonian	20	Javanese	1
Finnish	17	Malays	11
French	652	Natives of India and Ceylon	98
German	298	Palestinians	9
Greek	163	Syrians	31
Italian	973		
Maltese (British)	36	OTHER RACES—	
Norwegian and Swedish	88	Pacific Islanders	23
Polish	104	Papuans	238
Russian	85	Unspecified	209
Spanish	32		
Swiss	96		
Yugoslavian	270		
United States of America	774	Total	38,477
Other Whites	67		

4. *Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.*—The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1931 was 2,736, distributed among the various nationalities as follows :—American Negroes, 3 ; Arabs, 2 ; Chinese, 1,447 ; Filipinos, 6 ; Natives of India and Ceylon, 112 ; Japanese, 615 ; Javanese, 1 ; Koepangers, 119 ; Malays, 41 ; Pacific Islanders, 19 ; Papuans, 343 ; West Indians, 12 ; and others, 16.

(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, Germany and Austria.

§ 14. 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 1931, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

NATURALIZATION.—COMMONWEALTH CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1931.

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.
Italian ..	1,070	Portuguese ..	2	Great Britain ..	111	Belgium ..	3
Swedish ..	39	Austrian ..	3	Italy ..	1,070	New Zealand ..	8
Danish ..	29	Syrian ..	28	Germany ..	53	Switzerland ..	16
Russian ..	105	Polish ..	60	America (North) ..	27	Spain ..	10
German ..	74	Finnish ..	47	Sweden ..	16	Palestine ..	20
Norwegian ..	25	Yugoslavs ..	180	Denmark ..	11	Poland ..	30
Greek ..	195	Estonians ..	16	Norway ..	18	Syria ..	26
American (North) ..	13	Czechoslovakians ..	9	Greece ..	146	Finland ..	22
Dutch ..	9	Albanians ..	9	France ..	45	Yugoslavia ..	148
Swiss ..	23	Latvians ..	8	Egypt ..	33	China ..	68
French ..	14	Others ..	20	America (South) ..	7	Other Countries ..	64
Spanish ..	14			Holland ..	11		
Belgian ..	1			Russia ..	26		
Rumanian ..	4	Total ..	1,997	South Africa ..	8	Total ..	1,997

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1931 were issued in the various States as follows :—New South Wales, 441; Victoria, 320; Queensland, 779; South Australia, 87; Western Australia, 360; Tasmania, 7; Northern Territory, 1; and 2 in the Federal Capital Territory.

§ 15. 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

§ 16. 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 486 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.

§ 17. 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."

§ 18. 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.