

POPULATION.

Population of
Victoria, 1836
to 1918.

According to manuscript notes made by Captain Lonsdale (afterwards the first Colonial Secretary of Victoria), the first enumeration of the people of this State was made within a year after the arrival of Batman (29th May, 1835) by an officer from Sydney, George Stewart, Esq., who came in the revenue cutter *Prince George* with orders from His Excellency Sir Richard Bourke to report upon the state of things in the new district. It was then found (25th May, 1836) that the band of first arrivals consisted of 142 males and 35 females, or, in all, 177 residents of European origin. This was the first official census of what was at that time known as Port Phillip. The settlers came from Tasmania and New South Wales. The second enumeration was made on the 8th November of the same year (1836) by order of Captain Lonsdale, who on the 29th of the previous September arrived in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* (Captain Hobson), which anchored in that part of the port now called Hobson's Bay. Captain Lonsdale had been appointed police magistrate, with instructions to take general charge of the district. On the 5th October the *Stirlingshire* (brig) arrived with the remainder of the Government establishment, consisting of a detachment of Captain Lonsdale's regiment (the 4th), a principal officer of Customs, three surveyors, an officer in charge of commissariat stores, a small number of Crown prisoners for public service, and three constables. Notwithstanding these additions in the population, the census of the following month showed an increase of 47 persons only—making a total of 224 persons (186 males and 38 females). The third census was taken nearly two years after, in September, 1838, when it was ascertained that the number of inhabitants had increased to 3,511, and at the end of 1840 it was estimated that the Port Phillip district contained 10,291 persons. During each of the years 1840 and 1841 the population doubled itself,

owing principally to the number of assisted immigrants who arrived in the district, and good progress continued to be made to the end of 1850, when the community numbered 76,162 persons. The discovery of gold in 1851, however, was the greatest factor in populating Victoria. When the discoveries were announced diggers came in thousands from New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and later on crowds of emigrants from the United Kingdom and other European countries joined in the rush. America contributed its quota, even Californians leaving their own gold-bearing country to try their fortunes in Australia. Some idea of this influx may be gathered from the official figures, which show that the population numbered 463,135 at the end of 1857, or more than six times that of 1850. During the decade 1861 to 1870 the population increased by 188,752, all but 39,000 of which was due to the excess of births over deaths. In the next decennial period, 1871 to 1880, there was an increase of 133,468, but this would have been nearly 13,000 greater if the arrivals in had equalled the departures from the colony. Between 1881 and 1890 an addition of 273,000 was made to the population, about 112,000 being due to immigration. The latter portion of this decennium is known as the "boom period," when land values were highly inflated, wages and prices were exceptionally high, and expenditure by the Government and the people generally was conducted in a most lavish manner. The inevitable reaction followed, and this is reflected in the records, the net migration from the State during the ten years following 1890 amounting to 109,000 persons, the increase of 64,000 in the total population being accounted for by the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 173,000. Most of the emigrants left for Western Australia, where gold had been discovered in large quantities. In 1902-3 a year of unexampled drought was experienced, which was felt severely by this as well as all the other Eastern States. From 1903 to 1913 the seasons were usually good, with the result that employment was plentiful and that the State was able not only to retain its own people but also to attract a considerable number of immigrants from other States and countries. In the year 1914 there was a severe drought, and the outbreak of war led to the despatch of a large number of men to places outside Australia. The increase in population was therefore retarded in that year. Although there were record harvests in 1915 and 1916

there was a decrease of population in both of these years on account of the departure of soldiers for the front, and the practical cessation of immigration. In 1917 and 1918 there were increases of population in spite of the fact that 20,633 soldiers left the State in the earlier and 4,532 in the later year to take part in the war. The increases were entirely due to the return of soldiers to Victoria, the number who returned being 16,266 in 1917 and 25,900 in 1918. The subjoined table gives a statement of the population in various years from 1836 to 1918 :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 1836 TO 1918.

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st December.			Estimated Mean Population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1836 (25th May) ..	142	35	177	} 200
1836 (8th Novr.) ..	186	38	224	
1840 ..	7,254	3,037	10,291	8,056
1850 ..	45,495	30,667	76,162	71,191
1855 ..	234,450	129,874	364,324	338,315
1860 ..	328,251	209,596	537,847	534,055
1870 ..	398,755	327,844	726,599	713,195
1880 ..	451,456	408,611	860,067	850,343
1890 ..	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	1,118,500
1900 ..	602,487	594,719	1,197,206	1,193,338
1901 ..	610,005	602,608	1,212,613	1,204,909
1902 ..	609,246	606,594	1,215,840	1,214,226
1903 ..	607,092	608,110	1,215,202	1,215,521
1904 ..	607,285	611,323	1,218,608	1,216,905
1905 ..	612,488	616,497	1,228,985	1,223,796
1906 ..	620,125	624,349	1,244,474	1,236,729
1907 ..	627,631	632,837	1,260,468	1,252,471
1908 ..	633,104	637,993	1,271,097	1,265,782
1909 ..	643,642	647,377	1,291,019	1,281,058
1910 ..	652,285	655,826	1,308,111	1,299,565
1911 ..	668,759	670,343	1,339,102	1,320,374
1912 ..	689,825	690,736	1,380,561	1,356,387
1913 ..	706,948	705,171	1,412,119	1,393,180
1914 ..	712,594	718,073	1,430,667	1,423,513
1915 ..	693,650	725,526	1,419,176	1,426,613
1916 ..	666,036	732,848	1,398,884	1,408,927
1917 ..	671,382	739,622	1,411,004	1,405,466
1918 ..	684,906	745,852	1,430,758	1,417,760

The rates of increase in population in different years are given on page 117.

Population, 1918. The elements of increase in the population of Victoria during 1918 are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF VICTORIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1917.. ..	..	..	671,382	739,622	1,411,004
Births, 1918	16,172	15,425	..	..	..
Deaths, 1918	8,079	7,098	..	..	..
Natural Increase .. ..	..	..	8,093	8,327	16,420
Migration by Sea, 1918*—					
Arrivals	53,473	20,993	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	35,387	21,428	..	..	..
Gain Seawards .. ..	..	..	18,086	-435	17,651
Migration by Land, 1918—					
Arrivals	169,499	92,269	..	..	..
Departures (as adjusted)	182,154	93,931	..	..	..
Loss Overland .. ..	..	..	12,655	1,662	14,317
Estimated Population, 31st December, 1918.. ..	..	..	684,906	745,852	1,430,758
Full-blooded aborigines at the date of the 1911 census, not included in the estimate .. ..	..	..	103	93	196

* Including 25,900 members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in, and 4,532 who departed from Victoria during the year 1918.

Increase of Population, 1891-1918.

The population of Victoria on 5th April, 1891, when the census of that year was taken, was 1,140,405; in 1901 it was 1,201,341, and in 1911, 1,315,551. The table which follows shows the increase of population by excess of births

over deaths, and the loss by emigration each year since the first-mentioned date :—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND LOSS BY EMIGRATION, 1891 TO 1918.

Year.	Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).	Loss by Emigration.	Net Increase.
1891 (from 5th April, Census) ..	15,859	+ 1,414	17,273
1892	21,980	11,058	10,922
1893	20,044	12,484	7,560
1894	18,828	12,698	6,130
1895	18,070	14,410	3,660
1896	16,464	22,134	- 5,670
1897	16,184	13,754	2,430
1898	11,477	11,127	350
1899	14,430	8,020	6,410
1900	15,564	7,828	7,736
1901 (to 31st March, Census) ..	3,613	+ 251	3,864
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	172,513	111,848	60,665
1901 (from 1st April)	11,491	+ 52	11,543
1902	14,284	11,057	3,227
1903	13,974	14,612	- 638
1904	15,370	11,964	3,406
1905	15,431	5,054	10,377
1906	15,607	118	15,489
1907	16,827	833	15,994
1908	15,334	4,705	10,629
1909	17,113	+ 2,809	19,922
1910	16,701	+ 391	17,092
1911 (to 2nd April, Census) ..	4,689	+ 2,751	7,440
Total Intercensal period (10 years)..	156,821	42,340	114,481
1911 (from 3rd April)	13,121	+ 10,430	23,551
1912	19,207	+ 22,252	41,459
1913	20,498	+ 11,062	31,558
1914	19,719	1,171	18,548
1915	19,186	30,677	- 11,491
1916	17,746	38,038	- 20,292
1917	18,478	6,358	12,120
1918	16,420	+ 3,334	19,754
Total (27½ year:)	473,707	183,354	290,353

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the arrivals in exceeded the departures from the State by the number against which it is placed.

It will be seen that Victoria has since 1891 suffered a serious loss by emigration. The State which has been by far the greatest gainer is Western Australia. In the *Year-Book* for 1915-16 the arrivals from and departures to that State are shown for the years 1891 to 1915 inclusive. Since 1905 the arrivals from Western Australia have exceeded the departures thereto in each

Emigration to
Western
Australia.

year except two, when there was a small excess of departures. The net seaward migration for each of the last five years is given on page 101.

There was a large migration between South Africa and Victoria for some years, which, during the period 1895-1903, resulted in a loss to Victoria of 10,002 of her population. During the five years ended 1908 and in 1913, 1914, 1917, and 1918 this State gained from South Africa, but in the four years 1909 to 1912 and in 1915 and 1916 there was a loss due to emigration to that colony. Details of migration to and from South Africa are given in the *Year-Book* for 1910-11, and for the last five years on page 101 of this volume.

The following table shows the total migration by sea to and from Victoria during the five years 1914 to 1918:—

RECORDED IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA,
1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Immigrants.
1914	109,149	99,043*	10,106
1915	85,977*	82,189*	3,788
1916	80,458*	76,687*	3,771
1917	58,976*	58,774*	202
1918	48,566*	51,631*	— 3,065

* Exclusive of members of the Australian Expeditionary Forces.

The number of soldiers belonging to the Australian Expeditionary Forces who arrived in Victoria from or left the State for oversea countries from the commencement of the war to the 31st March, 1919, is shown hereunder:—

SOLDIERS FROM VICTORIA WHO LEFT FOR AND ARRIVED
FROM THE FRONT, 1914, TO 31st MARCH, 1919.

Year.	Arrivals by Sea.			Departures by Sea.		
	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.	Males.	Females (Nurses).	Total.
1914 .. ..	..	..	..	15,355	46	15,401
1915	5,252	47	5,299	36,474	327	36,801
1916	8,158	136	8,294	49,094	319	49,413
1917	16,184	82	16,266	20,065	368	20,433
1918	25,647	253	25,900	4,425	107	4,532
1919 (31st March) ..	16,532	190	16,722	113	12	125
Total to 31st March, 1919	71,773	708	72,481	125,526	1,179	126,705

The above figures include departures for and arrivals from the front a second time of soldiers who had been in Australia on furlough.

Arrivals and departures by rail, 1914 to 1918.

The Inter-State railway passenger traffic, as well as the seaward traffic, is taken into account in framing estimates of population. The effect of this traffic during the past five years is shown in the following return :—

RECORDED MIGRATION BY RAIL, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Excess of Arrivals.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1914	139,694	56,608	196,302	132,873	57,135	190,008	6,821	— 527	6,294
1915	131,677	51,399	183,076	129,835	54,788	184,623	1,842	— 3,389	— 1,547
1916	140,840	59,836	200,676	137,017	62,000	199,017	3,823	— 2,164	1,659
1917	148,313	72,920	221,233	148,050	74,583	222,633	263	— 1,663	— 1,400
1918	169,499	92,269	261,768	181,654	93,931	275,585	— 12,155	— 1,662	— 13,817
Total	730,023	333,032	1,063,055	729,429	342,437	1,071,866	594	— 9,405	— 8,811

Since the beginning of 1913 a systematic count has been made of the passengers who travel by rail between the States of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia.

During 1918 Victoria lost by rail 13,154 persons to New South Wales, and 663 to South Australia.

Gain by immigration from various countries and vice versa.

The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring States, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries (exclusive of soldiers) during each of the five years ended 1918 is shown in the following table. Where a minus sign (—) appears, it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed :—

RECORDED NET IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA BY SEA, 1914 TO 1918.

Year	Excess of Immigration over Emigration between Victoria and—										Crews of Vessels.	Net Immigration.	
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	South Africa.	United Kingdom.	Other British Dominions.	United States.			Other Foreign Ports.
1914	—2,923	—1,707	635	1,306	4,657	—230	264	7,548	56	6	494	..	10,106
1915	—1,600	—885	125	1,516	4,533	—475	—23	953	—251	—49	—55	..	3,788
1916	—1,078	—370	12	1,623	3,791	28	—130	—215	150	104	—106	—38	3,771
1917	—1,662	—725	—264	1,443	1,057	—190	80	190	237	7	48	—19	202
1918	—1,605	—669	—29	694	—2,059	—157	73	538	—2	—55	—319	..	—3,065
Total	—8,868	—4,356	479	6,582	11,979	—1,024	264	9,001	730	66	325	—376	14,802

The net result of the seaward migration for the five years has been an increase to Victoria of 14,802 persons, the principal gains being from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Other British Dominions. New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, on the other hand, attracted persons from this State during that period.

The number of persons who have been assisted to come to Victoria from the foundation of the State to the end of 1918 will be found in the next table:—

STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION TO VICTORIA TO THE END OF 1918.

Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.	Period.	Number of State-assisted Immigrants.
1838-50 ...	28,632	1908	360
1851-60 ...	87,963	1909	652
1861-70 ...	46,594	1910	1,690
1871-80 ...	5,545	1911	6,776
1881-90 ...	2	1912	15,119
1891-00 ...	...	1913	12,146
1901 ... ..	...	1914	7,496
1902 ... ..	...	1915	1,724
1903 ... ..	...	1916	327
1904 ... ..	...	1917	146
1905 ... ..	...	1918	101
1906 ... ..	...	
1907	127	Total	215,400

In 1918 the immigrants assisted by the Government numbered 101, the whole of whom were nominated. Of these 43 were married persons. The sex distribution of the State-assisted immigrants was—males 24, and females 77.

Upon the outbreak of war in August, 1914, instructions were issued by the Victorian Government that no men who were within the limits of the recruiting ages should be accepted for assisted passages by its representatives in England. Partly for this reason and partly because of the existence of prosperous conditions in Great Britain the number of assisted immigrants to Victoria has declined during the last five years.

A statement of the arrangements which have been made for assisting immigrants to come to Victoria is given in a later portion of this volume under the heading "Immigration, Intelligence and Labour Bureau."

CENSUS OF 1911.

The populations enumerated in each county of the State at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911 are given in the following statement, and the increases or decreases are shown:—

POPULATION OF COUNTIES IN VICTORIA,
1901 AND 1911.

County.	Enumerated Population in—						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1911 compared with 1901.					
	1901.			1911.			Males.	Females.	Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Anglesey ..	4,783	4,249	9,032	4,772	4,180	8,952	-	11	-	69	-	80
Benambra ..	4,006	3,068	7,074	3,625	2,957	6,582	-	381	-	111	-	492
Bendigo ..	28,896	29,164	58,060	26,771	27,729	54,500	-	2,125	-	1,435	-	3,560
Bogong ..	17,019	13,466	30,485	14,681	13,224	27,905	-	2,338	-	242	-	2,580
Borong ..	15,864	14,856	30,720	16,289	14,562	30,851	+	425	-	294	+	131
Bourke ..	248,387	274,546	522,933	295,309	327,502	622,811	+	46,922	+	52,956	+	99,878
Buln Buln	18,608	15,122	33,730	22,283	18,774	41,057	+	3,675	+	3,652	+	7,327
Croajingo- long ..	1,271	876	2,147	1,510	1,190	2,700	+	239	+	314	+	553
Dalhousie ..	10,552	9,826	20,378	8,917	8,724	17,641	-	1,635	-	1,102	-	2,737
Dargo ..	3,445	2,434	5,879	3,077	2,441	5,518	-	368	+	7	-	361
Delatite ..	10,957	9,587	20,544	11,491	10,574	22,065	+	534	+	977	+	1,512
Dundas ..	4,450	4,381	8,831	5,298	5,152	10,450	+	848	+	781	+	1,610
Evelyn ..	7,443	6,075	13,518	9,026	8,265	17,291	+	1,583	+	2,190	+	3,773
Follett ..	1,359	1,356	2,715	1,372	1,339	2,711	+	13	-	17	-	4
Gladstone	9,538	8,415	17,953	8,752	7,961	16,713	-	786	-	454	-	1,240
Grant ..	34,877	36,157	71,034	34,991	36,486	71,477	+	114	+	329	+	443
Grenville ..	23,730	24,416	48,146	20,503	22,567	43,070	-	3,227	-	1,849	-	5,076
Gunbower ..	4,333	3,834	8,167	5,083	4,181	9,264	+	750	+	347	+	1,097
Hampden ..	5,375	4,949	10,324	6,707	6,188	12,895	+	1,332	+	1,239	+	2,571
Heytesbury	3,413	3,045	6,458	3,705	3,261	6,966	+	292	+	216	+	508
Kara Kara	8,673	7,758	16,431	8,265	7,274	15,539	-	408	-	484	-	892
Karkaroc	5,551	3,852	9,403	6,618	6,562	13,180	+	4,067	+	2,710	+	6,777
Lowan ..	7,327	6,863	14,190	7,082	6,231	13,313	-	245	-	632	-	877
Millewa ..	68	44	112	56	28	84	-	12	-	16	-	28
Moir ..	18,515	16,148	34,663	16,814	15,028	31,842	+	1,701	+	1,120	+	2,821
Mornington	14,174	12,385	26,559	19,034	16,279	35,313	+	4,860	+	3,894	+	8,754
Normanby	6,031	5,837	11,868	5,900	6,007	11,907	+	131	+	170	+	39
Polwarth ..	5,932	4,733	10,665	7,367	6,533	13,900	+	1,435	+	1,800	+	3,235
Ripon ..	6,941	5,748	12,689	7,464	6,448	13,912	+	523	+	700	+	1,223
Rodney ..	10,315	8,825	19,140	10,399	9,089	19,488	+	84	+	264	+	348
Talbot ..	29,390	28,008	57,398	23,567	24,364	47,931	-	5,823	-	3,644	-	9,467
Tambo ..	1,523	1,125	2,648	1,650	1,329	2,979	+	127	+	204	+	331
Tanjil ..	10,484	9,626	20,110	10,130	9,562	19,692	-	354	-	64	-	418
Tatchera ..	4,883	3,692	8,575	6,318	4,519	10,837	+	1,435	+	827	+	2,262
Villiers ..	11,032	10,993	22,025	11,430	11,297	22,727	+	398	+	304	+	702
Weeah ..	219	141	360	1,265	697	1,952	+	1,036	+	556	+	1,592
Womnan- gatta ..	1,356	915	2,271	998	733	1,731	-	358	-	182	-	540
Migratory (County not speci- fied) ..	1,096	729	1,825	..	..	..	-	1,096	-	729	-	1,825
Outside Counties Shipping ..	2,067	214	2,281	4,082	723	4,805	+	2,015	+	509	+	2,524
Total ..	603,883	597,458	1,201,341	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	+	51,708	+	62,502	+	114,210

NOTE.—Full-blooded aborigines, to the number of 271 in 1901, are included in the foregoing statement, but those enumerated in 1911, viz., 196, are excluded.

Decreases of population were shown in 16 of the 37 counties during the ten years 1901-1911. The largest of these were in the counties of Talbot, Grenville, Bendigo, Dalhousie, Bogong, and Gladstone, where the mining industry had not been so prosperous as in former years. The north-eastern county of Moira, which is principally dependent on agriculture, also showed a decline of about 8 per cent. The county of Bourke, which includes the metropolis, contained nearly 100,000 more people at the later census than at the earlier one. There were also large increases in the counties of Mornington and Buln Buln, and in the mallee county of Karkaroc.

Ages of the people.

The following table shows the ages of the people in the three census years 1891, 1901, and 1911 and the proportionate numbers living in successive age groups;—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-5 ..	75,229	73,505	66,807	65,179	73,061	70,417
5-10 ..	64,989	63,251	72,052	70,493	65,615	63,904
10-15 ..	58,536	57,528	67,389	66,640	63,536	62,523
15-20 ..	56,889	57,560	58,896	59,717	67,804	67,719
20-25 ..	63,356	62,185	50,593	57,632	61,895	65,217
25-30 ..	62,910	54,999	45,469	52,832	51,955	55,651
30-35 ..	47,632	39,667	46,635	48,156	44,928	48,694
35-40 ..	31,672	26,398	46,723	43,390	41,308	44,549
40-45 ..	23,924	21,332	37,118	33,551	42,512	42,480
45-50 ..	22,007	19,567	24,137	21,810	41,015	38,477
50-55 ..	22,676	19,290	18,348	17,601	31,866	29,420
55-60 ..	22,135	16,132	15,351	15,157	19,486	18,457
60-65 ..	20,091	12,847	14,979	14,292	13,834	14,316
65-70 ..	11,075	7,140	16,080	13,843	11,432	12,603
70-75 ..	7,194	4,775	11,781	8,360	9,415	9,972
75-80 ..	3,191	2,253	5,733	4,231	7,275	6,934
80-85 ..	1,378	1,006	2,453	2,065	3,903	3,387
85-90 ..	459	356	603	587	1,133	1,129
90-100 ..	168	124	160	152	301	321
100 and over ..	5	5	12	11	8	10
Unspecified ..	2,898	2,071	2,564	1,759	3,259	3,780
Total ..	598,414	541,991	603,883	597,458	655,591	659,960

AGES OF THE PEOPLE AT CENSUSES, 1891, 1901, AND 1911—*continued.*

Age Group (Years).	1891.		1901.		1911.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
0-5	12·63	13·61	11·11	10·94	11·20	10·73
5-10	10·91	11·72	11·98	11·83	10·06	9·74
10-15	9·83	10·65	11·21	11·19	9·74	9·53
15-20	9·55	10·66	9·80	10·03	10·40	10·32
20-25	10·64	11·52	8·41	9·68	9·48	9·94
25-30	10·56	10·19	7·56	8·87	7·96	8·48
30-35	8·00	7·35	7·76	8·08	6·89	7·42
35-40	5·32	4·89	7·77	7·28	6·33	6·79
40-45	4·02	3·95	6·17	5·63	6·52	6·47
45-50	3·70	3·62	4·02	3·66	6·29	5·87
50-55	3·81	3·57	3·05	2·96	4·89	4·48
55-60	3·72	2·99	2·55	2·54	2·99	2·81
60-65	3·37	2·38	2·49	2·40	2·12	2·18
65-70	1·86	1·32	2·67	2·32	1·75	1·92
70-75	1·21	·88	1·96	1·40	1·44	1·52
75-80	·53	·42	·95	·71	1·11	1·06
80-85	·23	·19	·41	·35	·60	·52
85-90	·08	·07	·10	·10	·18	·17
90 and over	·03	·02	·03	·03	·05	·05
Specified Ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Persons at
dependent
and
supporting
ages.

By adopting larger groups a clearer idea is obtained of the age distribution of the population at the three census dates. The subjoined table shows the numbers and proportions of males and females at ages 0-15, 15-45,

45-65, and 65 and upwards. Persons of unspecified ages have been omitted :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS AT DEPENDENT AND SUPPORTING AGES IN VICTORIA AT THREE CENSUS ENUMERATIONS.

Census Year.	Number of Persons at—							
	Dependent Ages (Under 15 years).		Supporting Ages.				Old Age (65 years and upwards).	
	Males.	Females.	15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1891	198,754	194,284	286,383	262,141	86,909	67,836	23,470	15,659
1901	206,248	202,312	285,434	295,278	72,815	68,860	36,822	29,249
1911	202,262	196,844	310,402	324,310	106,201	100,670	33,467	34,356
	Proportions per cent.							
1891	33·37	35·98	48·09	48·56	14·60	12·56	3·94	2·90
1901	34·30	33·96	47·47	49·57	12·11	11·56	6·12	4·91
1911	31·00	30·00	47·59	49·42	16·28	15·34	5·13	5·24

The features which are most noticeable in the age distribution of the population in 1911, as compared with that of ten years previously, are the decrease in the proportion of dependants (*i.e.*, persons under the age of 15 years), and the increase in the proportionate number at the supporting ages from 45 to 65 years. The proportion of old persons in the community was slightly less in 1911 than in 1901.

For the sake of comparison, similar particulars are given for England and Wales for 1911 :—

Age Group.	Number of—		Proportion Per Cent. for—	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dependent ages—				
Under 15 years	5,531,039	5,519,828	31·70	29·64
Supporting ages—				
15 to 45 years	8,325,710	8,988,745	47·73	48·26
45 to 65 years	2,779,489	3,047,165	15·93	16·36
Old-age—				
65 years and upwards ..	809,370	1,069,146	4·64	5·74
Total	17,445,608	18,624,884	100·00	100·00

The *Year-Book* for 1916-17 contains on page 220 a table showing the length of residence in Australia of the population of the metropolis and of the remainder of the State.

The number of breadwinners in each class of occupation at the date of the census of 1911, and of the persons dependent on them, are shown hereunder :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA AS RETURNED AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Breadwinners—			
Professional	26,607	17,212	43,819
Domestic	13,619	48,556	62,175
Commercial	74,448	17,163	91,611
Transport and Communication	37,629	1,609	39,238
Industrial	141,317	46,456	187,773
Primary Producers	139,221	5,163	144,384
Indefinite	4,546	3,507	8,053
Total Breadwinners	437,387	139,666	577,053
Dependents	202,357	518,780	721,137
Occupation not stated	15,847	1,514	17,361
Total Population	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Conjugal condition, 1911.

The conjugal condition of the people of Victoria at various periods of life (exclusive of full-blooded Aborigines) was returned as follows at the last census :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911.

(Exclusive of Full-blooded Aborigines.)

Ages.	MALES.					Total Number.
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-specified.	
Under 15 years ..	202,261	1	..	..	..	202,262
15 to 20 years ..	67,590	214	..	..	..	67,804
20 " 25 " ..	55,140	6,592	62	5	96	61,895
25 " 30 " ..	31,498	20,069	281	32	75	51,955
30 " 35 " ..	17,720	26,557	525	63	63	44,928
35 " 40 " ..	12,285	28,022	860	69	72	41,308
40 " 45 " ..	10,070	31,054	1,230	89	69	42,512
45 " 50 " ..	7,897	31,120	1,827	109	62	41,015
50 " 55 " ..	5,430	24,182	2,111	82	61	31,866
55 " 60 " ..	3,182	14,455	1,768	46	35	19,486
60 " 65 " ..	2,204	9,779	1,790	30	31	13,834
65 " 70 " ..	1,867	7,396	2,131	14	24	11,432
70 " 75 " ..	1,696	5,411	2,266	17	25	9,415
75 " 80 " ..	1,170	3,684	2,396	3	22	7,275
80 " 85 " ..	571	1,626	1,688	7	11	3,903
85 " 90 " ..	165	385	580	..	3	1,133
90 " 100 " ..	58	89	154	..	..	301
100 years and over ..	..	3	5	..	..	8
Unspecified.. ..	1,800	1,111	146	9	193	3,259
All ages ..	422,604	211,750	19,820	575	842	655,591
Under 21 years ..	282,916	567	2	..	..	283,485
21 years and upwards ..	139,688	211,183	19,818	575	842	372,106

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued.*

Ages.	FEMALES.					
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Un-specified.	Total Number.
Under 15 years ..	196,838	6	..	..	..	196,844
15 to 20 years ..	65,961	1,712	6	..	40	67,719
20 „ 25 „ ..	49,328	15,700	121	19	49	65,217
25 „ 30 „ ..	26,521	23,595	442	64	29	55,651
30 „ 35 „ ..	16,354	31,290	930	98	22	43,694
35 „ 40 „ ..	12,085	30,541	1,799	107	17	44,549
40 „ 45 „ ..	9,214	30,266	2,870	112	18	42,480
45 „ 50 „ ..	6,902	27,318	4,138	108	11	38,477
50 „ 55 „ ..	4,572	19,793	4,965	82	8	29,420
55 „ 60 „ ..	2,391	11,316	4,718	21	11	18,457
60 „ 65 „ ..	1,409	7,368	5,508	20	11	14,316
65 „ 70 „ ..	966	5,153	6,459	15	10	12,603
70 „ 75 „ ..	539	3,196	6,220	4	13	9,972
75 „ 80 „ ..	312	1,662	4,949	7	4	6,934
80 „ 85 „ ..	150	578	2,652	1	6	3,387
85 „ 90 „ ..	51	120	953	..	5	1,129
90 „ 100 „ ..	9	38	273	..	1	321
100 years and over	..	1	9	..	..	10
Unspecified ..	1,255	1,812	504	7	202	3,780
All ages ..	394,857	216,465	47,516	665	457	659,960
Under 21 years ..	275,008	3,309	25	4	62	278,408
21 years and upwards	119,849	213,156	47,491	661	395	381,552

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, 1911—*continued.*

Ages.	PROPORTION PER 100 LIVING AT EACH AGE.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Never Married.	Husbands.	Widowers.	Never Married.	Wives.	Widows.
Under 15 years ..	100·0	..	..	100·0	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	99·7	·3	..	97·5	2·5	..
20 " 25 " ..	89·2	10·7	·1	75·7	24·1	·2
25 " 30 " ..	60·8	38·7	·5	47·7	51·5	·8
30 " 35 " ..	39·6	59·3	1·1	33·7	64·4	1·9
35 " 40 " ..	29·8	68·1	2·1	27·2	68·8	4·0
40 " 45 " ..	23·8	73·3	2·9	21·7	71·5	6·8
45 " 50 " ..	19·3	76·2	4·5	18·0	71·2	10·8
50 " 60 " ..	16·8	75·6	7·6	14·6	65·1	20·3
60 " 70 " ..	16·2	68·2	15·6	8·8	46·6	44·6
70 " 80 " ..	17·2	54·7	28·1	5·0	28·8	66·2
80 years and upwards	14·9	39·5	45·6	4·3	15·3	80·4
All ages ..	64·6	32·4	3·0	60·1	32·7	7·2
Under 21 years ..	99·8	·2	..	98·8	1·2	..
21 years and upwards	37·7	57·0	5·3	31·5	56·0	12·5

The single males of 20 years and upwards, and the single females of 17 years and upwards, or, in other words, the marriageable persons. bachelors and spinsters, numbered respectively 152,753 and 171,514. If to these be added the widowers, widows, and divorcees, it will be found that the whole marriageable population at the census was 173,148 males and 219,694 females, the latter thus exceeding the former by 46,546.

At the census, therefore, the marriageable females were in the proportion of 127 to every 100 marriageable males. In 1901 the proportion of females was 117; in 1891, 88; in 1881, 89; and in 1871 only 52.

There were 18 persons—8 males and 10 females—aged 100 years and upwards in Victoria when the census was taken. Of the men 5, and of the women 9, were widowed.

Statements showing the materials of which houses were composed, the number of persons living therein, and the weekly rental values of private dwellings at the date of the 1911 census are given on pages 224 and 225 of the *Year-Book* for 1916-17.

In the following return the persons and dwellings to the square mile, persons and rooms to a dwelling, and persons to a room, are shown for the six census years 1861-1911 :—

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—RETURN FOR SIX CENSUS YEARS.

Year of Census.	Persons to the Square Mile (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Inhabited Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to the Inhabited Dwelling (exclusive of Persons in Ships).	Rooms to an Inhabited Dwelling,	Persons to a Room.
1861 ..	6·126	1·470	4·16	2·96	1·39
1871 ..	8·298	1·714	4·84	3·88	1·24
1881 ..	9·791	1·935	5·06	4·43	1·14
1891 ..	12·948	2·549	5·08	5·09	1·00
1901 ..	13·643	2·747	4·97	5·38	·93
1911 ..	14·915	3·103	4·80	5·51	·87

The population returned at the census of 1911 represents a proportion of 14·9 persons to the square mile. In 1901 the proportion was 13·6; in 1891, 12·9; in 1881, 9·8; in 1871, 8·3; and in 1861, 6·1. There were 480 persons to every 100 inhabited dwellings in 1911, a number smaller than in any of the four preceding census years, but greater than in 1861.

The census of 1911 gives the principal birthplaces of the people as follows :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911.

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	495,490	514,729	1,010,219
Other Australian States	46,169	52,557	98,726
New Zealand	4,968	5,099	10,067
England and Wales	49,558	39,824	89,382
Scotland	14,200	12,377	26,577
Ireland	19,169	22,308	41,477
British India	1,179	427	1,606
Other British Possessions	2,201	1,723	3,924
Total British	632,934	649,044	1,281,978

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1911—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Austria-Hungary	280	75	355
Germany	4,343	1,799	6,142
France	471	263	734
Belgium	72	27	99
Italy	1,140	359	1,499
Sweden	1,138	82	1,220
Norway	726	81	807
Russia	777	296	1,073
Turkey	27	4	31
United States	1,085	665	1,750
China	4,246	56	4,302
Japan	47	10	57
Other Foreign Countries ...	2,450	733	3,183
Total Foreign ...	16,802	4,450	21,252
At Sea	630	673	1,303
Unspecified	5,225	5,793	11,018
Grand Total ...	655,591	659,960	1,315,551

Persons of Victorian birth were in the proportion of **Victorian born.** 77 to every 100 persons in 1911, as compared with 73 in 1901. These, combined with the natives of the other Australian States and New Zealand, amounted in the later year to 85 per cent. of the total population of Victoria.

The number of persons in the State in 1911 who were **Foreign born.** born in countries outside the British dominions was 21,252, or 1.6 per cent. of the population. This is a decrease as compared with 1901, when they numbered 25,582, or 2.1 per cent. of the population.

In the interval between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 **Chinese.** natives of China decreased from 6,230 to 4,302. These figures, however, do not represent all the Chinese in the State, as there are persons of this race born in places outside of China who are resident in Victoria. The total number of the Chinese race in Victoria was 7,349 in 1901 and 5,601 in 1911.

The enumerated population at each of the last six censuses and the decennial increases, numerical and centesimal, are as under :—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA (INCLUDING ABORIGINES) AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.		Population.	Increase since last Census.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.		Numerical.	Centesimal.
1861	540,322	129,556	31·54	328,651	64,317	24·33	211,671	65,239	44·55
1871	731,528	191,206	35·39	401,050	72,399	22·03	330,478	118,807	56·13
1881	862,346	130,818	17·88	452,083	51,033	12·72	410,263	79,785	24·14
1891	1,140,405	278,059	32·24	598,414	146,331	32·37	541,991	131,728	32·11
1901	1,201,341	60,936	5·34	603,883	5,469	·91	597,458	55,467	10·23
1911	1,315,747	114,406	9·52	655,694	51,811	8·58	660,053	62,595	10·48

Between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 the increase in population (114,406) was smaller than in any intercensal period since 1851, with the exception of the decennium 1891-1901, when it was only 60,936 persons.

The masculinity of the population, or the ratio of males to females, at the last six census enumerations, was as follows :—

Year.	Males to 100 Females.					
1861	155·26
1871	121·36
1881	110·19
1891	110·41
1901	101·08
1911	99·34

The ratios for different age groups for the last three census years are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16, also the proportions existing between males and females at the last census date in other parts of Australasia and England and Wales.

The following table shows the area in acres and the enumerated population at the census of 1911, also the estimated population and the number of persons to the

Population of Greater Melbourne, 1918.

acre at the end of 1918, of the various municipalities in Greater Melbourne :—

POPULATION, ETC., OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1918.

Sub-District.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population at the Census of 1911.	Persons to the Acre, 1918.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1918.
Melbourne City	7,555	103,593	14·2	167,480
Fitzroy City	923	34,283	38·2	35,300
Collingwood City	1,139	34,190	31·2	35,550
Richmond City	1,430	40,442	28·8	41,200
Brunswick City	2,719	32,215	14·7	39,910
Northcote City	2,850	17,519	9·3	26,390
Prahran City	2,320	45,367	21·3	49,480
South Melbourne City	2,303	46,190	21·1	48,700
Port Melbourne City	2,366	13,515	5·5	13,000
St. Kilda City	2,049	25,334	16·5	33,800
Brighton City	3,308	12,083	6·2	20,500
Essendon City	4,000	23,749	8·5	34,000
Hawthorn City	2,400	24,450	11·7	28,150
Kew Town	3,553	11,152	4·1	14,480
Footscray City	2,577	23,643	11·9	30,750
Williamstown City	2,775	15,275	6·8	18,800
Oakleigh Borough	2,658	2,151	1·9	5,130
Caulfield City	5,600	15,919	5·3	29,500
Malvern City	4,000	15,969	7·3	29,000
Camberwell City	8,320	12,551	2·4	19,680
Preston Shire	8,800	5,049	·9	8,080
oburg Town	4,800	9,505	3·2	15,120
andringham Town	3,740	*	2·2	8,250
Remainder of District	81,181	24,873	·4	28,670
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	4,220	...	2,580
Total, including Shipping ...	163,366	593,237	4·4†	723,500

* Included with "Remainder of District" in 1911.

† In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

NOTE.—Brighton, Williamstown and Port Melbourne were constituted cities and Sandringham was proclaimed a town in 1919.

Fitzroy is the most thickly populated municipality, with about 38 persons to the acre ; Collingwood has 31 and Richmond 29 ; Prahran and South Melbourne have about 21 ; St. Kilda City has 17 and Melbourne City 14 persons. There are large areas devoted to parks, gardens, and other reserves in many of the municipalities, so that the population is really living closer together than the figures in the table indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,968 acres of such reserves ; Kew, 643 ; South Melbourne, 497 ; Williamstown, 444 ; St. Kilda, 298 ; Caulfield, 305 ; Richmond, 227 ; and Brighton, 192 acres. There are smaller areas in other districts, but they do not appreciably affect the question of density of population. The total area of all the reserves is 6,192 acres, and, if these be excluded,

the number of persons to the acre in the places named will be as follows:—Richmond, 34; South Melbourne, 27; Melbourne City, 19; St. Kilda, 19; Williamstown, 8; and Kew, 5; in Brighton and Caulfield the proportions will remain about the same.

In the following return Victoria is shown in three divisions, the first being the Metropolitan (Greater Melbourne) District, or the area extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city; the second, the other urban districts, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, rural districts, including the remaining portions of the State. The population of each of those divisions at the end of 1918, the ratio of its population to that of the whole State, and the number of persons to the square mile were as follows:—

Urban and rural population, 1918.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1918.

Divisions.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1918.		
		Total.	Proportion per cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.
Metropolitan	255	723,500	50·57	2,837
Other Urban	376	204,860	14·32	545
Total Urban	631	928,360	64·89	1,471
Rural	87,253	502,398	35·11	5·8
Total State	87,884	1,430,758	100·00	16·3

The urban is much greater than the rural population, and the population of the metropolis alone is more than 50 per cent. of that of the whole State. The results of each census (except that of 1901), after the census of 1861, showed an increase in the proportion of the total population resident in the metropolitan area. The marked nature of this increase will be apparent from the following statement:—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO THAT OF THE WHOLE OF VICTORIA.

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1861 (Census) ...	25·9	1913 (Estimate) ...	46·1
1871 " ...	28·9	1914 " ...	47·1
1881 " ...	32·8	1915 " ...	48·2
1891 " ...	43·0	1916 " ...	49·7
1901 " ...	41·3	1917 " ...	50·2
1911 " ...	45·1	1918 " ...	50·6
1912 (Estimate) ...	45·7		

The figures for the year 1912 and later years are estimates as at 31st December.

Greater Melbourne—
increase of
population.

The next return gives the populations of the municipal districts in Greater Melbourne in 1891, 1901, and 1911, the totals for these three years being 490,896, 496,079, and 593,237 respectively. There was a falling off in the cities of Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Footscray, and South Melbourne between 1891 and 1901, but a recovery between the latter year and 1911. North Melbourne and Flemington and Kensington were annexed by Melbourne during 1905, and the figures for that city in 1891 and 1901 have been adjusted to include those districts. In Prahran, St. Kilda, Brunswick, Essendon, and Hawthorn, there has been a continued increase. Of the towns, Port Melbourne and Williamstown fell away before 1901, but slightly recovered between that year and 1911. There has been a continued increase in Northcote, Brighton, Malvern, Caulfield, Camberwell, and Kew. In the borough of Oakleigh the increase has been continuous. The same remark applies to Coburg, which was a shire in 1891 and 1901, but became a borough in 1905 and a town in 1912. In the shire of Preston there was an increase in each period. In the parts of shires included in the Greater Melbourne area the population was 14,217 in 1891; 15,445 in 1901; and 24,873 in 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891, 1901, AND 1911.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Cities—			
Melbourne	104,316	97,440	103,593
Fitzroy	32,453	31,687	34,283
Collingwood	35,070	32,749	34,190
Richmond	38,797	37,824	40,442
Brunswick (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	21,961	24,141	32,215
Prahran	39,703	40,441	45,367
South Melbourne	41,724	40,619	46,190
St. Kilda	19,838	20,542	25,334
Essendon (Town 1891 and 1901) ..	14,411	17,426	23,749
Hawthorn	19,585	21,430	24,450
Footscray	19,149	18,318	23,643
Towns—			
Northcote	7,458	9,677	17,519
Williamstown	15,960	14,052	15,275
Port Melbourne (Borough 1891) ..	13,067	12,176	13,515
Brighton	9,858	10,047	12,083
Malvern (Shire 1891)*	8,136	10,619	15,969
Caulfield (Shire 1891)	8,005	9,541	15,919
Camberwell (Shire 1891 and 1901) ..	6,204	8,602	12,551
Kew (Borough 1891 and 1901) ..	8,462	9,469	11,152

* Proclaimed a city, 30th May, 1911.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE IN 1891,
1901, AND 1911—continued.

Municipal Districts.	Population at the Census of—		
	1891.	1901.	1911.
Boroughs—			
Oakleigh	1,236	1,273	2,151
Coburg (Shire 1891 and 1901)* ..	5,752	6,772	9,505
Shires—			
Preston	3,569	4,059	5,049
Parts of Shires, forming remainder of District	14,217	15,445	24,873
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ..	1,965	1,730	4,220
Total	490,896	496,079	593,237

* Constituted a town, 9th September, 1912.

Outside Melbourne and suburbs, the most important towns in Victoria are Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Castlemaine, two; and Warrnambool, Mildura, Maryborough, Hamilton, and Stawell, one each. The populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the census of 1911 and as estimated in 1918, were as follows:—

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS IN VICTORIA, 1911 AND 1918.

Name of Town.	1911 (Census).	1918 (Estimated).
Ballarat	42,403	39,970
Bendigo	39,417	35,590
Geelong	30,273	34,080
Castlemaine	7,020	7,762
Warrnambool	7,010	7,400
Mildura	4,608	6,500
Maryborough	5,675	4,950
Hamilton	4,900	4,700
Stawell	4,410	4,410

The following is a list of the other towns in Victoria which contained a population of 3,000 persons or over in 1918:—

Town.	Estimated Population in 1918.	Town.	Estimated Population in 1918.
Ararat	4,500	Daylesford	3,800
Colac	4,250	Sale	3,660
Wangaratta	4,030	Camperdown	3,450
Echuca	4,000	Beechworth	3,450
Horsham	4,000	Bairnsdale	3,325
Wonthaggi	4,000	Kyneton	3,300
St. Arnaud	3,800	Shepparton	3,175

Rates of increase of population.

The average annual rates at which the population has increased (1) in the whole State, (2) in Melbourne and Suburbs, and (3) in the remainder of the State are shown hereunder :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN THE WHOLE STATE, IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, AND IN REMAINDER OF STATE, 1851 TO 1918.

Period.	In Victoria.		In Melbourne and Suburbs.		In Remainder of State.	
	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.	Rate of Natural Increase.	Rate of Total Increase.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1851-60 ...	2·01	21·59	*	13·62	*	26·67
1861-70 ...	2·46	3·05	1·96†	3·91	2·63†	2·74
1871-80 ...	1·87	1·70	1·33	3·31	2·11	1·01
1881-90 ...	1·66	2·80	1·53	5·56	1·74	1·17
1891-1900...	1·47	·55	1·36	·25	1·55	·77
1901 ...	1·26	1·28	·98	1·35	1·46	1·24
1902 ...	1·18	·26	·99	·25	1·31	·26
1903 ...	1·15	-·06	·95	·58	1·29	-·51
1904 ...	1·27	·28	1·05	1·14	1·42	-·34
1905 ...	1·27	·85	1·05	1·64	1·43	·27
1906 ...	1·27	1·26	1·02	2·06	1·46	·67
1907 ...	1·35	1·28	1·14	2·35	1·51	·49
1908 ...	1·22	·84	1·02	2·62	1·37	-·51
1909 ...	1·35	1·56	1·16	2·85	1·49	·56
1910 ...	1·29	1·31	1·07	2·57	1·47	·30
1911 ...	1·36	2·37	1·18	2·07	1·51	2·62
1912 ...	1·44	3·10	1·38	4·71	1·48	1·79
1913 ...	1·49	2·29	1·50	3·59	1·47	1·20
1914 ...	1·40	1·31	1·41	3·53	1·39	-·58
1915 ...	1·34	-·90	1·36	1·48	1·33	-3·02
1916 ...	1·25	-1·36	1·27	1·70	1·23	-4·21
1917 ...	1·32	·87	1·31	1·81	1·33	-·07
1918 ...	1·16	1·40	1·14	2·15	1·19	·64

* Not available.
† Average 1862-1870.

It will be observed that the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) has during all periods except the four years 1913 to 1916 been less in Melbourne than in other portions of the State, while the rate of total increase has usually been greater. It would appear from this that the metropolis has been gaining population at the expense of the country districts. The higher rate of natural increase in extra-metropolitan areas is due principally to the low death rates there prevailing, and this favorable mortality can only be partially accounted for

by the migration from country to town of persons in indifferent health. The greater vitality in country districts shows the advantage to be derived from a large increase in the population of these portions of the State.

The following table shows the population of each Australian State and New Zealand at each census from 1851 to 1911:—

POPULATION OF THE SIX STATES OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, 1851-1911.

State.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Victoria	77,345	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405	1,201,070	1,315,551
New South Wales } Queensland } South Australia ..	191,099	{ 350,860 30,059	{ 503,981 117,960	{ 751,468 213,525	{ 1,132,234 393,718	{ 1,354,846 498,129	{ 1,643,448 605,813
Western Australia ..	63,700	126,830	185,628	279,865	320,431	363,157	411,868
Tasmania	5,886	15,100	25,270	29,708	49,782	184,124	282,114
	70,130	89,977	101,020	115,705	146,667	172,475	191,211
Australia	408,160	1,153,148	1,665,385	2,252,617	3,183,237	3,773,801	4,455,005
New Zealand	22,108	84,536	257,810	489,933	626,658	772,719	1,008,407

In the next table is shown the estimated population of each Australian State (excluding aborigines) at the end of 1918, also the increase of population since the census of 1911, and the number of persons to the square mile.

POPULATION OF EACH AUSTRALIAN STATE AND NEW ZEALAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1918.

State.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1918.			Increase since Census of 1911 (2nd April).	Persons to the Square Mile.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	684,906	745,852	1,430,758	115,207	16·3
New South Wales ..	957,723	972,517	1,930,240	283,506	6·2
Queensland	353,091	341,349	694,440	88,627	1·0
South Australia ..	205,823	239,885	445,708	37,150	1·2
Western Australia ..	161,464	151,983	313,447	31,333	0·3
Tasmania	105,434	103,439	208,873	17,662	8·0
Territories—					
Northern	3,677	1,104	4,781	1,471	0·01
Federal	1,179	1,053	2,232	518	2·5
Australia	2,473,297	2,557,182	5,030,479	575,474	1·7
New Zealand	542,076	566,304	1,108,380	99,973	10·7

Australian States—
Increase of
population,
1851 to 1911.

The subjoined table contains particulars of the movement of population by immigration and emigration, and of the natural increase by excess of births over deaths in each of the Australian States since 1851 :—

TABLE SHOWING INCREASE OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIAN STATES, 1851 TO 1911.

Period.	Increase by Excess of Immigration over Emigration.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia
1851-61 (Census period)	400,045	126,314		35,750	6,510	7,709	576,328
1861-71 "	41,789	48,247	68,581	17,060	6,386	- 5,183	176,880
1871-81 "	- 15,322	107,536	58,904	45,032	- 135	- 770	195,245
1881-91 "	116,950	171,061	114,835	- 28,275	12,973	5,993	393,537
1891-01 "	- 111,848	- 4,064	16,693	- 15,568	118,441	- 2,179	1,475
1901-11 "	- 42,340	45,564	19,708	- 5,406	53,723	- 14,592	56,657
Total ..	389,274	494,658	278,721	48,593	197,898	- 9,022	1,400,122
Natural Increase (i.e., Excess of Births over Deaths).							
1851-61 (Census period)	62,932	63,506		27,380	2,704	12,138	168,660
1861-71 "	149,417	104,874	19,320	41,736	3,784	16,226	335,357
1871-81 "	146,140	139,951	36,661	49,207	4,573	15,455	391,987
1881-91 "	161,109	209,705	65,358	68,841	7,101	24,969	537,083
1891-01 "	172,513	226,676	87,718	58,294	15,901	27,987	589,089
1901-11 "	156,821	248,038	87,976	54,117	44,267	33,328	624,547
Total ..	848,932	992,750	297,033	299,575	78,330	130,103	2,646,723
Total Increase.							
1851-61 (Census period)	462,977	189,820		63,130	9,214	19,847	744,988
1861-71 "	191,206	153,121	87,901	58,796	10,170	11,043	512,237
1871-81 "	130,818	247,487	95,565	94,239	4,438	14,685	587,232
1881-91 "	278,059	380,766	180,193	40,566	20,074	30,962	930,620
1891-01 "	60,665	222,612	104,411	42,726	134,342	25,808	590,564
1901-11 "	114,481	293,602	107,684	48,711	97,990	18,736	681,204
Total ..	1,233,206	1,487,408	575,754	348,168	276,228	121,081	4,046,845

Some very interesting results are disclosed by this table. During the ten years 1901-11 Australia gained 56,657 persons by immigration

—there being increases from this source in Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland, and decreases through excess of emigration over immigration in the other States, Victoria losing no less than 42,340 persons. Over the whole period of 60 years the excess of births over deaths contributed 65½ per cent. to the total increase of population, excess of immigration over emigration being responsible for the remaining 34½ per cent. Tasmania is the only State which has suffered a loss of population by migration over the whole period since 1851, the departures since that date having exceeded the arrivals by 9,022 persons.

Victoria had, at the census of 1911, the largest proportion of people aged 65 and upwards in its population, viz., 518 per 10,000, and was followed by New Zealand with 474, South Australia with 467, Tasmania with 412, and New South Wales with 405. In Queensland and Western Australia the proportions were much lower.

The enumerated populations of Australasian capital cities during the past 57 years are shown in the following table. Melbourne during that time has made great progress, the most noticeable advance having been in the decennial period, 1881-91, when the increase of population was 73 per cent. Between 1891 and 1901 the population remained almost stationary, but in the intercensal period 1901 to 1911 there was an increase of 97,158. Sydney, which since 1902 has been the most populous city in Australasia, had 792,700 inhabitants in 1918. These two cities contain about 30 per cent. of the population of the Commonwealth.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1861 TO 1918.

Capital City (with Suburbs).	Enumerated Population at the Census of—						Estimated Population, 31st Dec., 1918.	Persons to the Acre, 1918.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.		
Melbourne	139,916	206,780	282,947	490,896	496,079	593,237	723,500	4.43
Sydney ..	95,789	137,776	224,939	383,283	481,830	636,355	792,700	6.70
Brisbane ..	6,051	15,029	31,109	101,554	119,428	140,977	173,504	.89
Adelaide ..	18,303	42,744	103,864	133,252	162,094	191,312	235,751†	1.38
Perth ..	*	*	*	*	66,832	109,375	133,000	1.55
Hobart ..	24,773	26,004	27,248	33,450	34,604	40,335	41,509	.89
Wellington	4,176	7,908	20,563	34,190	49,344	70,729	98,600	3.04

* Not available.

† As at 31st December, 1917.

Density of population in capital cities.

It will be noticed that the population of Sydney is more concentrated than that of any other metropolitan city, the population of Melbourne being spread over about one and a half times the corresponding area. In Adelaide and Perth there is only about one person, and in Brisbane and Hobart less than one person, to the acre.

Population of the principal cities in the British Empire.

The following is a list of the cities in the British Empire which, at the date of the latest enumeration, had a population exceeding 300,000. It will be seen that Sydney is the seventh and Melbourne the ninth city in the Empire :—

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

City.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Greater London.. ..	England	1914	7,419,704
Calcutta	India	1911	1,222,313
Glasgow	Scotland	1915	1,072,793
Bombay	India	1911	979,445
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1914	965,800
Birmingham	England	1914	860,591
Sydney	Australia	1918	792,700
Liverpool	England	1914	763,926
Melbourne	Australia	1918	723,500
Montreal	Canada	1913	600,000
Madras	India	1911	518,660
Hyderabad	India	1914	500,623
Sheffield	England	1914	472,234
Leeds	England	1914	457,507
Dublin.. ..	Ireland	1914	406,000
Belfast.. ..	Ireland	1914	399,000
Toronto	Canada	1911	376,538
Bristol	England	1914	361,573
Edinburgh	Scotland	1915	326,901

Chinese and Aborigines in Victoria. In the subjoined table is given the population of Victoria at each of the last six census enumerations, Chinese and Aborigines being distinguished:—

POPULATION OF VICTORIA, DISTINGUISHING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES, AT SIX CENSUS PERIODS.

Year of Census.	Total Population—including Chinese and Aborigines.			Chinese.			Aborigines.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861	540,322	328,651	211,671	24,732	24,724	8	1,694	1,046	648
1871	731,528	401,050	330,478	17,935	17,899	36	1,330	784	546
1881	862,346	452,083	410,263	12,128	11,869	259	780	460	320
1891	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,772	605	565	325	240
1901	1,201,341	603,883	597,458	7,349	6,740	609	652	367	285
1911	1,315,551	655,591	659,960	5,601	4,956	645	643	340	303

Decrease of Chinese. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853, and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1857, when the next census was taken, they had increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. Since 1861 there has been a continuous decrease in the Chinese population. At the census of 1901 they reached a total of 7,349, and at the census of 1911 they numbered only 5,601 (including 894 half-castes). The Chinese Immigration Restriction Act passed in December, 1888 (afterwards *Chinese Restriction Act* 1890), was largely instrumental in later years in limiting the number of immigrants. This Act provided that no vessel should enter any portion of the State having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer would be liable to a penalty of £500 for every one by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and failing to do so should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20. Under the Immigration Restriction Act of the Commonwealth the practice is not to permit the landing of Chinese unless they pass the prescribed dictation test, or hold permits dispensing with that condition.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese. During the years 1914, 1915, and 1917, the number of Chinese who left Victoria was greater, and in 1916 and 1918 it was less than the number who entered the State. The net

decrease in the Chinese population in the last five years by excess of emigration over immigration was 94. The figures for each year are :—

CHINESE IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1914 TO 1918.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+), Departures (-).
1914	323	501	- 178
1915	530	592	- 62
1916	481	397	+ 84
1917	457	475	- 18
1918	350	270	+ 80
Total	2,141	2,235	- 94

At the first colonization of Victoria the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000, but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000. When the colony was separated from New South Wales, the number was officially stated to be 2,693. At the 1911 census there were enumerated 643 Aborigines, consisting of 196 of pure blood and 447 half-castes. These figures indicate that the race is gradually but surely dying out. Although the half-castes increased by 66 between 1901 and 1911, the pure race showed a decrease of 75 in the ten years. From the records of the Aborigines Board it would appear that all the pure race and a number of half-castes are under the care of that body, the numbers in the different stations being as under :—

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES UNDER CARE AT STATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1917-18.

Station.	Area of Reserves.	Total Number under care.
	Acre.	
Coranderrk	2,400	67
Lake Condah	2,050	15
Lake Tyers	4,000	80
Framlingham	548	43
Colac and Lake Moodemere	41	8
Depôts .. ..	..	94
Total	9,039	307*

* Including all who received intermittent rations during the year.

Of the Aborigines not enumerated in the table, some are residing elsewhere than at the stations, but receive supplies of food and clothing when they call; while others prefer to lead a wandering life, and but rarely come under the notice of the Board.

During the year 1917-18, 10 deaths occurred—2 at Lake Tyers, 4 at Framlingham, 1 at Lake Condah, and 3 at depôts. There were 10 births—3 at Coranderrk, 4 at Lake Tyers, and 3 at Framlingham. There was one marriage, at Coranderrk.

The amount expended on the maintenance of Aborigines during the year was £4,320. The following statement contains particulars of the net cost of Aborigines in Victoria (including cost of administration) from 1851 to 1918 :—

Amount expended	£399,712
Revenue from stations paid into the Consolidated Revenue ..	13,152
Net cost	£386,560

The subjoined statement shows the number of Chinese and Aborigines in each State and Territory of the Commonwealth at the census of 1911, and of Chinese and Maoris in the Dominion of New Zealand at the census of 1916 :—

CHINESE AND ABORIGINES IN AUSTRALIA, 1911, AND IN NEW ZEALAND, 1916.

States and Territories.	Chinese.		Aborigines.			
	Males.	Females.	Full Blood.		Half-caste.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
States—						
Victoria	4,956	645	103	93	237	210
New South Wales ..	8,500	855	1,152	860	2,335	2,177
Queensland	6,138	576	5,145	3,542	1,361	1,147
South Australia ..	291	68	802	637	346	346
Western Australia..	1,808	64	3,433	2,936	760	715
Tasmania	450	79	2	1	123	104
Territories—						
Northern Territory	1,228	111	743	480	117	127
Federal Capital Territory	3	..	5	5	4	4
Australia	23,374	2,398	11,385	8,554	5,283	4,830
New Zealand	2,017	130	24,019	22,228	1,914	1,615

Chinese appear to be steadily decreasing in Australia. In each State, except Western Australia, the number enumerated in 1911 was smaller than in 1901—the total decrease in Australia in the decade amounting to 7,785 persons. In Western Australia they increased from 1,569 to 1,872 in the same period. The numbers in New South Wales and Queensland in 1911 were greater than in the other States.

Aborigines in Australia. The enumeration of Aborigines, owing to their nomadic habits, was incomplete. The numbers given represent only those who were in the employ of whites at the date of the census, or were living in a civilized or semi-civilized condition in the vicinity of settlements of whites at that time. No attempt was made to count those who were living in a purely wild state. The Maoris enumerated at the census of 1916 in New Zealand show a decrease of 68 as compared with those returned in 1911. This decrease is to some extent accounted for by the enlistment of Maoris.

Immigration and emigration of coloured persons, 1901 to 1918. With a view to restricting the immigration of Asiatics and other coloured persons the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Immigration Restriction Act in 1901; which provides that any person, who, when asked to do so by a public officer, fails to write out from dictation and sign in the presence of the officer a passage of fifty words in any prescribed language, is prohibited from landing in Australia. Certificates of exemption are granted in certain cases, and members of the military and naval forces, as well as the master and crew of any public vessel of any government, are excepted. The Act appears to have achieved its purpose, judging by the small number of coloured persons who have been admitted to the Commonwealth since it commenced to operate. The following are the numbers of coloured persons, other than Chinese, who have entered or left Victoria since 1st April, 1901 :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF COLOURED PERSONS
(OTHER THAN CHINESE) FROM 1ST APRIL, 1901, TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1918.

Year.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of— Arrivals (+) Departures (-).
From 1st April, 1901, to 31st Dec., 1901	609	483	+ 126
1902	307	525	- 218
1903	96	92	+ 4
1904	48	75	- 27
1905	58	136	- 78
1906	71	129	- 58
1907	41	79	- 38
1908	64	62	+ 2
1909	69	69	..
1910	137	156	- 19
1911	104	77	+ 27
1912	133	74	+ 59
1913	117	91	+ 26
1914	58	67	- 9
1915	79	97	- 18
1916	80	92	- 12
1917	67	208	- 141
1918	52	46	+ 6
Total	2,190	2,558	- 368

Coloured
persons in
Victoria, 1911.

The number of coloured persons in Victoria was ascertained at the census of 1911. Chinese were found to number 5,601, and other coloured persons 1,583—a total of 7,184, as compared with 8,622 at the previous census in 1901. The figures for the different races are given below :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS OF COLOURED RACES (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES) IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUS OF 1911.

Race.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.	Full-blood.	Half-caste.
Asiatic—						
Chinese	4,491	465	216	429	4,707	894
Hindus	720	73	9	32	729	105
Japanese.. .. .	39	13	8	7	47	20
Syrians	244	11	197	5	441	16
Cingalese.. .. .	14	1	1	3	15	4
Other	31	8	2	9	33	17
African—						
Negroes	44	27	11	36	55	63
Other	3	..	..	..	3	..
American—						
American Indians	3	1	..	1	3	2
Other	3	3	..	4	3	7
Polynesians—						
Maoris	5	2	2	2	7	4
Other	2	..	3	1	5	1
Indefinite	1	2	..	..	1	2
Total	5,600	606	449	529	6,049	1,135

Coloured persons in Australia. Persons of non-European race (exclusive of Aborigines) in Australia were found to number 42,230 in 1911. If to this be added 19,939 full-blooded aboriginals and 10,113 half-castes, the total of the enumerated coloured persons in the Commonwealth as at the date mentioned will be 72,282. Details are given in the *Year-Book* for 1915-16.

Allens arriving in and departing from Australia. According to the statistics for the Commonwealth prepared in connexion with the Immigration Restriction Act, the number of persons of coloured races who arrived in Australia in 1918 was 2,625, and of those who departed 3,021, the excess of departures over arrivals thus being 396. Most of the coloured persons who left Australia were Chinese, Japanese, Malays, Papuans, and Hindoos, and, of those who arrived, the greater number were formerly domiciled in the Commonwealth.

Under the "Commonwealth Naturalization Act No. 11 Naturalization. of 1903," the right to issue certificates of naturalization was taken from the States, and vested in the Commonwealth. This Act came into force on 1st January, 1904. All persons who, prior to that date, had been granted letters or certificates of naturalization in the various States are to be deemed naturalized. To obtain a certificate a person, not being an aboriginal native of Asia, Africa, or any of the islands of the Pacific (excepting New Zealand), must have resided in Australia continuously for the two years immediately preceding the application, and must produce, in support of his application, a statutory declaration stating his name, age, birthplace, occupation, and residence, the length of his residence in Australia, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth, in addition to a certificate of good character signed by a justice of the peace, postmaster, State school teacher, or police officer. If a person has been naturalized in the United Kingdom, he must produce the certificate, also a declaration that he is the person named in it, that he obtained it without any fraud or misstatement, and that he intends to settle in the Commonwealth. An alien woman who marries a British subject becomes naturalized thereby. Children of naturalized parents, who have at any time resided in Australia with their father or mother, have all the rights, powers, and privileges of naturalized persons, and this provision also applies to the children of an alien mother married to a natural-born British subject, or to a person who has obtained a certificate of naturalization. Under the State Act Chinese were allowed to take out letters of naturalization, but, owing to the large increase in such applications, 1,178 of which were granted in 1885, it was decided in 1886 to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the result that only 173 were issued 1886, and 16 in 1887. None have been granted since the latter date. The following are the native countries of persons naturalized in Victoria from 1871 to 1918, from which it will

be seen that about 33 per cent. of the total were Germans, and 20 per cent. Chinese :—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1918.

Native Places.	Numbers Naturalized in each Year.					Total Naturalized, 1871 to 1918.
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	
France	15	11	5	10	1	364
Belgium	7	1	...	2	2	66
Austria	66	1	1	1	...	375
Germany	648	60	39	19	2	4,881
Russia	111	18	4	2	9	701
Norway and Sweden ...	142	104	57	29	16	} 4,890
Other European Countries	190	142	90	60	34	
United States	16	15	11	8	...	274
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,969
Other Countries	7	26	4	...	6	220
Total	1,202	378	211	131	70	•14,740