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CHAPTER XV.

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 number counted on such occasions.

§ 2. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

The results obtained at the Census attain a very high degree of accuracy and may be accepted without reservation. The estimates of population since the Census of 1921, which have been published in earlier Year Books, have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of 30th June, 1933, and the revised figures are given in this chapter. These figures, however, are subject to further amendment on the completion of the detailed tabulation.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics attention has been given to the improvement of intercensal estimates. There was little doubt that the principal source of error was in the records of migration, and efforts were directed particularly to the improvement of these records with very gratifying results. The Census of 1911 disclosed an error in the pre-censal estimates of an amount equal to a percentage on the recorded oversea departures from Australia of 14.5 per cent. for males and 10 per cent. for females. After the Census of 1921 these adjusting factors were reduced to 1 per cent. for males and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for females, and from the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, it would appear that the accuracy of the records of oversea migration is such that in future no adjustment of the recorded figures will be necessary.

It is improbable that the same degree of accuracy as has been attained in the record of external migration can be reached in the case of interstate movements. Records are made of interstate movements by sea, by rail, and by air, but to record the movements by road is impracticable.

§ 3. Census, 1881 to 1933.

1. Census of 1933.—The first occasion on which the Census of the several Australian Colonies was taken on the same date was in the year 1881. Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act, which provides for the enumeration being dealt with from one centre instead of by each State as formerly, the first Census for the Commonwealth of Australia was taken by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1911, and the second in 1921. In accordance with the provisions of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1930 the third Commonwealth Census would have been taken in 1931, but owing to the necessity for economy in government expenditure it was decided to defer that Census, and the date was subsequently fixed for the 30th June, 1933, the Census

for the whole of Australia being taken as for the night between the 29th and the 30th June, 1933. The numbers recorded in the several States and Territories on the 4th April, 1921, and the 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

POPULATION.—CENSUS, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—						
New South Wales ..	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847
Victoria ..	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	903,244	917,017	1,820,261
Queensland ..	398,969	357,003	755,972	497,217	450,317	947,534
South Australia ..	248,267	246,893	495,160	290,962	289,987	580,949
Western Australia..	177,278	155,454	332,732	233,937	204,915	438,852
Tasmania ..	107,743	106,037	213,780	115,097	112,502	227,599
Territories—						
Northern ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	3,378	1,472	4,850
Federal Capital ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	4,805	4,142	8,947
Australia ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839

(a) Revised figures.

2. Increase since Census of 1881.—(i) *Australia.* The increase of population between the Census of 4th April, 1921, and that of 30th June, 1933, was 1,194,105, of which 604,241 were males and 589,864 were females, as compared with an increase of 980,729, comprising 449,835 males and 530,894 females, for the preceding ten years. The population of each sex enumerated at the Census of 3rd April, 1881, 5th April, 1891, 31st March, 1901, 3rd April, 1911, 4th April, 1921, and 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—

POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1881 to 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity. (a)
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
31st March, 1931 (b) ..	3,316,423	3,197,704	6,514,127	103.71
30th June, 1933 ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	103.20

(a) Number of males to each 100 females. (b) These figures have been estimated from the Census of 30.6.1933.

(ii) *States and Territories.* The postponement till 1933 of the Census which ordinarily would have been taken in 1931 created a divergence from the intercensal period of ten years which had been observed in Australia since 1881, and consequently the increase shown in the following table for the period 1921-33 (12½ years) is not directly comparable

with the results shown for the earlier periods. The corresponding increases for the ten-year period (1921-1931) have been estimated from the Census of 30th June, 1933, and have been inserted in the table. The increases in the population of the several States and Territories during the last five intercensal periods have been as follows:—

POPULATION.—INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931 (estimated)	1921-1933 (12½ years).
New South Wales .. { .. {	374,129 49.90	230,892 20.54	293,602 21.67	453,637 27.55	450,930 21.47	500,476 23.83
Victoria .. { .. {	278,274 32.30	61,230 5.37	114,481 9.53	215,729 16.40	266,178 17.38	288,981 18.87
Queensland .. { .. {	180,193 84.39	104,411 26.52	107,684 21.62	150,159 24.79	164,388 21.75	191,562 25.34
South Australia .. { .. {	39,119 14.15	42,813 13.57	50,212 14.01	86,602 21.20	80,024 16.16	85,789 17.33
Western Australia .. { .. {	20,074 67.57	134,342 269.86	97,990 53.22	50,618 17.94	98,679 29.66	106,120 31.89
Tasmania .. { .. {	30,962 26.76	25,808 17.60	18,736 10.86	22,569 11.80	10,674 4.99	13,819 6.46
Northern Territory { .. {	1,447 41.93	(b) -87 (b) -1.78	(b) -1,501 (b) -31.20	557 16.83	1,104 28.55	983 25.42
Federal Territory Capital .. { .. {	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	(a) (a)	858 50.06	6,416 249.46	6,375 247.86
Australia .. { .. {	924,198 41.07	599,409 18.85	681,204 18.05	980,729 22.01	1,078,393 19.84	1,194,105 21.97

(a) Included in New South Wales.

(b) Decrease.

For Australia as a whole the numerical increase during the period 1921-1931 was greater by 97,664 than that for the period 1911-1921, but the percentage increase declined from 22.01 for 1911-1921 to 19.84 for 1921-1931. During the earlier period the increase corresponds to 2.01 per cent. per annum, and in the latter to 1.83 per cent. per annum.

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. **Present Numbers.**—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 6,753,114 persons, of whom 3,421,774, or 50.67 per cent., were males and 3,331,340, or 49.33 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1935 was 47,437, equal to 0.71 per cent., males having increased by 20,695, or 0.61 per cent., and females by 26,742, or 0.81 per cent. This increase was due entirely to the excess of births over deaths, the natural increase for the year 1935 totalling 47,726. There was actually a small loss by migration in this year, the excess of departures over arrivals being 289. During each of the three years prior to 1933 also, departures were in excess.

2. **Growth and Distribution.**—In issues of the Official 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. The figures for the years 1921 to 1933 inclusive have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.—1800 to 1935.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
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	..	..	668,360
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c) 4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b) 1,062	2,751,730
1921	1,086,454	765,306	403,261	251,170	178,968	110,353	2,765	1,138	2,799,415
1922	1,112,319	789,517	411,955	255,181	184,471	110,262	2,653	1,467	2,867,825
1923	1,134,444	807,884	422,261	261,681	191,131	110,760	2,704	1,445	2,932,310
1924	1,160,794	825,919	431,847	268,615	197,676	110,238	2,782	1,696	2,999,567
1925	1,184,465	840,817	444,330	276,265	202,554	110,172	2,860	2,298	3,063,761
1926	1,212,046	855,035	452,968	285,013	206,797	108,895	3,146	2,902	3,126,802
1927	1,241,763	870,718	460,319	289,303	215,851	110,013	3,569	3,322	3,194,858
1928	1,266,254	879,478	468,323	290,639	225,072	110,750	3,231	4,670	3,247,417
1929	1,283,241	886,472	473,948	288,597	231,361	112,244	3,496	4,736	3,284,095
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1931	1,302,893	896,429	487,932	289,397	232,397	115,176	3,462	4,891	3,332,577
1932	1,315,003	900,663	492,516	290,254	233,049	116,067	3,353	4,560	3,355,465
1933	1,324,839	905,050	497,468	291,722	234,442	116,881	3,370	4,997	3,378,779
1934	1,335,123	910,373	502,505	292,519	235,239	116,952	3,440	4,928	3,401,079
1935	1,344,339	911,757	508,381	293,650	237,229	117,931	3,482	5,005	3,421,774
FEMALES.									
(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	..	..	477,023
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	19,048	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	60,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1921	1,045,236	785,421	362,463	250,572	157,580	108,323	994	940	2,711,529
1922	1,069,198	800,756	370,424	256,421	161,073	109,506	959	1,124	2,769,461
1923	1,088,435	817,571	379,583	260,531	165,728	109,651	946	1,231	2,823,676
1924	1,112,229	831,232	390,237	266,331	170,648	109,434	946	1,378	2,882,435
1925	1,137,875	843,234	400,512	270,783	174,973	109,192	961	1,736	2,939,266
1926	1,164,632	856,952	409,518	275,912	178,436	108,680	951	2,137	2,997,218
1927	1,191,892	871,114	416,066	280,327	184,046	109,138	1,027	2,548	3,056,158
1928	1,216,875	882,268	422,554	282,948	189,549	109,569	1,023	3,567	3,108,353
1929	1,236,452	891,797	428,188	284,376	195,276	111,034	1,284	3,711	3,152,118
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1931	1,263,421	907,141	441,794	287,682	201,289	113,288	1,384	4,030	3,220,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,680	919,429	451,563	290,955	205,822	115,219	1,448	4,256	3,277,372
1934	1,301,080	927,117	456,992	291,775	207,371	114,495	1,504	4,264	3,304,598
1935	1,313,327	931,342	462,338	292,793	210,516	115,101	1,609	4,314	3,331,340

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier years.
(c) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

ESTIMATED POPULATION—*continued.*

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	1,172	(b)24,279	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	2,311	45,999	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(b)538,234	(b)28,056	125,582	5,836	68,870	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,190,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(a)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(b)1,972	5,411,297
1921	2,131,690	1,550,727	765,724	501,742	336,548	218,676	3,759	2,078	5,510,944
1922	2,181,517	1,590,273	782,379	511,602	315,544	219,768	3,612	2,591	5,637,286
1923	2,222,879	1,625,455	801,844	522,212	336,859	220,411	3,650	2,676	5,755,986
1924	2,273,023	1,657,151	822,034	534,946	368,324	219,672	3,728	3,074	5,822,002
1925	2,322,340	1,684,051	844,842	547,048	377,527	219,354	3,821	4,034	6,003,027
1926	2,376,678	1,711,987	862,486	560,925	385,233	217,575	4,097	5,039	6,124,020
1927	2,433,655	1,741,832	876,385	569,630	399,807	210,151	4,596	5,870	6,251,016
1928	2,483,129	1,761,746	890,877	572,587	414,621	220,319	4,254	8,737	6,355,770
1929	2,519,693	1,778,269	902,136	572,973	426,637	223,278	4,780	8,447	6,436,213
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1931	2,566,314	1,803,570	929,726	577,079	433,686	228,464	4,866	8,921	6,552,606
1932	2,591,731	1,813,387	939,097	579,293	436,220	230,607	4,786	8,564	6,603,783
1933	2,613,519	1,824,479	949,031	582,677	440,264	232,110	4,818	9,253	6,656,151
1934	2,636,203	1,837,490	959,497	584,294	442,610	234,447	4,944	9,192	6,705,677
1935	2,657,666	1,843,030	970,719	586,443	447,715	233,032	5,091	9,319	6,753,114

(a) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

A comparison of annual rates of growth of population of Australia and other countries will be found in § 5, par. 4 of this chapter.

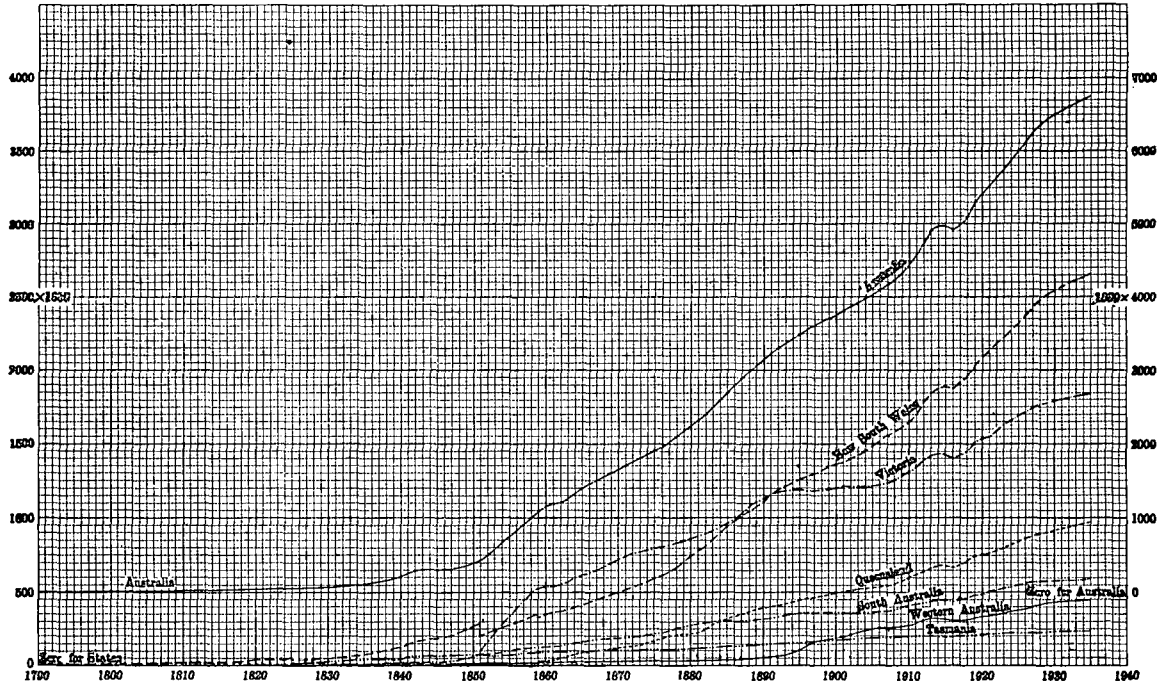
The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof is illustrated by the graphs accompanying this chapter on pages 395 to 398.

3. Mean Population.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1921 to 1935. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census:—

MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR YEARS, 1921 to 1935.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st December—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1921	2,108,485	1,537,042	763,072	497,001	334,084	213,404	3,914	2,487	5,458,489
1922	2,155,522	1,570,883	776,806	504,910	341,375	215,379	3,668	2,838	5,571,411
1923	2,201,531	1,607,850	795,103	515,372	350,772	216,420	3,680	3,350	5,694,097
1924	2,244,403	1,641,944	814,078	526,648	363,152	216,274	3,716	3,912	5,814,127
1925	2,295,516	1,671,537	836,844	539,920	372,970	215,552	3,829	4,809	5,940,977
1926	2,346,903	1,696,758	857,071	553,800	380,930	213,900	3,945	6,215	6,059,423
1927	2,403,881	1,727,734	876,643	565,284	392,071	213,051	4,451	7,469	6,184,584
1928	2,460,410	1,751,974	884,815	570,863	407,576	215,471	4,459	8,168	6,303,766
1929	2,503,026	1,770,133	897,569	572,457	420,756	217,752	4,467	8,541	6,394,701
1930	2,532,289	1,786,217	910,319	573,242	429,079	220,933	4,979	8,961	6,466,019
1931	2,555,871	1,799,241	924,825	575,717	432,347	224,811	4,959	8,801	6,526,572
1932	2,579,741	1,808,618	935,575	578,010	435,041	227,084	4,917	8,925	6,577,911
1933	2,601,782	1,820,568	945,454	581,019	438,688	228,431	4,860	9,056	6,629,861
1934	2,623,560	1,830,898	955,584	583,343	441,611	229,161	4,933	9,259	6,678,349
1935	2,645,575	1,839,381	966,198	585,015	445,384	229,596	5,101	9,382	6,725,632

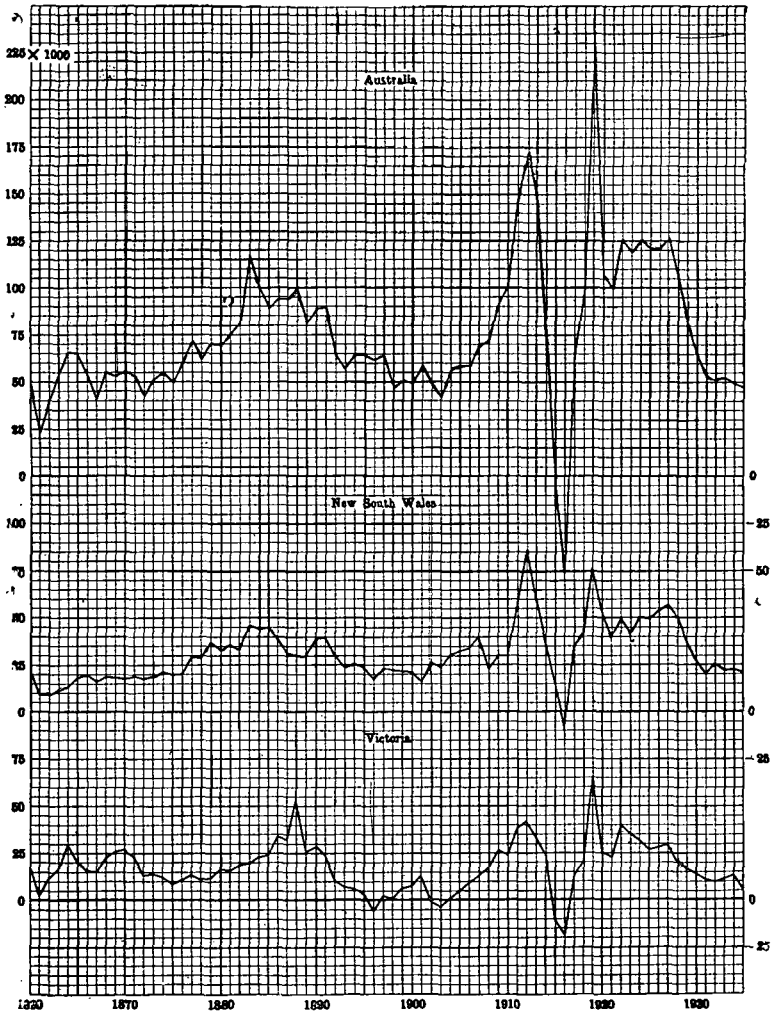
TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1935.



(See page 394.)

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.

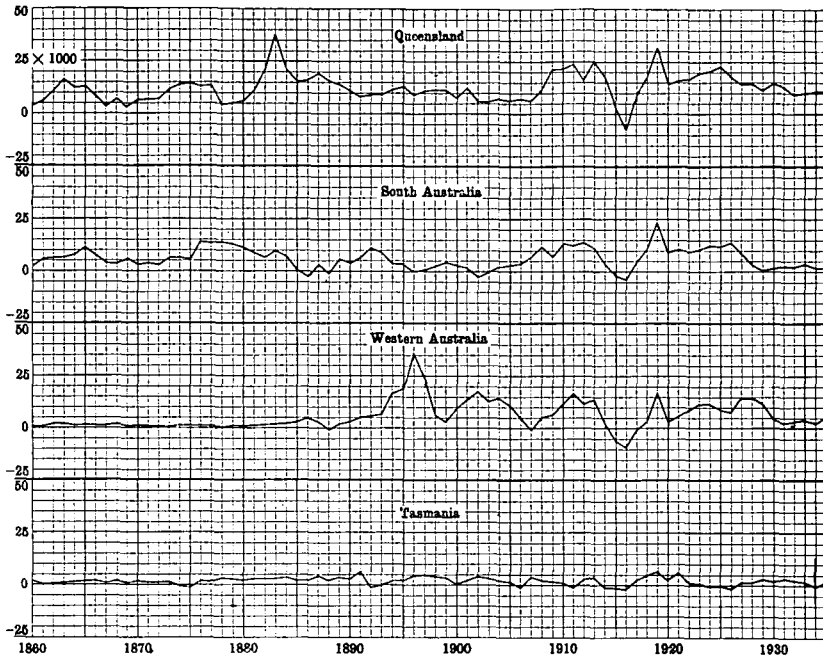
TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1935.



EXPLANATION.—The base for each small square represents an interval of one year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the above graph three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second portion of the graph (on page 397) four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

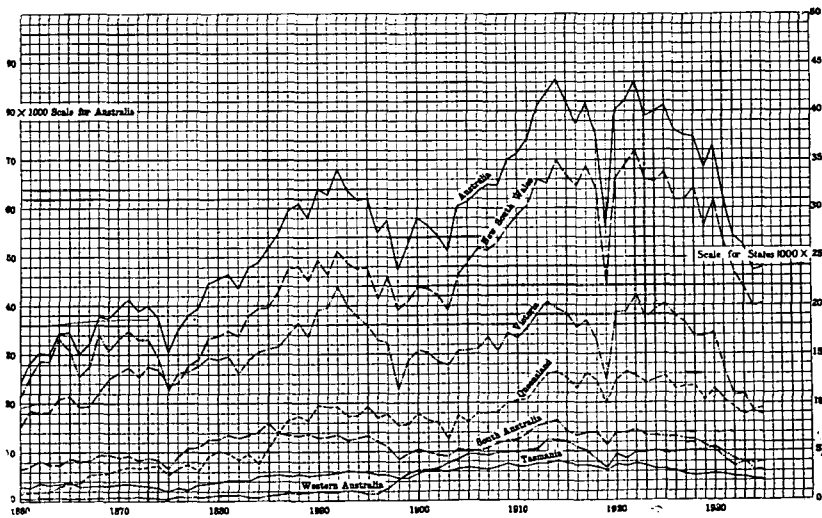
DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1935.

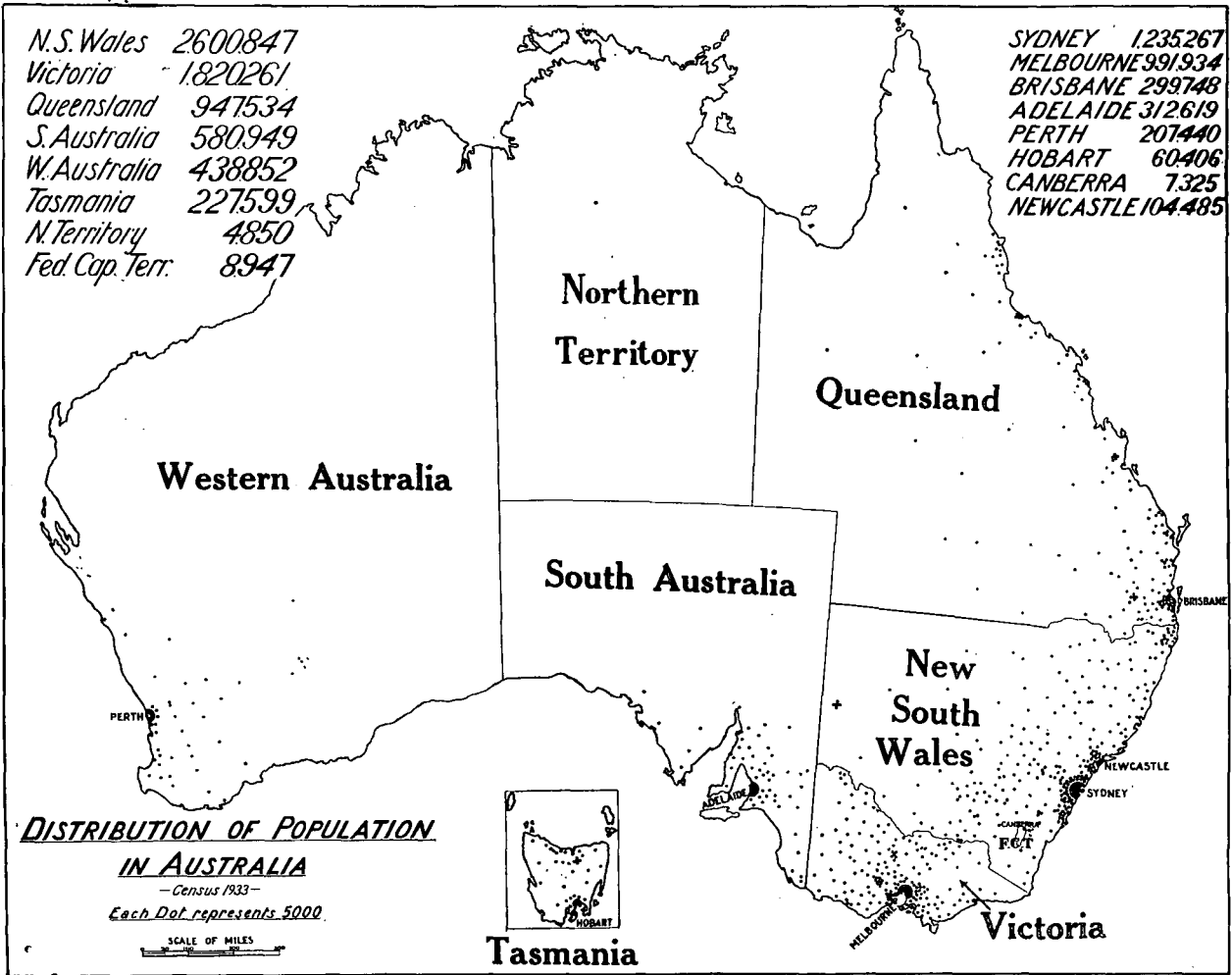


(For explanation see previous page).

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1935.



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.



(ii) *Financial Years.* The mean population for financial years is now widely used in connexion with rates for those statistics which are tabulated over a financial year period. The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1921 to 1936. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

MEAN POPULATION, FINANCIAL YEARS, 1921 to 1936.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1921 ..	2,089,330	1,524,498	754,374	491,833	331,973	211,719	3,977	2,339	5,410,043
1922 ..	2,130,297	1,552,601	769,180	500,992	337,269	214,689	3,833	2,591	5,511,452
1923 ..	2,180,329	1,589,673	785,466	510,157	345,891	216,028	3,659	3,138	5,634,341
1924 ..	2,221,767	1,625,703	804,442	520,694	356,751	216,355	3,698	3,593	5,753,003
1925 ..	2,270,024	1,657,111	825,313	533,461	368,525	215,997	3,768	4,312	5,878,511
1926 ..	2,320,184	1,683,724	847,757	546,514	376,933	214,795	3,875	5,443	5,999,225
1927 ..	2,375,204	1,711,855	864,502	560,179	385,780	213,212	4,152	6,873	6,121,757
1928 ..	2,432,731	1,741,432	877,753	568,746	399,777	214,074	4,557	7,912	6,246,982
1929 ..	2,484,071	1,761,212	891,435	572,028	414,489	216,411	4,369	8,419	6,352,434
1930 ..	2,518,553	1,778,761	903,703	572,577	425,785	219,269	4,762	8,836	6,432,246
1931 ..	2,544,691	1,792,802	917,830	574,333	431,022	222,820	5,011	8,877	6,497,436
1932 ..	2,567,639	1,804,014	930,456	576,893	433,596	226,045	4,932	8,961	6,552,536
1933 ..	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934 ..	2,613,063	1,824,943	950,351	582,394	440,363	229,041	4,883	9,294	6,654,332
1935 ..	2,634,353	1,836,439	960,859	584,162	443,160	229,147	5,020	9,276	6,702,416
1936 (a)	2,656,638	1,843,180	972,120	586,172	447,918	230,323	5,138	9,502	6,750,991

(a) Subject to revision.

4. *Proportion of Area and Population, Masculinity and Density—States, 1935.*—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1935, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the percentages 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, 1935.

State or Territory.	Percentage of Total Area.	Percentage of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1935.			Masculinity (a)	Density (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	39.29	39.42	39.35	102.36	8.59
Victoria ..	2.96	26.65	27.95	27.29	97.90	20.97
Queensland ..	22.54	14.86	13.88	14.38	109.96	1.45
South Australia ..	12.78	8.58	8.79	8.68	100.29	1.54
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.93	6.32	6.63	112.69	0.46
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.45	3.46	3.45	102.46	8.89
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.10	0.05	0.08	216.41	0.01
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.14	0.13	0.14	116.02	9.91
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	102.71	2.27

(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 30th June, 1933, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst urban and rural areas. The metropolitan division of each State includes the capital city and the adjoining urban municipal areas; the urban provincial districts in all States excepting Tasmania cover those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas, and which are incorporated for local government purposes; the rural area comprises the remainder of the State whether incorporated or not incorporated; while those persons classed as migratory were on board ships in Australian ports or were travelling on long-distance trains throughout Census night.

The revised results obtained at the Census for each State and Territory are shown in the following table:—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.—CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	42.80	47.50	37.40
Provincial ..	283,439	282,001	565,440	25.00	21.74	7.70
Rural ..	439,486	355,615	795,101	31.64	30.57	19.64
Migratory ..	4,442	597	5,039	0.56	0.19	-56.99
Total ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	23.83
VICTORIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	464,775	527,159	991,934	50.05	54.49	29.42
Provincial ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	12.24	10.89	5.71
Rural ..	342,233	286,325	628,558	37.33	34.53	9.97
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	0.38	0.09	-72.55
Total ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	100.00	100.00	18.87
QUEENSLAND.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	143,525	156,223	299,748	27.77	31.63	42.77
Provincial ..	97,853	101,291	199,144	24.30	21.02	8.40
Rural ..	252,357	192,232	444,589	47.49	46.92	23.84
Migratory ..	3,482	571	4,053	0.44	0.43	23.12
Total ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	100.00	100.00	25.34
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	147,936	164,683	312,619	51.57	53.81	22.42
Provincial ..	25,290	26,166	51,456	8.41	8.86	23.58
Rural ..	115,909	98,853	214,762	39.39	36.97	10.10
Migratory ..	1,827	285	2,112	0.63	0.36	-31.74
Total ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	100.00	100.00	17.33

NOTE.—MINUS sign (—) denotes decrease.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, ETC.—*continued.*

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	99,288	108,152	207,440	46.55	47.27	33.94
Provincial ..	23,060	21,745	44,805	12.79	10.21	5.25
Rural ..	108,732	74,677	183,409	39.10	41.79	40.98
Migratory ..	2,857	341	3,198	1.56	0.73	-38.38
Total ..	233,937	204,915	438,852	100.00	100.00	31.89
TASMANIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	28,351	32,055	60,406	24.49	26.54	15.36
Provincial ..	26,971	29,806	56,777	26.03	24.95	2.04
Rural ..	59,138	50,629	109,767	49.17	48.23	4.42
Migratory ..	637	12	649	0.31	0.28	-0.46
Total ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	100.00	100.00	6.46
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Provincial ..	912	654	1,566	36.18	32.29	11.94
Rural ..	2,391	818	3,209	62.14	66.16	33.54
Migratory ..	75	..	75	1.68	1.55	15.38
Total ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	100.00	100.00	25.42
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—						
Provincial ..	3,839	3,486	7,325	..	81.87	..
Rural ..	966	656	1,622	99.65	18.13	..
Migratory ..	..	..	..	0.35	..	..
Total ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	100.00	100.00	247.86
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	43.01	46.87	32.90
Provincial ..	556,154	568,550	1,124,704	19.09	16.97	8.41
Rural ..	1,321,212	1,059,805	2,381,017	37.35	35.91	17.27
Migratory ..	14,766	1,938	16,704	0.55	0.25	-43.88
Total ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	100.00	100.00	21.97

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

At the 30th June, 1933, the metropolitan divisions contained 46.87 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 43.01 per cent. at the Census of 1921. Victoria has the largest percentage of population residing in the metropolitan area (54.49) but is closely followed in this respect by South Australia (53.81). During the intercensal period, however, the highest rates of increase in metropolitan population were experienced in Queensland and New South Wales.

The percentage of population in the rural divisions of Australia has declined from 37.35 per cent. in the year 1921 to 35.91 per cent. on the 30th June, 1933. Tasmania, with 48.23 per cent., has the largest proportion of population residing in the rural sections of the State and Queensland is next with 46.92 per cent. Since the Census of 1921, however, the greatest percentage of increase in rural population has occurred in Western Australia (40.98 per cent.), which was more than double the average rate of increase for rural areas in Australia.

A feature of the metropolitan population is its high femininity. In 1921, 52.3 per cent. of the metropolitan population was composed of females, and in 1933 the proportion had risen slightly to 52.5 per cent., the proportion being highest in Victoria and Tasmania at 53.1 per cent.

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 countries, the capital is not the most populous of the great cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city of its State, and in some States is the only one of importance:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.	Percentage of Total of State or Country.
				%
Australia ..	Canberra ..	1935	7,700	..
New South Wales ..	Sydney ..	"	1,254,780	47.21
Victoria ..	Melbourne ..	"	1,008,300	54.71
Queensland ..	Brisbane ..	"	306,154	31.54
South Australia ..	Adelaide ..	"	315,130	53.74
Western Australia ..	Perth ..	"	210,365	46.98
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	"	60,900	26.13
Australia ..	(7 Cities) ..	"	3,163,329	46.88
England ..	London (a) ..	"	8,474,903	20.85
Scotland ..	Edinburgh ..	"	461,400	9.31
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast ..	1929	415,000	33.20
Irish Free State ..	Dublin ..	1935	428,800	14.14
Canada ..	Ottawa ..	1931	126,872	1.22
South Africa ..	Capetown (c) ..	1933	140,900	7.45
New Zealand ..	Wellington ..	1935	148,100	9.50
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1934	1,874,130	27.72
Belgium ..	Brussels ..	"	891,057	10.77
Czechoslovakia ..	Prague ..	1935	911,290	6.01
Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	"	831,218	22.56
France ..	Paris ..	1931	2,891,020	6.91
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1935	4,194,000	6.32
Greece ..	Athens ..	1931	473,200	7.30
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1935	1,049,876	11.74
Italy ..	Rome ..	"	1,189,685	2.76
Japan ..	Tokyo (d) ..	"	5,875,388	8.48
Netherlands ..	Amsterdam ..	"	781,897	9.22
Norway ..	Oslo ..	1930	253,124	9.55
Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1933	594,000	8.88
Russia (Soviet Union)	Moscow ..	1934	3,613,600	2.18
Spain ..	Madrid ..	1935	991,436	4.03
Sweden ..	Stockholm ..	1934	526,027	8.44
United States ..	Washington ..	1930	486,869	..
N. Y. State ..	New York ..	1934	7,473,701	(b) 55.34

(a) Greater London.

(b) Percentage in 1933.

(c) European population.

(d) Greater Tokyo

7. Principal Urban Areas.—The following table gives the revised figures of the population of the principal urban incorporated areas in each State and Territory of Australia at the Census of 30th June, 1933:—

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL URBAN INCORPORATED AREAS.—AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs	1,235,267	Townsville	25,876
Newcastle and Suburbs	104,485	Ipswich	22,498
Broken Hill	26,925	Calms	11,993
Goulburn	14,849	Bundaberg	11,466
Cessnock	14,385	Maryborough	11,415
Lithgow	13,444	Mackay	10,665
Lismore	11,762	Gympie	7,749
Wagga Wagga	11,631	Charters Towers	6,978
Wollongong	11,403	Warwick	6,664
Albury	10,543		
Bathurst	10,413	South Australia—	
Tamworth	9,913	Adelaide and Suburbs	312,619
Orange	9,634	Port Pirie	11,677
Fairfield	8,709	Mount Gambler	5,542
Dubbo	8,344	Murray Bridge	3,631
West Maitland	8,191	Port Augusta	3,270
Armidale	6,794	Peterborough	3,039
Katoomba	6,445	Port Lincoln	3,006
Grafton	6,411		
Liverpool	6,315	Western Australia—	
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	6,107	Perth and Suburbs	(a)207,440
Parke	5,846	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	17,326
Forbes	5,355	Bunbury	5,140
Glen Innes	5,352	Geraldton	4,984
Inverell	5,305	Northam	4,827
Casino	5,287	Albany	4,076
Cowra	5,056	Collie	3,784
Victoria—		Tasmania—	
Melbourne and Suburbs	991,934	Hobart and Suburbs	60,406
Geelong and Suburbs	39,223	Launceston and Suburbs	32,833
Ballarat and Suburbs	37,411	Devonport	5,151
Bendigo and Suburbs	29,131	Queenstown	3,809
Warrnambool	8,906	Burnie	3,390
Mildura	6,617	Ulverstone	2,701
Hamilton	5,786		
Shepparton	5,698	Northern Territory—	
Maryborough	5,631	Darwin	1,566
Wonthaggi	5,593		
Horsham	5,273	Federal Capital Territory—	
Castlemaine	5,221	Canberra	7,325
Queensland—			
Brisbane and Suburbs	299,748		
Rockhampton	29,369		
Toowoomba	26,423		

(a) Includes the City of Fremantle, 25,224.

8. Provincial Urban Areas.—In paragraph 5 above the percentage of the total population of each State which is located in incorporated urban provincial areas is shown. In the following table, however, the aggregate population of all cities and towns, outside the metropolitan area of each State, with 2,000 and 3,000 or more inhabitants is shown, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the percentage of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, is stated :—

State or Territory.	Cities and Towns outside Metropolitan Area with Population of—					
	2,000 and over.			3,000 and over.		
	Number.	Population.	Percentage of Population.	Number.	Population.	Percentage of Population.
New South Wales ..	106	567,094	21.80	69	474,150	18.23
Victoria ..	51	266,355	14.63	29	212,686	11.68
Queensland ..	33	233,154	24.61	19	199,496	21.05
South Australia ..	9	37,207	6.40	6	30,205	5.19
Western Australia ..	9	42,572	9.70	7	37,697	8.59
Tasmania ..	6	44,512	19.55	4	39,971	17.56
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	7,325	81.87	1	7,325	81.87
Total ..	215	1,198,219	18.07	135	1,001,530	15.16

9. Principal Cities in the World.—The following table shows the population of the world's largest cities at the latest available dates :—

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

(Cities in the British Empire are printed in Italics.)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
England ..	<i>London (a)</i>	1935	8,475	Spain ..	Barcelona	1935	1,037
U.S.A. ..	New York ..	1934	7,474	China ..	Nanking ..	1935	1,013
Japan ..	Tokyo (b) ..	1935	5,875	England ..	<i>Birmingham</i>	1934	1,013
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1935	4,194	Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i> ..	1935	1,008
Russia ..	Moscow ..	1934	3,614	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1935	991
U.S.A. ..	Chicago ..	1934	3,491	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland ..	1934	923
China ..	Shanghai ..	1931	3,259	Japan ..	Kobe ..	1935	912
Japan ..	Osaka ..	1935	2,990	Czechoslovakia	Prague ..	1935	911
France ..	Paris ..	1931	2,891	Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1934	891
Russia ..	Leningrad ..	1934	2,711	Italy ..	Naples ..	1935	878
Arg. Republic	Buenos Aires ..	1935	2,247	Canada ..	<i>Montreal</i> ..	1935	863
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia ..	1934	2,004	China ..	Canton ..	1931	861
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1934	1,874	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i> ..	1934	855
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro ..	1935	1,701	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis ..	1934	842
U.S.A. ..	Detroit ..	1931	1,487	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore ..	1934	834
China ..	Tientsin ..	1931	1,387	Denmark ..	Copenhagen ..	1935	831
China ..	Peiping ..	1930	1,298	France ..	Marseilles ..	1933	803
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles ..	1934	1,283	China ..	Chengtu ..	1931	800
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i> ..	1935	1,255	U.S.A. ..	Boston ..	1934	795
Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1932	1,233	Netherlands	Amsterdam ..	1935	782
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1935	1,225	China ..	Hankow ..	1931	778
India ..	<i>Calcutta</i> ..	1931	1,197	Chile ..	Santiago ..	1933	771
Italy ..	Rome ..	1935	1,190	Germany ..	Cologne ..	1935	761
India ..	<i>Bombay</i> ..	1931	1,161	England ..	<i>Manchester</i>	1934	755
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo ..	1935	1,151	Germany ..	Munich ..	1935	742
Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i> ..	1935	1,117	Russia ..	Baku ..	1933	710
Germany ..	Hamburg ..	1935	1,101	Germany ..	Leipzig ..	1935	706
Japan ..	Nagoya ..	1935	1,083	Japan ..	Yokohama ..	1935	704
Japan ..	Kyoto ..	1935	1,081	Egypt ..	Alexandria ..	1934	699
Mexico ..	Mexico City ..	1933	1,065	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh ..	1934	686
Italy ..	Milan ..	1935	1,054	U.S.A. ..	San Francisco ..	1934	686
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1935	1,050	Uruguay ..	Montevideo ..	1935	666

(a) Greater London.

(b) Greater Tokyo.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES—*continued.*
(Cities in the British Empire are printed in *italics.*)

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
Germany ..	Essen ..	1935	660	Netherlands	Rotterdam	1935	598
Russia ..	Kharkov ..	1933	654	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1932	594
India ..	<i>Madras ..</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>647</i>	France ..	Lyons ..	1931	580
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>644</i>	Siam ..	Bangkok ..	1932	569
Rumania ..	Bucharest	1934	640	Germany ..	Frankfort on		
Poland ..	Lodz ..	1935	639		Main ..	1933	556
Italy ..	Genoa ..	1935	638	Cuba ..	Havana ..	1934	547
Germany ..	Dresden ..	1935	637	Germany ..	Dortmund	1935	543
China ..	Chungking	1931	635	Russia ..	Kiev ..	1933	539
Canada ..	<i>Toronto ..</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>631</i>	Sweden ..	Stockholm	1934	526
China ..	Wenchow ..	1931	631	Russia ..	Rostov-on-		
Germany ..	Breslau ..	1935	629		Don ..	1933	521
Italy ..	Turin ..	1935	623	England ..	<i>Sheffield ..</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>521</i>
China ..	Wuchang ..	1931	610	China ..	Hangchow ..	1931	507
China ..	Changsha ..	1931	607	China ..	Lanchow ..	1931	500
U.S.A. ..	Buffalo ..	1934	602	Arg. Republic	Rosario		
U.S.A. ..	Milwaukee	1934	600		(Santa Fe)	1934	500

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. Natural Increase.—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase" by excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration," 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 particulars for each sex are given in States for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1935 and for the latest ten years. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1935 inclusive was 4,291,397, consisting of 1,990,920 males and 2,300,477 females, and represented 76.53 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in the year 1914, since when it has declined steadily to 7.07 in the year 1934, with a slight increase to 7.10 in 1935. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1860, appears on page 397 of this chapter.

POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a)—1901 to 1935.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05 ..	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	(b)	130,303
1906-10 ..	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	(b)	158,191
1911-15 ..	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201½	78	191,393
1916-20 ..	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	-125	75	175,135
1921-25 ..	80,860	49,254	28,941	16,721	10,284	8,543	-68	37	194,572
1926-30 ..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131½	175	174,704
1931-35 ..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93½	270	120,728
1926 ..	14,547	9,438	5,110	3,230	2,175	1,544	-17	8	36,035
1927 ..	14,825	9,086	5,351	3,092	2,251	1,441	-37	13	36,022
1928 ..	15,505	8,421	5,499	3,045	2,264	1,263	-27	37	36,007
1929 ..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	-25	56	31,905
1930 ..	14,507	8,548	5,255	2,491	2,479	1,419	-25	61	34,735
1931 ..	12,654	6,442	4,650	1,978	2,052	1,410	-25	64	29,225
1932 ..	11,010	5,078	4,272	1,721	1,817	1,179	-22	60	25,115
1933 ..	10,072	5,183	3,872	2,013	1,608	1,133	-13	42	23,910
1934 ..	8,931	4,245	4,010	1,519	1,427	1,116	-13	42	21,277
1935 ..	8,899	4,338	3,823	1,455	1,672	972	-20	62	21,201

(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.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(b)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(b)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,403	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1916-20..	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921-25..	89,438	49,685	34,289	17,595	13,839	8,837	127	82	213,892
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1926 ..	16,410	9,589	6,440	3,376	2,776	1,532	26	26	40,175
1927 ..	16,265	9,215	6,404	3,272	2,838	1,359	29	12	39,394
1928 ..	16,629	8,369	6,308	3,216	2,800	1,266	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
1932 ..	12,542	5,581	5,282	1,843	2,433	1,290	28	62	29,061
1933 ..	11,801	5,753	4,924	1,983	2,476	1,228	26	51	28,242
1934 ..	10,930	4,935	5,158	1,537	2,298	1,009	41	61	25,969
1935 ..	11,230	5,090	5,014	1,652	2,329	1,131	34	45	26,525
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
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1926 ..	30,957	19,027	11,550	6,606	4,951	3,076	9	34	76,210
1927 ..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	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
1932 ..	23,552	10,659	9,554	3,564	4,250	2,469	6	122	54,176
1933 ..	21,873	10,936	8,796	3,996	4,084	2,361	13	93	52,152
1934 ..	19,861	9,180	9,168	3,056	3,725	2,125	28	103	47,246
1935 ..	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (c)—PERSONS.									
1901-05..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	-8.8	(b)	14.60
1906-10..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.6	(b)	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..	15.47	12.32	15.87	13.28	13.69	16.14	3.13	6.84	14.34
1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.60	5.88	9.87	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	12.11	7.94
1926 ..	13.19	11.21	13.48	11.93	13.00	14.39	2.28	5.47	12.58
1927 ..	12.93	10.59	13.50	11.26	12.98	13.14	-1.80	3.35	12.19
1928 ..	13.06	9.58	13.34	10.97	12.42	11.88	2.69	8.90	11.85
1929 ..	11.22	9.54	11.34	9.83	12.17	12.04	-2.69	13.35	10.73
1930 ..	12.20	9.61	12.62	8.95	12.65	12.85	-1.21	14.73	11.30
1931 ..	10.35	7.39	11.15	7.28	11.26	12.03	0.40	14.20	9.49
1932 ..	9.13	5.89	10.21	6.17	9.77	10.87	1.22	13.67	8.24
1933 ..	8.41	6.01	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.34	2.67	10.27	7.87
1934 ..	7.57	5.01	9.59	5.24	8.44	9.27	5.68	11.12	7.07
1935 ..	7.61	5.13	9.15	5.31	8.98	9.16	2.74	11.40	7.10

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 mean annual population. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

The above table shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of the Commonwealth since the year 1922, the rate for 1935 being less than half that in the peak year mentioned. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia was about 57,000 persons per annum. This increased to a maximum increment of about 82,000 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1921-25, since when it has steadily fallen to an average of 53,000 persons per annum during 1931-35, with the figures for the last two years of the period down to 47,000.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European Countries, 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 during the period 1931-35 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand with those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding annual rates for the period 1909-1913 have also been appended. Comparisons with the earlier period show, with one or two exceptions, that the fall in the rate of natural increase has been general throughout most countries of the world :—

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	1909-13.	1931-35.	Country.	1909-13.	1931-35.
Australasia—			Europe— <i>continued.</i>		
Tasmania ..	18.8	10.3	Scotland ..	10.7	5.0
Queensland ..	17.9	9.9	Norway ..	12.4	5.0
Western Australia	18.1	9.5	Switzerland ..	9.3	4.6
New South Wales	18.0	8.6	Belgium ..	7.8	(c) 4.4
New Zealand ..	17.1	8.3	England and Wales	10.7	3.0
Australia ..	16.7	7.9	Sweden ..	10.4	2.5
South Australia ..	16.8	6.2	France ..	0.8	0.7
Victoria ..	13.6	5.9	Asia—		
Europe—			Japan ..	13.1	(c) 13.6
Russia ..	15.8	(a) 17.4	Africa—		
Netherlands ..	15.1	12.3	Union of South		
Spain ..	9.3	10.7	Africa (whites only)	(b)	14.5
Italy ..	12.8	9.7	America—		
Denmark ..	13.9	6.8	Canada ..	(b)	(c) 12.2
Northern Ireland ..	6.3	(c) 6.0	United States ..	(b)	(c) 6.5
Irish Free State ..	6.3	5.4			
Germany ..	12.8	5.3			

(a) 1926-30.

(b) Not available.

(c) 1930-34.

2. Net Migration.*—The other factor of increase in the population, viz., the excess of arrivals over departures, known as "net migration" 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.

* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length on page 449 of this chapter.

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1935 and annually for the last ten years. The figures have been adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the revised results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, and supersede all similar figures previously published for those years :—

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.—1901 to 1935.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05..	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	697	(a)	-7,177
1906-10..	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	-5,784	366	(a)	37,999
1911-15..	38,483	1,568	13,037	-4,263	189	-9,599	1,050	90	40,375
1916-20..	23,150	18,205	3,614	7,920	-3,782	67	551	30	48,519
1921-25..	35,660	37,760	18,834	14,244	15,375	-5,630	17	1,199	117,459
1926-30..	37,524	7,849	11,584	-2,230	19,069	-3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35..	-1,646	-5,951	6,195	-3,654	-4,215	-1,384	24	3	-10,676
1926 ..	13,034	4,780	3,528	5,518	2,068	-2,821	303	596	27,006
1927 ..	14,892	6,597	2,000	1,198	6,803	323	460	407	32,034
1928 ..	8,986	339	2,505	-2,709	6,957	526	311	1,311	16,552
1929 ..	3,941	-1,269	1,195	-3,767	4,213	160	290	10	4,773
1930 ..	-3,329	-2,598	2,356	-2,470	972	158	128	65	-7,108
1931 ..	-4,180	-2,435	1,723	-1,199	-2,523	261	112	95	-8,370
1932 ..	1,100	844	312	864	-1,165	288	87	391	-2,227
1933 ..	236	796	1,080	545	215	309	30	395	596
1934 ..	1,353	1,078	1,027	722	630	-1,055	83	111	1,023
1935 ..	317	-2,954	2,053	324	318	7	62	15	506
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	1,566	-21,984	-2,398	-8,448	22,293	726	81	(a)	-9,616
1906-10..	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	-4,023	148	(a)	19,279
1911-15..	48,612	25,051	12,054	5,389	10,650	-5,658	271	118	96,487
1916-20..	21,294	985	2,776	3,863	-4,530	-2,211	47	34	22,190
1921-25..	24,660	19,443	12,154	7,482	6,706	-5,138	244	744	65,807
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	341	9,363	-4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35..	1,093	2,943	1,125	-2,284	578	-2,644	88	47	210
1926 ..	10,347	4,129	2,566	1,753	687	-2,044	36	375	17,777
1927 ..	10,995	4,947	144	1,143	2,772	901	47	399	19,546
1928 ..	8,354	2,785	180	595	2,703	865	43	983	13,502
1929 ..	4,534	905	113	-1,473	2,682	178	248	86	7,047
1930 ..	-904	234	760	-1,169	519	661	62	205	-1,422
1931 ..	-2,310	101	959	380	269	201	8	18	-1,724
1932 ..	765	2	495	486	451	38	21	88	770
1933 ..	151	952	58	67	75	549	11	201	810
1934 ..	1,470	2,753	271	717	749	-1,733	15	53	1,257
1935 ..	1,017	865	332	634	816	525	71	5	217

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

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

departures over arrivals.

POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
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	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	- 504	4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,203	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	- 227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	- 553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	50	-10,886
1926 ..	23,381	8,909	6,094	7,271	2,755	-4,865	267	971	44,783
1927 ..	25,887	11,544	2,144	2,341	9,575	-1,224	507	806	51,580
1928 ..	17,340	3,124	2,685	-3,304	9,600	-1,391	- 354	2,294	30,054
1929 ..	8,475	- 364	1,082	-5,240	6,895	338	538	96	11,820
1930 ..	- 4,233	-2,832	3,116	-3,639	- 453	- 819	190	140	-8,530
1931 ..	- 6,490	-2,334	2,682	-1,579	-2,792	462	- 120	77	-10,094
1932 ..	1,865	- 842	- 183	-1,350	-1,616	- 326	- 66	- 479	-2,997
1933 ..	- 85	156	1,138	- 612	- 140	- 858	19	596	214
1934 ..	2,823	3,831	1,298	-1,439	-1,379	-2,788	98	- 164	2,280
1935 ..	1,334	-3,819	2,385	- 958	1,134	- 518	133	20	- 289

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

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

From 1861 to 1935 the increment to the population arising from net migration amounted to 1,316,132 or 23.47 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 35 years since 1900 the total increase to the population was made up of 2,437,632 or 81.59 per cent. by natural increase, and 550,143 or 18.41 per cent. by net migration.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century. In the subsequent twenty-five years the increase from migration averaged about 115,000 in each quinquennial period. But in the five years since 1931 there has been a loss of 10,886 by migration.

Since the year 1929 a gain in migration has occurred in only two years, viz., 1933 and 1934. The gain in the latter year was only temporary as it was partly due to the arrival of Melbourne Centenary visitors from abroad.

Rates of increase by migration from 1901 to 1935 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in Australian Demography Bulletin No. 53.

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

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 was given in Year Book No. 22, p. 902. The total increment to the population from the beginning of the year 1861 to the end of the year 1935 was 5,607,529, while that from 1901 to 1935 was 2,987,775. The annual results for the last ten years are shown below, and quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1935 are also included. The figures have been adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the revised results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, and supersede all similar figures previously published for those years. A graph showing the increase in the population in each State and Territory and of Australia from 1860 accompanies this chapter on pages 396 and 397.

POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE—1901 to 1935.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05..	66,850	-3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	- 920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	- 630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	- 213	849	- 12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	- 676	105	223,654
1921-25..	116,520	87,014	47,775	30,965	25,659	2,913	- 51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	49,920	19,335	26,822	5,032	4,361	4,426	- 117	273	110,052
1926 ..	27,581	14,218	8,638	8,748	4,243	-1,277	286	604	63,041
1927 ..	29,717	15,683	7,351	4,290	9,054	1,118	423	420	68,056
1928 ..	24,491	8,760	8,004	336	9,221	737	- 338	1,348	52,559
1929 ..	16,987	6,994	5,625	-1,042	6,289	1,494	265	66	36,678
1930 ..	11,178	5,950	7,611	21	1,507	1,261	103	- 4	27,627
1931 ..	8,474	4,007	6,373	779	- 471	1,671	- 137	159	20,855
1932 ..	12,110	4,234	4,584	857	652	891	- 109	- 331	22,888
1933 ..	9,836	4,387	4,952	1,468	1,393	824	17	437	23,314
1934 ..	10,284	5,323	5,037	797	797	61	70	- 69	22,300
1935 ..	9,216	1,384	5,876	1,131	1,990	979	42	77	20,695
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	- 115	(a)	195,916
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333	196	312,606
1916-20..	103,093	43,871	35,049	20,688	8,655	6,610	182	38	218,186
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,699	- 117	826	279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,393	31,159	27,161	6,944	11,774	3,309	244	327	142,311
1926 ..	26,757	13,718	9,006	5,129	3,463	- 512	- 10	401	57,952
1927 ..	27,260	14,162	6,548	4,415	5,610	458	76	411	58,940
1928 ..	24,983	11,154	6,488	2,621	5,593	431	- 4	1,019	52,195
1929 ..	19,577	9,529	5,634	1,428	5,727	1,465	261	144	43,765
1930 ..	15,482	8,386	6,989	1,473	3,466	758	81	276	36,911
1931 ..	11,487	6,958	6,617	1,833	2,547	1,496	19	43	31,000
1932 ..	13,307	5,583	4,787	1,357	1,982	1,252	49	- 26	28,291
1933 ..	11,952	6,705	4,982	1,916	2,551	679	15	252	29,052
1934 ..	12,400	7,688	5,429	820	1,549	- 724	56	8	27,226
1935 ..	12,247	4,225	5,346	1,018	3,145	606	105	50	26,742
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	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,464	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	- 494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	- 168	2,002	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,313	50,494	53,983	11,976	16,135	7,735	127	600	252,363
1926 ..	54,338	27,936	17,644	13,877	7,706	-1,789	276	1,005	120,993
1927 ..	56,977	29,845	13,899	8,705	14,664	1,576	499	831	126,996
1928 ..	49,474	19,914	14,492	2,957	14,724	1,168	- 342	2,367	104,754
1929 ..	36,504	16,523	11,259	386	12,016	2,959	526	210	80,443
1930 ..	26,660	14,336	14,600	1,494	4,973	2,019	184	272	64,538
1931 ..	19,961	10,965	12,990	2,612	2,076	3,167	- 118	202	51,855
1932 ..	25,417	9,817	9,371	2,214	2,634	2,143	- 60	- 357	51,179
1933 ..	21,788	11,092	9,934	3,384	3,944	1,593	32	689	52,366
1934 ..	22,684	13,011	10,466	1,617	2,346	- 663	126	- 61	49,526
1935 ..	21,463	5,609	11,222	2,149	5,135	1,585	147	127	47,437

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) States. The annual rates of increase of population of the several States of the Commonwealth in each of the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive were as follows:—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.
(AUSTRALIAN STATES.)

State or Territory.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	0.78	0.99	0.84	0.87	0.81
Victoria ..	0.61	0.54	0.61	0.71	0.31
Queensland ..	1.42	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.17
South Australia ..	0.45	0.38	0.58	0.28	0.37
Western Australia ..	0.48	0.61	0.90	0.53	1.16
Tasmania ..	1.41	0.94	0.65	-0.29	0.68
Northern Territory ..	-2.38	-1.24	0.67	2.62	2.97
Federal Capital Territory ..	2.32	-4.00	8.05	-0.66	1.38
Australia ..	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.74	0.71

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(ii) Various Countries. The table hereunder gives approximate rates of increase of the population of Australia and its component States, in comparison with those for other countries. The Australian rates for the periods 1921-26 and 1926-31 have been adjusted in accordance with the revised results of the 1933 Census.

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.
(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population during period—						
	1896 to 1901.	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	1926 to 1931.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Australia ..	1.49	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.11	1.50
New South Wales(a) ..	1.57	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.20	1.74
Victoria ..	0.52	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18
Queensland ..	2.25	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.38	1.53
South Australia (b) ..	0.77	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.17	0.81
Western Australia ..	7.25	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.66	2.56
Tasmania ..	1.83	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	0.04	1.01
New Zealand ..	1.98	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.25
EUROPE—							
England and Wales ..	1.15	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.47
Scotland ..	1.06	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21
Ireland ..	-0.43	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12
Belgium ..	0.92	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	0.71
Denmark ..	1.32	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67
France ..	0.24	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53
Germany ..	1.51	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	0.42
Italy ..	0.61	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.31
Netherlands ..	1.30	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06
Norway ..	1.31	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	0.28
Spain ..	0.45	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89
Sweden ..	0.86	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.22
Switzerland ..	1.10	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62
ASIA—							
Ceylon ..	2.03	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	1.18
Japan ..	1.25	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	(c) 1.48
AMERICA—							
Canada ..	1.19	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97
United States ..	2.02	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.26

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.
1930.

(b) Including Northern Territory.

(c) 1926 to

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Variations in the rates.* The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.68 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period from 1900 to 1935 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences seriously affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION.—RATES OF INCREASE.

(VARIOUS PERIODS.)

Period from 31st December.	Interval.	Increase during Period.	Average Annual Increase.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
	Years.	Million.	Thousand.	%	%	%
1900 to 1913 ..	13	1.13	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1913 to 1923 ..	10	0.86	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1923 to 1929 ..	6	0.68	113	1.27	0.64	1.88
1929 to 1935 ..	6	0.32	53	0.85	-0.05	0.80

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration in the years immediately before the war, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during the pre-war years. The war was a dominating influence in the decade 1913–1923, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span from 1923 to 1929 a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate since 1920, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the depression. Immigration ceased; in fact Australia actually lost 19,416 people through an excess of departures over arrivals from 1929 to 1935. With so much unemployment the rate of natural increase slumped, and the population of Australia progressed at the low rate of 0.8 per cent. per annum.

If the population increased at the average rate of the present century, viz., 1.68 per cent., it would double itself in 42 years. If the rate rose to 1.88 per cent., the average of the six years 1923 to 1929, the time required would be only 37 years, but the period would be prolonged to 87 years if the depression rate of 0.8 per cent. continued.

Rates of increase from 1901 to 1935 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in Australian Demography Bulletin No. 53.

§ 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following notes are based on the experience of the ten years 1926–1935. For Australia as a whole the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended March, and least in the quarter ended September. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the March quarter was the most favourable, and in Queensland and Western Australia the June quarter. The natural increase was lowest in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia in the September quarter, and in Tasmania in the June quarter.

2. **Variations in Net Migration.**—For the decade 1926–1935 for Australia as a whole the quarter ended December 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 quarter ended December is due to oversea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which State loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer climate. The increase to Tasmania during the quarter ended December is due to the influx of tourists from the mainland.

§ 7. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

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

§ 8. 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, 1935, of 6,807,492, including 54,378 full-blood aborigines, has a density of only 2.29 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 118; Asia, 72; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 20; and South America, 13. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-ninth of that of North and Central America; about one thirtieth of that of Asia; and about one fiftieth 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 2.29 in 1935. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 20.97, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.59 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 appears on page 398 of this chapter.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at the 31st December, 1933, are given in the following table. These figures have been taken, with the exception of those for China, Afghanistan, Iran and Australia, from the *Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1934–35*. The figures for the excepted countries other than Australia were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book, 1935*. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD.—NUMBER AND DENSITY.—1933.

Country.	Population. (000 omitted)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (000 omitted)	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Russia (European) ..	132,500	57.2	Nigeria and Protectorate (c)	20,131	54.0
Germany ..	65,350	360.9	Egypt ..	15,281	39.6
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland ..	46,755	494.7	French West Africa ..	14,400	8.0
Italy ..	42,621	356.1	Belgian Congo ..	10,000	10.9
France ..	41,900	196.9	Union of South Africa ..	8,488	18.0
Poland ..	33,418	223.1	Algeria ..	6,910	8.1
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands) ..	24,242	124.8	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	5,729	5.9
Rumania ..	18,800	165.1	Abyssinia ..	5,500	15.8
Czechoslovakia ..	15,057	278.5	Other ..	58,650	10.8
Yugoslavia ..	14,730	153.8	Total Africa ..	145,089	12.3
Hungary ..	8,895	247.7	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Netherlands ..	8,302	639.2	United States of America	126,000	41.6
Belgium ..	8,248	712.1	Mexico ..	17,600	23.1
Portugal ..	7,177	201.2	Canada ..	10,835	2.9
Austria ..	6,760	208.4	Cuba ..	4,073	92.6
Greece ..	6,630	132.1	Other ..	15,309	13.3
Sweden ..	6,212	357.8	Total North and Central America ..	173,819	20.1
Bulgaria ..	6,090	153.1	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Switzerland ..	4,153	262.3	Brazil ..	44,900	13.6
Denmark ..	3,681	214.7	Argentine Republic ..	12,164	11.3
Finland ..	3,534	23.6	Colombia ..	9,225	20.6
Irish Free State ..	3,013	113.1	Peru ..	6,700	13.9
Norway ..	2,871	23.0	Chile ..	4,465	15.6
Other ..	9,716	63.6	Other ..	11,704	8.2
Total Europe ..	520,745	118.1	Total South America ..	89,158	12.7
ASIA.			OCEANIA, ETC.		
China and Dependencies	489,309	114.1	Australia (b) ..	6,807	2.3
British India:			New Zealand ..	1,585	13.2
British Provinces ..	271,475	247.7	Territory of New Guinea	520	5.6
Feudatory States ..	81,311	114.1	Hawaii ..	379	57.7
Japan and Dependencies	97,045	370.3	Papua ..	280	3.1
Dutch East Indies ..	63,500	110.5	Fiji ..	193	26.3
Russia in Asia ..	35,500	6.1	Other ..	551	3.0
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan (d) ..	14,050	49.2	Total Oceania, etc. ..	10,315	3.0
Philippine Islands ..	13,053	114.2	SUMMARY.		
Siam ..	12,743	63.7	Europe ..	520,745	118.1
Afghanistan ..	12,000	47.8	Asia ..	1,156,321	72.2
Iran ..	10,000	15.9	Africa ..	145,089	12.3
Toungking ..	8,096	183.9	America, North and Central	173,819	20.1
Arabia ..	7,000	7.0	America, South ..	89,158	12.7
Nepal ..	5,600	103.6	Oceania, etc. ..	10,315	3.0
Ceylon ..	5,463	214.4	Total ..	2,095,447	41.0
Annam ..	5,122	91.5			
Other ..	25,052	44.2			
Total Asia ..	1,156,321	72.2			

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Including 54,000 full-blood aboriginals and adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the Census of the 30th June, 1933. (c) Including British Cameroons. (d) Excludes European Territory—1,150,000.

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. (a)	British Empire. (a)
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) ..	51,115,000	13,355,426
Population ..	2,095,447,000	495,764,000
Population per square mile ..	41.00	37.12

(a) Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1934-35, and The Statesman's Year Book, 1935.

§ 9. 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. (See No. 22, page 910.)

(ii) *Masculinity.*—(a) *States.* The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population. 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.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the war there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900, the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54) since when it has gradually fallen to 102.71 in the year 1935.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1930 and for each year from 1930 onwards:—

POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1901 to 1935.

(Males per 100 Females.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	..	110.15
1905	111.05	97.69	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	..	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.99	104.14	486.32	(a)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.55
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	207.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1931	103.12	98.82	110.44	100.60	115.45	101.67	250.14	121.36	103.50
1932	103.00	98.68	110.29	100.42	114.65	101.33	233.98	113.89	103.30
1933	102.81	98.44	110.17	100.26	113.91	101.45	232.73	117.41	103.09
1934	102.62	98.19	109.96	100.25	113.44	102.15	228.72	115.57	102.92
1935	102.36	97.90	109.96	100.29	112.69	102.46	216.41	116.02	102.71

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

(b) *Various Countries.* 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.—MASCULINITY.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Argentine Republic ..	1928	114.1	Hungary	1930	95.8
Canada	1931	107.4	Italy	1931	95.7
Irish Free State ..	1934	103.9	Denmark	1930	95.7
New Zealand	1935	103.7	Spain	1930	95.3
Union of South Africa(a)	1932	103.5	Norway	1930	95.1
Australia	1935	102.7	Northern Ireland ..	1935	94.9
United States of America	1930	102.5	Germany	1933	94.3
Japan	1935	100.6	Russia	1926	93.5
Netherlands	1934	99.1	Poland	1921	93.4
Belgium	1934	97.9	Scotland	1935	92.9
Yugoslavia	1931	97.9	France	1931	92.3
Sweden	1934	97.7	England and Wales ..	1935	92.2

(a) White population only.

2. *Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census. The following table shows the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the 12½ years since the 1921 Census. There are regular wave-like movements in the increments to the numbers in the several age groups. These movements are due to the gradual decline in the birth-rate and to the age constitution of the net increment of immigrants during the intercensal period. The curve of age constitution for the 1921 Census showed definite troughs in the age group 0 to 4 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate during the war years, and in the age group 20 to 24 years due to the decline in the birth-rate in the late nineties of last century and to the loss of young adult males during the war of 1914–1919. At the 1933 Census these same troughs are still prominent, but owing to the lapse of time they now show at the later ages of 12 to 16 years and 32 to 36 years. Another depression has appeared in the age group 0 to 4 years, which makes an even greater trough in the age constitution curve than that caused by the war. This is due to the serious decline in the birth-rate, which has been exaggerated by the recent economic dislocation. Marriages have been postponed and births have diminished.

Of the 6,610,996 persons for whom age was stated at the 1933 Census, 8.6 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.5 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.5 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.3 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.6 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1921 Census 11.1 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.8 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 8.5 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 42.1 per cent. under 21 years of age. It will be seen that there has been a considerable decrease in the percentage under 5 years of age, a smaller decrease in the percentage between 5 and 9 years, and a heavy decrease in the percentage under age 21.

Actually there were 31,241 less children under 5 years of age in Australia on the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census of the 4th April, 1921, notwithstanding the fact that the total population increased by 22.0 per cent. during the intercensal period.

An analysis of the number under age 5 shows that whereas there were increases averaging about 1.5 per cent. over the 1921 Census in the numbers at age 2, 3 and 4 years, amounting in all to 5,480, yet there has been a decrease of 28,062 children, or 21 per cent. in the number under 1 year of age, and of 8,659 children, or 7.6 per cent., in the number between 1 and 2 years of age. These figures reflect the decline in the birth-rate in the two years preceding the Census date.

The effect of the falling birth-rate on the number of young lives in the population is indicated in some degree by comparing the experience during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1933 with that for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Whereas during the earlier period of ten years the population under 10 years of age in Australia increased by 217,085 persons, yet in the subsequent 12½ years, 1921 to 1933, the increment to the numbers in this age-group was only 381. Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, there would have been about 350,000 more children under 10 years of age in Australia than were actually enumerated at the Census.

On the other hand, the number of persons aged 65 years and over in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 188,630 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 48,813 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

At the 1933 Census the maximum number of persons at any single age was at the age of 12 years as compared with under 1 year of age at the 1921 Census. The number of youths arriving at adult age in the year 1935 was 20,000 more than the number of children at age 1 year at the 1933 Census. When those aged 12 years at the Census eventually reach adult age there will be a gradual decline in the number reaching adult age in each of the following twelve years:

It is an interesting feature of the 1933 Census results that for both males and females aged 30 years and over there is an apparent over-statement at ages ending with 0 and 2, and an under-statement at ages ending with 1.

POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.							
0-4	305,522	294,684	600,206	290,461	278,504	568,965	-31,241
5-9	301,573	294,185	595,758	318,937	308,443	627,380	31,622
10-14	268,003	261,037	529,040	317,526	307,696	625,222	96,182
15-19	233,956	228,472	462,428	310,491	302,505	612,996	150,568
20-24	219,830	232,481	452,311	296,756	285,564	582,320	130,009
25-29	224,525	236,193	460,718	276,304	255,570	531,874	71,156
30-34	226,883	220,732	447,615	250,464	236,796	487,260	39,645
35-39	196,356	189,281	385,637	227,703	236,628	464,331	78,694
40-44	169,562	160,654	330,216	228,362	225,642	454,504	124,288
45-49	144,184	135,173	279,357	208,450	198,660	407,110	127,753
50-54	135,663	119,493	255,056	170,970	162,179	333,149	78,093
55-59	115,876	99,206	215,082	131,764	128,387	260,151	45,069
60-64	90,276	78,428	168,704	114,378	113,330	227,708	59,004
65-69	55,880	48,724	104,604	92,561	90,167	182,728	78,124
70-74	33,322	31,714	64,946	65,743	64,049	129,792	64,846
75-79	19,526	20,347	39,873	35,771	30,123	71,894	32,021
80-84	9,549	10,330	19,879	13,803	15,680	29,483	9,604
85-89	3,623	4,208	7,831	4,621	6,212	10,833	3,002
90-94	880	1,061	1,941	1,743	1,601	2,744	803
95-99	126	160	286	184	305	489	203
100 and over	25	11	36	31	32	63	27
Not Stated	7,920	6,290	14,210	10,188	8,655	18,843	4,633
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105
Under 21 years	1,155,526	1,125,861	2,281,387	1,208,625	1,256,482	2,555,107	273,720
21 years and over	1,599,424	1,540,713	3,140,137	2,058,298	1,997,591	4,055,839	915,752
Not Stated	7,920	6,290	14,210	10,188	8,655	18,843	4,633
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since the year 1871. Each successive Census except 1921 has revealed a larger percentage of the population over 15 years of age than was recorded at the previous Census. This movement, as previously mentioned, was greatly accentuated during the period 1921 to 1933 owing to the serious decline in the birth-rate which was partly the outcome of the recent economic dislocation. This change has resulted during the intercensal period in an increase in the average age of males in Australia from 28.54 to 30.44 years and of females from 28.29 to 30.62 years. Not only has there been an increase in the average age of both sexes but also a steady approach to similarity in the age composition of males and females in harmony with the equalization of the numbers of each sex in Australia.

POPULATION.—AGE DISTRIBUTION—AUSTRALIA, 1871 to 1933.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
1871	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1881	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1891	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1901	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1911	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	100
1921	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1931	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.61	66.02	6.37	100	27.49	65.93	6.53	100	27.55	65.97	6.43	100

3. *Conjugal Condition.*—Of the total population of Australia at the 1933 Census, 55.5 per cent. had never married; 39.2 per cent. were married; 5.0 per cent. widowed; and 0.3 per cent. divorced. Since the year 1921 the number never married has increased by 15.4 per cent.; those married by 29.8 per cent.; the widowed by 37.9 per cent.; and the divorced by 148 per cent.

The relatively low rate of increase in the number of single persons under age 15 is another symptom of the falling birth-rate. At the 30th June, 1933, the number of males aged 15 years and over who had never married was 193,139 more than the females and the excess of males was 40,721 greater than at the previous Census.

The marriage rate for Australia declined from 9.6 per 1,000 of population in the year 1920 to 7.0 per 1,000 of population in the year 1933. The divorce rate for the period 1911–1920 was 8.1 per 10,000 existing marriages, but increased to nearly double (15.5) during the decennium 1921–1930. During the intercensal period widowed females increased in number by 63,700, and at a higher percentage rate of increase (39.9) than the widowed males (33.3) during the same period. Actually there were more than twice as many widowed females as widowed males in Australia at the 30th June, 1933. The greater number of widowed females than widowed males is the result of two influences. The first is the greater longevity of married females coupled with the usually younger age at marriage; and the second is that a larger proportion of males cancel their widowhood by remarriage.

POPULATION.—CONJUGAL CONDITION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under age 15 ..	875,098	849,906	1,725,004	926,924	894,643	1,821,567	96,563
Age 15 and over ..	801,797	649,379	1,451,176	1,018,587	825,448	1,844,035	392,859
Total ..	1,676,895	1,499,285	3,176,180	1,945,511	1,720,091	3,665,602	489,422
Married ..	999,274	999,388	1,998,662	1,299,693	1,293,922	2,593,615	594,953
Widowed ..	73,341	164,480	237,821	97,775	230,180	327,955	90,134
Divorced ..	4,230	4,298	8,528	10,251	10,862	21,113	12,585
Not Stated ..	9,130	5,413	14,543	13,881	7,673	21,554	7,011
Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

4. *Dependent Children under 16 years of Age.*—In reply to this question, 804,695 males and 61,417 females stated they had children under 16 years of age dependent on them at the 30th June, 1933, the total number of dependent children under age 16 claimed being 1,919,859, of whom 1,811,247 or 94.3 per cent. were dependent on males and 108,612 or 5.7 per cent. were dependent on females. This represents an average of 2.3 for each male with dependent children and 1.8 for each female with dependent children. For each adult male in Australia there was an average of 0.88 dependent children, and for each male breadwinner (excluding pensioners) an average of 0.81 dependent children under 16 years of age.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the males with dependent children under 16 years of age had one dependent child; 29 per cent. two children; 16 per cent. three children; 9 per cent. four children; 4 per cent. five children; and 4 per cent. more than five children. Of the females with dependent children under 16 years of age, 57 per cent. had one dependent child; 24 per cent. two children; 11 per cent. three children; 5 per cent. four children; 2 per cent. five children; and 1 per cent. more than five children.

POPULATION.—PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Dependent Children.	Number of Persons with Dependent Children.			Total Number of Children Dependent on.—		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1	306,695	34,823	341,518	306,695	34,823	341,518
2	233,167	14,631	247,798	466,334	29,262	495,596
3	131,646	6,724	138,370	394,938	20,172	415,110
4	69,485	3,067	72,552	277,940	12,268	290,208
5	34,676	1,337	36,013	173,380	6,685	180,065
6	17,270	557	17,827	103,620	3,342	106,962
7	7,497	185	7,682	52,479	1,295	53,774
8	2,931	75	3,006	23,448	600	24,048
9	964	15	979	8,676	135	8,811
10	281	3	284	2,810	30	2,840
11	69	..	69	759	..	759
12	14	..	14	168	..	168
Total ..	804,695	61,417	866,112	1,811,247	108,612	1,919,859

5. Orphanhood.—The number of children under 16 years of age in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, totalled 1,941,050, of whom 51 per cent. were males and 49 per cent. females. Of all children for whom particulars were stated, 94.0 per cent. had both parents living; 3.6 per cent. were without father living; 2.1 per cent. without mother; and 0.3 per cent. were bereft of both parents.

The number of fatherless children is much greater than the number without mothers. For every two children who are motherless there are approximately four who are fatherless. This is due to the higher rate of mortality amongst males of middle age as compared with females. The ratio of children without one or both parents to the total children enumerated is the same for both boys and girls.

POPULATION.—ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Both Parents Living	915,707	884,174	1,799,881
Father Dead	34,642	33,998	68,640
Mother Dead	20,204	19,642	39,846
Both Parents Dead	3,144	2,713	5,857
Not Stated	13,813	13,013	26,826
Total	987,510	953,540	1,941,050

6. **Schooling.**—The total number of children at the ages 6 to 14 years inclusive in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 1,127,691. The number receiving instruction at Government schools at the date of the Census totalled 904,383, or 77 per cent.; those attending private schools numbered 224,994, or 19 per cent.; and 33,126 children or 3.0 per cent., were stated to be receiving instruction at home. Since the 1921 Census the number attending Government schools has increased by 14 per cent., while those attending private schools increased by 16 per cent.

As the increase in the total population of Australia during the intercensal period was 22.0 per cent., it will be seen that the falling birth-rate is already having its effect on the numbers attending schools. It is also apparent that a further decline in the proportion of the population attending school will be experienced during the next five years, at least. The rate of increase in the number attending the University was actually higher than the rate of increase in the numbers attending Government schools or private schools.

At both the 1921 and 1933 Censuses the males represented 52 per cent. of those attending Government schools, but the proportion of males at private schools increased from 46 per cent. at the previous Census to 48 per cent. in the year 1933.

POPULATION.—SCHOOLING—PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT DATE OF THE CENSUS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Receiving Instruction at—	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Government School	413,035	378,689	791,724	474,087	430,296	904,383	112,659
Private School ..	88,800	104,974	193,774	107,091	117,903	224,994	31,220
University ..	5,129	2,123	7,252	6,252	2,273	8,525	1,273
Home ..	14,141	16,571	30,712	16,623	16,503	33,126	2,414
Total ..	521,105	502,357	1,023,462	604,053	566,975	1,171,028	147,566

7. **War Service.**—This inquiry was restricted to those who served with the Australian Forces during the Great War of 1914-19. The numbers recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, as having served abroad were 226,438 males and 1,844 females, 11 per cent. of the adult male population of Australia being ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service.

Of this number 4,339 served with the naval forces, so that the number of ex-members of the A.I.F. in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 222,099. According to official records, 265,000 members of the A.I.F. were discharged in Australia upon return from service overseas, but, as this figure included duplications for those persons who enlisted on more than one occasion and consequently were discharged on more than one occasion, a special detailed examination of A.I.F. records has been made in order to ascertain the number of individuals who were discharged upon return to Australia. This inquiry has disclosed that the actual number of soldiers who returned to Australia was 257,519.

At the 1933 Census the number recorded in Australia totalled 222,099, which shows a reduction of 35,420, or 13.75 per cent., in the number of returned soldiers since their return to Australia.

POPULATION.—WAR SERVICE—PERSONS WHO SERVED ABROAD WITH THE AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN THE WAR OF 1914-1919—CENSUS 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

State or Territory.	Metro- politan.	Provincial.	Rural.	Migratory.	Total.
New South Wales ..	44,681	14,676	23,681	237	83,275
Victoria ..	38,116	6,098	23,273	102	67,589
Queensland ..	11,215	5,411	13,397	186	30,209
South Australia ..	11,953	1,484	6,658	73	20,168
Western Australia ..	8,995	1,662	8,482	87	19,226
Tasmania ..	2,286	1,619	2,959	43	6,907
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	541	64	..	605
Northern Territory ..	..	66	237	..	303
Total ..	117,246	31,557	78,751	728	228,282

8. Religion.—At the 1921 Census 92,258 persons in Australia, or 1.7 per cent., gave no reply to this question, but at the 1933 Census, when the public was informed there was no legal obligation to answer this question, 848,948 persons, or 12.8 per cent., gave no reply. Thus 14.0 per cent. of the male and 11.5 per cent. of the female population of Australia did not state their religion.

Of those who stated their religion, the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 2,565,118 (44.4 per cent.) followed by Roman Catholic, 1,161,455 (20.1 per cent.), not including 127,542 (2.2 per cent.) stated as Catholic undefined, Presbyterian, 713,229 (12.3 per cent.), and Methodist, 684,022 (11.8 per cent.). At the 30th June, 1933, the four denominations named embraced 90.8 per cent. of the total who stated their religion as compared with 90.1 per cent. at the previous Census.

The greatest numerical increase during the intercensal period was recorded by the Church of England, followed by the Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined, which may be grouped without serious error as the latter term usually signified Roman Catholic. Then followed Presbyterian and Methodist. The greatest proportional increases, however, were recorded by the Christian Scientist, Greek Catholic and Seventh Day Adventist denominations, whilst the greatest proportional decreases were experienced by the Australian Church, Catholic Apostolic, Latter Day Saints and Congregational denominations.

Ninety-nine per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian Faith as compared with 98 per cent. in the year 1921. For every 100 females who declared they were adherents to some Christian denomination, there were 99 male adherents, as compared with 101 males at the previous Census. Since the previous Census the number who stated they were of non-Christian religion decreased by 20 per cent., and those specifically stating they had no religion decreased by 43 per cent. These comparisons with the 1921 figures, however, need to be interpreted with some care, in view of the fact that so large a proportion of the population gave no reply to this question at the 1933 Census.

POPULATION.—RELIGION—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	49,194	56,509	105,703	49,654	56,220	105,874	171
Brethren	5,493	6,532	12,025	4,501	5,542	10,043	- 1,982
Catholic, Greek	3,938	1,434	5,372	8,435	3,476	11,911	6,539
Catholic, Roman	565,029	568,973	1,134,002	577,997	583,458	1,161,455	27,453
Catholic, undefined	20,082	18,577	38,659	63,861	63,681	127,542	88,883
Church of Christ	24,680	29,894	54,574	28,280	33,934	62,754	8,180
Church of England	1,212,772	1,160,223	2,372,995	1,297,589	1,267,529	2,565,118	192,123
Congregational	34,931	39,582	74,513	30,411	34,791	65,202	- 9,311
Lutheran	31,627	25,892	57,519	32,569	28,234	60,803	3,284
Methodist	306,785	325,844	632,629	331,602	352,420	684,022	51,393
Presbyterian	322,072	314,902	636,974	356,743	356,486	713,229	76,255
Protestant, undefined	37,309	29,803	67,112	37,750	35,014	72,764	5,652
Salvation Army	14,584	17,005	31,589	14,297	16,913	31,210	- 379
Seventh Day Adventist	4,640	6,665	11,305	5,992	7,973	13,965	2,660
Other	16,508	16,162	32,670	19,605	22,241	41,846	9,176
Total Christian	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,859,826	2,867,912	5,727,738	460,097
Non-Christian—							
Buddhist	1,945	120	2,065	640	95	735	- 1,330
Chinese	3,512	79	3,591	298	7	305	- 3,286
Confucian	2,536	156	2,692	772	15	787	- 1,905
Hebrew	11,392	10,223	21,615	12,183	11,370	23,553	1,938
Mohammedan	2,647	221	2,868	1,668	209	1,877	- 991
Other	1,896	678	2,574	865	348	1,213	- 1,361
Total Non-Christian	23,928	11,477	35,405	16,426	12,044	28,470	- 6,935
Indefinite	13,096	6,790	19,886	8,133	4,896	13,029	- 6,857
No Religion	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,969	2,685	11,654	- 8,890
No Reply	60,180	32,078	92,258	473,757	375,191	848,948	756,690
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

9. Birthplace.—At the 1933 Census the native-born element of the population represented 86.3 per cent. as compared with 84.5 per cent. at the 1921 Census, the number of native-born having increased by 25 per cent., while the immigrant population increased by 7 per cent. only.

Although the number born in the British Isles increased by 37,960 or 5.6 per cent., they were equivalent to only 10.7 per cent. of the total population as compared with 12.4 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in other European countries increased by 23,928, or 33.6 per cent., and represented 1.4 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the year 1921. The number of Asiatic birthplace decreased by 5,777, or 19 per cent., during the intercensal period, and was equivalent to only 0.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 0.6 per cent. at the previous Census.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in Ireland has shown a continuous diminution for many years, and decreased even further by 26,485, or 25 per cent., during the intercensal period 1921 to 1933. On the other hand, the number born in Scotland increased by 23,534, or 22 per cent., and those born in England increased by 39,915, or 9 per cent.

The number who were born in China decreased by 6,669, or 44 per cent., the corresponding rate of decrease for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921 being 27 per cent. The number of German birthplace decreased by 5,567, or 25 per cent.; of Danish by 1,524; Swedish, 1,136; French, 668; and Japanese, 506.

On the other hand, those born in Yugoslavia increased by 3,099, or 374 per cent., and those born in Italy by 228 per cent. from 8,135 persons in the year 1921 to 26,693 at the 1933 Census. The number born in Greece increased by 4,639 (127 per cent.); in Poland by 1,451; and in Malta by 1,457.

Of those not born in Australia, 57 per cent. were males and 43 per cent. females. Fifty-five per cent. of those born in the British Isles and 72 per cent. of those born in other European countries were males.

POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Australia	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663	2,843,389	2,873,398	5,716,787	1,135,124
New Zealand	20,002	18,609	38,611	23,837	22,126	45,963	7,352
Other Australasian	315	209	524	468	306	774	250
Total Australasia	2,294,316	2,326,482	4,620,798	2,867,694	2,895,830	5,763,524	1,142,726
England	246,134	199,990	446,124	268,383	217,656	486,039	39,915
Wales	7,845	5,645	13,490	8,492	5,994	14,486	996
Scotland	60,419	48,337	108,756	73,371	58,919	132,290	23,534
Ireland	53,221	51,812	105,033	41,515	37,033	78,548	- 26,485
Germany	14,117	8,279	22,396	10,818	6,011	16,829	- 5,507
Greece	3,147	507	3,654	6,516	1,777	8,293	4,639
Italy	6,306	1,829	8,135	20,012	6,681	26,693	18,558
Other European	27,576	9,265	36,841	31,373	11,766	43,139	6,298
Total Europe	418,765	325,664	744,429	460,480	345,837	806,317	61,888
British India	4,976	1,942	6,918	4,538	2,230	6,768	- 150
China	14,859	365	15,224	8,049	506	8,555	- 6,669
Other Asiatic	6,541	1,609	8,150	6,679	2,513	9,192	1,042
Total Asia	26,376	3,916	30,292	19,266	5,249	24,515	- 5,777
South African Union	2,784	2,624	5,408	3,270	2,908	6,178	770
Other African	806	561	1,367	926	716	1,642	275
Total Africa	3,590	3,185	6,775	4,196	3,624	7,820	1,045
Canada	2,378	1,172	3,550	2,621	1,299	3,920	370
United States of America	4,134	2,470	6,604	3,560	2,494	6,054	- 550
Other American	1,195	723	1,918	965	628	1,593	- 325
Total America	7,707	4,365	12,072	7,146	4,421	11,567	- 505
Polynesia	1,991	1,177	3,168	1,575	1,305	2,880	- 288
At Sea	1,872	1,836	3,708	985	1,066	2,051	- 1,657
Not Stated	8,253	6,239	14,492	5,769	5,396	11,165	- 3,327
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

10. Period of Residence in Australia.—The decline in immigration into Australia during recent years is reflected in the figures in this table. They show that, of residents not born in Australia who stated their period of residence, 6 per cent. had resided in Australia for a period of less than five years, and 25 per cent. for less than ten years, as compared with 11 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively at the previous Census.

Fluctuations in immigration into Australia over a long period are also partially revealed by this table, which classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to the period of their residence in Australia. Those in the group 80—84 years represent the survivors in Australia of the arrivals during the gold rush of the fifties, while the heavy numbers in the 45—49 group are the survivors of those arriving during the boom period of the eighties. The particularly heavy immigration of the pre-war years, 1911—1913, is reflected in the outstanding number in the 20—24 years group, followed by the slump during the war period in the numbers in the 15—19 years group, and the increasing immigration after the war in the 10—14 and 5—9 years groups. The great reduction in immigration brought about by the recent economic dislocation is the cause of the relatively small numbers in the 0—4 years group. The 10,190 persons shown as having a period of residence of under 1 year are mostly the passengers and crews of oversea vessels which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census.

POPULATION.—IMMIGRANT—Period of Residence in Australia of Persons who were not born in Australia—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921—1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.							
0	28,386	19,827	48,213	7,407	2,783	10,190	-38,023
1	8,375	16,998	25,373	2,133	1,850	3,989	-21,384
2	2,026	2,490	4,516	2,243	2,277	4,520	4
3	1,715	1,404	3,119	5,683	5,411	11,094	7,975
4	2,779	2,623	5,402	10,761	9,121	19,882	14,480
0-4	43,281	43,342	86,623	28,227	21,448	49,675	-36,948
5-9	111,895	87,723	199,618	104,666	68,663	173,329	-26,289
10-14	58,919	31,883	90,802	66,087	56,687	122,774	31,972
15-19	15,077	7,818	22,895	26,989	26,102	53,091	30,196
20-24	18,375	8,990	27,865	113,066	77,719	190,785	162,920
25-29	16,873	10,721	27,594	23,205	10,940	34,145	6,551
30-34	47,206	32,273	79,479	16,476	8,334	24,810	-54,669
35-39	56,144	38,272	94,416	11,188	6,308	17,496	-76,920
40-44	31,843	20,851	52,694	22,112	17,200	39,312	-13,382
45-49	16,616	11,776	28,392	36,675	28,300	64,975	36,583
50-54	10,954	9,649	20,603	27,147	20,486	47,633	27,030
55-59	13,077	12,912	25,989	11,414	9,434	20,848	-5,141
60-64	10,372	11,671	22,043	5,744	5,429	11,173	-10,870
65-69	11,378	13,594	24,972	3,754	4,424	8,178	-16,794
70-74	2,875	3,669	6,544	2,938	3,675	6,613	69
75-79	776	935	1,651	2,674	4,051	6,725	5,074
80-84	519	693	1,212	1,246	1,927	3,173	1,961
85-89	78	124	202	113	167	280	78
90-94	16	15	31	27	44	71	40
95-99	1	..	1	3	5	8	7
100 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Not Stated	13,903	12,050	25,953	19,971	17,986	37,957	12,004
Total not born in Australia	480,618	358,961	839,579	523,722	389,330	913,052	73,473
Born in Australia ..	2,282,252	2,313,903	4,596,155	2,843,389	2,873,398	5,716,787	1,120,632
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

11. Nationality.—The number of foreign nationals in Australia has increased since the 1921 Census by 32 per cent.—males by 25 per cent. and females by 71 per cent.—as compared with an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of British nationality. There has been little change, however, in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population, 99.1 per cent. of the population being British subjects, as compared

with 99.2 per cent. at the previous Census. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were—Italian, 12,755; Greek, 2,835; Yugoslavian, 2,217; and Polish, 1,257; whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 6,007; Dutch by 702; and Japanese by 555.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Empire totalled 113,661, and of this number 60,259, or 53 per cent., were of foreign nationality at the 30th June, 1933, the remainder being British subjects by naturalization, etc.

The percentage of foreign nationals to the numbers born in the corresponding foreign birthplaces is as follows:—Japanese nationals, 92 per cent. of the Japanese born; Chinese, 91 per cent.; Yugoslavian, 72 per cent.; Greek, 68 per cent.; Italian, 66 per cent.; Russian, 42 per cent.; United States of America, 42 per cent.; and German, 22 per cent.

POPULATION.—NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE)—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	3,317,800	3,251,116	6,568,916	1,181,711
Foreign—							
Chinese	13,614	185	13,799	7,614	178	7,792	-6,007
Danish	956	260	1,216	1,046	233	1,279	63
Dutch	1,430	187	1,617	786	129	915	-702
Estonian	(a)	(a)	(a)	515	323	838	(a) 838
Finnish	517	37	554	962	100	1,062	508
French	1,221	867	2,088	924	723	1,647	441
German	2,538	1,017	3,555	2,738	934	3,672	117
Greek	2,430	387	2,817	4,639	1,013	5,652	2,835
Italian	3,984	919	4,903	14,068	3,590	17,658	12,755
Japanese	2,489	150	2,639	1,937	147	2,084	555
Norwegian	960	65	1,025	1,150	88	1,238	213
Polish	351	149	500	1,003	749	1,757	1,257
Russian	1,655	662	2,317	1,283	772	2,055	262
Spanish	405	140	545	463	133	596	51
Swedish	1,399	80	1,479	1,274	96	1,370	109
Swiss	413	151	564	680	272	952	388
United States of America	2,520	737	3,257	1,904	653	2,557	700
Yugoslavian	502	107	609	2,503	323	2,826	2,217
Other	1,683	587	2,270	3,347	962	4,309	2,039
Total Foreign	39,067	6,687	45,754	48,841	11,418	60,259	14,505
Not Stated	1,651	1,124	2,775	470	194	664	-2,111
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,103

(a) Included with "Other" in 1921. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

12. Race.—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, viz., non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia whose estimated numbers at the 30th June, 1933, were 54,848 but who are not included in the general population figures of the Commonwealth. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality. The Australian people have the essential characteristics of their British ancestors, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The complete change of climatic and social environment, the greater opportunity for an open-air life and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries are exerting a noticeable influence upon the physical characteristics and social instincts of the people.

At the 30th June, 1933, 99.2 per cent. of the population of Australia was of European race and 0.8 per cent. of non-European as compared with 99.1 per cent. and 0.9 per cent. respectively at the 1921 Census. The non-European group is divided into two sections, viz., full-bloods who represented 46 per cent. of the total non-Europeans at the 1933 Census and 64 per cent. at the previous Census, and half-castes who accounted for 54 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively.

During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 8,195 persons, or 26 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 9,450 persons, or 53 per cent. Of the latter the greatest proportion was half-caste Australian aboriginals, who increased in number by 9,084 persons, or 79 per cent. The half-caste population, i.e., persons having a mixture of European and non-European blood, was equivalent to 0.41 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 0.32 per cent. in the year 1921.

Persons of Chinese race decreased in number by 6,311 or 37 per cent.; Japanese by 499; and British Indians by 477.

POPULATION.—RACE—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Race.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Full-blood— European	2,726,515	2,660,628	5,387,143	3,334,775	3,245,218	6,579,993	1,192,850
Non-European—							
Chinese	16,011	1,146	17,157	9,311	1,535	10,846	-6,311
Cingalese	231	38	269	196	78	274	5
Filipino	319	103	422	214	78	292	-130
Indian (a)	2,743	138	2,881	2,216	188	2,404	-477
Japanese	2,546	194	2,740	2,007	234	2,241	-499
Malay	986	101	1,087	813	156	969	-118
Papuan	142	21	163	221	18	239	76
Polynesian (other)	1,562	551	2,113	883	505	1,388	-725
Syrian	1,584	1,308	2,892	1,553	1,327	2,880	-12
Other	1,077	174	1,251	895	352	1,247	4
Total Non-European Full-blood	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780	-8,195
Half-caste—							
Australian Aboriginal	5,980	5,556	11,536	10,631	9,989	20,620	9,084
Chinese	1,891	1,778	3,669	1,901	1,602	3,503	-166
Indian (a)	366	329	695	360	334	694	1
Japanese	97	91	188	116	109	225	37
Negro	108	72	180	119	89	208	28
Polynesian	184	165	349	218	216	434	85
Syrian	173	175	348	149	153	302	-46
Other	355	296	651	533	547	1,080	429
Total Half-caste	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066	9,450
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Native of India.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

13. Foreign Language.—On the occasion of the 1933 Census, persons who could not read and write English but could read and write some foreign language were asked to state that language. This question had never appeared on the Census Schedule before and there is some doubt whether the question was correctly understood, as it appears that some persons who were able to read and write English and a foreign language also may have replied to this question incorrectly.

The recorded figures indicate that at the 1933 Census, 29,738 persons, comprising 23,638 males and 6,100 females, stated they were not able to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 39 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 17 per cent. Chinese; 10 per cent. Greek; 5 per cent. Yugoslavian; 4 per cent. Japanese; and 4 per cent. German. Included in the total are 1,014 persons who were passengers, or members of the crews, of oversea vessels in Australian waters on Census night.

Forty-three per cent. of the Italian-born population of Australia stated that they were unable to read and write English but were able to read and write Italian. Similarly, 59 per cent. of those born in China; 54 per cent. of the Japanese; 36 per cent. of the Yugoslavian; 37 per cent. of the Greeks; and 20 per cent. of those born in Malta stated that they were unable to read and write English but could read and write a foreign language.

Particulars were not obtained concerning the number, if any, of foreign born persons who could not read and write any language.

POPULATION.—IMMIGRANT—FOREIGN LANGUAGE—AUSTRALIA,
1921 AND 1933.

PERSONS NOT ABLE TO READ AND WRITE ENGLISH, BUT ABLE TO READ AND WRITE A
FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Foreign Language.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Albanian	428	9	429
Arabic	178	99	277
Chinese	5,008	64	5,072
Finnish	233	49	282
French	105	130	235
German	598	466	1,064
Goanese	221	..	221
Greek	2,185	906	3,091
Hebrew	134	203	337
Hindu	614	4	618
Italian	8,630	2,901	11,531
Japanese	1,142	76	1,218
Malayan	389	1	390
Maltese	445	119	564
Polish	102	124	226
Russian	278	302	580
Spanish	277	93	370
Yugoslavian	1,158	263	1,421
Other	1,513	299	1,812
Total	23,638	6,100	29,738

14. Industry.—The following table shows the population of Australia classified according to the industry group in which they are usually engaged. The number of breadwinners in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 3,155,621, of whom 2,367,780 were males and 787,841 females. The term "breadwinner" generally includes persons of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, pensioners, and those of independent means. Pensioners included in this number totalled 263,064. Excluding pensioners, the breadwinners numbered 2,892,557, comprising 2,244,713 males and 648,544 females. Owing to the change to an improved classification since the 1921 Census, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, there has been some difficulty in making a

strictly accurate comparison between the numbers engaged in each group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933. The main divergence is that relating to the proportion of breadwinners to total population. This is the result of the exclusion of pensioners from the industry groups under the new classification.

At the 1921 Census pensioners were classified to their previous industry, or to the dependent or independent groups, whichever was stated. On this occasion, however, they were specifically directed to state if they were pensioners and they have been classed accordingly. These facts need to be borne in mind in considering the recorded changes to which attention is called below.

The proportion of breadwinners (including all pensioners shown) in the male population increased from 68.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.5 per cent. to 24.1 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was as follows:—Males, 66.6 per cent. and females 19.9 per cent. Comparable figures for the year 1921 are not available.

Since the 1921 Census the total of male breadwinners, including pensioners, has increased by 25.8 per cent., and female breadwinners by 68.7 per cent. This increase in the number of female breadwinners is due in large measure to the increase in the stated number of old-age and invalid pensioners in 1933 as compared with the stated number in 1921. Excluding those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 17.9 per cent.—males by 15.4 per cent. and females by 27.9 per cent.

At the 1933 Census, as also at the previous Census, the "Industrial" group (factories, construction works, etc.) was the predominant group of industries and included 32.1 per cent. of the breadwinners in Australia (excluding those not definitely associated with industry) in 1933 as compared with 31.4 per cent. at the 1921 Census. The number of persons engaged in industrial occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in all primary industries by 209,120, or 32 per cent., as compared with 22 per cent. at the previous Census. The proportion of breadwinners engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries decreased from 21.0 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 20.3 per cent. in the year 1933.

During the intercensal period the greatest percentage rate of increase occurred in the Commerce and Finance group which increased by 120,494 persons, and represented 16.7 per cent. of the total breadwinners, as compared with 14.5 per cent. in the year 1921. The percentage rate of increase in this group during the intercensal period was three times as great as that for the primary industries and nearly twice as great as for the Industrial (manufacturing) group.

There was a slight increase in the proportion engaged in Fishing and Trapping and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. On the other hand, the proportion engaged in Public Administration and Professional occupations decreased from 9.4 to 8.6 per cent.; Personal and Domestic Service from 9.2 to 9.0 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 9.1 to 8.3 per cent.; Mining and Quarrying from 2.9 to 2.5 per cent. and Forestry from 1.3 to 1.0 per cent.

During the intercensal period the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industry group was greater than that for females, with the exception of Personal and Domestic Service, and the Public Administration and Professional groups. The rate of increase during the intercensal period in the number of females is particularly outstanding in the Transport and Communication group (63 per cent.); Commerce and Finance (56 per cent.); and in Public Administration and Professional occupations (28 per cent.). It is a striking feature that in the last-mentioned group the number of males actually decreased during the same period by 4.7 per cent.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups has increased in the majority of groups, as follows:—Personal and Domestic Service from 76.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 78.4 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 39.0 per cent. to 46.1 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 24.9 per cent. (21.8); Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 16.4 per cent. (13.0); Transport and Communication to 5.2 per cent. (3.5); and

Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 3.6 per cent. (2.1). In the Industrial Group (factories, construction works, etc.), the numbers of persons engaged in the Building and Construction Sections—where the proportion of females is low—have increased more than in the factory group with the result that the proportion of females in the group has fallen from 16.7 per cent. to 15.9 per cent. Considered separately it will be seen that the proportion of females in the several sections has scarcely altered since 1921 so that the smaller proportion of females in the group as a whole is due to the altered values of the component parts of the group. In all industry groups taken together the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged has increased from 19.9 to 21.6 per cent.

POPULATION.—OCCUPATIONS—NUMBERS ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY—AUSTRALIA,
1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Fishing and Trapping ..	10,671	81	10,752	14,570	41	14,611	3,859
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	471,460	9,895	481,355	528,154	19,633	547,787	66,432
Forestry	30,191	89	30,280	26,019	114	26,133	- 4,147
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,524	242	66,766	68,327	193	68,520	1,754
Industrial—							
Manufacturing	326,847	118,727	445,574	375,434	136,077	511,511	65,937
Building	94,878	396	95,274	107,039	407	107,446	12,172
Roads, Earthworks, etc.	137,057	49	137,106	217,335	321	217,656	80,550
Other	39,126	726	39,852	28,384	974	29,558	-10,294
Total Industrial	597,908	119,898	717,806	728,392	137,779	866,171	148,365
Transport and Communica- tion	200,523	7,214	207,737	212,161	11,732	223,893	16,156
Commerce and Finance ..	258,595	72,083	330,678	338,837	112,335	451,172	120,494
Public Administration and Professional	131,234	83,995	215,229	125,092	107,120	232,212	16,983
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	15,517	2,313	17,830	20,278	3,972	24,250	6,420
Personal and Domestic Service	49,934	159,880	209,814	52,354	190,024	242,378	32,564
No Industry or Industry not stated	50,115	11,299	61,414	129,829	65,601	195,430	134,016
Pensioners	(b)	(b)	(b)	123,767	139,297	263,064	(b)
Total Breadwinners	1,882,672	466,989	2,349,661	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	805,960
Dependants	880,198	2,205,875	3,086,073	999,331	2,474,887	3,474,218	388,145
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated; also a number who were described as independent and who have been included tentatively pending further analysis. (b) Comparable figures not available. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

15. *Grade of Employment.*—This table shows the population of Australia classified according to the capacity in which they are engaged in the various branches of industry. The number of employers at the 30th June, 1933, was 207,680, an increase of 48.7 per cent. over the number stated at the 1921 Census, but actually 2 per cent. less than the number of employers at the earlier 1911 Census. Those persons who were stated to be working on own account showed an increase of 7.9 per cent. since the 1921 Census.

It appears that many who stated at the 1921 Census that they were working on own account may have described themselves as employers at the 1933 Census. This variation will be examined further when the detailed analysis of the returns is made. Of the population of Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 2,099,548 persons, or 31.7 per cent. were in the wage-earning group. This was slightly more than the percentage of

30.8 recorded at the previous Census. Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased by 26.3 per cent.—males increasing by 23.7 per cent., and females by 35.7 per cent.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased from 22.6 per cent. in the year 1921 to 24.3 per cent. at the time of the 1933 Census.

Of the wage-earning group, 1,447,507 or 69.0 per cent. were in full-time employment at the date of the Census; 170,997 persons, or 8.1 per cent., were employed part-time (this number includes those who stated themselves to be on Sustenance Work or Relief Work); and 481,044, or 22.9 per cent., stated themselves to be unemployed.

POPULATION.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Grade.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Employer	129,142	10,481	139,623	186,849	20,831	207,680	68,057
Working on Own Account	296,291	46,030	342,321	318,951	50,424	369,375	27,054
Wage or Salary Earner				1,019,158	401,982	1,421,140	
Apprenticed Wage Earner	1,148,132	354,761	1,502,893	20,674	5,693	26,367	115,611
Wage Earner Employed Part Time				144,170	26,827	170,997	
Unemployed ..	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964
Helper not receiving Salary or Wages	31,620	3,172	34,792	40,754	5,262	46,016	11,224
Grade not applicable (a)	994,590	2,229,653	3,224,243	1,226,806	2,674,756	3,901,562	677,319
Not Stated	25,420	7,362	32,782	4,480	1,178	5,658	-27,124
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

16. Unemployment.—The number of persons who stated they were wholly unemployed at the 30th June 1933, totalled 481,044, or 22.9 per cent. of the number of persons in the wage-earning group. Of those unemployed, 405,269 were males and 75,775 females, representing a percentage of unemployment of 25.5 for males and 14.8 for females respectively.

Corresponding percentages of unemployment from the 1921 Census results were males 10.7 per cent. and females 5.7 per cent. At the 1933 Census 15,061 males and 7,710 females who were unemployed and under 21 years of age stated they had never been in employment.

The total number recorded as unemployed in the year 1933 was three times as great as the corresponding number at the 1921 Census, and that number was nearly three times as great as that for the earlier Census taken in the year 1911.

The percentage of males unemployed in Australia according to the Census returns (25.5 per cent.) was practically the same as the percentage of members of reporting Trade Unions in Australia who were unemployed (25.4), as shown by the returns supplied by the Unions to the Commonwealth Statistician for the second and third quarters of 1933.

Of the 481,044 persons unemployed, 453,487 stated the cause of their unemployment: 90.9 per cent. was due to scarcity of employment; 5.6 per cent. to illness; 1.1 per cent. to accident; and 2.4 per cent. to all other causes. The proportion of wage-earners who were unemployed as the result of illness and accident has decreased since the 1921 Census from 2.7 per cent. to 1.4 per cent. for males, and from 2.6 per cent. to 1.7 per cent. for females.

POPULATION.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 and 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Cause.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Scarcity of Employment ..	68,751	6,092	74,843	355,935	56,296	412,231	337,388
Illness ..	29,799	9,551	39,350	17,223	8,268	25,491	-13,859
Industrial Dispute ..	4,249	290	4,539	1,526	85	1,611	-2,928
Accident ..	4,556	246	4,802	4,484	391	4,875	73
Other Causes ..	24,069	4,061	(a)28,130	1,590	308	1,898	-26,232
Voluntarily (so described) ..	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,579	2,802	7,381	(c)7,381
Not Stated ..	6,251	1,165	7,416	19,932	7,625	27,557	20,141
Total ..	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Many classified as "Other Causes" were due to "Scarcity of Employment". (b) Excluding Wage Earners stated to be employed part time or on Sustenance or Relief Work. (c) Not shown separately in 1921. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Of those who stated the duration of their unemployment, 24.9 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 24 weeks; 14.1 per cent. between 24 weeks and 1 year; 13.9 per cent. between 1 and 2 years; 18.2 per cent. between 2 and 3 years; 18.9 per cent. between 3 and 4 years; and 10.0 per cent. for 4 years or longer. Sixty-four per cent. of the males unemployed and 43 per cent. of the females unemployed stated that a period of over one year had elapsed since they were last regularly employed.

POPULATION.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 and 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Duration of Unemployment.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 week ..	12,107	1,751	13,858	1,970	682	2,652	-11,206
1 week ..	14,250	2,318	16,568	4,612	1,980	6,592	-9,976
2 weeks ..	11,537	1,795	13,332	5,698	2,218	7,916	-5,416
3 ..	9,477	1,424	10,901	5,035	1,917	6,952	-3,949
4 weeks and under 8 weeks	20,967	3,289	24,256	16,037	5,382	22,019	-2,237
8 ..	12,202	1,958	14,160	13,711	3,771	17,482	3,322
12 ..	10,662	1,698	12,360	17,815	4,542	22,357	9,997
16 ..				10,352	2,441	12,793	
20 ..				7,007	1,512	8,519	
24 ..				24,607	6,306	30,913	
28 ..				6,289	1,171	7,460	
32 ..				6,046	1,103	7,149	
36 ..				7,240	1,213	8,453	
40 ..				3,882	691	4,573	
44 ..				113	10	123	
48 ..				2,170	358	2,528	
Total under 1 year				133,184	35,297	168,481	
1 year and under 2 years				50,344	9,700	60,044	
2 years ..				69,848	8,667	78,515	
3 ..				75,895	5,669	81,564	
4 .. and over ..				40,607	2,616	43,223	
Not Stated ..				35,391	13,826	49,217	25,069
Total ..	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Excluding Wage Earners stated to be employed part time or on Sustenance or Relief Work. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

17. **Income.**—The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which any question regarding income was placed on the Census Schedule in Australia. Its successful introduction in the New Zealand Census in the year 1926 inspired the hope that a similar inquiry could be successfully undertaken in Australia. It is satisfactory that only 1.6 per cent. of the total number of male breadwinners in Australia and 2.7 per cent. of the female breadwinners failed to specify the particulars required concerning their incomes. Until the detailed analysis of these returns according to occupation and grade of employment has been completed it is not possible to compare the information supplied with known facts concerning rates of wages. The Census figures have not so far been analysed separately for employers, those working on own account, wage and salary earners, those in part-time employment, unemployed persons, apprentices and pensioners. Consequently, conclusions can as yet be drawn only with respect to the incomes of all breadwinners as a group, and not with respect to the incomes of wage-earners or any other individual section of breadwinners.

Of the 3,155,621 breadwinners in Australia, 3,052,582 gave the required particulars concerning their income. As previously mentioned, 481,044 unemployed persons and 263,064 pensioners are included amongst the 3,155,621 breadwinners. 12.5 per cent. of the male breadwinners stated that they received no income during the year ended 30th June, 1933; 24.7 per cent. received some income but less than £1 per week; 16.7 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week, 11.8 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 11.5 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 9.6 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 13.3 per cent. £5 per week or over. The corresponding percentages for female breadwinners were as follows:—8.0 per cent. no income; 41.6 per cent. some income but less than £1 per week; 25.4 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 13.8 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 5.6 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.4 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week; and 3.2 per cent. £5 per week or over. Including pensioners and unemployed, two-thirds of the male breadwinners had no income or incomes under £3 per week, and three-fourths of the females had no income or incomes under £2 per week.

In addition to breadwinners, 218,616 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and of these 62.7 per cent. received income less than £1 per week: 19.9 per cent. between £1 and £2 per week; 8.0 per cent. between £2 and £3 per week; 3.4 per cent. between £3 and £4 per week; 2.0 per cent. between £4 and £5 per week: and 4.0 per cent. £5 per week or over.

POPULATION.—INCOME—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Income.	Breadwinners.			Other persons (a) with Incomes.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
No Income	289,295	59,271	348,566	..	..	..
Under £52 per annum ..	566,814	308,689	875,503	8,139	128,872	137,011
£52 to £103 per annum ..	385,055	188,556	573,611	552	43,004	43,556
£104 „ £155 „ „ ..	273,033	102,653	375,686	220	17,193	17,413
£156 „ £207 „ „ ..	265,649	41,550	307,199	126	7,430	7,556
£208 „ £259 „ „ ..	222,772	17,508	240,280	40	4,285	4,325
£260 or over „ „ ..	307,804	73,933	381,737	90	8,665	8,755
Not Stated „ „ ..	57,358	45,681	103,039	..	..	..
Total	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	9,167	209,449	218,616

(a) Includes females engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants.

§ 10. Dwellings.

1. **Number of Dwellings.**—The great majority of the questions on the Census Schedule related to the individual members of the household, but other important questions referred to the dwellings in which the people were living at the date of the Census. From the replies to these questions much valuable information has been tabulated concerning housing conditions. This subject is of the greatest importance in its bearing on the welfare of the people, and the results are of great utility for administrative and sociological purposes. For Census purposes a dwelling is the habitation of a family group, whether this comprises the whole of any building or only part thereof. Where two or more separate buildings in one place are used by a single family for dwelling purposes, the whole is regarded as one dwelling. On the other hand, where a building is subdivided into tenements or flats which are occupied as separate units, each unit is counted as a dwelling. A flat has been defined as a room or suite of rooms which was designed, or has been adapted, to be occupied as a separate domicile.

The Census definition of a dwelling includes private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding houses, hospitals, other institutions and any other structure used for the purpose of human habitation. Of the total of 1,618,500 dwellings in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 1,547,376 were occupied at the date of the Census; 68,772 were unoccupied; and in addition 2,352 were in course of construction.

Since the 1921 Census, the number of dwellings in Australia, including those being built, has been increased by 407,714, or 33.7 per cent., which is a much higher rate of increase than that of 22.0 per cent. for the population during the same period. The highest percentage of increase in the number of dwellings in any State was recorded in Western Australia, 39.9 per cent. (31.9); followed by New South Wales, 38.5 per cent. (23.8); Queensland, 35.0 per cent. (25.3); Victoria, 29.9 per cent. (19.9); South Australia, 28.1 per cent. (17.3); and Tasmania, 12.2 per cent. (6.5). The corresponding percentage of increase in the population of each State during the intercensal period is shown in parentheses. It will be seen that in every State the percentage increase of the number of dwellings was much greater than the percentage increase of population during the same period. The average percentage increase of the number of dwellings in the Commonwealth was one and a half times the increase of the population. The number of dwellings in the metropolitan areas increased by 247,891, or 48.7 per cent., to a total of 757,346; those in the provincial sections by 39,439, or 17.3 per cent., to 267,838; and in the rural areas by 120,384, or 25.5 per cent., to 593,316.

At the previous Census there was one private dwelling for every 4.9 persons in Australia but at the 30th June, 1933, this ratio had increased to one dwelling for every 4.4 persons. During the intercensal period there was an increase of one dwelling for every additional three persons. A more informative comparison as to housing conditions can be made, however, on the basis of the average number of dwellings per family unit. Since the 1921 Census the average of 115 dwellings for every 100 families, has increased to 119 dwellings at the 1933 Census as the result of an addition during the intercensal period of 131 dwellings for every additional 100 family units. For the purpose of this comparison the number of family units has been limited to those in which both husband and wife were living at the time of the Census.

In New South Wales and South Australia the increase in the number of dwellings was above the average for the Commonwealth, but in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania the increase was less than the general average.

At the 30th June, 1933, the number of dwellings per square mile in the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth was 600 (511); in the provincial sections 86 (63); and in the rural areas 0.20 (0.16). The figures shown in parentheses are those at the previous Census. In the provincial areas the rate of increase in the number of dwellings was greater than in either the rural or metropolitan areas.

The number of unoccupied dwellings in Australia increased by 17,609 to a total of 68,772, and represented 4.2 per cent. of the total dwellings in the Commonwealth, being the same percentage as at the 1921 Census. As that Census was taken in the month of April and the 1933 Census during June, it would have been expected that many dwellings which were occupied for holiday purposes at the earlier Census would not be occupied

during the latter mid-winter month. However, although there was a higher percentage of unoccupied houses in the metropolitan area at the 30th June, 1933, than at the previous Census—the percentage unoccupied having increased from 2.8 to 3.2 per cent.—yet the percentage unoccupied in the extra-metropolitan areas had scarcely altered, being 5.2 per cent. as compared with 5.3 per cent. at the previous Census.

At the 1933 Census only 976 dwellings were being built in the metropolitan areas as compared with 4,162 at the previous Census. In the extra-metropolitan areas also there was a decrease from 2,176 to 1,376 in the number of houses being built.

The following table represents a summary of the information relating to the number of dwellings in each State and Territory which was obtained at the Census of the 30th June, 1933:—

DWELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Revised figures.)

Division.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Percentage of Total Dwellings.
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	288,240	10,941	253	299,434	47.59
Provincial	127,190	4,701	192	132,083	20.99
Rural	184,320	13,095	301	197,716	31.42
Total	599,750	28,737	746	629,233	100.00
VICTORIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	235,672	6,669	394	242,735	53.66
Provincial	47,668	1,543	103	49,314	10.90
Rural	149,532	10,551	253	160,336	35.44
Total	432,872	18,763	750	452,385	100.00
QUEENSLAND.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	69,535	2,270	86	71,891	31.85
Provincial	44,989	2,618	77	47,684	21.12
Rural	101,598	4,423	138	106,159	47.03
Total	216,122	9,311	301	225,734	100.00
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	77,021	2,242	44	79,307	54.78
Provincial	12,361	478	22	12,861	8.88
Rural	49,892	2,633	94	52,619	36.34
Total	139,274	5,353	160	144,787	100.00

DWELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Division.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Percentage of Total Dwellings.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
Urban—					%
Metropolitan	47,713	1,506	176	49,395	45.79
Provincial	10,187	270	26	10,483	9.72
Rural	45,678	2,253	58	47,989	44.49
Total	103,578	4,029	260	107,867	100.00

TASMANIA.

Urban—					%
Metropolitan	14,066	495	23	14,584	26.50
Provincial	12,844	441	48	13,333	24.23
Rural	25,574	1,485	58	27,117	49.27
Total	52,484	2,421	129	55,034	100.00

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Urban—					%
Provincial	437	17	1	455	33.53
Rural	864	38	..	902	66.47
Total	1,301	55	1	1,357	100.00

FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

Urban—					%
Provincial	1,583	37	5	1,625	77.27
Rural	412	66	..	478	22.73
Total	1,995	103	5	2,103	100.00

AUSTRALIA.

Urban—					%
Metropolitan	732,247	24,123	976	757,346	46.79
Provincial	257,259	10,105	474	267,838	16.55
Rural	557,870	34,544	902	593,316	36.66
Total	1,547,376	68,772	2,352	1,618,500	100.00

2. *Class of Dwelling.*—As previously indicated, the dwellings in which the people are housed comprise private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding houses, charitable institutions, &c. It is desirable when considering the question of housing to exclude those forms of accommodation which do not represent the normal housing conditions associated with family life, and the statistics which follow relate mainly to private dwellings only, i.e., private houses, tenements and flats.

At the 1933 Census 1,509,671, or 97.6 per cent. of the total occupied dwellings in Australia, were private dwellings, as compared with 1,107,010, or 96.0 per cent., at the previous Census. During the intercensal period the number of private dwellings in the Commonwealth increased by 402,661, or 36.4 per cent.; those in the metropolitan areas increased by 244,993, or 52.4 per cent.; the urban provincial by 41,804, or 20.1 per cent.; and in the rural areas by 115,864, or 26.9 per cent.

Of the 1,509,671 occupied private dwellings in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 1,434,519, or 95.0 per cent. (96.5), were private houses, and 75,152 or 5.0 per cent. (3.5), were tenements or flats. The corresponding percentages for the 1921 Census are shown in parentheses. Since the previous Census the number of private houses in Australia increased by 365,912, or 34 per cent.; and the tenements and flats by 36,749, or 96 per cent.

Since the 1921 Census the number of private houses in Western Australia has increased by 41 per cent.; in New South Wales, 37 per cent.; Queensland, 35 per cent.; South Australia, 32 per cent.; Victoria, 31 per cent.; and Tasmania by 15 per cent. In every State excepting New South Wales the percentage increase of private houses was greater than the percentage increase of all dwellings. The highest percentage increase in the number of tenements and flats was recorded in Queensland and Western Australia which each showed an increase of 164 per cent. during the intercensal period, followed by New South Wales, 133 per cent.; Victoria, 64 per cent.; and Tasmania, 18 per cent. In South Australia, however, there was a decrease of 4 per cent. in the number of tenements and flats.

In the metropolitan areas, private houses increased by 211,046, or 48 per cent., and tenements and flats by 33,947, or 122 per cent., as compared with an increase of 32.9 per cent. in the population and of 39.5 per cent. in the number of married persons in the same area during the same period of 12½ years. The large percentage increase in the number of private houses and the even greater increase in the number of flats are particularly outstanding. Of the total increase in the number of tenements and flats 92 per cent. occurred in the metropolitan sections of the Commonwealth, with the result that at the 1933 Census 82 per cent. of the tenements and flats were located in the metropolitan areas as compared with 72 per cent. at the previous Census. At the 1933 Census 5.4 per cent. of the population of the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth were residing in tenements or flats as compared with 3.9 at the 1921 Census.

In comparison with the previous intercensal period there has been a slackening in the rate of increase of population and an acceleration in the construction of dwellings corresponding somewhat to the rate of increase in the number of family units. Particulars are not yet available concerning the conjugal condition of householders at the 1933 Census. At the previous Census, however, 78 per cent. of the householders in Australia were married, and 10.5 per cent. widowed. There were 99 occupied private dwellings for every 100 married couples and widowed persons in the Commonwealth at the 30th June, 1933, as compared with 95 dwellings in the year 1921.

It may be assumed that, owing to the general financial depression and the high-rate of unemployment during the years immediately preceding the Census, a greater proportion of families were sharing houses at the 1933 Census than would be the case in normal times, but this influence would be counteracted to some extent by the fact that many of these families were recorded as separate units at the Census, and consequently that part of the house occupied by each family unit was regarded for Census purposes as a separate dwelling and counted as a flat.

Since the 1921 Census there has been a decrease of 24 per cent. in the number of boarding houses in the Commonwealth. This reduction may be partly due to the financial depression and also to the fact that at the 1933 Census the designation of a boarding-house was definitely restricted to dwellings which were described as boarding-houses or dwellings in which there were three or more boarders and where there was no evidence that the head of the household had any other occupation and source of income.

The number of hotels also decreased since the previous Census, showing a decline of 17 per cent. for the Commonwealth. The percentage decrease in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 20 per cent.; Victoria, 20 per cent.; Queensland, 11 per cent.; South Australia, 3 per cent.; Western Australia, 29 per cent.; and Tasmania, 11 per cent. At the 30th June, 1933, there were 6,598 hotels in Australia, equivalent to 1.0 per thousand of population. The corresponding number per thousand of population in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 0.8; Victoria, 1.0; Queensland, 1.4; South Australia, 1.0; Western Australia, 1.0; and Tasmania, 1.3.

As would be anticipated, owing to the large number of persons travelling the roads in search of employment at the time of the Census, the number of groups camping out in the open on Census night was greater than formerly and totalled 9,381 as compared with 5,221 at the previous Census.

DWELLINGS.—CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Class of Occupied Dwelling.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.								Increase 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
Private House	440,092	202,270	426,245	1,068,607	651,138	240,199	543,182	1,434,519	365,912
Tenement or Flat	27,821	5,537	5,945	38,403	61,768	9,412	3,972	75,152	36,749
Total Occupied Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, &c.	864	298	462	1,624	1,326	483	651	2,466	836
Hotel	1,925	2,330	3,711	7,966	1,683	1,853	3,062	6,598	1,368
Boarding House, Lodging House, Coffee Palace	18,354	4,837	4,474	27,665	14,092	3,606	3,234	20,932	6,733
Educational Institution	400	325	309	1,034	479	303	359	1,141	107
Religious Institution (non-educational)	97	59	66	222	52	13	30	95	127(a)
Hospital	721	766	717	2,204	747	619	773	2,139	65(a)
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	240	109	260	609	253	66	109	428	181(a)
Penal Establishment	63	51	19	133	9	24	16	49	84(a)
Military or Naval Establishment	48	63	220	331	19	16	10	45	286(a)
Police Station or Barracks	207	386	882	1,475	209	300	1,011	1,520	45
Fire Station	158	82	25	265	117	102	42	261	4
Other (includes Club)	194	165	2,388	2,747	310	231	1,308	1,840	710
Not Stated	194	165	2,388	2,747	45	32	111	188	-710
Total Other Occupied Dwellings	23,271	9,471	13,533	46,275	10,341	7,618	10,716	37,705	8,570
Total Occupied Dwellings	491,184	217,278	444,823	1,153,285	722,247	257,229	557,870	1,547,376	394,091
Total Occupied Dwellings per square mile	492.26	59.68	0.15	0.30	579.99	82.99	0.19	0.52	0.13
Wagon, Van, &c. (includes campers out)	63	570	4,588	5,221	268	1,669	7,444	9,381	4,160

(a) At the 1921 Census, detached buildings in some cases may have been counted separately, whereas in 1933 they have been counted together as one institution. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

3. *Materials of Outer Walls.*—Particulars concerning the materials of which the outer walls were built were supplied for 1,429,868 of the 1,434,519 private houses in Australia, and of these 54.0 per cent. were of wood; 29.2 per cent. brick; 5.3 per cent. stone; 5.0 per cent. iron; 2.6 per cent. were made of canvas or hessian; 1.6 per cent. fibro-cement; 1.1 per cent. concrete; and 1.2 per cent. of other materials.

In the metropolitan areas 53.2 per cent. of the private houses had walls of brick and 39.8 per cent. of wood. In the provincial sections the conditions were reversed, 67.7 per cent. being of wood and 17.5 per cent. of brick, whilst in the rural areas 65.6 per cent. were built of wood and only 5.3 per cent. of brick.

The percentages of dwellings with walls of wood, brick and stone vary to a considerable extent in the several States. In New South Wales, 45 per cent. had walls of wood and this was only slightly in excess of the 42 per cent. built of brick. In Victoria 68 per cent. had wooden walls, but this percentage was nearly three times that of 25 per cent. for brick dwellings. In Queensland, however, 84 per cent. were built of wood and only 1 per cent. were brick, whilst 10 per cent. were made of iron. Stone houses predominated in South Australia and represented 43 per cent. of the total; 36 per cent. were of brick and only 7 per cent. wood. In Western Australia 40 per cent. had wooden walls, 32 per cent. brick and 11 per cent. iron. In Tasmania 76 per cent. were built of wood and 18 per cent. of brick.

Since the 1921 Census 163,266 brick dwellings were erected in the Commonwealth representing an increase of 54 per cent. More than half this number were erected in New South Wales, and the percentage of increase in South Australia and Western Australia was also above the Commonwealth average. The great majority of the brick dwellings in all States were erected in the metropolitan areas.

Wooden dwellings increased by 172,496 or 28 per cent., a little more than half of these being built in the metropolitan areas. About two-fifths of the increase in these dwellings was in Victoria and one-fourth in Queensland. The increase in Western Australia was also higher than that for the Commonwealth.

During the intercensal period for every 100 brick dwellings erected in the Commonwealth there were 106 wooden dwellings erected also, as compared with 150 wooden dwellings during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Although the number of wooden dwellings erected in Australia since the 1921 Census was very great and slightly in excess of the number of brick dwellings built during the same period, yet the above figures show a definite trend towards brick buildings.

Fibro-cement dwellings increased in number by 19,433, or at the high rate of 456 per cent., and were mostly constructed outside the metropolitan areas. Two-thirds of the total increase was in New South Wales and the percentage increase in both Queensland and Western Australia was above the Commonwealth average.

Iron houses increased by 28,422, or 65 per cent., 1,065 of these being erected in the metropolitan areas and 27,357 outside. About one-third of this increase was recorded in New South Wales and one-third in Queensland; the percentage increase in Victoria was also above the Commonwealth average.

Concrete houses increased by 9,964, or 132 per cent., about one-half being erected in New South Wales and one-fourth in Victoria. South Australia and Tasmania were much below the average percentage increase for the Commonwealth.

Dwellings in tents increased in number by 9,005, or 31 per cent. As would be anticipated, owing to the provision of relief works for a large number of unemployed, 98 per cent. of these canvas structures were located outside the metropolitan areas.

Of the 74,122 tenements and flats in Australia for which particulars as to walls were stated, 70.1 per cent. were built of brick; 20.4 per cent. wood; 5.6 per cent. stone; and 3.9 per cent. of other materials.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF WHICH OUTER WALLS WERE BUILT—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Materials of which Outer Walls were built.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
Stone	34,394	10,247	35,342	79,987	30,149	11,588	38,466	80,203	220
Brick	245,232	38,593	20,828	304,653	393,528	45,320	29,071	467,919	163,266
Concrete	3,548	1,189	2,824	7,561	5,908	2,912	8,705	17,525	9,964
Iron	3,853	9,656	30,281	43,790	4,918	13,527	53,767	72,212	28,422
Wood	173,445	143,701	297,629	614,775	266,528	166,990	353,753	787,271	172,496
Sun-dried Bricks	984	291	4,408	5,683	151	342	5,013	5,506	177
Pisé	20	249	2,236	2,505	14	240	2,296	2,550	45
Lath and Plaster	2,672	432	1,189	4,293	2,916	514	1,607	5,037	744
Wattle and Dab	40	73	1,376	1,489	23	32	1,221	1,276	213
Fibro Cement	1,178	794	2,291	4,263	5,847	3,773	14,076	23,696	19,433
Bark	9	31	2,164	2,204	..	39	2,185	2,224	20
Bushes, Rushes .. .. .	..	4	485	489	..	9	396	405	84
Canvas, Calico, Hessian	387	1,586	26,877	28,850	873	3,554	33,428	37,855	9,005
Rubberoid and other compositions	51	70	567	688	11	14	115	140	548
Other Materials	141	78	554	773	49	31	91	171	602
Not Stated	1,959	813	2,239	5,011	1,991	726	2,964	5,681	670
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

4. Number of Rooms.—For Census purposes, the kitchen and any enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that was permanently enclosed were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry and store were not included unless generally used for sleeping. The average number of rooms per private house in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 5.07, and was slightly higher than that of 4.99 rooms at the previous Census. The average per private house in the metropolitan areas increased from 5.24 to 5.39 rooms; in the provincial sections the average scarcely altered, being 5.11 as compared with 5.13; and in the rural areas the average of 4.67 rooms per house was exactly the same as at the 1921 Census.

As at the previous Census, Victoria, with an average of 5.28, has the greatest number of rooms per house, followed by South Australia, 5.18; Tasmania, 5.08; New South Wales, 5.04; Queensland, 5.01; and Western Australia with 4.44 rooms per house. During the intercensal period the increase in the average number of rooms per house

in the several States was as follows :—South Australia, 0.23 rooms ; Western Australia, 0.20 ; Tasmania, 0.20 ; Victoria, 0.12 ; Queensland, 0.05 ; and New South Wales, 0.03 rooms.

The average number of rooms for all tenements and flats was considerably less than that for private houses, and showed a substantial decline from 3.77 to 3.36 rooms, indicating a tendency towards even smaller flats. The reduction in the size of tenements and flats occurred throughout all divisions; the average for the metropolitan areas fell from 3.74 to 3.46 rooms and for the provincial sections from 3.87 to 2.90 rooms, with the heaviest decline of all in the rural areas from 3.85 to 2.72 rooms. During the intercensal period many of the larger private houses have been converted into flats, either temporarily, merely by allocation of rooms owing to the depression, or permanently into flats by structural changes, and these contain less rooms than the flats in use in the year 1921.

Of the 1,421,810 private houses for which particulars concerning rooms were stated at the 1933 Census, 4.0 (3.9) per cent. consisted of one room only ; 3.0 (3.4) per cent. of two rooms ; 5.3 (6.9) per cent. of three rooms ; 21.6 (24.1) per cent. of four rooms ; 29.8 (29.1) per cent. of five rooms ; 21.4 (18.1) per cent. of six rooms ; 8.6 (7.6) per cent. of seven rooms ; 3.4 (3.6) per cent. of eight rooms ; and 2.9 (3.3) per cent. of more than eight rooms. The corresponding figures for the 1921 Census are shown in parentheses.

It will be seen that a substantial increase has occurred in the percentage of houses of five, six and seven rooms with the latter two predominating. There has been a decrease in the proportion of houses of two, three, four and eight rooms and over, the major decline being shown for those of three rooms.

At the 30th June, 1933, the percentage of houses having only one room was less than at the 1921 Census in all States other than New South Wales and Victoria, where the increase was due to the number of tents erected in relief-work camps for the unemployed. Similarly, the proportion of two-roomed houses was less in all States excepting New South Wales, and that for houses of three and four rooms was less in all States. On the other hand, houses of five rooms represented a greater proportion of the total in all States excepting New South Wales and Queensland, whilst there was also an increased proportion of houses of six and seven rooms in all States. The general tendency throughout the Commonwealth, therefore, since the 1921 Census has been to erect more houses of five, six or seven rooms and less houses of two, three or four rooms.

At the 1933 Census 81 per cent. of the private houses in Australia comprised four, five, six, or seven rooms as compared with 79 per cent. at the previous Census. During the intercensal period, nine-tenths of the new houses erected in the Commonwealth consisted of four, five, six, or seven rooms. The greatest percentage increase was shown for private houses of six rooms, 59 per cent. ; followed by those of seven rooms, 51 per cent. ; five rooms, 37 per cent. ; and eight rooms, 30 per cent.

Two-thirds of the tenements and flats in the Commonwealth consisted of two, three, or four rooms, and six-sevenths of the increase in the number of these dwellings during the intercensal period consisted of from two to four rooms ; the greatest proportional increases were for those of two, three, and four rooms in that order. Flats of six rooms show a comparatively small increase in number, whilst those with more than six rooms have actually decreased in number by 39 per cent. Here again, as in the case of the larger private houses, there is evidence of subdivision into flats of smaller size.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Rooms per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
1	5,845	4,036	35,956	45,837	7,676	7,556	49,063	64,295	12,458
2	8,897	5,489	26,772	41,158	16,005	8,142	33,440	57,587	16,429
3	34,784	11,289	34,378	80,451	39,684	11,622	40,271	91,577	11,126
4	112,254	49,565	102,397	264,216	148,457	52,269	122,579	323,305	59,089
5	143,637	69,411	101,774	314,822	220,327	81,257	130,650	432,231	117,412
6	89,968	30,172	65,293	194,433	165,017	52,850	89,408	307,275	112,842
7	37,049	15,167	29,985	82,221	63,560	19,816	39,831	123,207	40,986
8	17,311	6,607	14,600	38,518	24,776	7,416	17,355	49,547	11,029
9	7,190	2,789	6,052	16,031	10,153	2,876	6,982	20,011	3,980
10	3,932	1,530	3,517	8,979	4,766	1,463	3,859	10,028	1,049
11	1,675	592	1,298	3,565	1,979	546	1,521	4,046	481
12	1,208	391	1,248	2,847	1,472	382	1,420	3,274	427
13	483	172	429	1,084	564	125	452	1,141	57
14	469	136	532	1,137	502	141	589	1,232	95
15	230	64	261	555	248	64	347	659	104
16	151	37	223	411	146	45	236	427	16
17	95	35	112	242	90	19	168	277	35
18	62	16	91	169	52	24	123	199	30
19	39	4	56	99	29	7	49	85	14
20 and over	199	54	368	561	133	32	353	518	43
Not Stated	2,435	1,231	6,068	9,674	7,330	2,959	8,458	18,747	9,073
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Average Number of Rooms per Private Dwelling (a)	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94	5.23	5.06	4.65	4.99	0.05

(a) Includes kitchen and enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that has been permanently enclosed, but does not include bathroom, pantry, store or outhouse, unless generally used for sleeping. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

5. Number of Inmates.—The percentage increase in the number of dwellings in Australia since the 1921 Census has been much greater than the rate of increase of the population, consequently the average number of inmates per dwelling has decreased. The average per private house in the Commonwealth decreased from 4.44 inmates at the previous Census to 4.15 at the 30th June, 1933, and this reduction has been fairly general throughout the metropolitan, provincial and urban divisions.

The average number of inmates per house was largest in Tasmania, 4.27; followed by New South Wales, 4.24; Queensland, 4.18; Victoria, 4.07; South Australia, 4.06; and Western Australia, 3.95 persons. The reduction in the average number of inmates per house in the Commonwealth during the intercensal period was 0.29 persons, or 6.5 per cent. South Australia had the greatest decrease with 0.33 persons and Western Australia the smallest with 0.14 persons.

The average number of rooms per private house was slightly higher than at the previous Census and, as the increment to the population during the intercensal period was less than that of dwellings, the average number of inmates per room for all private houses in Australia decreased from 0.89 to 0.82 persons per room. The largest reduction has occurred in the metropolitan areas where the average per room was 0.77 at the 1933 Census, as compared with 0.86 at the 1921 Census. The average in the provincial areas decreased from 0.87 to 0.81

persons per room, and, in accordance with previous experience, the average number of 0.89 persons per room in the rural areas, although showing a decrease from the previous Census, was greater than that in the other divisions. As at the 1921 Census, Western Australia had the highest average with 0.90 persons per room; followed by New South Wales, 0.84; Queensland, 0.84; Tasmania, 0.84; South Australia, 0.78; and Victoria, 0.77 persons per room. During the intercensal period the greatest decrease in the average number of inmates per room occurred in South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania in that order.

The average number of inmates per room in tenements or flats in the several States of the Commonwealth was as follows:—Western Australia, 0.97; Tasmania, 0.93; Queensland, 0.91; South Australia, 0.88; New South Wales, 0.81; and Victoria, 0.78 persons per room. In all States, excepting New South Wales, the average number of inmates per room in tenements or flats was higher than that for private houses. This was the same position as at the 1921 Census.

There has been a reduction also in the average number of inmates per room in tenements and flats from 0.91 to 0.82 which is exactly the same number of inmates per room as the average for all private houses in the Commonwealth. This decrease is mainly in the metropolitan areas where the average number per room was 0.79 as compared with 0.88 at the previous Census. In the provincial areas there was a slight increase from 0.97 to 0.99 and in the rural areas a greater one from 1.03 to 1.09 persons per room.

It would appear from the above figures that some improvement has taken place since the previous Census in the housing conditions in all States of the Commonwealth in so far as the average number of inmates per room is concerned. It is of interest to note also that the corresponding average number of persons per room in England and Wales decreased somewhat similarly from 0.91 to 0.83 during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1931.

In connexion with this evidence of the smaller average number of inmates per dwelling, it is interesting to review some of the factors which affect the increase in the number and size of private families. During the intercensal period the very considerable reduction in the birth-rate has resulted in a reduction in the average number of persons per family. Marriage increases the number of family units and although the marriage rate during the intercensal period shows a certain decline, yet the considerable number of marriages which have taken place since the 1921 Census has increased the number of families. The great increase in the number of old-age pensioners, many of whom would be maintaining their own separate homes, would also tend to increase the number of separate family units of less than the average size. All these factors would tend to reduce the average size of the family unit and, consequently, the average number of inmates per dwelling.

An interesting comparison is that relating to the average number of male and female breadwinners in each occupied dwelling at the 30th June, 1933, and at the previous 1921 Census. The average number of breadwinners in each occupied dwelling in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—Males, 1.53; females, 0.51; total breadwinners, 2.04; as compared with 1.63; 0.40; and 2.03 respectively per dwelling at the previous Census. This shows very little change in the average number of breadwinners per dwelling in the Commonwealth. During the intercensal period the average number of male breadwinners per occupied dwelling decreased by 6 per cent., but female breadwinners per dwelling increased by 28 per cent. The greatest number of breadwinners per dwelling is shown in Queensland, 2.13; followed by Victoria, 2.08; Western Australia, 2.06; New South Wales, 2.01; South Australia, 1.97; and Tasmania, 1.95. The greatest number of male breadwinners per dwelling was recorded in Queensland, 1.67; and the most female breadwinners per dwelling in Victoria, 0.59. Since the 1921 Census there has been a decrease in every State in the average number of male breadwinners per dwelling and an increase in every State in the average number of female breadwinners per dwelling; the net result reveals a decrease in the total number of breadwinners per dwelling in New South Wales and Queensland, and an increased number in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF INMATES—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Inmates per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase 1921—1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
1	20,255	16,065	61,300	97,620	34,765	19,820	74,202	128,787	31,167
2	66,972	28,509	58,027	153,308	125,582	40,071	82,234	247,887	94,379
3	88,241	35,997	60,008	185,146	154,983	48,063	87,864	290,910	105,764
4	91,552	36,832	62,706	191,090	150,039	47,304	88,743	286,086	94,996
5	75,486	31,652	50,331	103,169	107,194	36,803	74,276	218,273	54,804
6	52,530	23,463	45,054	121,047	65,452	24,548	54,090	144,090	23,043
7	32,962	15,392	32,973	81,327	39,619	15,043	36,201	87,863	6,536
8	19,059	9,348	22,628	51,035	20,437	9,333	24,345	54,115	3,080
9	10,455	5,348	14,046	29,849	9,959	4,208	11,416	24,683	5,166
10	5,535	2,830	8,169	16,534	4,558	2,258	6,611	13,447	3,087
11	2,672	1,325	4,503	8,505	2,233	1,146	3,388	6,767	1,733
12	1,215	579	2,336	4,130	1,070	552	1,829	3,451	679
13	532	277	1,058	1,867	474	249	931	1,654	213
14	243	104	592	939	228	122	425	775	164
15	108	41	305	454	115	52	236	403	51
16	41	17	164	232	48	26	156	239	2
17	23	11	77	111	21	6	63	90	4
18	16	2	52	70	18	3	45	66	21
19	8	3	29	40	5	1	38	44	4
20 and over ..	8	2	32	42	6	3	41	50	8
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Total Inmates (a)	2,067,961	914,350	1,893,117	4,875,428	2,876,805	1,030,694	2,257,210	6,164,709	1,289,281
Average Number of Inmates per Private Dwelling (a)	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40	4.04	4.13	4.13	4.08	0.32

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

6. Persons Sleeping Out.—The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which this question was included on the Census Schedule. It was felt that a reliable basis of comparison of the housing statistics of the various States was not possible hitherto, owing to the wide divergence in the numbers of persons who sleep out on verandahs, &c., in the northern and southern sections of Australia.

The Census results for the Commonwealth show that 4.5 per cent. of the occupants of private houses and 3.8 per cent. of the occupants of flats regularly sleep out on unenclosed verandahs, &c. In the provincial areas 5.3 per cent. of the population occupy such sleep-outs, 5.0 per cent. in the rural areas, and 3.7 per cent. in the metropolitan areas. These figures do not include those occupying permanently enclosed sleep-outs who are regarded for Census purposes as inmates of rooms. The average number of occupants of flats who sleep out is less than that for private houses, and is probably due to the smaller average number of inmates per flat.

As would be anticipated, owing to climatic conditions, the largest percentage of occupants who sleep out on unenclosed verandahs was recorded in Queensland, 7.6 per cent.; followed by Western Australia, 7.0 per cent.; New South Wales, 4.9 per cent.; Victoria, 2.7 per cent.; South Australia, 2.5 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1.8 per cent.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SLEEPING OUT ON VERANDAHS, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Number of Persons Sleeping out. (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								
	Private Houses.				Tenements and Flats.	Total Private Dwellings.			
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.		Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
0	580,029	212,259	434,619	1,285,907	69,504	646,030	221,014	488,358	1,355,411
1	36,748	13,558	27,823	78,129	3,912	40,153	13,932	27,956	82,041
2	17,006	8,085	17,349	42,440	1,324	18,082	8,269	17,413	43,764
3	5,230	3,439	7,091	15,760	284	5,430	3,500	7,114	16,044
4	2,045	1,701	3,678	7,427	89	2,101	1,726	3,689	7,516
5	660	680	1,452	2,792	26	673	692	1,453	2,818
6	233	297	672	1,202	2	234	298	672	1,204
7	77	105	258	410	..	77	105	258	440
8	41	50	127	218	..	42	50	127	219
9	8	8	38	54	..	8	8	38	54
10	14	4	16	34	..	14	4	16	34
11	2	..	3	5	..	2	..	3	5
12 .. .. .	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4
13 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
15 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
17 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Indefinite	45	10	40	104	10	51	13	50	114
Total Private Dwellings	651,138	240,199	513,182	1,434,519	75,152	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671
Total Persons Sleeping out (a)	100,429	53,290	113,248	266,067	7,918	106,889	54,369	113,627	274,885
Average Number per Occupied Private Dwelling (a)	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.18

(a) Includes only persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed.

7. **Nature of Occupancy.**—At the 1921 Census the nature of occupancy of private houses was not tabulated separately from tenements and flats. At the 1933 Census, however, it was ascertained that 42.8 per cent. of the private houses in Australia for which particulars were supplied were occupied by owners; 13.5 per cent. by purchasers by instalments; 39.1 per cent. by tenants; and 4.6 per cent. by others. In Queensland 50.2 per cent. of the houses were occupied by owners. This was the highest percentage of ownership in any State in the Commonwealth and was followed by Western Australia, 47.3; South Australia, 43.9; Tasmania, 42.8; Victoria, 41.9; and New South Wales, 39.7 per cent.

If the percentage purchasing their homes by instalments is added to the above figures the order is as follows:—Queensland, 63.9 per cent. owners or acquiring ownership; Western Australia, 61.8 per cent.; South Australia, 59.1 per cent.; Victoria, 57.4 per cent.; New South Wales, 51.5 per cent.; and Tasmania, 51.2 per cent. Conversely, the percentage of tenanted houses was highest in New South Wales, 43.9 per cent.; followed by Tasmania, 42.6 per cent.; Victoria, 38.7 per cent.; South Australia, 36.8 per cent.; Western Australia, 33.3 per cent.; and Queensland, 30.3 per cent.

In the metropolitan areas 51.4 per cent. of the occupants of private houses were owners or purchasers by instalments, as compared with 54.4 per cent. in the provincial areas, and 63.2 per cent. in the rural areas. In the latter areas, however, the ownership of the house is associated with the ownership of the land acquired as a means of livelihood.

More than 91 per cent. of the tenements and flats in the Commonwealth were occupied by tenants. The figures for all private dwellings, including tenements and flats, show that at the 1933 Census 53.8 per cent. of the dwellings were occupied by owners or were in process of purchase by instalments, and 41.7 per cent. were occupied by tenants, as compared with 53.7 per cent. and 41.7 per cent., respectively, at the 1921 Census, showing practically no alteration during the intercensal period. In view of the large increase since the 1921 Census in the number of dwellings in the Commonwealth, this position, after the lengthy period of financial stress and unemployment, may be regarded as an indication that the legislative relief granted to purchasers of homes has achieved satisfactory results.

DWELLINGS.—OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF OCCUPANCY—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Nature of Occupancy.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase 1921- 1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- poitan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- poitan.	Pro- vincial.			
Owner	133,729	81,008	227,026	441,763	218,539	100,421	285,453	604,413	162,650
Purchaser by Instalments	79,055	25,607	33,321	137,983	117,305	28,720	43,602	189,627	51,644
Tenant	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	613,412	165,732
Caretaker					6,410	5,022	29,331	40,763	
Other Methods of Occupancy	6,036	6,025	37,514	49,575	3,146	2,810	19,166	25,122	16,310
Not Stated	7,526	4,136	16,347	28,009	7,113	4,279	22,942	34,334	6,325
Total	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

8. Rent per Week.—The information which has been tabulated concerning rents is restricted to the actual rent paid per week for unfurnished private dwellings occupied by tenants. The particulars required concerning rent were supplied for 89 per cent. of the 549,275 private houses and for 91 per cent. of the 66,137 tenements and flats in Australia. For 15.5 per cent. of the private houses the rent was less than 10s. per week ; for 49.8 per cent., between 10s. and £1 per week ; for 27.4 per cent., between £1 and £1 10s. per week ; and for 7.3 per cent., over £1 10s. per week. Three-fourths of the houses with rents of less than 10s. per week were located outside the metropolitan areas.

The average rent was 17s. per week for unfurnished private houses throughout the Commonwealth ; 19s. 7d. per week in the metropolitan areas, 15s. 9d. in the provincial sections, and 11s. 2d. in the rural areas. The average rent per week in the several States was as follows :—New South Wales, 18s. 1d. ; Victoria, 17s. 6d. ; Queensland, 15s. 7d. ; South Australia, 13s. 10d. ; Western Australia, 15s. 7d. ; and Tasmania, 13s. 11d. per week. New South Wales and Victoria were above, and the other four States below, the average for Australia.

The average rent for unfurnished tenements and flats in the metropolitan areas was 23s. 6d. per week, or approximately 20 per cent. more than that paid for private houses in the same areas, notwithstanding that private houses in the metropolitan areas contain 50 per cent. more rooms than flats. In the provincial and rural areas, however, the rent of tenements and flats was approximately 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively less than for private houses. For 16.9 per cent. of the tenements and flats a rent of less than 10s. per week was paid, and this percentage was slightly greater than for private houses; the 33.8 per cent. between 10s. and £1 per week was only two-thirds the proportion of private houses in this group; the percentage of 26.5 between £1 and £1 10s. per week was practically similar for private houses and flats; but the 22.8 per cent. of tenements and flats with rent exceeding £1 10s. per week was three times the percentage of private houses in this rental group.

The average rent per week for unfurnished tenements and flats in the several States was as follows:—New South Wales, 23s. 9d.; Victoria, 22s. 3d.; Queensland, 16s. 8d.; South Australia, 13s. 7d.; Western Australia, 17s. 5d.; and Tasmania, 13s. 3d. New South Wales and Victoria had rents above, and the other four States below, the average for the Commonwealth.

A comparison of the average rents at the 1933 Census with those at the previous Census is possible for all private dwellings only and not for private houses separately from tenements and flats, which were not tabulated separately at the 1921 Census. The average rent of 17s. 6d. per week for all private dwellings comprising private houses, tenements and flats in the Commonwealth was 6 per cent. higher than that at the 1921 Census. The average of 20s. 2d. for the metropolitan areas at the 30th June, 1933, was 2.4 per cent. lower than for the previous Census; the average of 15s. 7d. in the provincial areas, however, was 11 per cent. higher; and the average of 11s. 2d. in the rural areas was also 13 per cent. higher than at the previous Census.

During the intercensal period particulars are collected regularly by the Commonwealth Statistician from house agents in certain cities and towns throughout the Commonwealth showing the rents as at the middle of each quarter. A comparison of these figures for the first quarter of the year 1921 with the second quarter of 1933 shows approximately the same change in average rents as was obtained from the Census figures. They also show that the peak period of high rents during the intercensal period occurred in the first quarter of the year 1928 when the average for the metropolitan areas of Australia was 21 per cent. higher than for the year 1921, but since that peak year the average has fallen by 20 per cent. to the 1933 figure.

Since the 1921 Census, the private dwellings in Australia in the under 10s. per week rental group decreased in number by 7 per cent.; those between 10s. and £1 increased by 31 per cent.; those between £1 and £1 10s. increased by 74 per cent.; those between £1 10s. and £2 increased by 45 per cent.; those between £2 and £2 10s. increased by 14 per cent.; and those over £2 10s. per week decreased by 11 per cent. The increases in rent generally correspond to the proportional increases in dwellings of different sizes, from three to eight rooms, the great increase of dwellings in the £1 to £1 10s. rental group corresponding to the outstanding increase in dwellings of six rooms.

In the metropolitan areas 15 per cent. of the total private dwellings were tenements and flats, and the percentages of the total numbers of private dwellings in the several rental groups which consisted of tenements and flats were as follows:—Under 10s. per week, 29 per cent.; between 10s. and £1, 10 per cent.; between £1 and £1 10s., 13 per cent.; between £1 10s. and £2, 26 per cent.; between £2 and £2 10s., 36 per cent.; and in the over £2 10s. per week rental group 47 per cent. were tenements and flats.

The average rent of 21s. 6d. per week for private dwellings in the Federal Capital Territory was much higher than the average rent in any of the States, of which New South Wales had the highest average with 18s. 10d. per week, followed by Victoria 18s. per week, Western Australia 15s. 9d. per week, Queensland 15s. 8d. per week, Tasmania 13s. 10d. per week and South Australia 13s. 9d. per week. The average rent in the Northern Territory was 12s. 6d. per week.

DWELLINGS.—PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE RENT PER WEEK—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Rent per week Unfurnished.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase 1921- 1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
Under 5s.	1,067	3,317	18,304	22,688	1,664	2,838	14,871	19,373	- 3,313
5s. and under 10s.	12,786	19,885	37,957	70,628	20,333	13,865	32,083	66,281	- 4,347
10s. " " 15s.	56,331	31,158	29,830	117,319	71,755	30,618	33,436	135,809	18,490
15s. " " 20s.	56,581	16,535	10,189	83,305	86,365	25,186	16,038	127,589	44,284
20s. " " 25s.	40,486	9,104	5,683	55,273	74,460	16,806	9,194	100,460	45,187
25s. " " 30s.	25,373	3,709	1,546	30,628	39,777	6,312	2,865	48,954	18,326
30s. " " 35s.	14,305	1,884	1,061	17,250	21,403	2,827	1,055	25,285	8,035
35s. " " 40s.	5,900	441	207	6,548	8,274	713	180	9,167	2,619
40s. " " 50s.	6,589	570	469	7,628	7,993	505	172	8,670	1,042
50s. " " 60s.	2,726	179	126	3,031	2,642	95	55	2,792	- 239
60s. " " 70s.	1,556	123	85	1,764	1,488	57	21	1,566	- 198
70s. " " 80s.	579	24	26	629	593	11	5	609	- 20
80s. " " 90s.	503	35	34	572	445	4	2	451	- 121
90s. " " 100s.	210	11	3	224	189	6	..	195	- 29
100s. and over	580	14	29	623	483	8	4	495	- 128
Not Stated	15,995	4,042	11,533	31,570	22,529	8,508	36,679	67,716	36,146
Total Private Dwellings	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732
Average Weekly Rent per Private Dwelling	20s. 8d.	14s. 6d.	9s. 11d.	16s. 6d.	20s. 2d.	15s. 7d.	11s. 2d.	17s. 6d.	18. 0d.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. Private Dwellings of three to six rooms.—A special inquiry has been made concerning private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, or of brick or stone, as a more satisfactory average of predominant rents paid by wage earners can be obtained by restricting the analysis to this group, which as previously indicated comprises 78.1 per cent. of the private houses in Australia.

Since the 1921 Census the number of houses of three to six rooms in Australia has increased by 34 per cent. to a total of 1,108,594. Particulars as to rent are summarized for 440,560 houses of this number with walls of wood, brick or stone which were occupied by tenants; 46 per cent. had walls of brick or stone, and 54 per cent. of wood. The distribution is the same as that of the previous Census and there was no proportional increase in the number of brick houses of three to six rooms in the rented group during the intercensal period.

At the 1933 Census there was a smaller proportion of rented houses of three and four, rooms and an increased proportion of those of five and six rooms, for both wooden houses and brick houses. The relative increases for rented houses of three, four, five and six rooms during the intercensal period were 2, 28, 43 and 60 per cent. respectively. The proportional increase of houses of five and six rooms was even higher in the metropolitan areas. The average rent of 18s. 5d. per week for all private houses, three to six rooms, of wood, brick or stone in the metropolitan areas at the 1933 Census was practically the same as at the previous Census.

In the provincial sections the average rent of 15s. 7d. per week was much higher than at the previous Census and the increase is found for all houses of three, four, five or six rooms whether of wood, brick or stone. In the rural areas also the average rent of 11s. 6d. was much higher than that at the 1921 Census, and an increase is found in all types of houses included in this group.

Since the last Census there have been increases in the rent of three to six-roomed houses of wood, brick or stone in the main divisions of all the States excepting the metropolitan area of South Australia. The largest increases were recorded in the provincial areas of Tasmania, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, in the metropolitan area of Tasmania and in the rural areas of Victoria and Queensland.

An interesting comparison with respect to the rent of private houses is that based on the average weekly rent per room. At the 1933 Census the average rent per room for wooden houses in the metropolitan areas of Australia was 3s. 5d. per week, and showed little alteration from the average of 3s. 6d. per week at the 1921 Census. Similarly, the average of 4s. 1d. per room for brick houses in the metropolitan areas was practically the same as at the previous Census.

In the urban provincial sections, however, the average rent of 3s. 1d. per room for wooden houses was higher than the 1921 Census figure of 2s. 8d. per week, and the rent of 3s. 6d. per week for brick houses was also higher in comparison with the previous figure of 3s. 1d. per week. The average rent per room in the rural areas also showed increases from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per week for wooden houses, and from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 7d. per week for those of brick. With the exception of brick houses in the metropolitan areas, the average rent per room for houses of three rooms was generally higher than for houses of four, five or six rooms. The increase since the 1921 Census in the rent per room was somewhat similar for all houses of three to six rooms in the provincial and rural sections of the Commonwealth.

During the intercensal period there was an increase in the average rent per room for houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood or brick in all States excepting South Australia. The average rent per room for wooden houses was highest in Victoria, 3s. 3d.; followed by Queensland, 3s. 1d.; New South Wales, 2s. 11d.; Western Australia, 2s. 11d.; Tasmania, 2s. 8d.; and South Australia, 2s. 2d. per week. On the other hand, the average rent per room for brick houses was highest in New South Wales and Western Australia, with 4s. 2d. per week; Victoria, 4s.; Tasmania, 3s. 9d.; Queensland, 3s. 5d.; and South Australia, 2s. 11d. per week.

DWELLINGS.—AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER ROOM OF PRIVATE HOUSES, THREE TO SIX ROOMS, WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE, OCCUPIED BY TENANTS—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(Exclusive of Tenements, Flats, Boarding-houses, Hotels, etc., and of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Particulars.	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				Increase 1921- 1933.
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
Private Houses with Walls of—									
Wood—									
3 rooms	3 9	3 3	2 6	3 2	3 8	3 6	2 8	3 3	0 1
4 "	3 7	2 9	2 2	2 10	3 7	3 4	2 7	3 2	0 4
5 "	3 5	2 7	2 1	2 9	3 5	3 1	2 6	3 1	0 4
6 "	3 5	2 6	2 0	2 7	3 4	2 11	2 3	2 11	0 4
3 to 6 rooms ..	3 6	2 8	2 1	2 9	3 5	3 1	2 6	3 1	0 4
Brick or Stone—									
3 rooms	4 0	3 5	2 4	3 10	4 0	3 9	2 6	3 11	0 1
4 "	4 2	3 3	2 2	3 11	4 2	3 7	2 7	4 0	0 1
5 "	4 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 8	3 11	0 1
6 "	4 1	3 0	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 5	2 7	3 11	0 1
3 to 6 rooms ..	4 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 7	3 11	0 1
Wood, Brick or Stone—									
3 rooms	3 11	3 4	2 5	3 6	3 11	3 7	2 8	3 7	0 1
4 "	3 11	2 11	2 2	3 3	3 11	3 4	2 7	3 6	0 3
5 "	3 11	2 9	2 1	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3
6 "	3 11	2 8	2 0	3 3	3 10	3 1	2 4	3 5	0 2
3 to 6 rooms ..	3 11	2 9	2 2	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3

§ 11. 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. On page 409 of this chapter a summary will be found of the increase by net migration to the population of the States—from 1901 to 1935 in quinquennial groups and from 1926 to 1935 in single years. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the arrivals and departures as well as the net migration since 1901. Departures and net migration have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census :—

OVERSEA MIGRATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	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	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	-10,676	- 210	-10,886
1926 ..	62,743	45,181	107,924	35,737	27,404	63,141	27,006	17,777	44,783
1927 ..	69,540	47,883	117,423	37,506	28,337	65,843	32,034	19,546	51,580
1928 ..	55,921	43,871	99,792	39,369	30,369	69,738	16,552	13,502	30,054
1929 ..	44,508	37,740	82,248	39,735	30,693	70,428	4,773	7,047	11,820
1930 ..	33,881	29,212	63,093	40,989	30,634	71,623	- 7,108	-1,422	- 8,530
1931 ..	21,986	18,428	40,414	30,356	20,152	50,508	- 8,370	-1,724	-10,094
1932 ..	22,637	19,360	41,997	24,864	20,130	44,994	- 2,227	- 770	- 2,997
1933 ..	24,457	23,335	47,792	25,053	22,525	47,578	- 596	810	214
1934 ..	27,451	26,253	53,704	26,428	24,996	51,424	1,023	1,257	2,280
1935 ..	27,676	27,740	55,416	28,182	27,523	55,705	- 506	-	-289

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

The net migration has varied greatly during the above periods, reaching a maximum in the five years 1921-25. The Great War, during which 331,781 members of the Australian Imperial Forces embarked for service overseas, was responsible for a very large increase in the departures during the years 1914 to 1918. 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 quinquennium 1926-30 as a whole resulted in the considerable gain of 129,707 persons, the figures for the individual years reveal the decline in immigration which set in after 1927 and which resulted in an actual loss of population in 1930, 1931 and 1932. In the last-mentioned year, however, the loss by migration was considerably less than in the previous year. There was a slight improvement in 1933 when a small gain of population by migration of 214 was shown and a further improvement to a net gain of 2,280 in the year 1934 but in the year 1935 the position was again reversed and departures exceeded arrivals by 289 persons.

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 :—

IMMIGRATION.—NUMBER OF NOMINATED AND SELECTED PERSONS.

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Year.	Recorded Number.
1901-05	Not available	1929	12,943
1906-10	7,945	1930	2,633
1911-15	30,111	1931	275
1916-20	2,326	1932	175
1921-25	23,090	1933	25
1926-30	19,881	1934	159
1931-35	734	1935	100

The number of arrivals of nominated and selected immigrants reached its peak in 1926, since which year the number dwindled to 100 in 1935.

At present, assistance is confined to nominees who desire to join their families in Australia.

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown for the year 1935 in Demography Bulletin No. 53. Annual averages for the period 1925-29 will be found in Official Year Book No. 25.

3. **Nationality or Race.**—The 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 1926 classified according to nationality or race is shown in the next table. The recorded departures have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census:—

NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.
British	386,669	200,159	46,124	281,449	210,549	48,297
French	3,394	3,090	630	3,292	3,003	640
German	3,172	1,446	316	1,961	1,294	308
Greek	3,842	1,435	441	2,040	1,629	255
Italian	19,170	7,234	1,993	8,617	5,711	572
Yugoslavian ..	4,426	1,203	311	2,280	1,242	132
United States ..	8,916	5,065	1,556	8,101	5,119	1,394
Other European ..	15,355	4,432	1,150	7,001	4,863	1,021
Total European ..	444,944	224,064	52,521	314,741	233,410	52,619
Chinese	15,649	8,709	1,538	17,513	9,972	1,587
Japanese	1,762	1,625	434	2,004	2,050	422
Indian and Cingalese	2,790	2,007	403	2,095	1,775	394
Other Non-European	5,335	2,918	520	4,420	3,002	683
Total Non-European	25,536	15,259	2,895	26,032	16,799	3,086
Total	470,480	239,323	55,416	340,773	250,209	55,705

During the period 1926-30 there was a considerable influx of Italian, Greek and Yugoslavian settlers, so that although there was also much concurrent emigration of these nationals they provided a large permanent addition to the population of Australia. In the following quinquennium 1931-1935, however, there was a considerably reduced increment to the Italian population by migration, whilst there was actually an excess of departures of most other nationals. In the year 1935 the increase in the number of Southern Europeans was greater than in 1934. During recent years there has generally been an excess of departures of non-European people as a whole though it is not true of all non-European nationals. The movements of Chinese show a consistent excess of departures, but with regard to other nationals the movements have been

variable. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the same periods and the percentage of each nationality on the total gain or loss for the year are given in the following table :—

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

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1935.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	105,220	-10,390	-2,173	81.12	-95.44	-751.92
French	102	87	-10	0.08	0.80	-3.46
German	1,211	152	8	0.93	1.40	2.77
Greek	1,802	-194	186	1.39	-1.78	64.36
Italian	10,553	1,523	1,421	8.14	13.99	491.70
Yugoslavian	2,146	-39	179	1.65	-0.36	61.94
United States	815	-54	162	0.63	-0.50	56.06
Other European	8,354	-431	129	6.44	-3.96	44.64
Total European	130,203	-9,346	-98	100.38	-85.85	-33.91
Chinese	-1,864	-1,263	-49	-1.44	-11.61	-16.95
Japanese	-242	-425	12	-0.19	-3.90	4.15
Indian and Cingalese	695	232	9	0.54	2.13	3.11
Other Non-European	915	-84	-163	0.71	-0.77	-56.40
Total Non-European	-496	-1,540	-191	-0.38	-14.15	-66.09
Total	129,707	-10,886	-289	100.00	-100.00	-100.00

Owing to the depressed conditions in Australia the gain by migration has decreased considerably since the year 1927, and the year 1935 showed a net loss of 289 persons. Migrants of Italian nationality showed the greatest net gain in numbers in the year 1935, followed by Greeks and Yugoslavians in that order. Over 81 per cent. of the net migration in 1926-30 consisted of persons of British nationality and the remaining 19 per cent. were other Europeans. In the following quinquennium, 1931-35, there was a loss by migration of persons of British nationality and an increase of those of Italian nationality. Non-Europeans, with the exception of Indians and Cingalese, also showed an excess of departures.

4. Classes of Arrivals and Departures.—Since 1st July, 1924, the arrivals and departures have been classified according to the declared intention of the migrant in regard to intended residence. The figures for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and 1931-35 and the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, which have been adjusted in accordance with the revised figures of the 1933 Census, are as follows :—

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Classification.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Permanent new arrivals	224,010	54,444	10,749	11,778	12,608
Australian residents returning from abroad	121,395	84,554	18,917	18,875	20,307
Temporary visitors	125,029	100,325	18,125	23,051	22,501
Not Stated	46	..	..	..	..
Total Arrivals	470,480	239,323	47,791	53,704	55,416
Australian residents departing permanently	103,209	71,670	12,113	12,166	11,357
Departing temporarily	111,714	79,426	17,849	18,257	20,323
Temporary visitors	125,772	99,108	17,616	21,001	24,025
Not Stated	78	5	..	..	..
Total Departures	340,773	250,209	47,578	51,424	55,705

Permanent new arrivals have decreased very considerably since the year 1927, and the number for 1935, although showing a slight increase over the previous year, was a little less than one half of the annual average for the decennium 1926-35. Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in the earlier years of the period but decreased during the past three years, the number in 1935 being the lowest recorded. Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst in 1935 there was actually a small gain in permanent residents.

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.

§ 12. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

1. *Joint Commonwealth and States' Scheme.*—In 1920 an arrangement was arrived at between the Commonwealth and State Governments whereby the Commonwealth became responsible for the recruiting and medical inspection of migrants, and for their transport to Australia. The State Governments advised the Commonwealth from time to time as to the numbers and classes of migrants they were prepared to receive, and became responsible for their subsequent settlement. In addition, personal and group nominations were accepted by the States, the nominators undertaking responsibility for their settlement and after care.

Owing to financial and industrial depression the Commonwealth Government early in 1930 reduced the flow of assisted migrants by limiting assistance to boys for farm work, young women for household employment, wives and dependent children of men already in Australia, and children for the Fairbridge Farm School at Pinjarra, Western Australia.

The Governments of the various States subsequently cancelled all requisitions for boys for farm work and household workers, so that assisted passages are now practically confined to wives and families of men who arrived in the Commonwealth prior to 1st January, 1930, and children for the Fairbridge Farm School.

2. *Assisted Passage Rates.*—The British and Commonwealth Governments jointly contribute towards the fares of approved migrants, the rates in operation being tabled as under:—

Migrant.	Fare Charged to Migrant.	Amount of Assistance jointly contributed by British and Commonwealth Governments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Child, three and under twelve years ..	Free	16 10 0
Juveniles, twelve and under seventeen years	5 10 0	27 10 0
Juveniles, seventeen and under nineteen years	11 0 0	22 0 0
Wife (without children)	16 10 0	16 10 0
Wife, if accompanied by one or more children under nineteen years ..	11 0 0	22 0 0

Further information may be obtained from the Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London W.C.2, or from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, Federal Capital Territory.

3. Numbers of Persons Assisted.—The number of assisted migrants for the years 1929–1935 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1935, are given in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION—NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED.

Persons Assisted during the year—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Total.
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
1932	21	3	23	..	123	5	..	175
1933	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935	1	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
Total from earliest years to end of 1935.. ..	345,830	255,312	235,995	115,818	86,504	24,957	67	1,064,483

(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* Official 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 Australia, 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.

The Immigration Act 1933.—This Act provides that Section 8A, as amended by the Immigration Act 1932—*see (d) above*—shall apply to persons who arrived in Australia since the commencement of the Section, i.e., since 2nd December, 1920. It also makes statutory provision for the taking of securities for compliance with the provisions of the Act.

The Immigration Act 1935.—The main purpose of this Act was to add a penalty clause to Section 5 of the principal Act, to overcome a legal difficulty which had arisen in regard to relying on Section 7 for the imposition of penalties on persons convicted under Section 5 on charges of being prohibited immigrants offending against the Act.

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.* Aliens seeking to enter Australia for permanent residence are required to obtain landing permits or special authority for admission from the Department of the Interior. The classes in respect of whom landing permits will, in ordinary circumstances, be favourably considered are as follows :—

- (a) Dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, subject to satisfactory guarantees for maintenance. (*Note.*—The term "dependent relatives" includes wives, children under 21 years of age, adult single daughters and sisters, parents and fiancées.)
- (b) Aliens outside the category of dependent relatives who (i) are nominated by persons in Australia guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the Minister that the nominees will not be allowed to become a charge upon the State; (ii) will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers; and (iii) are in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money.
- (c) Aliens without guarantors in Australia who will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers, provided also that they are in possession of £200 (Australian) landing money.

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 is a party. The exemptions so far apply to nationals of the following countries, viz. :—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

(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 1934 without passing the dictation test. Persons who are permitted to land pending transhipment to another country are not included :—

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST.—NATIONALITIES,
AUSTRALIA, 1935.**

Nationality or Race.	1935.	Nationality or Race.	1935.
Albanian	31	United States of America	1,556
Austrian	68	Other Whites	62
Belgian	55	American Negro	5
British	46,124	ASIATICS—	
Bulgarian	41	Arab	6
Czechoslovakian	44	Chinese	759
Danish	71	Filipino	5
Dutch	228	Japanese	417
Estonian	23	Javanese	3
Finnish	23	Koepangers	52
French	630	Malay	142
German	316	Natives of India and Ceylon	119
Greek	441	Palestinian	22
Hungarian	19	Syrian	50
Italian	1,993	OTHER RACES—	
Maltese (British)	67	Pacific Islanders	27
Norwegian and Swedish	99	Papuan	250
Polish	96	Unspecified	13
Russian	83		
Spanish	28		
Swiss	112		
Yugoslavian	311	Total	54,391

4. **Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.**—The following figures in common with the other statistics in this sub-section have been compiled by the Department of the Interior and are exclusive of transshipments. They are not therefore in agreement with departures, compiled in this Bureau and published elsewhere, which include transshipments. The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1935 was 2,157, distributed among the various nationalities as follows:—Afghans, 2; Arabs, 6; Chinese, 920; Filipinos, 14; Natives of India and Ceylon, 211; Japanese, 382; Javanese, 2; Koepangers, 198; Malays, 114; Pacific Islanders, 46; Papuans, 234; and others, 28.

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1935 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 £1, for an ordinary visa 16s., and for a transit visa 4s.

With regard to the abovementioned condition (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:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

§ 13. Naturalization.

1. **Commonwealth Legislation.**—Naturalization in Australia is governed by the Nationality Act 1920–1930. The qualifications necessary for naturalization are :— (a) Residence in Australia continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding application for naturalization, and previous residence, either in Australia or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions, for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application; (b) good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language; and (c) intention to settle in the British Empire.

The amending Act of 1930 provided for the charge of a prescribed fee for a Certificate of Naturalization. The fee is £5, 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. An applicant who served with a good record in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces during the Great War 1914–1918 is exempt from payment of any fee.

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 1935, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

NATURALIZATION.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1935.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.			Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.				
Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	19	Norwegian ..	29	Albania ..	16	Palestine ..	27
American, U.S. ..	12	Polish ..	83	Austria ..	8	Poland ..	54
Austrian ..	13	Rumanian ..	4	China ..	34	Russia ..	12
Czechoslovakian ..	36	Russian ..	68	Czechoslovakia ..	19	South America ..	15
Danish ..	39	Spanish ..	12	Denmark ..	19	Spain ..	9
Dutch ..	11	Swedish ..	14	Egypt ..	35	Sweden ..	14
Estonian ..	34	Swiss ..	29	Estonia ..	29	Switzerland ..	17
Finnish ..	28	Syrian ..	16	Finland ..	21	Syria ..	15
French ..	15	Yugoslavian ..	115	France ..	50	United States of America ..	40
German ..	116	Other ..	45	Germany ..	95	Yugoslavia ..	84
Greek ..	153			Great Britain ..	80	Australian-born ..	11
Hungarian ..	12			Greece ..	123	Other ..	76
Italian ..	1,144	Total ..	2,054	Italy ..	1,139		
Latvian ..	7			Norway ..	12	Total ..	2,054

(a) Widows who became aliens by marriage.

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1935 were issued in the various States as follows :—New South Wales, 645; Victoria, 497; Queensland, 465; South Australia, 155; Western Australia, 274; Tasmania, 11; Northern Territory, 4; and 3 in the Federal Capital Territory; Total, 2,054.

§ 14. Population of Territories.

At the Census of the 30th June, 1933, special arrangements were made to obtain complete and uniform information concerning each of the six Territories of Australia including the Mandated Territories of New Guinea and Nauru, viz. :—(1) Northern Territory; (2) Federal Capital Territory; (3) Norfolk Island; (4) Papua; (5) Mandated Territory of New Guinea; and (6) Mandated Territory of Nauru.

A summary of the revised figures as to the population and number of dwellings in each Territory at the Census of 1933 is given in the following table :—

POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.—TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	
Northern Territory ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	1,301	55	1	1,357
Federal Capital Territory ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	1,995	103	5	2,103
Norfolk Island ..	662	569	1,231	383	34	6	423
Papua ..	1,232	941	2,173	683	35	1	719
Territory of New Guinea (Mandate) ..	3,709	1,507	5,216	1,776	26	7	1,809
Nauru (Mandate) ..	1,937	64	1,101	81	13	..	94

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the Territories of the Commonwealth are included in Chapter XIV. of this issue.

§ 15. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

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. On pages 914 to 916 of Official Year Book No. 22 particulars are shown 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.

The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. At a Census of aboriginals taken on the 30th June, 1935, the following particulars were disclosed :—

ABORIGINAL CENSUS.—30th JUNE, 1935.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.					Half-caste.					Total Full- blood and Half- caste.
	Noma- dic.	In Em- ploy- ment.	In Super- vised Camps.	Other.	Total.	Noma- dic.	In Em- ploy- ment.	In Super- vised Camps.	Other.	Total.	
New South Wales	105	127	523	154	909	671	882	3,693	4,121	9,367	10,276
Victoria ..	..	22	25	1	48	..	103	151	325	582	630
Queensland ..	2,302	2,764	5,676	1,328	12,070	181	1,177	1,967	2,100	5,425	17,495
South Australia	1,023	366	83	269	1,741	664	408	645	330	2,047	3,788
Western Australia	15,832	3,419	1,730	1,207	22,188	965	795	761	1,733	4,254	26,442
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	75	263	263
Northern Territory	11,145	2,508	3,102	667	17,422	23	371	374	54	822	18,244
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57	57
Australia ..	30,407	9,206	11,139	3,626	54,378	2,504	3,736	7,839	8,738	22,817	77,195

§ 16. The Chinese in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 951 to 956, a brief historical sketch was given regarding "The Chinese in Australia."

§ 17. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

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